WEATHER FORECAST.
Showers and thunderstorms probably to-day and to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest, 68.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 340. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

B. R. T. STRIKE CALLED WITH ORDER FOR MEN TO QUIT CARS AT 5 A. M.

Union Predicts Borough Tieup, While Company Denies Claims.

PLAN I. R. T. WALKOUT

Brooklyn Move Is Joined by 350 Signal and Towermen.

THREATS IN RICHMOND

Garrison Refuses Demands for Recognition and Pay Raise of Kings Carmen.

Following the flat refusal of Lindley M. Garrison, receiver, to recognize their organization, 3,000 union employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company voted last night for a general strike, effective at 5 o'clock this morning.

Whether Brooklyn walks or rides to work this morning depends upon a much disputed point, for while the union claimed yesterday more than 5,000 members, officials of the company said that the figure was nearer 3,000. Instead of almost 60 per cent., they said the union had enlisted less than 25 per cent. of the carmen, and that an attempt to tie up the system would fail utterly.

If the boast of the union has sound foundation, however, Brooklynites are in for it, because in addressing last night's gathering at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle avenues, Brooklyn, Edward Smith, chairman of the executive committee of the organization, declared that there would be a complete tie-up.

Men Ordered to Stay Away.

According to the plans laid at the meeting Brooklyn was to get a good sample this morning, for orders were issued prohibiting members of the union from going to work to-day. Those on night duty received instructions to finish their shifts, which it was said would all be finished by 5 o'clock this morning.

Louis Fridiger, counsel to the amalgamated association, addressing the men after the strike vote had been taken, said: "If you men maintain the spirit you have shown here to-night the transit lines from Coney Island to Yonkers will be tied up by Friday.

"Your calling a strike to-night does not win it. You all know what picketing means. All of you men who do not go on picket duty to-morrow might just as well have voted 'No' to-night.

"Don't stand for any brow beating or bulldozing on the part of the police or the men hired by the company. You have the right to speak to your fellow workmen if you do it quietly and orderly. Stick until Garrison says 'I will meet a committee of the amalgamated association.'"

In addition to the car men that are called out, it was announced that 350 signal and tower men had signified their intention of joining in a sympathetic strike.

The decision to strike was made very quickly by the car men. Hours of debate had been looked for, but the men had scarcely gathered when they began to shout "Strike! Strike! Strike!" On a rising vote they were unanimous for immediate action.

In urging their men to quit the union heads expressed themselves as opposed to violence or any action that might bring discredit upon their organization. They said that the safety of the public must not be impaired.

Action on I. R. T. Impending.

Another strike was said by union heads to be impending on the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. An official of the American Federation of Labor at the Hotel Continental stated to a representative of THE SUN that operators of street, elevated and subway cars in Manhattan, The Bronx and Westchester county are preparing demands, which they will submit within the next few days, and that they will be ready to walk out in the event of a refusal.

The proposed action of the New York men and that taken by the Brooklyn union, it was stated, was entirely independent of each other.

Col. Timothy S. Williams, president of the B. R. T., said last night he could not tell how many men would go out and that the company would be in the dark regarding this phase of the situation until 5 o'clock this morning.

Col. Williams received the news of the decision on the part of the union while he was in conference at the company's offices at Clinton and Remsen streets with John J. Dempsey, vice-president in charge of the elevated and subway lines; William Siebert, superintendent of the surface lines, and four other officials.

Mr. Dempsey told reporters after the meeting that the company had 2,000 men ready to take the place of the strikers.

"We have about 13,000 employees altogether," said he. "About 8,000 are not affected by the strike, including 700 motormen on the subway and elevated lines, train despatchers, supervisors and tower men. This leaves 10,000 who may be affected, and we have replacements, numbering 20 per cent. We have always had them in reserve."

"Will you use women as strike breakers?" he was asked.

Women on Reserve Force.

"We have women on our reserve force and employ them now," he answered.

Col. Williams said that Mr. Garrison notified the Mayor yesterday afternoon that a strike seemed imminent and that the Mayor had notified the Police Department. Mr. Dempsey added that

Continued on Eighth Page.

LODGE ATTACKS WILSON'S STAND

Senator Says President Refused to Appear Before Committee.

PAPERS ARE WITHHELD

Republican Leader Charges Attempt to Hamper Treaty Hearings.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—President Wilson's course in withholding documentary evidence and important transcripts of the record of the deliberations of the Peace Conference from the Senate was publicly denounced to-day at an open session of the Foreign Relations Committee by Chairman Lodge (Mass.), the Republican Senate leader.

The episode was one of the most sensational in the protracted and exciting series of political encounters which have characterized the entire Senate session of the present Congress and arose in the midst of the examination of Norman Davis, one of the economic and financial advisers of the American delegation at Paris. Mr. Davis said: "The President, I believe, has offered to appear here." This was too much for Senator Lodge. He turned upon the witness and the Democratic minority of the committee with angry ardor.

"He has not," the Senator declared. "That might as well be made plain right now. What the President wanted us to do was to go to the White House to see him. He never offered to come here to see us, and our position, of course, is that Congress possesses no power or authority to summon the President to appear before it or before one of its committees.

"We have requested the President to send us highly important papers and documents bearing on the peace treaty, and so far he has not sent us a single one of them. The only document the President could be credited with having furnished us, aside from the treaty of Versailles itself, was the Franco-American pact, and we virtually forced him to send that.

Declines to Send Papers.

"We have asked the President to furnish us with the original American plan for the league of nations, which was set aside at Versailles for the British one; we have asked the President for the written protest against Shantung, which we understand three of the American Peace Commissioners signed; we have asked him for other important papers; so far we have received none of them; we have been refused some of them. If we are to pursue our consideration of the treaty of Versailles intelligently we should have them now.

"Instead of the President offering to appear before the committee we were informed by Senator Hitchcock that he had been told in a telephonic conservation with the President that he did not desire to appear before the committee, but would like the committee to go to the White House to confer with him. It is not of so much importance that we should consult with the President as that we should receive the documents and papers we have requested. If we receive them there probably will be no reason for us to see the President."

In the course of his testimany Mr. Davis indulged in a few words of praise of the League of Nation's covenant.

Davis Praises Covenant.

"From all the information that I could gather I am decidedly of the opinion that the great majority of the people, the masses of Europe, favor it," he volunteered. "You include, of course, Germany and Russia," interposed Chairman Lodge.

"I do," replied the financial expert, and then, reconsidering his words, added: "Well, it was rather difficult to get information regarding Russia."

Senator Brandegee and later Senator Fall (N. M.) interrogated the witness with regard to his sources of information.

Johnson Sees Joke.

"Isn't it a fact," put in Senator Johnson, "that the League of Nations covenant was received with laughter in the British parliament?"

"I do not know that," replied Mr. Davis.

Senator Johnson said that he was quoting from press despatches.

"This would indicate," he said, "that the British regard the League of Nations as a joke."

"It is strange," put in Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), "that the Senator should describe the League of Nations as a British pact in one breath and declare that the British regard it as a joke in the next."

"Perhaps," suggested Senator Knox (Penn.), "the British can regard the league as a good joke on themselves."

Mr. Davis spoke of the desirable features of the League of Nations as he viewed the covenant, and said the Shantung settlement, for example, "could be settled very satisfactorily through the league."

"If we kept out of the league," asked Senator Brandegee (Conn.), "wouldn't Europe get along somehow as she always has done? Hasn't she been able to take care of her wars without our being dragged into entangling alliances?"

"That was hardly the situation in 1917," suggested Senator Hitchcock.

"Just because you save a drowning man is no reason why you should carry him through life," said Senator Brandegee.

"But you do not have to shoot him after you save him from drowning," Mr. Davis put in.

SELLS WHISKEY, GETS 6 MONTHS AND $1,000 FINE

Cafe Owner Convicted on Charge of Violating War Time Law.

JURY OUT TEN MINUTES

Federal Judge Rejects Plea That Armistice Nullified Statute.

DETECTIVES GOT BOOZE

Appeal to Be Taken and Test Made in High Court, Lawyer Announces.

Judge James C. Wilson of the United States District Court yesterday sentenced John H. Voege, 112 Centre street, to six months imprisonment and imposed a fine of $1,000 for selling liquor July 3 in violation of the war time prohibition act. Voege is the proprietor of a cafe at Franklin and Centre streets.

The saloon long was the property of Tom Foley and was rather famous. Voege is said to have paid $20,000 for the place a few years ago.

A special agent of the Department of Justice, Pasquale Pigniuolo, testified that on July 3 he and Joseph Tucker, another special agent, entered Voege's and asked for whiskey and got it.

Pouring some whiskey from the bottle which Voege placed on the bar into a glass, Pigniuolo then emptied the glass of liquor into a small bottle which he took from his pocket. According to the witness, when Voege saw him do this he reached across the bar and tried to knock the bottle from his hand. Failing to accomplish that he came around and pleaded with Pigniuolo to return it.

Jury Sniffs Evidence.

The liquor was taken to Dr. Winfield Hubbard, associate chemist in the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, for analysis, and was introduced as evidence yesterday. The jurors were permitted to sniff of the liquid, which they did, grinning in the knowledge that according to the advice of Dr. Hubbard it contained 28½ per cent. ethyl alcohol.

Robert Moore, counsel for the defence, based his case on the unconstitutionality of the wartime act, and that there was no proof that the stuff sold by Voege was sold for beverage purposes, and that there was no proof that the bottled liquor shown in court was the same that Voege had sold.

In speaking of the unconstitutionality of the war time prohibition act, Mr. Moore said Congress had no right to pass this law and call it a war time measure because at the time it was passed the armistice had been signed. He claimed that the exigency mentioned in the law did not exist at the time of its passage. The army, he said, was being mustered out, hostilities had ceased and munition work had ended. His contention was that Voege did not break the law when he had a license to sell liquor which he had on hand.

Mr. Moore claimed that the stuff was not bought for drinking purposes because no one had yet drunk any of it. He said the request had been for "whiskey," not a "drink of whiskey."

Prosecutor in Rebuttal.

John Fine, the prosecuting attorney, combated these statements by pointing out that the law forbade the sale of distilled spirits, and that what Mr. Voege had sold had been proven a distilled spirit, and that the nature of the place in which it was sold precluded misconceptions as to what use it was sold.

Addressing the jurors, Judge Wilson said he held the war time prohibition act to be constitutional, and quoted a passage from the statute which said the date of demobilization would be fixed by the President. No such proclamation having been made, he said the act still held good.

The jury was out a little more than ten minutes, returning with a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Voege, still under bail, was put in the custody of his counsel for ten days. Moore said he would appeal.

PRINCE OF WALES SAILS FOR AMERICA

Great Crowd at Station to Give Him Sendoff.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times Service.*

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LONDON, Aug. 5.—The departure of the Prince of Wales for Canada and the United States to-day aroused great interest here and a very hearty sendoff was given to him by a large crowd at the station. When the Prince arrives in America it will be in his official capacity as Prince of Wales, unlike King Edward, who, when he visited the United States in 1860 as Prince of Wales, bore the title of Baron Renfrew.

When it was suggested to the present Prince that in accordance with precedent he should travel as Baron Renfrew he promptly overruled the suggestion and was supported by the King.

"Prince Charming" is the way the newspapers refer to him to-day, and the hope is expressed that his visit will have beneficial effects in maintaining friendly Anglo-American relations.

By the Associated Press.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Aug. 5.—The Prince of Wales sailed for Canada at 6 o'clock this evening on board the Cruiser Renown. There was no ceremony attending the departure of the cruiser.

King George and Queen Mary accompanied the Prince aboard the Renown and inspected the guard of honor drawn up on the deck. A farewell luncheon was served on board. There was no speech making, but the King raised his glass and wished the Prince a prosperous voyage and a safe return.

The royal party, having inspected all the ship's arrangements ceremoniously, returned ashore, the Prince accompany-

TIRPITZ SURE HE COULD HAVE GOT JAPAN AS ALLY

Blames Bungling by German Diplomats When Feelers Were Put Out.

EXPLAINED IN HIS BOOK

Admiral Says It Would Be Madness for Tokio to Break With U. S.

KAISER ASSAILED AGAIN

Von Bethmann-Hollweg Also Comes In for Share of Reproach in Memoirs.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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BERLIN, via Paris, Aug. 4 (delayed).—Admiral von Tirpitz, former Minister of Marine in the Imperial German Cabinet, who has written a book in which he disclaims responsibility for the unrestricted submarine warfare that intensified the wrath of the world against Germany and caused America to enter the war, expresses the belief in his publication that Japan could have been won to Germany's side in the first or second year of the war had it not been for what he describes as blundering German diplomacy. In the same breath, however, he severely condemns England for enlisting Japan's support to the allied cause.

In regard to Japan Admiral von Tirpitz was informed from various sources that Germany made loans to that country between 1905 and 1914, and he believes an agreement between the two nations could have been reached.

"I am convinced," he says, "that Japan put out feelers toward us, but our diplomacy either didn't understand or else feared to excite Anglo-Saxon feeling."

He contends that Japan could have ended the war with a gesture in 1915, and even in 1916.

"Perhaps," he says, "Japan could have given the war a turn in our favor."

This, apparently, was based on his supposition that Germany had reached an understanding with Russia and that the next proper move was to seek an agreement with Japan. He writes this in his book despite his statement to me in November, 1914, that "Germany would never abandon the white race."

Von Tirpitz then denounces England for bringing Japan into the war, and goes on to describe the Japanese love of power.

Calls Japanese Grasping.

"They are a primeval people," he says, "and for that reason would like everything. But now that they have a leading place in the Far East it would be madness for them to break with America over the south sea islands or the question of racial honor. China will probably remain the chief point of friction between Japan and America, as China will not allow herself to be robbed further of her markets."

He concludes this subject with: "The future of all the great non-Anglo-Saxon Powers is problematical."

The disappearance of the German navy, Admiral von Tirpitz contends, has robbed other small navies of their life power, holding that their importance and independence lay in their capacity to form an alliance against the British navy.

"The maintenance of balance of sea power now rests wholly and alone with the American navy," he says. "I do not believe there is serious antagonism between the American and the British navies. Thus capitalism has mutually yoked all other peoples, and these, to maintain their freedom, have no farther support since the collapse of the German fleet."

Admiral von Tirpitz begins his closing chapter thus: "The Germans never understood the sea. In the nation's fateful hour the fleet was not used. I can only write the epitaph."

Excerpts from letters to his wife fill more than a hundred pages in the Admiral's memoirs. These letters reveal him as heartbroken over his powerlessness and inability to induce the Kaiser to let the fleet put to sea. The letters begin August 8, 1914. In a letter of August 27 he tells of a luncheon at Coblenz with the Kaiser.

Tells of Talk With Kaiser.

"He was quite satisfied with the news from all fronts," he wrote. "I had a two hours walk with him in the garden. It was warm and we walked slowly. I tried in every way to enlighten him, but for the time being it

(Continued on Third Page.)

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 11 Broadway.—Adv.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS ORDERED IN SWEEPING ATTACK ON HIGH PRICES; RAILROAD CRISIS PUT UP TO WILSON

SENATE ACTS ON WAGES DISPUTE

Cummins Argues President Has Power to Raise Pay and Advance Rates.

HEAVY MONTHLY DEFICIT

Pomerene Objects to Administration Shifting Blame for Situation on Congress.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. — President Wilson's demand that Congress pass legislation giving him powers to deal with the present railroad emergency was answered in the Senate to-day by Senator Cummins (Iowa), chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, with the declaration that the President and the Railroad Administration already have all the powers required to deal with both wage advances and rate increases.

The Senator indicated his unwillingness that the country should be led to believe the Congress, through slowness or reluctance to act, was responsible for the development of the transportation crisis. He said Congress had conferred all necessary powers and they should be used.

Senator Pomerene (Ohio), a Democratic member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, made it plain that he considered the Railroad Administration was trying to push the responsibility for dealing with the crisis upon Congress instead of shouldering it, as was its duty.

Operation Results Analyzed.

Mr. Cummins presented an analysis of the financial results of Government operation of the railroads, showing that despite great advances in rates of fare and freight, which have produced an immense increase in revenues, the costs of operation have so greatly increased that the railroads are now incurring a deficit of $39,000,000 monthly. On the other hand, all of them are being paid for the use of their properties the maximum compensation allowable under the law, and this means for some of them extremely high rates of dividend on capital.

Senator McKellar (Tenn.) asked Senator Cummins to state to the Senate when it might expect recommendations from the Interstate Commerce Committee for legislation dealing with the railroad situation. Senator Cummins replied that the committee would have its report ready long before the Senate had disposed of the League of Nations.

"If the Senate could find time to take up some of our domestic problems for the safety of our own people and avert a catastrophe which thoughtful men believe may occur at any moment instead of spending so much time on foreign affairs I believe the country would be better satisfied," said Senator Cummins.

Peace at Home Preferable.

"In other words," interjected Senator Thomas (Col.), "the Senator is of the opinion that if we must choose between the two, peace at home is preferable to peace abroad?"

"I am shuddering all the time lest in our concern for the downtrodden people of Europe we will suffer the same disaster through which they are now passing."

Senator Kirby (Ark.) wanted to know if the proposed wage increase would not mean either increased loss to the Government in the operation of the roads or an increase in rates.

"Of course, if the wages are increased as demanded and there are no increases in revenue, the deficit will be just so much more," replied Senator Cummins.

"That means, does it not," interrupted Senator Thomas, "that in the end it is a case, so far as the people are concerned, of 'heads I win and tails you lose'?"

"It is something very nearly that," responded Senator Cummins.

"I rise for the purpose to indicate to the country and the Senate," he said, "that the Railroad Administration has full power to deal with the situation without an appeal to Congress. We have given the President and the Director-General all powers to deal as their judgment may suggest with the very condition that has now arisen. I would not do this if it were not for an interview coming from Mr. Hines, the Director-General, on the subject."

Hines Better Than McAdoo.

Senator Cummins said he had no intention of disparaging Mr. Hines, whom he regarded as a great improvement over his predecessor, and continued:

"Mr. Hines explained to a group of representative labor men that he has asked President Wilson to have Congress take up the question of increased wages, because he believed the Railroad Administration virtually had been shorn of power to increase rates to meet such advances. The Director-General said:

"'Passage of a bill to restore the Interstate Commerce Commission gives power to suspend proposed increases of rates, tantamount to putting the Director-General on notice that Congress disapproved of increases save by the rates making body.'

"Mr. Hines also explained the financial

Continued on Sixth Page.

President to Address Congress on Living Costs and Probably Will Ask More Power

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—President Wilson will go before Congress "within the next few days" to submit his recommendations as to what additional authority Congress should grant the Administration to bring down the present high prices.

In stating the President's plans to-day Secretary Tumulty indicated that the President purposed to extend the Government's price reduction powers not only to food, but to all articles that come within the scope of necessaries of life.

To do this the President is understood to have been informed by Attorney-General Palmer and other advisers that he must have greater powers than existing laws provide. Should the Senate dispose of the peace treaty and finally end the war, some doubt would exist as to the President's war powers to control food and it is probable that he will ask for the continuance in peace time, until the cost of living can be brought somewhere near normal, of the Lever food control act, which during the war has provided severe penalties for hoarding and profiteering in food supplies.

The President is expected to present the definite conclusions of the special Cabinet committee now working out plans for Government action against the high cost of living spectre.

The President will address Congress in joint session and although the definite date has not been set it was indicated that he probably would appear the latter part of this week.

BUSINESS HITS U. S. OWNERSHIP

Nation's Merchants and Manufacturers Oppose Keeping Railroads.

99 PER CENT. AGAINST IT

Inefficiency and Politics Are Objections, U. S. Chamber of Commerce Poll Shows.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Out of 1,120 commercial and trade organizations making up the membership of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States 99 per cent. are opposed to Government ownership of the roads. Announcement to this effect was made to-night as a result of the tabulations of the nationwide poll the chamber recently completed on this question.

From the poll the following reasons appear for opposing Government ownership:

Under Government ownership the development of railroad facilities would depend on Congressional appropriations, which would prevent the anticipation of the transportation needs of the country. Appropriations would not be made in the amount and at the time needed to insure adequate development of the railroads. Political considerations might also control the amount of appropriations and the objects for which they were made.

To acquire the railroads the Government would have to pledge its credit for $18,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000 at a time when other large financiering must be done. It would be difficult for the Government to dispose of the securities required to purchase the roads and it would be necessary for the Government to secure from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of new capital each year. If the Government were to assume the burden of financing the railroads at present its interest rate would necessarily be as high as if not higher than the rate at which corporations could secure capital.

Government operation is seldom if ever as efficient as corporate management. Competition, the incentive to efficiency and progress in private enterprises, is absent from the Government administration of affairs. Individual initiative is less, bureaucratic methods are more characteristic and the services rendered are less progressively efficient.

While the Government presumably would select officers and employees by means of efficiency tests, political influences would almost certainly be given weight in selecting men for official positions.

Unless the Government adopted the policy of fixing low rates and fares with the intention that any resulting deficit from operations should be placed as an increased burden of taxes upon the general public, rates and fares would be higher under Government than under private operation. Under Government operation expenses rise in relation to income, and the charges imposed by the Government, if a deficit is to be avoided, must be higher than those which it would be necessary to permit railroad corporations to make.

The political effect of Government ownership and operation of railroads in the United States might be serious. There are now about 500,000 civil employees of the Government. The addition to the public services of 2,000,000 railroad employees, the majority of whom are voters, would constitute a force of about 2,500,000 Government employees interested in controlling the policy of the Government as regards wages, hours and conditions of service.

Such a body of employees might easily exercise a controlling influence upon State and national politics.

Thrace Delays Bulgarian Treaty.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Completion of the Bulgarian treaty by the Supreme Inter-Allied Council probably will be postponed until the end of next week, it was learned to-day. There is doubt as to the Council's ability to finish the treaty by that time because as yet no agreement has been reached on the disposition of Thrace.

JAIL IN BRITAIN FOR PROFITEERS

Food Controller Tells Commons His Plan for Cutting Down Prices.

FULL CONTROL IS WANTED

Lack of Exportable Goods Is Felt—U. S. Meat Combine Considered.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—George H. Roberts, the Food Controller, testifying to-day at the first sitting of the House of Commons as a select committee to inquire into the high cost of living and profiteering, said his department had had difficulty in definitely defining cases of alleged profiteering. He added that where persons were clearly found guilty of profiteering they should be punished more severely than is the case at present.

Mr. Roberts said he had reached the following conclusions:

First—That there should be an effective control of food prices always and of supplies and their distribution at all stages.

Second—That the same method could be applied to other articles, such as shoes and household utensils, if they could be standardized. Whether it should be applied was a question of politics.

Third—That the costing department (which fixes prices) could do for other articles what it had done for food.

Fourth—That a single department should be responsible for publishing facts regarding the cost of living here and in other countries.

Fifth—That with a reduction in working hours and without an increase in output a further increase in prices seemed inevitable without control.

Mr. Roberts said that 94 per cent. of the food in England was subject to maximum controlled prices. Part of the remainder, he added, was more costly, but a part was lower in price since control had been lifted.

The Food Minister said that unfortunately much of England's food had come from America because other sources had been shut off, and that in America the exchange rate had worked hardships.

Mr. Roberts said the Ministry was unable to do anything regarding an alleged American meat combine. He suggested that this situation called for international action. The Board of Trade, Mr. Roberts added, was inquiring into what might be done to protect the country against high meat prices.

In cases of flagrant profiteering Mr. Roberts said he favored sentences of imprisonment and the permanent withdrawal of the licenses of guilty persons.

"My position now is," Mr. Roberts continued, "that I have to meet the world factors and the factors of home production which prevent a reduction in the cost of living. These factors are beyond the control of the Ministry. We have to get the people down to work. I have no coal or manufactured goods to exchange for food. These factors are beyond my control."

Mr. Roberts repudiated the statement that much profiteering was due to the Government itself on account of import restrictions.

FRENCH CITIES CUT HIGH PRICE OF FOOD

Local Committees Solve Problem Without Laws.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The plan recently adopted by the French Food Ministry to reduce food prices, is working successfully in some of the French cities. At Havre eggs have been reduced from $1.20 a dozen to 60 cents, onions from 10 to 5 cents a pound, and potatoes from 4 to 2 cents a pound. The reductions in some foodstuffs vary from 20 to 50 per cent.

A local committee has been created representing both the dealers and consumers, which determines fair prices and accredits dealers who accept the prices specified. This results in practical blacklisting of unfair dealers by public opinion, without any formal legislation.

Wilson to Go to Basic Conditions in Whole Price Structure of Nation.

EXAMPLES TO BE MADE

Palmer Already Busy in Preparing to Prosecute All Profiteers.

WILL ASK FOR NEW LAW

Anti-Trust Acts Studied and All Commodities to Be Put Under Scrutiny.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—All of the penal sections of the food control act are to be invoked by the Department of Justice in sweeping prosecutions of individuals and firms regarded as amenable under this act.

This and his address to Congress are the two principal measures decided on by the President and the executive agencies of the Government to effect an immediate, even if slight, reduction in prices.

Julius H. Barnes, director of the United States Grain Corporation, decided to maintain the price of $2.26 a bushel on wheat, the price guaranteed by the Government as a "reserve protection against a higher price later."

The Federal Government campaign against prices not only of foodstuffs, but of all other commodities that generally go to make up living costs, is to be much broader than was at first generally believed.

The whole price structure of the nation is to be attacked vigorously, and it was officially indicated to-day that many prosecutions of food and trust law violators might be looked for in the future. The Administration proposes to go to the fundamentals of all prices, and it is likely that determined effort will be made to tear down, in so far as they effect prices, the close industrial organization and cooperation built up through the War Industries Board during the war to speed production.

Palmer Presents Report.

Complete recommendations for Administration action to meet the situation were laid before the President late to-day by Attorney-General Palmer. The Attorney-General was spokesman for the Cabinet conference, which has been considering the subject since last Friday. It is understood that the President is prepared to take immediate action on them. They will not be made public, however, until he lays them before Congress.

Meantime the Department of Justice will go ahead with investigations and possibly with criminal prosecutions. The President has given approval to plans outlined to him, and they contemplate making an example of all individuals or organizations which have boosted prices through unlawful means. This action is expected to have a salutary effect upon business generally.

It was learned officially by THE SUN that Department of Justice action would not be confined to dealers in foodstuffs, but would reach out to all basic commodities. Prosecutions are to be begun under the Sherman and Clayton acts, as well as the food control act.

In this connection significance may be attached to the attendance of Assistant Attorney-General Ames at the Cabinet conference that preceded the regular Cabinet meeting at the White House.

Anti-Trust Actions Studied.

Judge Ames has been studying the pending anti-trust actions and reports with reference to alleged violations of the Sherman law. He also has given much study and has directed a wide inquiry into steel prices and the unanimity of quotations to the Railroad Administration when Director-General Hines sought competitive bids of steel after defeating efforts of the defunct industrial board of the Department of Commerce to reach an agreed price. Director-General Hines headed the sub-committee that drafted the Administration programme.

Mr. Palmer said at the White House after his conference with and report to the President that investigations by his department, with a view to prosecutions, were being extended to all of the basic industries, including steel. This may lead to a new steel trust suit by the Government. The term basic industries covers most of the large industries of the country.

A broad licensing system for all dealers in foodstuffs has been suggested to the President, it is under-