JOY RIDING CHARGE DENIED BY M'ADOO

Secretary Tells House He Used Revenue Cutters Only to Study Service.

FUN FOR REPUBLICANS

They Want to Know How Cruises Have Benefited Administration.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Representative Good of Iowa, Republican, charged a few days ago that Secretary McAdoo was spending a lot of time "joy riding" on revenue cutters and that such private use of Government vessels was prohibited by law. He called Mr. McAdoo a "lawbreaker," and declared the Secretary should be removed from office.

In a letter read in the House to-day by Representative Fitzgerald of New York Secretary McAdoo admitted he had gone a-cruising on revenue cutters, but insisted he had done so merely to get a better knowledge of the workings of the service.

The Secretary began his letter with the assertion that if he had violated the law by going aboard revenue cutters all his predecessors since 1884, the year when the statute mentioned by Mr. Good was enacted, also had been violators of the law.

"The fact is," wrote Mr. McAdoo, "that neither I nor any of my predecessors—either Republican or Democratic—violated the law in going aboard revenue cutters. The Secretary of the Treasury is the head of the revenue cutter service and has been since its foundation in 1792. On two occasions within the last seventeen months when I have been on board revenue cutters rescues were made at sea and I secured knowledge which I have applied with great advantage to the Administration."

Republicans pricked up their ears at this last sentence and immediately expressed an intention to call on Mr. McAdoo for details. They will want to know how this close touch with rescue work has enabled him to come to the aid of the Administration. Some will be so impertinent as to ask whether the Administration itself has ever been "at sea." In fact, the Republicans are preparing to have a merry time with Mr. McAdoo's letter.

Congressmen Use Cutters.

The Secretary adds in his letter:

"Permit me to say that my Republican and Democratic predecessors have permitted Congressmen and Senators of the Government to go aboard the revenue cutters from time to time and upon such occasions as they thought it might be beneficial to the service.

"In all such instances officers of the Government have been permitted to use the revenue cutters only when it did not interfere with the proper cruising arrangements of the vessels and always, as I understand it, upon the payment by such officials of their personal expenses on the ship. Permit me also to say that the Presidents of the United States have frequently made use of revenue cutters. I do not believe that such use was a violation of the law."

Mr. McAdoo admitted the truth of the charge that he and Mrs. McAdoo, the President's daughter, had travelled to Mattapoisett, Mass., on the Onondaga, arriving there on July 3 last.

"The Onondaga was on cruising orders and I accompanied her on that cruise," he wrote. "Every item of expense occasioned by my presence and that of my wife on the cutter was paid by me. I have never at any time been on a cutter when I have not paid every item of expense connected with my presence there. This is the only occasion upon which I have ever gone from Washington to Mattapoisett on a revenue cutter."

Concluding his letter Secretary McAdoo wrote:

"As the administrative head of the service I have done my utmost to learn as much as I can about the revenue cutters because I am deeply interested in the brave men who run those ships and in the splendid humanitarian and other work they do. Not only is this lawful but it is in the line of my duty."

Representative Good will reply to Mr. McAdoo's letter on the floor of the House.

FARMERS BREAK TRUST LAW.

Publication Cites Case for Consideration of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The July issue of the *Nation's Business*, published to-day, submits a statement from the Health Department of Milwaukee as to the milk supply of that city dropping from 4,000 cans to 1,000 cans between July 1 and 3 as evidence that farmers' organizations can act in restraint of trade within the meaning of the Sherman law.

The incident in Milwaukee arises from an eight year effort to better the milk supply of Milwaukee through tuberculin tested herds. The action of the city was enjoined in 1906. The injunction was fought successfully by the city up through all courts to the Supreme Court of the United States.

When, after more than a year's warning, the Health Department of the city of Milwaukee began to enforce the tuberculin test ordinance on July 1, organized steps were taken to coerce the City Council by cutting off the milk supply of the city: in thirty-six hours the supply was reduced by 75 per cent.

The Clayton bill as passed by the House proposes to make lawful under the Sherman act concerted activities of farmers. The *Nation's Business* brings out the Milwaukee incident to show that such exemption is not in keeping with equality before the law.

MARSHAL VISITS SAULSBURY.

Vice-President Says Party Will Not Injure Business.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 18.—Vice-President Marshall and his wife are week end guests here of Senator and Mrs. Saulsbury. The Vice-President attended the meet of the Irish American Athletic Association on the State fair grounds to-day and shook hands with winners of the different events.

Prior to this the Vice-President expressed his optimism on things generally. "I have no feeling or belief," he said, "that the Democratic party will enact any legislation that will hinder any legitimate business. I hope within the next three or four weeks to see Congress pass laws that will prove the truth of our declarations that the Democratic party is no an enemy of business."

He did not say what this would be.

WOULD OUST 25 OIL COMPANIES.

Oklahoma Begins Suit Involving Penalties of $12,240,000.

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 18.—Facing penalties of $12,240,000 ouster, receivership and forfeiture, the Texas Oil Company, the Producers Oil Company and twenty-three other oil corporations will defend on Monday a suit by the Attorney-General of Oklahoma alleging violations of the State's strict anti-trust laws.

Notice of intention to begin a suit was delivered to-day. Amos L. Beatty of New York, general counsel for the Texas company, is speeding to-day toward Atoka, where the suit will be filed.

The Texas company, alleged parent of the trust, is said to be ready to file a bond of $20,000,000 to avoid a receivership.

PLUCKING BOARD DOOMED IS THE VIEW IN WASHINGTON

Secretary Daniels Will Appoint Officers to Devise a New Scheme to Insure Naval Promotions Without Causing Injustice.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Recent cases of alleged gross injustice on the part of the navy "plucking board" have brought under heavy fire the awkward system by which the American service creates forced vacancies in its officers' grades in order to make promotions possible and evenly continuous.

Just now the compulsory retirement from active service, or "plucking," of Captains John H. Gibbons and Frank K. Hill, two officers with excellent reputations in the service, is the ostensible cause of a violent agitation in Congress against the continued operation of the "plucking board," and there is serious discussion among naval officers and friends of the service as to whether or not some better way can be found to achieve the really legitimate purpose which the board was designed to serve.

As a matter of fact, however, the present agitation is not due to the inclusion of these two officers among those whose naval careers were on July 1 thus brought to an abrupt end. It is due to an increasing number of similar instances in the last few years in which it has seemed that the decisions of the "plucking board" were not serving the best interests of the navy.

A Culminating Point.

This growing agitation and dissatisfaction with the operations of the "plucking board" seem now to have reached a culminating point in the cases of the two officers mentioned. The end of the "plucking board" is undoubtedly near, and it is only a question of a short time when it will have been eliminated to make room for a less obnoxious and more equitable method of ridding the naval service of its least efficient officers and making possible a constant movement upward through the various grades.

As a means to this end Secretary Daniels will shortly designate Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt as president of a board, to be composed of officers of long experience, which this summer will investigate and report upon the whole question of personnel in the navy, or, less technically expressed, to consider how officers shall be admitted to, promoted in and retired from the service with the greatest possible degree of fairness to the officers themselves and at the same time fostering the highest possible state of efficiency in the service.

This board will attempt to draft a bill covering this entire question and eliminating the present "plucking board." The bill will be presented to the Naval Committee of the House, which is already of the opinion that something must be done.

The "plucking board" was created by a law passed in 1899, in the framing of which Theodore Roosevelt, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, had a very large part. It was established to serve a very good purpose, and it is generally conceded that for many years it excellently served that purpose and promoted the efficiency of the navy and the best interests of its officers. The general conclusion now seems, however, that conditions in the navy have so changed that the "plucking board" is not a satisfactory institution.

Why the Board Was Created.

The "plucking board" was brought into being because of the fact that the normal number of vacancies in the higher grades, due to deaths, injuries, resignations and retirements because of age, was not facilitating the promotion of officers in the lower grades fast enough. There grew up "humps" in the service which resulted in many absurdities and also injustices.

Officers grew gray haired in the grade of lieutenant, while many of the most efficient officers were forced to retire for age upon reaching the grade of captain. Officers could not be detailed to the duties for which their age and experience fitted them, while younger officers were greatly embarrassed and discouraged in every way by being kept for inordinately long periods on the paltry pay of a midshipman or ensign.

It was recognized that since the normal vacancies were not sufficient to admit of the necessary rapidity of promotion, particularly as the increasing size of the navy and the increasing size of the graduating classes at Annapolis brought more officers into the service and made promotions more necessary, some way of artificially creating vacancies must be devised.

The result was the "plucking board," composed of five Rear Admirals chosen every year by the Secretary of the Navy. This board is required to go over the records of all officers above the grade of junior lieutenant and select those whose records indicate the lowest degree of efficiency and value to the service to be compulsorily retired from active service and pensioned on three-quarters of the active pay of the grade in which they were when retired.

This report is annually submitted to the President, and from it there is no appeal. Its approval by the President ends the naval careers of the officers thus designated as those who can best be spared.

Provisions of the Law.

The law provides that in the United States navy on the active list there shall be not more than 18 Rear Admirals, 7 captains, 112 commanders, 170 lieutenant-commanders, 300 lieutenants and 315 lieutenants of the junior grade. It provides further that there shall be each year not fewer than 15 vacancies above the grade of commander, 20 above the grade of lieutenant-commander and 29 above the grade of lieutenant. If the vacancies by death, injury, resignation and retirement did not meet these numbers the "plucking board" was to make up the difference.

Though the board was, on the other hand, restricted to the compulsory retirement of not more than 15 officers all told, 5 captains, 4 commanders, 4 lieutenant-commanders and 2 lieutenants, almost every year it has been obliged to pluck the full number of 15.

Thus there have been forcibly eliminated from the naval service more than 200 officers during the fifteen years operations of the "plucking board." In early years, though there was naturally much sympathy for individuals thus retired, it was generally conceded that the great majority of the board's selections were for the good of the service.

The board eliminated a large quantity of dead wood at a period when the rapid evolution of the old fighting ships into gigantic fighting machines was changing the service so rapidly that it required the highest efficiency and energy to keep up with the procession. To the officers below it meant a normal rate of promotion, and self-interest, if no other reason, gave to the "plucking board" the indorsement of the service as a whole as a necessary expedient.

In recent years, however, it has annually become more difficult for the board to make its necessary selections, and better officers have been included in the list of those forced to retire.

Capt. Rust's Case.

A case now before Congress is that of Capt. Armistead Rust, plucked in 1912, whose record shows continuous and efficient service up to the time he was forcibly retired. Against him the only charge was that he had once been court-martialled as a result of the grounding of the ship of which he was in command, and also that he had not had sufficient battleship service.

Investigation of the circumstances satisfied the House committee, according to its recent report, that these charges did not justify the action of the board and the committee recommended the reinstatement of Capt. Rust.

Last year there were two conspicuous cases of this kind, those of Captains Templin M. Potts and Washington I. Chambers. Both House and Senate Naval committees have recommended after investigation the reinstatement of Capt. Potts, and it is probable that similar action will come eventually in the case of Capt. Chambers.

Capt. Potts was retired because, the board said, he had not had sufficient sea service to entitle him to serve as Rear Admiral, to which grade he would have been promoted on July 1 had he not been plucked. To this Capt. Potts replied and showed evidence to substantiate his statements that he had repeatedly expressed a desire to go to sea when assigned to shore duty, especially during the administration of Secretary Meyer, who made him one of his aids and close advisers.

Capt. Chambers's case is unique in that he is the officer responsible for the inauguration of the development of aviation in the United States navy and who brought it to a higher state of efficiency than in the aviation corps of any other navy, though he was hampered by lack of funds and officers. Capt. Chambers showed that he expressed repeatedly a willingness and a desire for sea service, but was induced to remain on shore duty to continue the important work of which he was the sole initiator. Even to-day, though he is now on retired pay, Capt. Chambers is giving his services to the navy and is in charge of the scientific side of the development of aviation in the service.

Gibbons and Hill.

Now come this year the cases of Capts. Gibbons and Hill, whose plucking has aggravated the case against the "plucking board." The selection of these two officers was deplored publicly by Secretary Daniels, who pronounced them most capable officers, and it has been the general opinion that the navy would not gain by the elimination of these two officers at this stage in their careers.

A bill for the relief of Capt. Gibbons is already before Congress and one will soon be offered on behalf of Capt. Hill.

The House committee contends that the board might beter have chosen certain officers who are known to have on their records charges involving intoxication.

The problem of effecting a satisfactory substitute for the board is admittedly one of the greatest difficulty. Boards of naval officers have for years been struggling with the personnel issue, but the numerous schemes devised have not involved the abolition of the plucking board. The scheme which will be considered this summer by the navy and next winter by Congress will undoubtedly, however, include a proposal for eliminating the necessity for such a device as a plucking board.

There is a growing sentiment for a modified system of selective promotion, in which officers will be advanced on the basis of merit alone, the least efficient being allowed to remain in their grades until they have served thirty years, when they will be permitted to retire voluntarily on three-quarters pay.

The naval service as a whole has always opposed selective promotions, partly because it liked to be assured of regular advancement and partly because it feared that politics and personal considerations would dominate any scheme of so-called promotion on merit alone.

Selective Schemes.

There have recently been suggested, however, schemes of selective promotion by which the selection from the lower grades to the higher is to be done by officers in the higher grades. For example, suppose there are five vacancies in the grade of Rear Admiral, each Rear Admiral will be asked to submit a list of ten captains best fitted for promotion to the Admiral's grade.

Out of these lists the Secretary of the Navy will take those ten whose names are recommended by the largest number of Admirals and from this list of ten by checking up with the records of the officers themselves the President will select the five who in his opinion should receive the promotion. A similar scheme will apply to all the grades down to that of Lieutenant.

Another scheme much favored by members of the House committee is that there be created a reserve list of officers which shall be composed of those considered least efficient or who may be left behind in a system of selected promotion. These officers, it is proposed, shall remain on active duty so that the navy shall have the benefit of their services until they have served thirty years, when they will be permitted to retire.

These schemes, it is believed, will result in the adoption of some satisfactory method which will serve the best interests of the navy, render justice to the officers and make regular promotions possible. There now seems to be no doubt that another year will find an entirely new scheme of navy personnel in effect.

WORK ON CITY JOB DEFENDED.

Thompson-Starrett Co. Answers Suit Over Municipal Building.

The Thompson-Starrett Company, general contractors for the new $2,000,000 Municipal Building, in an answer filed yesterday in the Federal District Court to a $268,070 breach of contract suit brought by the Mount Waldo Granite Works Company of Frankfort, Me., denied the charge made that faulty steel construction by the defendants had caused the building to get out of plumb.

The Mount Waldo Company had the contract to furnish and lay all the exterior stonework. When the granite had reached the seventeenth story, according to the plaintiffs, work came to a stop and many of the big blocks had to be lowered to the street and refitted on account of careless work on the steel skeleton.

In their answer the Thompson-Starrett Company admit that a considerable quantity of the granite was recut on the premises, but they deny that this was occasioned by negligent or unskilled steel work. The specifications for the exterior, they say, were modified frequently by agreement with the plaintiffs, which occasioned all of the refitting.

CRUISER MAY SUBDUE HINDUS.

Mutinous Immigrants Have Locked Up Steamer Captain.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 18.—The British cruiser Rainbow may be summoned to subjugate the Hindus on board the Japanese steamer Komagata, who have mutinied and locked Capt. Yamamoto, master of the liner, in the hold of his own vessel.

Word of the mutiny, which occurred yesterday, reached here to-day when the first officer succeeded in getting a man ashore with instructions to advise the Vancouver authorities.

The mutiny occurred when Yamamoto was preparing to sail for the Orient with the Hindu passengers, who had been denied admittance into British Columbia by the immigration authorities.

The Hindus seized the captain and threw him into the hold, threatening to resist deportation even at the price of bloodshed. There are arms and ammunition aboard the Komagata, and as all the Hindus are trained soldiers, serious trouble is feared.

WILSON DISOBEYS PHYSICIAN.

He Takes a Walk Among Crowds in Business Streets.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Undauntd by the sticky, hot weather President Wilson mingled with the crowds in the downtown streets to-day.

He substituted a long walk and a visit to a local bank for his usual Saturday game of golf, denied to him by Dr. Cary T. Grayson.

In retaliation for the prohibition the President outwitted the doctor. The latter suggested a long automobile ride and the President acquiesced, but said that he would wait until afternoon. Meanwhile he suggested to the doctor that it would be well to clear up his office duties so that they could have the afternoon to themselves.

Fifteen minutes after the physician had left the President, garbed in white from head to foot, emerged from the front door of the White House.

RATE DECISION STILL HELD OFF.

Prediction That It Would Be Handed Out Yesterday Was Wrong.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The general prediction that the 5 per cent. advance rate decision would be handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day apparently "went wrong."

There was nothing to-day to indicate when it will be announced. Chairman Harlan has led the procession of the Commissioners to their summer homes and this is the only thing that gives substance to the belief that the decision is not far off.

TIME TO ACT ON WATER BILL, SAYS UNDERWOOD

Tells House It Should Put Through Hydroelectric Power Plan.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A notable speech on conservation as applied to water power was delivered in the House to-day by Representative Underwood, the Democratic leader. He strongly urged the passage of the Adamson bill, predicting that, operating as a law, it would encourage great industrial development.

Mr. Underwood argued that with water power developed as it might be the cost of steel production would be reduced, hydroelectric power could be delivered to consumers at lower rates and the cost to the Government of river and harbor improvements materially diminished.

The Adamson bill authorizes the construction of water power dams in navigable streams under terms that provide for river improvement by grantees, and under fifty year franchises, the property at the end of that period to be turned over to the Government.

"The great issue involved in this bill," said Mr. Underwood, "is the development of navigation, the cutting down of freight rates and the development of our commerce.

"The production of coke in Alabama is now running at the rate of about 3,000,000 tons per annum. This coke, when all produced in by product coke ovens, will yield waste gases that will produce under boilers 100,000 steam horse-power. It may be expected that in ten years, as is the case now in Germany and Austria, all the coke manufactured in Alabama will be manufactured in by-product ovens and the waste gases will produce steam power at about one-half the cost of hydro-electric power.

"Another economic fact not to be controlled or regulated by legislation is that the hydroelectric power developed by building dams in the navigable streams of this country can only find its largest consumers through electric chemical and electric metallurgical processes and by far the largest consumer will be the electric furnace."

Mr. Underwood declared the time had come when the general dam bill should be passed.

"For seven years we have debated this question while other countries have conserved their water powers," said Mr. Underwood. "It is time for us to act."

HOTTER, BUT DIDN'T SEEM SO.

Yesterday's Temperature Greater Than Friday's, but Humidity Less.

It was 2 degrees hotter yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock than it was on Friday; that is, the maximum temperature was 87, but the humidity was so slight and the westerly breeze so brisk, rising sometimes to more than twenty-two miles, that the city seemed as if it had been lifted to the refreshing altitude where they read the 'ometers on top of the Whitehall Building. In the early morning the air was a bit sticky, with the humidity at 71 per cent., but as the hours ran along the moisture grew less and it was only 31 per cent. when the temperature was highest.

The prophecy of coolness to-day was on the way to fulfilment last night.

Two deaths and five prostrations resulted yesterday in Brooklyn from the heat. The dead are Mrs. Katherine Hickey, 58, at 1842 East Thirteenth street, and Katherine Willard, 4 months, at 1392 Greene avenue.

Thousands of women and children yesterday besieged the municipal baths at Coney Island. Screaming, rioting and hair pulling resulted and a call had to be sent for police reserves to enforce order.

BRIDE TO BE WEDS FIRST LOVE.

Daughter of College Head Elopes a Week Before Marriage Day.

MACON, Ga., July 18.—The Rev. W. L. Pickard, head of Mercer University, hurried back to Savannah to-day when he heard that his daughter, Miss Florence, had eloped with her first love, Leverett B. Harrison of Halifax, Nova Scotia, while the man whom she was to marry on July 28 is on his way across the ocean.

The couple are on their honeymoon trip to New York.

When the Mauretania docks in New York harbor Karl Gustav Karsten will learn that the young woman who was to have been his bride has chosen another for a husband.

"Both are fine men, but I must admit that this is a surprise," said Dr. Pickard. "I regret what has happened, because of the sorrow it will bring to Mr. Karsten. I believe in that freedom which grants to a woman the privilege to choose the man she will marry. I am in sorrow, but they have my blessing."

ROB GIRL; SHOOT PURSUER.

Two Bandits Stir Terror in Prospect Park; One Caught.

Two men wrested a purse containing 30 cents from the hand of Martha Lambert, a twenty-four-year-old working girl, of 38 Greenwood avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, near the Sixteenth street entrance. Then they stirred terror among the Saturday afternoon park visitors by firing shots at policemen and Albert Lynch, 20 years old, who gave chase. Lynch was wounded in the arm by one of the bullets.

Lynch was sitting on a bench as Miss Lambert passed him. He saw two young roughs attack her. One held her arms while the other took the bag. Lynch followed them as they ran. When close to the gate the thieves fired three shots. The pursuer, wounded, dropped to the ground.

Policemen took up the chase. One of the men was captured by Traffic Policeman Bracken, a medal man of Manhattan, but not until the fugitive had fired all the remaining shots in his revolver at the policeman. He was John Carroll, 17 years old, of Coney Island. Carroll's partner was not caught.

TRUST BILLS STRIKE SNAG IN THE SENATE

Newlands Admits He Is Discouraged and Can't See End of Fight.

TALK OF A FILIBUSTER

Republicans Begin to Attack Measures and Show Up Crudities.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The situation in the Senate as it affects the Administration's trust legislative programme is precarious. Chairman Newlands admitted this afternoon that he was discouraged and that he could not see the end of the fight.

Republican Senators are beginning to attack the bills and show up their crudities and some features that are believed to be positively harmful. There is talk of a filibuster on the Republican side against the trust programme.

Already an agreement has been reached among the Republican leaders that the pending trade commission bill shall not be allowed to pass until the other two bills—the Clayton bill, now in the Judiciary Committee, and the railroad securities bill, now in the Interstate Commerce Committee—are reported to the Senate. The Republicans take this stand, they explain, not for purposes of delay, but because they believe that the trust legislative programme should be considered as a whole and not piecemeal.

Chairman Newlands appealed repeatedly to Senators for unanimous consent to fix a day for a vote upon the passage of the trade commission bill, but the consent has been withheld and the Senator is ready to acknowledge that he will not get a vote until the other measures are reported. He conceded about everything in his bill except the title and the enacting clause.

He said to-day that he hoped the two bills now in committee would be reported next week, but he has no assurances that such will be the case. It was said by Senators on both sides that if a vote is reached at all on the trust legislation it will not be until late in August or early in September and that the bills will be voted on as a unit.

The date for the final adjournment of Congress was moved up to-day until September 15 or October 1.

The general demoralization over the anti-trust programme is indicated by the indifference shown by many Senators and their refusal to subject themselves to personal inconveniences to hurry the legislation.

Attempts to-day to have meetings of the Interstate Commerce and Judiciary committees to expedite reports on the trust bills still in committee failed.

The Interstate Commerce Committee could not hold a quorum and Senator Newlands invited the committee to come to his home to-night to talk it over, but expressed the fear that not many would respond.

RETAILERS ASK EXEMPTION.

Federation Will Fight for Amendment to Clayton Bill.

DETROIT, July 18.—Determined that no anti-trust legislation that does not exempt organizations of retailers from prosecution shall pass this session of Congress, the National Federation of Retail Merchants is waging a campaign to force an amendment to the Clayton bill.

Martin J. Maloney of Detroit, president of the federation, declares that the 1,750,000 retailers whom he represents will fight to the finish.

"We are well organized and a campaign of education has been carried on among our members for a long time," he said to-day. "The federation was formed with the sole object of fighting legislation that is against our interests.

"The trusts are to blame for high prices and Congress should go after them and leave us alone."

The federation holds a general meeting only when a Presidential election is imminent. The next convention will be in the summer of 1916, when the delegates will pass on the desirability of the candidates for Congressional and other nominations.

MAY GET TRADE FROM U. S.

British Columbia to Send Lumber to West Indies Via Canal.

OTTAWA, July 18.—That British Columbia stands to profit immensely through the opening of the Panama Canal is further evidenced from a report made to the Department of Trade and Commerce by E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Trade Commissioner in the British West Indies.

The tariff of all of these islands, with the exception of Jamaica, gives a preference to Canadian lumber, and the Commissioner advises that they are preparing to take advantage of the opening of the canal to buy lumber, shingles, shooks, staves and puncheons from British Columbia. The annual lumber requirements of these islands is estimated at about $3,000,000.

The Department of Trade and Commerce anticipates that with the opening of the Panama Canal Canada will not only stand to capture the market in the British Indies but to get a large share of the trade with Cuba and Porto Rico, now held by the United States.

THE models we prepare for expectant mothers surpass in style and practical utility any other styles for this purpose.

Maternity Apparel

At half former prices.

Dresses, Suits, Skirts, Corsets, Negligees, Underwear.

Extreme reductions for the coming week on all Summer garments

Designed to enlarge with the figure and preserve good outlines.

Mail and telephone orders filled promptly.

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In this well conducted section we can fit all figures with ready to wear models in extra sizes. Write today.

Lane Bryant
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BRYAN TELLS AIMS OF PEACE TREATIES

Explains to Senators So Seven New Agreements Will Not Be Delayed.

SEVENTEEN NOW SIGNED

Secretary Says French and British Documents Have Been Drafted.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In explanation of the general arbitration or "peace treaties," so-called, Secretary Bryan has submitted to the Foreign Relations Committee and other Senators, under date of July 15, his views, as follows:

"The President will soon present to the Senate for ratification a group of treaties numbering about twenty. Treaties have been already signed between the United States and the following countries: Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, Netherlands, Bolivia, Portugal, Persia, Denmark, Switzerland, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Italy, Norway and Peru.

"A treaty with Uruguay has also been agreed upon and will be signed in Washington soon, probably next week. The text of the treaty with France has been agreed upon, also the text of the treaty with Great Britain, which is being submitted for approval to the various colonies of Great Britain. The treaties with Great Britain and France will be signed on the same day.

China Willing to Sign.

"China has announced her willingness to sign a treaty along the lines of the French or British treaties, copies of which have been sent to Pekin for consideration. We are working upon the terms of the treaties with Brazil, Argentina and Chile and hope to sign them before the end of the month.

"In addition to these, negotiations are being pushed to conclusion with several other nations. I do not know how many of these treaties will be ready for presentation to the Senate before adjournment, but as the President desires that these treaties shall be ratified if possible before adjournment, I now present a brief statement setting forth the general principles embodied in the treaties in order that you may have the matter under consideration and be in a position to act more speedily when the treaties are formally laid before the Senate for approval."

Mr. Bryan summarizes the general purposes of the treaties as follows:

1. That investigations shall be resorted to in all cases where the ordinary sources of diplomacy fail.

2. That the contracting parties reserve the right to act independently on the subject matter after the submission of the report.

3. That there shall be no appeal to force until the investigation is completed.

4. The commission is to be composed of five members, one chosen from each country from among its own citizens, one chosen by each country from another country and the fifth to be chosen by agreement of the two countries from some other country.

In a few cases provision is made for the appointment of the fifth member by the four members or by some neutral Power or tribunal in case the two countries canot agree.

5. The investigation must be completed and the report submitted within one year unless the contracting parties agree to extend the time.

Two Clauses Related.

Continuing Mr. Bryan said:

"The first and second propositions are closely related, the second being essential to the first; that is, the investigation cannot be made to cover all cases without leaving to the contracting parties liberty of action at the conclusion of the investigation. In all our arbitration treaties there are certain exceptions, and in most of these treaties the exceptions are the vital interests, the independence or the honor of the two contracting States and the interests of third parties.

"It is evident that these arbitration treaties do not prevent recourse to hostilities with regard to the causes included in the exception clause. It is the intention of the treaties now being exchanged to close this gap and leave no cause for a declaration of war and the beginning of hostilities until there has been an investigation of the differences.

"By leaving the parties free of action when the investigation is over it is possible to make the investigation cover all causes. It is believed that an investigation would not only give time for the subsidence of passion and the restoration of calm and deliberate judgment, but that it will also be useful in separating questions of fact from questions of honor.

"In most of the treaties the international commission is authorized to act upon its own initiative; that is, in case either party fails to ask for investigation it may be proposed by the commission itself. This provision is intended to operate when feeling runs high and when the parties for any reason hesitate to ask for investigation. In a few of the treaties it is provided that the commission can only offer its services by the unanimous action of the members of the commission. The first five treaties contain in Article 4 the following:

"Pending the investigation and report of the international commission the high contracting parties agree not to increase their military or naval programmes unless danger from a third Power should compel such increase, in which case the party feeling itself menaced shall confidentially communicate the fact in writing to the other contracting party, whereupon the latter shall also be released from its obligation to maintain its military and naval status quo."

The Netherlands treaty, which was the sixth treaty signed, omitted this paragraph, and it has been omitted from all subsequent treaties except that of Persia.

Masons Honor William H. Sutton.

The new Masonic lodge in Brooklyn, the formation of which has just been authorized by Judge George Friedman, grand master in New York State, will be known as the William H. Sutton Lodge. Mr. Sutton, although in his eighty-fourth year, is one of the most active members of the order in Brooklyn, and it was mainly through his efforts that the organization of the new lodge was effected.

Spring Lake, Point Pleasant and other Summer Resorts
Auto Delivery to Long Branch, Allenhurst, Asbury, Avon-by-the-Sea

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Will Close Out

Beginning Monday

Remaining Summer Apparel

at the season's lowest prices

Many styles sufficiently advanced for wear well into the Autumn.

$85 to $125 GOWNS—$38
Stunning styles in handsome silks for afternoon affairs.
A closing out of high-class lines.

$45 to $65 DRESSES—$22
Of voile, crepe, linen and net.
A special group for prompt selling.

$45 to $75 CAPES—$25
New styles in various lengths; of rich satin in black and colors.
Selected lines.

$45 & $50 COATS—$22
Tailored models, of tweeds, smart checks and plain navy cloths.

$75 & $95 STEAMER COATS—$45
Reproductions of extremely smart models by Worth, Cheruit, Bernard and Paquin.
Limited numbers to be closed out.

$35 to $55 WHITE COATS—$19 & $28
$45 & $55 Shantung and Tussah Motor Coats—$25

$95 to $250 COSTUME SUITS—$58
Ultra-fashionable Paris styles, of silk and cloth.
A final reduction on our handsomest garments.

$65 to $95 SUITS—$25
Very smart cloth models, as well as handsome Silk Suits.
A liberal group of white Suits included

$35 & $45 CREPE & EPONGE SUITS—$18
Exceptionally attractive cape and novelty styles.

$15 to $25 BLOUSES—$6.75
Dainty costume effects, of net and chiffon.

$25 & $35 DRESS HATS—$10 & $15
Extraordinary values in charming, modish Millinery.
$15 & $20 Hats—a small group to close—$5

Early Autumn Fashions

New modes, recently introduced at the French Races.

Prominently featured are the new *Redingote and Basque Dresses*, of satin, taffeta, faille and serge. Also *Advance Fall Models in Tailleur Suits*, and *the Newest Note in Millinery* is found in the large Sailor Hats of black, white and navy satin, velvet and pink crepe.