SUIT TO SUPPRESS RAND SCHOOL FAILS

Attorney-General Says New Action Will Be Brought to Annul Charter.

HE INSISTS UPON A TRIAL

Asserts That Sufficient Time Was Not Allowed for Preparation of Case.

Attorney-General Newton will not accept as final the decision of Justice McAvoy, who dismissed yesterday the suit to annul the charter of the American Socialist Society, under the auspices of which are conducted the Rand School and the distribution of socialistic literature.

Following the dismissal of the action, Mr. Newton issued a statement in which he reviewed the history of the case from the time when the Rand School was raided by agents of the Lusk Legislative Committee, who were searching for evidence of the distribution of Bolshevist propaganda:

"As Attorney-General of the State of New York," he said, "I have no personal feelings in relation to this matter. I propose to renew the action to annul the charter and to present to the courts the entire facts in relation to the business of this corporation. If, upon such presentation, a fair and impartial court shall determine that this corporation is conducted in the interests of good government and in lawful exercise of its corporate rights, then I shall be content.

"On the other hand, if the court concludes that its acts are detrimental to the Constitutions of the State of New York and of the United States, then such judgment will be entered in the case as the facts presented and the law warrants. If the court comes to the conclusion that the actions of this and similar corporations are not in the interests of good government, but that there is no law which authorizes the State to deal with them, then it will be my duty, as representing the people of the State, to recommend to the Legislature the passage of such laws as will protect adequately our institutions."

Asserts Time Was Denied Him.

A charge is made by the Attorney-General that sufficient time was not allowed him in which to prepare his case for presentation, and that under the Code of Procedure he had twenty days for filing by the defendants of an answer to the original complaint in which to serve an amended complaint. He contends that such action as was taken yesterday by Justice McAvoy should not have been taken until after August 6 at the earliest.

Justice McAvoy acted upon the motion of Samuel Untermyer, attorney for the Rand School, after Samuel Berger, Deputy Attorney-General, announced to the court that the State was not ready to proceed with the trial. He opened the proceedings before the Special Term of the court, which was convened solely for the purpose of deciding the case, by stating that the Attorney-General wished more time in which to serve an amended complaint setting forth additional allegations against the defendants, and also that he wished to have a commission examine certain material witnesses who are not within the State of New York. Replying to this Mr. Untermyer said:

"I will dispose of the objections of the Deputy Attorney-General here and now. The Rand School has about 5,000 students and the time for opening its autumn terms draws near. Libels in connection with the school and its teachings have been scattered broadcast over the country and have deterred its preliminary work. Unless we get the relief we are entitled to now, the malign purpose of our enemies will be accomplished.

"As to the proposition that an amended complaint be served we consent here and now to have anything added in the way of charges—anything the Attorney-General wants to stir up or invent, and we consent to go on with the trial right now with these additional charges before the court. We will even waive a bill of particulars and agree that nothing which the Attorney-General wants to prove will be barred from the court's consideration.

Ready for Examination.

"As to the examination of the officers of the defendant before trial we have them here now. We will put them right on the stand so he can examine them at once. My learned opponent says he wishes a commission for the examination of officers elsewhere. Why these generalities? He must know whom he wants to examine. Let him state what he has in mind."

Mr. Untermyer bitterly arraigned the State officials for their actions in connection with the case, saying they had violated every law as to the sanctity of books and papers by taking them from the custody of the court.

"There is not a rule that these public officers have not defied," he said. "This is the finest example of criminal lawlessness and the strongest incitement to disrespect of the law that I have ever heard of. They have seized our books and papers—have even picked open the safe—not for the purpose of uncovering any offense but for the purpose of taking these papers and using them behind closed doors and then at the close of each day dictating a statement about what they believed they had found and distributing these statements broadcast throughout the land."

Mr. Berger frankly stated that a postponement was asked to enable the State to prepare its case, whereupon Justice McAvoy reminded him of the stipulation made a week ago that a final disposition of the case would be asked when next called. Said the court:

"I agreed that if any one representing either parties was not ready to go to trial because of inability to get witnesses I would grant an adjournment for a few days, but I am not going to hold this term until October nor am I going to postpone this case for a month."

Dismissal Formally Asked.

When Mr. Berger said that at least a month would be required Justice McAvoy replied that the question before the court was whether the complaint be dismissed or the adjournment asked for be granted. He then announced that the case was on trial.

Mr. Berger then asked that the suit be dismissed without prejudice, and made a motion that the order dismissing the case set forth that it had not been dismissed on demerits, as the action had not been tried. This motion was granted.

During the proceedings the courtroom was crowded with men and women, many of whom are active workers of the Rand School or in Socialist activities. The demonstration expected by the court officers in the event of a decision such as was rendered failed to materialize, although preparations had been made to oust any spectators who might forget themselves in an outburst of rejoicing.

Statements containing scathing denunciations of the Attorney-General and the methods he adopted in connection with the case were prepared by officials of the American Socialist Society. I. M. Sackin said the officers of the Lusk committee and the Attorney-General had degraded themselves in the offices they hold by "ignominiously running away from the powerful searchlights of facts, logic and truth which had been turned on them by the Rand School."

Similar observations were made by S. John Block, attorney for the Rand School, while Samuel Untermyer said Justice McAvoy's ruling was "the logical outgrowth of this scandalous suit, which, it was apparent from the day the action was begun, the Attorney-General never intended to try, as the whole proceeding was instituted in a spirit of lawless defiance of constitutional rights and personal liberty."

PERSHING AND MARCH TO KEEP FOUR STARS

Bill Making Them Generals for Life Reported.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Favorable reports on bills authorizing the appointment of Gens. John J. Pershing and Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, to the permanent rank of General were ordered to-day by the House Military Committee.

The vote on Gen. Pershing was unanimous, but the committee divided, 8 to 7, on Gen. March. Previously the committee voted down, 8 to 7, a motion to confer the permanent rank of Lieutenant-General on Gen. March.

During the long executive session of the committee some members expressed decided opposition to creating the permanent rank of General for more than one officer. It was said that there was no personal opposition to Gen. March, but a fight on the floor of the House against conferring the permanent rank of General on him was expected.

The measures as drawn provide that Gen. Pershing shall take precedence over Gen. March. This was suggested by President Wilson when he recommended the legislation to Congress.

Some Democratic members of the committee who voted to give March the rank of General were quoted as saying during the committee discussion that personally they favored giving him rank as Lieutenant-General, but that they would vote the higher rank because the President requested.

The committee vote was not along political lines, however, three Republicans joining with five Democrats in voting out the bill. Six Republicans and one Democrat voted in the negative. They desired to bestow the rank of Lieutenant-General.

TWO NEW YORK MEN GET WAR CROSSES

Lieutenant and Corporal Honored for Heroism.

The War Department announced yesterday the names of the following men who have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross:

FIRST LIEUT. SAMUEL V. H. DANZIG, Eighth Machine Gun Battalion—For extraordinary heroism in action near Fossoy, France, July 14-15, 1918, and near Le Charmel, France, July 26, 1918. Lieut. Danzig repeatedly crossed open spaces swept by shell fire during a violent barrage to inspect the gun positions under artillery fire, encouraging his men and looking after their safety. Later in the day he took charge of the guns of an officer who had been wounded and placed them in new positions. On July 26 he advanced through a heavy barrage on a reconnaissance and placed four guns in support of a battalion of infantry. After the infantry had withdrawn he held this position under enemy fire from the rear and flanks until ordered to withdraw the following night. Home address, Mrs. M. V. Danzig (mother), 797 Madison avenue, Albany, N. Y.

CORPORAL LOUIS SIELSKY, Company C, 326th Infantry—For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, France, October 17-21, 1918. In leading a daylight patrol across an exposed hillside through terrific artillery and machine gun fire to locate enemy machine guns Corporal Sielsky secured valuable information and carried it back to the battalion commander. While leading a similar daylight patrol four days later he was seriously wounded by machine gun fire after displaying inspiring bravery and devotion to duty. Home address, L. Sielsky (brother), 466 Cleveland street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Men from other localities cited are:

Private James E. Rutherford, Machine Gun Company, 325th Infantry; Private Earl R. Siner, Company G, 310th Infantry; Sergeant William Lemieux, Company A, Ninth Machine Gun Battalion Private Clayton E. Barrows, Company D, Eighth Machine Gun Battalion; Capt. Robert L. Tavenner, First Lieut. Henry M. Williams, Second Lieut. Harold A. Healy, Sergeant John H. Hutto, Private Alfred W. Smith, Sergeant William B. Hook, Sergeant Clyde F. Namwaring, Sergeant Clarence W. Tompson, Corporal Louis W. Myers, Sergeant Mike O'Neal, Private Elwood Twiford, Private William J. Turberville, Sergeant William C. Taylor, Private Simon Thompson and Private Louis J. Tucker.

WHITTLESEY JOINS LEGION.

"Lost Battalion" Commander Member of 308th Infantry Post.

The organization of the 308th Infantry Post of the American Legion was announced yesterday. The roster is led by the names of Col. Nathan K. Averill, Lieut.-Col. George W. Whittlesey, commander of the "Lost Battalion," and Chaplain J. J. Halligan. The post roll includes seven men who won the Distinguished Service Cross, four winners of the Croix de Guerre, one winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor and fourteen who were cited for gallantry. Chaplain Halligan was cited for performing burial services under fire.

The offices of the post are in 70 West Eleventh street. All members of the unit are asked to write Major L. S. Breckenridge.

NORTH PENN BANK $2,144,000 SHORT

Examiners Promise Startling Revelations in Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Examiners delving into the failure of the North Penn Bank, a State institution, which closed its doors July 18, said to-day that only the surface has been scratched in the revelations that have so far been disclosed in the condition of the bank. According to one of the bank examiners, the apparent shortage in the North Penn's accounts amounts to $2,144,000, and the efforts of the State officials investigating the crash are largely directed toward finding out who benefited at the expense of the concern's depositors. It was unofficially said to-day that the bank's actual losses may not amount to more than $1,000,000.

Other arrests of persons alleged to be partly responsible for the failure are expected after further evidence is gathered out of the maze of irregularities the examiners have found.

Walter O. Colfleshe, one of the bank's bookkeepers, who testified at a magistrate's hearing against Ralph T. Moyer, the bank's cashier, that the latter had ordered him to falsify the institution's statement to the Banking Examiner and to doctor numerous accounts, declares that he was a "boob" in the hands of Moyer.

Fred Taylor Pusey, special counsel representing the State Banking Department, said to-day that Colfleshe has not told all he knows about the irregular transactions of the bank. Colfleshe admitted that he had overdrawn his account about $200, but Mr. Pusey said to-day that his overdraft will exceed that amount.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN CROSSES FOR YANKS

Col. Moynihan of Old 69th Among 19 to Be Honored Saturday.

IN NEW YORK ARMORY

Corporal Robert J. Hazzard to Receive Prized Medaille Militaire.

With impressive ceremonies in which officers of the armies of France, Italy and the United States will participate, nineteen American soldiers will be invested with French and Italian decorations in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington avenue and Twenty-sixth street, at 10:30 Saturday morning.

Heading the list of those to be honored by the allied Governments is Lieut. Col. Timothy J. Moynihan of the 165th Infantry—the old Sixty-ninth, New York. He will be created a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. To Corporal Robert J. Hazzard, 227 West 121st street, a former member of Company E of the Ninth Infantry, the French Government will present the Medaille Militaire. This distinction is the highest honor that can be conferred on a French soldier and is awarded only to enlisted men and in rare instances to army commanders. It is never conferred on other officers and has been received by only twenty-four American soldiers during the war.

Eight Italian War Crosses will also be awarded at Saturday's ceremony. Dr. Mathias L. Foster of New Rochelle will receive the Cross awarded to his son, Capt. Hamilton K. Foster, who was killed in action. A number of others will receive the French Croix de Guerre. The full list of those to be honored is as follows:

Chevalier of the Legion of Honor—Lieut.-Col. Timothy J. Moynihan, 165th Infantry.

French Medaille Militaire—Corporal Robert J. Hassard, 227 West 121st street, New York, Company E, Ninth Infantry.

Italian War Cross for Merit—Corporal Robert Storrio, 47 India street, Greenpoint, Company E, 325th Infantry; First Class Private William Odenwald, 1813 Second avenue, Company M, 328th Infantry; Major Paul Daly, 20 Nassau street, Eighteenth Infantry; First Class Private Anthony Buonino, 922 Pacific street, Company F, 310th Infantry; Corporal William Rochkind, 228 Henry street, Company I, 305th Infantry; Private William Berry, 232 Union street, Lockport, N. Y., Sixty-first Infantry; Private Julius Arronson, 71 First avenue, Company G, 109th Infantry; Capt. Hamilton K. Foster, deceased, New Rochelle, N. Y., Twenty-sixth Infantry (medal to be presented his father, Dr. Mathias L. Foster, New Rochelle).

French Croix de Guerre with Gold Star—Corporal John E. Ferguson, 2072 West Eleventh street, Brooklyn, 115th Infantry; Lieut. Charles L. Anderson, 77 Elm street, Mayville, 306th Machine Gun Battalion; Private Abe Levenson, 1306 St. Johns Place, Company C, 167th Infantry; Corporal John Shutter, Glens Falls, N. Y., Company H, Twenty-third Infantry; Sergeant Joseph J. Lynch, 47 West Post road, White Plains, N. Y., Company D, 165th Infantry; Sergeant Joseph Swedden, 103 Hudson street, 113th Infantry.

French Croix de Guerre with Silver Star—Private William J. Hamilton, Rosedale, L. I., Company A, Ninth Infantry.

French Cross de Guerre with Palm—Private James C. Carty, Pier 86, North River, Company K, 102d Infantry.

French Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star—Corporal Harold J. Dupre, Cleveland, N. Y., Company L, Ninth Infantry.

Citation for gallantry in action—Frank Smith, 225 126th street, Richmond Hill, Company K, 166th Infantry.

Victory Ribbons Ready Aug. 9.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Distribution of Victory ribbon bars will begin immediately after manufacturers start delivering them on August 9, the War Department announced to-day. Four hundred thousand bars will be sent to recruiting stations and army posts in the first shipment. Victory medals will be distributed through the same agencies later.

TWO KILLED, 20 HURT IN TRAIN WRECK

Spreading Rails Derail Express at Linfield, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The engineer and fireman of a Reading Railway express from Pottsville were killed, a dozen passengers injured and a number severely shaken up to-day when part of the train was derailed at Linfield, five miles from Pottstown. The dead are:

LEIBY, WILLIAM F., engineer, Port Carbon.
ZETTLEMOYER, JOHN J., fireman, Schuylkill Haven.

Among the injured were John Rickson, baggage master, Reading; W. F. Redgay, Reading; S. Litchen, Ephrata, Pa.; Philip Hoffman, Pottstown; E. W. Roads, Reading; H. Eisenhower, Pottstown; Walter Shepple, Reading; Robert White, Pottsville, and F. B. Williams, Harrisburg. None is believed to be seriously hurt.

Spreading rails are believed to have caused the accident. The locomotive and combination smoking and baggage car were derailed, the latter turning over with nearly two score passengers in it.

Leiby, according to passengers, stuck to his post when the engine left the tracks and partly checked the speed of the train. He was crushed to death. Zettlemoyer was so mangled that he lived only a short time.

DRANK TRYING TO REFORM.

Minister's Wife So Testifies Regarding Other Man in Suit.

Mrs. Emily R. Burlingham of Hampden, N. J., testified before Vice-Chancellor Stevenson in Jersey City yesterday at the hearing of her divorce suit against the Rev. Edward J. Burlingham of Babylon, L. I., that she had drank cocktails with a man named Searles while living in Babylon. She said, however, that she had associated with Searles because she wanted to reform him, and denied her husband's allegation that she had given him a cigarette case.

Mr. Burlingham, who is an Episcopal minister, appeared in court in the uniform of a chaplain of the United States Army, in which capacity he served in Long Island cantonments during the war. He is about 50 years old, and his wife, whom he married in 1906, about twenty years younger. They have a daughter 12 years old, who has been living with the father.

Mrs. Burlingham alleges "constructive desertion," and declared she was compelled to leave her husband owing to his conduct. Mr. Burlingham testified they were married in Florence, Italy, and that they lived in Brooklyn for a time and then moved to Babylon. He said he objected to her relations with Searles and that she had told him she met the man in a restaurant and that she loved him.

LEGISLATORS VISIT BLIND ROOM HOUSES

Lockwood Committee Inspects Apartments Where Windows Are Rarity.

LANDLORD ASKS FOR HELP

Bronx Owner, Hit by Rent Strike, Appeals to Mayor's Group.

To see for themselves how bad the living conditions are in some of the old fashioned tenements the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing, of which Senator Lockwood is chairman, and Nathan Hirsch, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, visited two typical blocks in the Cherry Hill district yesterday.

In one of these blocks live 2,714 persons, of whom 561 are children under five years. Its predominant nationality is Italian, with a mixture of Jews, Spaniards and Americans. All but three of the houses are in need of repair and all have blind rooms without windows.

Most of the three room apartments have one room on the court and two blind rooms opening off it, in which the only access for air and light is the door. Five, six or more persons often sleep in one of these dark boxes.

The rent, according to investigation made by the committee, ranges from $6 a month for three rooms to $17. The income of the families occupying this block varies from $30 to $200 a month; most of them average $60 to $70. The women and children in almost every case sew garments in what time they can spare from their household duties, earning $20 or $30 a month.

It is estimated that it will be 100 years before these old type tenements disappear from natural causes, such as fire, tumbling down or abandonment by tenants because of impossible living conditions. They were built prior to the law of 1901 which standardized sanitary conditions.

Louis Greenberg, owner of five tenement houses at 1763 to 1779 Fulton avenue, The Bronx, occupied by 100 families, brought a committee of dissatisfied tenants before the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering yesterday to settle a rent strike that his tenants started when he notified them that he was going to raise the rent.

Capt. Goldsmith of the Mayor's Committee listened to both sides of the dispute and then had the attorney representing the tenants draw a check to "cash" for the amount due Greenberg, which he will hold until the case is adjusted to-night at a special hearing in the Bronx Borough Hall.

Although he had settled hundreds of rent problems in the past few weeks, Capt. Goldsmith said this was the first case on record that had been brought up by the landlord.

The Roth Embroidery Company, 510 Sixth avenue, wrote to the Mayor's Committee yesterday that the owners of the loft building at that address had doubled the rent in two years. In 1917 it paid $1,800; this was increased to $2,200 a year ago, and now it has been notified that beginning February 1 the amount will be $3,600.

The Roth firm said it had been allowed two days to renew the lease or get out. They said further that the service in the building was the worst in the city and wished the committee to give their troubles immediate attention.

HITS HOUSING BODY FOR SALARY RAISES

Clark Offers Bill to End Its Work.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Claiming that the United States Housing Corporation, created during the war to build houses for war workers, is making "profligate expenditures of Government money" despite the fact that its building work is complete, the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day reported a bill repealing the act authorizing the corporation.

The bill, introduced by Representative Clark (Fla.), provides that all property and funds of the corporation shall be turned over to the Treasury Department by Secretary of Labor Wilson, who has general oversight of the corporation. It further directs that all houses built outside of Washington shall be sold by the Treasury Department, preferably to individuals for homes with the extension of Government credit to reliable persons.

The committee report stated that the corporation had employed an array of college professors and so-called experts at high salaries and submitted a list of about fifty employees of the corporation whose salary increases have ranged since the armistice from $500 to $4,966 a year. Those who received increases already were receiving at least $3,000 a year.

SPIRIT WAS SPOOFING ABOUT CAPT. KIDD

Treasure Not Found, So Farm Buyers Balk.

TRENTON, N. J., July 30.—It now being apparent that the spirit who appeared before Daniel Balsinger of Oakland, N. J., was spoofing when it told him that much of Capt. Kidd's treasure was buried on his sixty-three acre farm, Sophie Sauter and Marie Blumer of Paterson and Fred Laechrs of Elizabeth, feel under no obligations to make good the $5,000 note they gave when they purchased the property. Their answer to the suit which Balsinger and his sister, Marie, have brought to recover was filed in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

The defendants declare they agreed to buy the farm solely upon Balsinger's representation that the pirate's gold was buried there, and that he told them a spirit had come to him in his sleep and assured him this was so. They gave Balsinger $200 in cash and a three months note for $5,000, which they say was to be paid out of the treasure, should it be found. The three defendants say they have dug and dug, but to no avail, and that the note consequently is void.

PERSHING CITES HALLAHAN.

Lieutenant-Colonel May Wear Silver Star on Victory Medal.

Lieut.-Col. William L. Hallahan, formerly chief signal officer of the Twenty-seventh Division, now employed at 100 Broadway, was notified yesterday that Gen. Pershing has named him in a citation. The commendation reads:

"For gallantry in action east of St. Souplet, France, October 17, 1918, and for brilliant leadership, he is entitled to wear a silver star on the Victory medal."

Lieut.-Col. Hallahan was decorated with the British D. S. O. by Field Marshal Haig last fall after action with the British forces near St. Quentin.

LIVE TOPICS OF THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

DOUBTS SILK FARMS WILL SUCCEED HERE

American Association Fears Cost of Hand Labor Is Prohibitive.

Although the many attempts that have been made to produce raw silk in this country have resulted in dismal failures, in many cases large sums of money having been lost in the ventures, a revival of interest in the possibility of sericulture in America is felt to be indicated by the number of inquiries upon this subject recently received by the Silk Association of America.

The vision of raising silk in America has appeared intermittently ever since 1608, when James I. tried to induce the Virginia colonists to produce silk for the factories of England.

The present activity is said to centre around foreigners from non-silk producing countries who believe that there is a possibility of developing an entirely new industry for America by establishing a "silk farm." The proposal is to provide mulberry trees for planting silkworm farms and to supply the necessary original stock of eggs, which are to be furnished free of charge, the company agreeing to purchase all cocoons produced by the farmers at a price of 75 cents a pound. Promoters of the scheme claim there are scores of people who desire to utilize their land in the Southwestern States for just such a purpose.

While admitting that both the soil and climate of the agricultural portion of the United States are suitable for the production of mulberry trees and for the propagation of silkworms, the Silk Association points out this involves considerable hand labor and to judge the relative cost of production with similar costs in China and Japan it is only necessary to compare the value of our farm lands as they are worked by machinery in the production of other crops with the cost of farm labor in the Orient.

Weak Demand for Carpet Wool.

Philadelphia, July 30.—Only 63 per cent. of the 7,700,000 pounds of greasy and scoured carpet wool offered at to-day's Government auction was disposed of. The stock consisted of 4,400,000 pounds of greasy wool and 3,300,000 pounds of scoured grades. The less desirable wool was withdrawn without a bid.

Prices realized were a little lower than at the last previous sale here, but this was attributed to the fact that many of the offerings had been put up before and were passed by bidders.

Desirable Leather Hard to Find.

BOSTON, July 30.—Prices on sole leather hold steady and strong. There is a smaller supply of dry hide leather, and offal of all kinds is sold up to receipts. Upper leather prices change almost daily and desirable stock is hard to find, this being particularly true in respect to the better grades. The extreme prices of one week frequently are made to appear moderate by later developments, the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* states.

Shoe buyers have placed an unusual amount of business. The feature of the buying is the number of "at once" orders that have been placed. This active buying proves conclusively, it is said, that merchants do not expect lower prices in the near future. Thus far there has been a strong pressure to place spring orders in advance of the season.

Dye Bases Are Scarce.

Movement in the market for dyestuffs is reported stedier. Dye bases still are scarce and prices are tending upward. Domestic colors are moving steadily in limited quantities. The demand for coal tar crudes has not improved materially, but benzol and phenol are held at firm prices, *Drug and Chemical Markets* reports. There is a heavy call for aniline oil and some manufacturers are sold ahead. Archil is practically cleaned up.

The undertone of the market for drugs and pharmaceutical products shows strength and many price advances were made. The salicylates were advanced by manufacturers. Quicksilver is higher. Santonin prices rose sharply. There is a firm tone in denatured alcohol and citric acid. Sugar of milk, oil of peppermint and ergot are lower.

Business in heavy chemicals was active, jobbing interests paying particular attention to sodium bichromate which has steadily advanced in price. Muriatic is scarce. Acetic acid is moving briskly, with the exception of glacial and the 80 per cent. material. The steady demand for sulphuric acid continues. All the potash salts are stronger. Foreign interests are placing large orders for copper sulphate.

Boston Wool Market Strong.

BOSTON, July 30.—Midweek found the Boston wool market strong, with fine wools still in great demand and the available supply very low. Fine territories are quoted at from $1.85 to $1.90, half bloods at from $1.75 to $1.80.

There has been a steadily increasing demand for medium wools, three-eighths grades bringing $1.40 to $1.45, and quarter bloods $1.25. Eight months Texas wools were sold for $1.40 and those of twelve months' growth for $1.60 to $1.65.

Passaic Strike a Fizzle.

PASSAIC, July 30.—With practically all the Botany Worsted Mill weavers who quit work Monday back at their jobs the threatened strike in an attempt to bring about a general increase in wages in all the wool and worsted mills here, employing 15,000 operatives, has resulted in a failure.

Scarcity of Silk Shirtings.

The wholesale silk market is reported as being almost destitute of desirable materials for shirtings as the result of unprecedented buying this season by shirt producers.

Some of the silk fabric manufacturers have pinned up the "No More Orders" sign and are confining their activities to the orders already placed. Prices for shirtings have advanced from less than $1 a yard to as high as $2 to $2.50 for some grades.

Japanese shirtings are being imported in large quantities and reports indicate that they are gaining in favor.

Canada Buying Woollens Here.

Woollen dealers in Canada are unable to obtain 25 per cent. of their requirements of woollen cloths in the Canadian market and are turning to the United States and Great Britain to get what they can, according to reports received by the Department of Commerce.

Price lists of Canadian manufacturers showed that there has been an increase of 15 cents and up on a yard of cloth during the last few months.

Business Troubles.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PHILIP FRIED—Involuntary petition against Philip Fried, individually and as survivor of the copartnership of Barney Katz and Philip Fried, copartners, trading as Bedford Thread Company, 113 West Seventeenth street. Liabilities, $11,000; assets, $5,000. Principal claims: Michael Rogalsky and Louis Kroman, 1774; Philip Braunstein, $846; S. Goldin Bros., Inc., $861. Samuel Sculnick, 1123 Broadway, is the attorney.

HENRY K. SCZUTOWSKI—Voluntary petition by Henry K. Szczutowski, baking, pasteries, under the name of Little Princess Pastry Shop, 3537 Decatur avenue, Bronx. Liabilities, $2,075; assets, $2,400. Principal claims: Jaburg Bros., $828; Louis Weinberg, $200; Joseph Stein, $107. Samuel W. Phillips, 5 Beekman street, is the attorney.

JACOB SEROTTA AND BENJAMIN SEROTTA—Voluntary petition by Jacob Serotta and Benjamin Serotta, individually and as copartners, under the firm name of Serotta Bros., 670 East 178th street. Liabilities, $650; no assets. Gettinger & Weinman, 63 Park Row, are the attorneys.

THE ARCWELL CORPORATION—Involuntary petition against The Arcwell Corporation, engaged in the manufacturing business, 514 West Forty-sixth street. Liabilities and assets not given. Principal claims: The New York Process Letter Company, $237; The Sterling Efficiency Corporation, $790; Uss & Co., $21. Henry Wogg, 120 Broadway, is the attorney.

SCHEDULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL KLEIN AND JOSEPH KLEIN—Schedules of Samuel Klein and Joseph Klein Co., copartners, doing business as Klein Legging Company, manufacturing leather goods, 622 Broadway. Liabilities, $27,086; no assets. Secured claim: Rusch & Co., $6,155. Unsecured claims: Royal Textile Company, $587; Simon Zinn, $47; Irving Trust Company, $1,500; Morris Plan Company, $440. Charles H. Herbst, 261 Broadway, is the attorney.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.

William Smith, James J. Callahan, Henry F. Mins, Eleanor Blaupain, James Hebron, Jr., Abraham Kommell, Hyman Sheiner, Edward Speltz, Ruth H. Hoguet, Samuel J. Whitaker, Jane Blaney and Princess Garage.

JUDGMENTS.

MANHATTAN.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name is that of the debtor:

Boebo, George W.—Commercial Acetylene Supply Co., Inc.	$188.95
Barry, James T.—Central Savings Bank in the City of N. Y.	2,505.18
Dodge Weldon Iron Co., Inc., and Robert R. Carrick—T. Suhoen	268.20
Same—J. J. Little	220.75
Droes, George—H. C. Dendrenes	368.00
Egonberger, E., Jr.—J. Ressler	1,215.00
Feruss Press, Inc.—Muller Saw Trimmer Co.	333.25
Flowers, Rose, or Rose Flores, and Benj. Green—People, &c.	500.00
Frazee, Harry H.—L. Balbin	462.65
Federation of Hebrew Retail Kosher Butchers Assn. of Am., Inc.—N. Zivrin	553.15
Garth, William and Lewis—W. O. Palmer	1,767.91
Harris, James T.—B. J. Conroy	132.98
Howard, Sue A.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	134.12
Hillers, A. H.—R. W. Strachan, Jr	268.65
James, Cecil S.—B. J. Conroy	143.14
Kissinburgh, W. E., Jr.—Edward Thompson Co.	217.99
Kohn, Bert H.—M. A. Adler	207.43
Knickerbocker Ice Co.—City of New York, 2 cases	196.00
Leiman, Meyer—W. Simon et al.	296.68
Locke, Margaret G. and Seymour E.—Harry Meyers Co.	308.10
Miller, J. C.—Rubenstein Bros., Inc.	108.45
Nevsloff, Meyer—C. S. Rich	170.16
Newgold, Morris—Title Guarantee & Tr Co.	12,548.95
Pichel, Chas J.—P. H. Buckelmaier	220.98
Patten, Walter R.—W. Homan; costs	321.90
Resnick, Harry—Nagle Packing Co.	217.70
Ruskin, Harry—L. Schulman	185.80
Solomon, Sarah—A. Jobs et al.	202.70
Steinfeld, Harry N.—Gerfunkel & Gerth, Inc.	370.77
Rothchild, Mabel G.—M. F. Cole	224.92
Vermilyea, Peter B., Harry Hequembourg and Minnie Hequembourg—W. G. Gehring	10,027.28
Whitney, James A.—G. Tranchett	242.67

BRONX.

The first name is that of the debtor.

Bernstein, Sam—F. Rice	$223.03
Kroman, Joseph—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co.	107.14

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

MANHATTAN.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

White Co.—J. Naughton et al.; June 12, 1916	$113.53
Hong Fook and National Surety Co.—People, &c.; Nov. 26, 1918	500.00
Stone, Jacob—M. Malawista; March 14, 1918	410.79
White Co.—J. Naughton et al.; March 9, 1918	1,161.18
Peterson, Charles L.—U. S. Radiator Corpn.; Feb. 28, 1916	364.16
White Co.—J. Naughton et al.; April 16, 1918	1,319.63
Markus, Ida—Coronet Costume Co., Inc.; Dec. 28, 1915	162.61
Musgrave, Christopher J.—L. Zolka; March 19, 1915 (vacated)	555.90
Renton, Walter B.—C. A. Sahaufele; June 7, 1913	147.63
Etkins, A. Davenport—Home Insurance Co.; May 23, 1919	174.15
Thomas Cusack Co.—L. Weinstock; July 24, 1919	3,568.90

Yesterday's Fires

A. M.	Loss.
2:40—220 E. 40th st.; Charles Pit	Trifling
3:00—59 W. 44th st.; Hotel Algonquin	Unknown
7:15—502 W. 133d st.; unknown	Trifling
8:15—Broadway and Canal st.; automobile; William Gormerly	Trifling
9:20—440 E. 104th st.; wagon; Abraham Bros.	Unknown
11:25—83 Sedgwick av.; Nathan Moskowitz	Unknown
11:30—Brooklyn Bridge; city of New York	Trifling
P. M.	
12:50—27th st. and 10th av.; Williams & Wells Co.	Unknown
2:30—262 W. 87th st.; George Brownson	Trifling
3:45—1715 Washington av., The Bronx; Samuel Ross	Trifling
5:35—640 Broadway; Great American Chemical Co.	Trifling
5:50—301 W. 42d st.; unknown	Trifling
6:10—776 St. Ann's av., The Bronx; John Cupher	Trifling
6:25—240 Eldridge st.; S. Spector & Son	Trifling
6:45—256 W. 23d st.; Military Art Novelty Co.	Trifling
6:50—416 Grand st.; unknown	Trifling
6:50—449-451 W. 13th st.; Conron Bros.	Unknown
7:35—540 Columbus av.; Daniel Reeves	Trifling
8:45—Broadway and 41st st.; Hotel Continental	Trifling
9:00—352 E. 77th st.; unknown	Trifling
9:35—528 E. 88th st.; M. Schedlan	Trifling
9:40—529 W. 125th st.; Mrs. Zertlick	Trifling
9:50—350-352 2d av.; Post-Graduate Hospital	Trifling
11:10—79th st. and Broadway; automobile; Leo Blackstein	Trifling

F. H. INNES FOR DIST. ATTY.

Richmond County Assistant "People's Candidate."

Frank H. Innes, Assistant District Attorney of Richmond county for eight years, is a candidate for the nomination for District Attorney. It was announced yesterday he will run under the slogan of "The People's Candidate." He is a Democrat. There are now in the field three candidates for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, one Republican and Mr. Innes.

High Dress Prices Due Partly to Speculators

BLAME to some extent for the high prices which prevail in the wholesale market for dresses is laid at the door of jobbers and speculators by David N. Mosessohn, executive director of the Associated Dress Industries of America. He charges that some stocks of raw materials are in the hands of these operators, who are charging abnormal prices for merchandise, "creating an unprecedented condition in the industry and inflicting a great many hardships on the manufacturers throughout the country."

Due to the existing conditions in the trade, Mr. Mosessohn declared that there is no possibility of a drop in prices. "The raw material situation is growing worse and the labor situation is not showing any signs of improvement," he states.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey—Standard Time.

Sun rises.....5:58 A M Sun sets.....8:14 P M
Moon sets.....10:18 P M

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:34 A M Gov. Island..12.01 A M
Hell Gate.....1:41 P M

LOW WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:29 P M Gov. Island..6:10 P M
Hell Gate.....8:18 P M

ARRIVALS WEDNESDAY—JULY 30.

Ss Kroonland, St. Nazaire, July 19.
Ss Helleg Olav, Christiania, July 29.
Ss Montpelier, St. Nazaire, July 15.
Ss Fort Bowen, Liverpool, July 18.
Ss Bancroft, Dartmouth, July 13.
Ss New York City, Bristol, July 18.
Ss W. S. Rheem, Glasgow, July 17.
Ss American, Immingham, July 15.
Ss Kanagawa Maru, London, July 15.
Ss Auburn, Antwerp, July 18.
Ss Tollard, Gibraltar, July 14.
Ss Muskogee, Leghorn, July 12.
Ss Macona, Oran, July 11.
Ss Tapajos, Barbados, July 20.
Ss Dancey, Cristobal, July 19.
Ss Brighton, Cananova, July 25.
Ss Esperanza, Havana, July 28.
Ss Caddo, Montreal, July 24.
Ss Lake Frio, Portland, July 28.
Ss Consul, Galveston, July 24.
Ss Hellenes, Boston, July 29.
Ss Madison, Norfolk, July 29.
Ss Buford, Newport News, July 29.
Motor schooner Quanacaste, Cristobal, July 14.
Ss Mercer, Powey, July 18.
Ss Milero, Antilla, July 25.
Ss Lake Allen, Santa Cruz, July 23.

ARRIVED FROM NEW YORK.

Ss Lord Ormonde, at Gibraltar.
Ss Chicago City, for Bristol, off Brow Head.
Ss Monvisa, at Gibraltar.
Ss Ulua, for Liverpool, off Kinsale.
Ss Borghild, at Cardiff.
Ss Kentucky, at Rio.
Ss Australrange, at Melbourne.
Ss Opequan, at Santos.
Ss Walwera, at Newcastle, New South Wales.
Ss Servian Prince, at Montevideo.
Ss Cabo Creux, at Cadiz.
Ss Regulus, at Rotterdam.
Ss Tolon, at Greenock.
Ss Roath, at Brest.
Ss Svarten, at Gothenburg.
Ss Viken, at Gothenburg.
Ss Florida, at Copenhagen.