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69TH YEAR. VOLUME 69 NUMBER 220 RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1919. —TWELVE PAGES. WEATHER PAGE 3 —SHOWERS. PRICE, THREE CENTS

EMBARGO ON FREIGHT HERE AND TRAINS TAKEN OFF. PRESIDENT WILSON ACTS IN RAILWAY WAGE DEMANDS. SPECIAL MESSAGE DEALS WITH HIGH COST OF FOODS.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE COMPLETES SPEECH FOR CONGRESSMEN

Hurry Call Sent Out to Have Members Present Today.

LEADERS OF DEMOCRATS DEMAND LEGAL QUORUM

To Lay Before Congress Measures Needed to Curb Profiteering.

WILL CONSIDER WAGE SCALE

Extension of Lever Food Control Act as Peace-Time Measure Will Be Asked.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 7.—President Wilson put the finishing touches on his high cost of living address to Congress tonight, and prepared to deliver it in person tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

One possibility loomed up to threaten the President's plans.

It was that the leaders might not be able to round up a quorum in the House, and that some members, insisting on parliamentary rule, by raising the point, might forestall the joint session of the House and Senate.

Representative Blanton, Democrat, of Texas, served notice on Republican Leader Mondell that he, for one, would insist on a legal quorum.

Republican and Democratic leaders both, accordingly, made the telegraph wires hot tonight with messages ordering absentees back in time for tomorrow afternoon. They expressed confidence that a legal quorum would be on hand.

The address will be confined to laying before Congress what measures, in the opinion of the President and of the subcommittee appointed by Attorney-General Palmer, should be enacted at once to bring relief to the public from the existing high prices. All the elements that have helped create the condition the country finds itself in today, in the view of these men, will be dealt with. These include, it was learned authoritatively, labor problems and strikes resulting from them, and production which would be interfered with by strikes.

Will Include Railway Wages.

To this extent, the matter of railroad wages will be included in the address, but a solution of the entire railroad problem will not be suggested beyond the suggestion already made to Congress by the President in his letters to the Chairman of the Senate and House Interstate Commerce Committees.

No recommendation will be made for a licensing system of producers, manufacturers or dealers.

No recommendation will be made for a law limiting the margin of profit on commodities.

No concrete law clearly defining hoarding and profiteering will be asked, although recommendations will be made for laws designed to bolster up the existing laws under which the Attorney-General expects to reach price gougers and hoarders.

To Extend Lever Food Act.

The President will ask for an extension of the Lever food control act to make it applicable as a peace-time measure, and to include all commodities, shoes, clothing and life necessaries as well as food.

This much as to the contents of the address was learned after President Wilson had called into conference late today members of the Cabinet and the Palmer subcommittee and revised it to meet their suggestions.

It is considered probable by officials that the President also will suggest the necessity for throwing the "full light of publicity" on the question of costs with a view to enabling the public to protect itself against extortion. This idea may even go so far as to include marking the cost of manufacture on the article.

Republican Leader Mondell had the resolution providing for a joint session ready today, but got no opportunity to present it, because the House was forced to adjourn while Representative Blanton was attempting to speak on a question of personal privilege. Representative Nolan, Republican, California, raised a "no-quorum" point, and Mr. Blanton announced his intention of raising the same point tomorrow if he thought it justified, when the joint session resolution is presented. Unless a quorum can be mustered for its passage there can be no joint session to hear the President.

Insist on Quorum Being There.

"I am going to see that when the President addresses Congress there will be a quorum to hear him," said Mr. Blanton. "It is the duty of the Republican party to have one here, and if they are not camouflaging they will have one. Mr. Mondell can get a quorum if he really wants it."

Representative Garner, of Texas, the Democratic whip, expressed confidence that members were returning to Washington in sufficient numbers to meet the objection. If the count failed to show the requisite number, he said, it would mean delaying the President's speech, unless some other way were found. There was the suggestion that the President's purposes would be served by addressing the Senate, but this was answered by the argument that the President had a message for both houses, which it was the duty of members to hear.

Federal Officers Active.

While President Wilson, members of the Cabinet and of the Palmer subcommittee were active shaping up the recommendations to be made to Congress, the legal department of the government today was actively proceeding with its program for immediate prosecutions for hoarding and profiteering under existing laws.

United States District Attorney Charles F. Clyne, of Chicago, disclosed that the government would ask in indictments against the big meat packers when the Federal grand jury meets at Chicago three weeks hence. The indictments will be asked under the Sherman antitrust law and under the Lever food control law for hoarding, he said. Civil suits, he added, will be filed also under the Sherman law.

In response to the orders sent all United States attorneys yesterday for rigid investigation of hoarding and profiteering and prosecution wherever legal evidence is found, the Department of Justice today received reports

(Continued on Second Page.)

Federal Inspectors Find Much Food Stored Here

Preliminary investigation of food conditions in Richmond made yesterday by inspectors of the office of United States District Attorney Hiram M. Smith showed considerable quantities of food stored here, he announced late last night.

Mr. Smith described the food stored here as "very considerable quantities of cheese, butter, eggs, beef, fresh pork, pickled pork, potatoes, and prepared flour." He further stated that he meant to go to the bottom of the food supply situation and keep the public informed at all times of facts that his investigations disclose.

The next step in the probe will be to determine whether this storing which was disclosed yesterday constitutes "hoarding" under the terms of the food control act. Mr. Smith said that this angle of the case would have to be concluded by many circumstances. Among these will be whether merchants usually carried such heavy stocks, whether the stores of food are owned by one or many persons, and whether the holding of the food is willful and intended to force up the price.

CHICAGO MAN WILL SELL 200,000 POUNDS OF HAM

Offers Consuming Public Quantity at 15 Cents Less Than Wholesale.

ASKS CENT-A-POUND PROFIT

Declares His Firm Purchased Product Month Ago and Stands Ready to Guarantee Meat in Good Condition. Will Allow Double Inspection.

Two hundred thousand pounds of ham is offered the consuming public of Richmond at 25 cents a pound, or 15 cents less than the wholesale price of this product.

The offer comes from J. L. Grauman, who represents Harris Brothers Co., of Chicago. Mr. Grauman will leave Richmond tomorrow morning. He says that he intends to dispose of the ham at the earliest possible moment, and is not holding the offer open for an indefinite period.

The ham is in storage in this city, purchased from the United States government by the Chicago company in a competitive bid with the packers, according to Mr. Grauman.

Denies Food Hoarded.

He will sell it to any civic body, the city, association of citizens or any organization, commercial or otherwise that wishes to buy it.

Mr. Grauman denies in most positive terms that his company is any sense a profiteer or a hoarder of food. He says that ham was bought at 20 cents a pound, more than the packers were willing to pay for it. Since that time, he estimates it has cost about 4 cents a pound, including freight, insurance, etc. At 25 cents a pound he figures the net profit for the company in the transaction will be 1 cent a pound.

Wants Only Cash.

The ham was purchased, Mr. Grauman says, about a month ago. He declares he stands ready to guarantee that any he agrees to sell will be found to be in perfectly good condition. As proof of this he promises that each individual ham will be doubly inspected before it goes to the purchaser.

Mr. Grauman has 1,000,000 pounds of the product in storage here, but thinks 200,000 pounds is all the city needs. He declared last night in his room at Murphy's Hotel that he is ready to talk over the matter with any citizen or body of citizens who may desire to buy the 200,000 pounds. He will sell only for cash.

JOHN BOCOCK NAMED CENSUS SUPERVISOR FOR THIS DISTRICT

Receives Appointment on Recommendation of Congressman Montague.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, August 7.—John H. Bocock, of Richmond, was today named as census supervisor for the Richmond District, according to an announcement issued at the Department of Commerce this afternoon. He was appointed upon the recommendation of Representative Montague.

His district, which is the Third Virginia, includes Richmond and Williamsburg, and the counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King William and New Kent.

Mr. Bocock will have the appointment of the house-to-house enumerators under him. Each supervisor will receive a flat sum of $1,500, plus $1 for every thousand or fraction of a thousand of population in his district. The enumerators will be paid on the basis of a complicated scale, but in such way that they will receive not less than $3 nor more than $6 a day.

Each supervisor will be expected to train his enumerators carefully between now and the time the census taking starts.

STOCK MARKET SUFFERS ITS GREATEST REVERSAL

Leading Shares Show Extreme Declines of From 5 to Almost 20 Points.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 7.—The stock market suffered its greatest reversal of the year in the final hour of today's trading. Prices of leading shares showed extreme declines of from 5 to almost 20 points from their early and intermediate quotation.

There were no news developments to account for the break other than rumors to the effect that the administration contemplated drastic action against profiteers, together with other developments before the Interstate Commerce Committee today.

ENGLAND CURBS PROFITEERS

Bill Passes First Reading in the House of Parliament Providing Penalties.

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, August 7.—The government's bill, providing prosecution and penalties for persons found guilty of profiteering, passed the first reading in the House of Commons today.

PLUMB SAYS QUICK ACTION IS NEEDED

Declares Feeling of Unrest Is Accentuated by High Living Cost.

EXPLAINS RAILROAD PLAN

Asserts Would Squeeze Six Billions of Water Out of Transportation Stocks.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Warning that the laboring man has reached that point where his activities may cease "because he cannot much longer stand the diminishing return for his work," was expressed today by Glenn E. Plumb, counsel for railway brotherhoods, in urging enactment by Congress of a bill drawn by him for public ownership of railroads.

The gloomy view of conditions was given by Mr. Plumb near the close of a five-hour appearance on the witness stand, during which he charged systematic plundering of the transportation highways of the country, and denied that he had come forward with the Plumb plan for solving railway evils at this time in order to link it up with the high cost of living, on which the nation's attention has turned.

Had Heard of Rumors.

Mr. Plumb apparently was cognizant of the rumors sweeping through the Capitol that he had picked an unusually propitious time for presenting his bill, which organized labor has claimed will help put down the living cost through reduction of freight rates and elimination of private capital from every transportation company in the United States.

Except for the invitation from Chairman Esch, of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, conducting hearings on all plans for railroad control, the Plumb plan he said, would not have seen the light of day until early fall.

But it was while speaking through the country in its behalf, the witness declared, that he found an overwhelming sentiment in behalf of the change from the old system of railroad control. There was no doubt, he said, of great industrial unrest, due to the mounting cost of living. Pressed for an explanation of his statement that he would not be surprised to see anything happen, the witness said this did not mean halting of business activities, great destruction of industry or a cataclysm, but the feeling in the minds of millions of workers was that something had to be done quickly in their behalf.

Unrest Is Accentuated.

"The feeling of unrest," he declared, with earnestness, "is accentuated by this ever-rising cost of living, and the necessity of finding some way to meet it."

There was no other references, except indirectly, to the food cost problem during the hearing, Mr. Plumb devoting practically all of his time to explaining his bill, section by section.

Much light on the attitude of organized labor toward pending railway problems was given the committee in answers by the witness to a series of questions asked by Chairman Esch. The chairman wanted to know if Mr. Plumb could say whether a majority of the people stood for government ownership of the roads.

"At this time I cannot say," the witness replied. "I am assured that a great majority of the people of the United States are so dissatisfied with present conditions, and so turned away from past conditions, that they are rapidly coming to the support of this plan for public ownership. They will demand it."

Contains Untried Provisions.

Discussing the bill, the witness frankly said that it contained provisions quite new and untried, and that he was prepared to make changes. In this connection he said it had been called to his attention that the provision taking away from the several States the revenue now derived from the railroads was not right. He was willing, he said, to change this, so that the States would receive 10 per cent less a year until the point was reached in ten years when they would receive nothing.

Mr. Plumb said, in answer to an inquiry, that under his plan the railroads would be liquidated and holders of securities would get 66 2-3 per cent of their value. Six billion dollars in fictitious values, he said, would be squeezed out, which he described as the "elimination of that which had already vanished." Even then, he contended, holders of stock would get exactly what they would if their holdings were put on the market today.

CUBA WOULD FIX EXPORT SUGAR PRICES BY LAW

Proposes 6½ Cents as Minimum F. O. B. Figure On Crop Going Out of Country.

[By Associated Press.]

HAVANA, August 7.—A resolution which would authorize the President "not to permit the exportation of sugar corresponding to the 1918-20 crop at a price less than 6½ cents per pound, free on board," was presented in the House of Representatives today.

No action was taken on the resolution at today's session.

The resolution was presented in view of the fact that another resolution, presented last Tuesday, which sought to place control of sugar and tobacco exportation in the hands of the government, had not been received with absolute favor by the representatives on either side of the House. The resolution today refers only to sugar.

The new resolution is considered more moderate than the other, but is said to have been drawn with the same end in view.

AMERICA SENDS ULTIMATUM

Roumania Must Ease Up on Hungary or Be Cut Off Bread List.

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, August 7.—A dispatch from Vienna by way of Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the United States has sent an ultimatum to Roumania demanding withdrawal of the severe armistice terms presented to Hungary on pain of a cessation of the shipment of food to Roumania.

Round Trip Norfolk, $1.05
Va. Beach, $2.15. Sundays. N. & W.—Adv.

RESUME OF STRIKE SHOWS MANY OUT

Railways Tied Up in Many Cities and Embargoes Are Ordered.

RIOTS PROVE DISASTROUS

Food Shortage Is Feared as Result of Labor Disturbance.

(By Universal Service.)

NEW YORK, August 7.—Reports gathered from various cities in the East and Middle West regions tonight, indicate that the strikes of various organizations has reached an alarming situation. Freight embargoes have been declared on many railways, and in many cities police guards have been called out to permit operation of cars sufficiently to at least in a measure provide means of travel for the millions of workers who go to and from the city districts daily.

A resume of the strike situation tonight discloses:

Boston—Through and suburban service of New Haven Railroad crippled by strike of 19,000 shopmen in New England. Boston and Maine and Boston and Albany railroads also crippled. Trolley lines crowded beyond capacity by tie-up of railroads. Fear transportation of food supplies may also break down. Strike involves machinists, boilermakers, car inspectors and repair men, stationary engineers, electricians and linemen.

112 Strikes in Brooklyn.

New York—Brooklyn Rapid Transit strike spreads. Men on other Long Island lines talking of striking too. Interborough lines in Manhattan and Bronx may also be tied up, union men say. Mayor Hylan endeavoring to induce Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials to negotiate with men. Police report 112 other industrial strikes in progress in Brooklyn.

Chicago—Four railways declare embargo on freight as result of shopmen's strike. City fears food shortage may result. Complete tie-up of railroad traffic predicted in three days, by president council directing strike of railway shopmen.

Chicago—Mayor Thompson and Corporation Counsel Ettelson seeking to prevent elevated and surface lines from putting increased fares into effect. Companies claim necessary because of wage advances.

Women Join Strikers.

Baltimore.—Twenty women joined 1,500 shopmen in a walkout at Mount Clare shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Freight handlers are to quit in sympathy.

Washington.—Members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, freight handlers, station, express and steamship employees, numbering 450,000 men, are to begin voting today on the question of a strike for increased wages.

Washington.—Representatives of postal employees present petitions to President Wilson for 50 per cent increase of wages. Say present conditions unbearable.

New York.—Rumors of proposed Federal action to correct industrial evils cause violent break in stock market.

Providence—Trolley service resumed on Rhode Island lines, after nineteen-day tie-up. Workers granted increase of 12 cents an hour, making rate 56 cents. Nine-hour day continues. Federal receivers of trolley company ask for permission to increase fares to meet advances.

To Prosecute Hoarders.

New York.—Federal attorney prepares to prosecute food hoarders and profiteers. Asks public to co-operate.

Boston.—Poor complain of rapidly advancing food prices. Women at Mattapan in riot due to boycott on stores. Several injured.

Atlantic City.—Representatives of cycle trades in America in convention urge revival of bicycling as economical measure to offset high cost of living.

Washington.—Department of Justice to ask Chicago Federal grand jury for indictment of packers within three weeks. Prosecution to cover monopoly of meat, canning, leather, rice and other industries.

Washington.—Federal Trade Commission in its statement shows high cost of living due to hoarding and not to lack of supply.

RULE OF FORCE MUST END IN IRELAND, SAYS PREMIER OF BRITAIN

Lloyd George Acclaimed Tumultuously After Address in House of Commons.

(By Universal Service.)

LONDON, August 7.—The government's first step toward a settlement of the Irish question was taken tonight when Premier Lloyd George announced in a long-awaited statement that the British rule of force in Ireland must end.

The Prime Minister was cheered tumultuously when in answering Sir Donald Maclean's demands for a clear-cut statement on the government's policy, he promised a definite program regarding Ireland's fate at the earliest opportunity and declared the government would not shirk its responsibility.

"It is the business of the government," said he, "to frame a policy and submit it to the Commons. Every political party in Ireland condemns the London Times' scheme and all outside as well as in the House may depend that we shall do our duty and take the risks."

The utmost importance is attached here to a speech by Lord Robert Cecil at a closed session of the new Center Party, in which he said:

"Ireland's salvation lies in real self-determination. We must go as far as we can in the direction of the wishes of the Irish themselves. We must not desert Ulster, but give the rest of Ireland what it wants: the largest measure of independence possible."

SUBMARINE IS SUNK

Bolshevist Craft Is Sent to Bottom by Two British Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

LONDON, August 7.—A Bolshevist submarine has been sunk in the Baltic Sea by the British torpedo boat destroyers Valorous and Vancouver, according to an official statement issued by the admiralty this evening.

TO DECIDE CLAIMS OF SHOP WORKERS ON THEIR MERITS

Executive Declares Strikers Must First Return to Work.

HINES TO DEAL ONLY WITH AUTHORIZED LABOR BODIES

Men Who Have Left Their Jobs Condemned for Taking Hasty Action.

DID NOT AWAIT BOARD'S ACTION

Wilson Warns Members Must Not Repudiate Authority of Their Organizations.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 7.—President Wilson tonight notified Director-General Hines that he was authorized to take up the demands of railroad shop employees for higher wages and decide them on their merits.

The President said that the letter sent him by Senator Cummins, chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce "had set me free to deal as I think best with the difficult question of the wages of certain classes of the railroad employees," but added:

"The chief obstacle to a decision has been created by the men themselves. They have gone out on a strike and repudiated the authority of their officers at the very moment when they were urging action in regard to their interests."

Sends Letter to Hines.

The President's decision was announced tonight from the White House in the form of a letter sent by him to Mr. Hines. The President said that "until the employees return to work and again recognize the authority of their organization, the whole matter must be at a standstill."

The President's letter follows:

"I am just in receipt of the letter from Senator Albert B. Cummins, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, which sets me free to deal as I think with the difficult question of the wages of certain classes of railway employees, and I take advantage of the occasion to write you this letter in order that I may, both in the public interest and in the interests of the railroad employees themselves, make the present situation as clear and definite as possible.

Cummins' Letter Frees President.

"I thought it my duty to lay the question in its present pressing form before the committee of the Senate, because I thought I should not act upon this matter within the brief interval of government control remaining, without their acquiescence and approval. Senator Cummins' letter, which speaks the unanimous judgment of the committee, leaves me free and indeed imposes upon me the duty to act.

"The question of the wages of railroad shopmen was submitted, you will remember, to the board of railroad wages and working conditions of the railroad administration last February, but was not reported upon by the board until the 16th of July. The delay was unavoidable because the board was continuously engaged in dealing with several wage matters affecting classes of employees who had not previously received consideration. The board now having apprised us of this inability, at any rate for the time being, to agree upon recommendation, it is clearly our duty to proceed with the matter in the hope of disposing of it.

Consider Question on Merits.

"You are therefore authorized to say to the railroad shop employees that the question of wages they have raised will be taken up and considered on its merits by the director-general in conference with their duly accredited representatives. I hope that you will make it clear to the men concerned that the railroad administration cannot deal with problems of this sort or with any problems affecting the men, except through the duly chosen international officers or the regularly constituted organization and their authorized committees. Matters of so various a nature and affecting so many men cannot be dealt with except in this way. Any action which brings the authority of the authorized representatives of the organization into question or discredits it, must interfere with, if not prevent, action altogether. The chief obstacle to a decision has been created by the men themselves. They have gone on strike and repudiated the authority of their officers at the very moment when they were urging action in regard to various interests.

Workers Out of Control.

"You will remember that a conference between yourself and the authorized representatives of the men was arranged at the instance of these representatives for July 28 to discuss the wage question and the question of a national agreement, but before this conference took place or could take place, local bodies of railway shopmen took action looking toward a strike on the first of August. As a result of this action, various strikes actually took place before there was an opportunity to act in a satisfactory or conclusive way with respect to the wages. In the presence of these strikes and the repudiation of the authority of the representatives of the organization concerned, there can be no consideration of the matter in controversy. Until the employees return to work and again recognize the authority of their organization, the whole matter must be at a standstill.

"When Federal control of the railroads began, the Railroad Administration accepted existing agreements between the shopmen's organization and the several railroad companies, and by agreement machinery was created for handling the grievances of the shopmen's organization of all the railways, whether they had theretofore had the benefit of definite agreements or not. There can be no question, therefore, of the readiness of the government to deal in a spirit of fairness and by regular methods with any matters the men may bring to their attention.

"Concerned and very careful consideration is being given by the entire government to the question of reduc-

(Continued on Second Page.)

Trade Review Shows How Prices Advanced

NEW YORK, August 7.—The highest pinnacle achieved by the high cost of living since the war began in 1914 was reached on August 1, according to Bradstreet's monthly average of 106 commodities in the American market, made public today.

The average for August 1, 1919, was 20.0017. The previous high average was that of July 1, 1918, which was 19.1624, as against 8.7087 when the war broke out.

The average declined slowly after last July, until it reached 17.2244 in March of this year. The next two months showed a gradual advance, which subsequently become more rapid, reaching the highest point in August.

Out of the 106 commodities Bradstreet's states, on which the average is based, fifty-three advanced in July, thirty-eight remained practically unchanged, while only fourteen declined.

NORFOLK & WESTERN MEN VOTE TO RETURN TO WORK

Fifteen Hundred Shop Workers at Roanoke Will Await General Strike Order.

LITTLE FREIGHT IS MOVING

Railroads Throughout Southeast Suspend Traffic, Hauling Only Passengers, Perishable Goods and Foodstuffs.

[By Associated Press.]

ATLANTA, August 7.—The first break in the strike of railroad shopmen in the Southeast came late today when 1,500 employees of the Norfolk and Western Railroad shops at Roanoke, Va., voted to return to work tomorrow and await results of the vote on a general strike order.

In the meantime, railroads generally in the Southeast were working under a suspension of freight traffic except in perishable goods and foodstuffs for human consumption.

Passenger trains generally were running on schedule time, but Pullman sleeping cars had been eliminated from certain trains. So far as could be ascertained the embargo had not had serious consequences as yet.

The Mayor of Atlanta, after conferring with local representatives of oil beginning tomorrow, except in the companies, announced today that gasoline would be sold only by permit cases of public utilities, physicians, hospitals, and other necessary businesses. It also was announced that rules regulating distribution of coal, ice and food would be issued if necessary.

No other changes in the strike situation were reported today either by the railroad administration or the union leaders.

TWO STRIKE-BREAKERS QUIT JOBS AT DURHAM.

[By Associated Press.]

DURHAM, N. C., August 7.—Two strike-breakers sent to Durham to fill in at the local Southern Railway shops today quit their jobs. The two men went to the office and asked for their pay, giving no reason for their action. Three railroads with offices here gave out embargo notices today.

TWO DIE WHEN PLANE PLUNGES INTO POCKET OVER COTTON FIELD

Gasoline Tank Explodes, Burning Bodies of Men Beyond Recognition.

(By Universal Service.)

EAGLE PASS, TEX., August 7.—Lieutenant W. H. Tillisch and E. L. Devin, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, were killed today by the falling of the airplane in which they were flying over a cotton field.

The plane was flying at an altitude of only 100 feet. It is believed it was caught in an air pocket. When the machine crashed the gasoline tank exploded, burning the bodies of the two men beyond recognition.

Dewin and Lieutenant Tillsch were scouting for ravages of the pink boll worm in the cotton fields.

ACTORS ARE ON STRIKE; RING DOWN ALL CURTAINS

Demand Is Made for Extra Compensation and for Adoption of Standard Contract.

(By Universal Service.)

NEW YORK, August 7.—"Ring down the curtain."

A strike of actors took New York by surprise this evening, when thousands of theatergoers with tickets for the evening performances at the Gaiety, Broadhurst, Shubert and Forty-fourth Street theaters found the doors closed and were informed that on account of the actors having struck, there would be no performance tonight.

Representatives of the Actors' Equity Association notified the Producing Managers' Association early in the evening that unless their demands were granted by 7 o'clock this evening not a curtain would go up in any of the houses controlled by the Managers' Association. The managers refused to yield, and the strike went into effect on schedule time.

The demands of the actors include extra compensation for each performance in excess of eight a week and adoption of a standard equity form of contract.

ARCHDUKE IN CONTROL

Joseph Reported to Have Taken Over Control of Hungarian Government.

BUDAPEST, August 7.—Archduke Joseph, who took over control of the Hungarian government today, has been invested temporarily with supreme powers in the government.

Archduke Joseph, the new governor of State, today issued a proclamation appealing to all classes to help him in his fight to completely put down anarchy and to establish order with a strong hand.

It is pointed out that he has no intention to restore the monarchy since the new ruler had styled himself "Governor of the State."

SHOPMEN'S STRIKE HALTS TRAFFIC ON VIRGINIA RAILWAYS

Freight Refused and Many Schedule Changes Are Announced.

FAST TRAINS ORDERED TO STOP AT WAY STATIONS

Express Traffic Manager Snead Predicts Further Curtailment.

2,500 MEN ATTEND MEETING

Ranks of Federation Are Augmented by Foremen, Negro Laborers and Car Cleaners

Freight embargoes have been announced on three Richmond railroads, and, in addition, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad discontinued several trains yesterday, and announced the annulment of many others, commencing today, as a result of the strike of shopmen on the company's lines.

Freight embargoes were announced early yesterday at the local freight offices of the Chesapeake and Ohio, Seaboard Air Line and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac. The Richmond offices of the Southern and the Atlantic Coast Line were rushed with business, as many shipments were being made in anticipation of an embargo on those lines. It is declared that the embargoes now in effect apply to all shipments except those "food for human consumption."

Discontinue Passenger Trains.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad yesterday announced that effective this morning, the following trains would be discontinued: Train leaving Richmond at noon for Norfolk and Old Point; leaving at 7 A. M. for Newport News; leaving at 7:35 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. for Charlottesville; leaving at 5:15 P. M. for Lynchburg. Also the trains arriving at 3:35 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. from the East; arriving at 9:55 A. M. and 7:50 P. M. from Charlottesville, and the one arriving at 8:40 A. M. from Lynchburg.

Commenting on the discontinuance of trains, R. H. Snead, express traffic manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio, stated yesterday afternoon that on the line generally at least one local train each way was being taken off on all branches and on each division. He declared further that the general manager had issued instructions that all fast passenger trains stop wherever it is necessary to handle passenger traffic that has not been handled on account of the discontinuance of local trains. This is taken to mean that the fast trains will now stop at practically all stations, and that, therefore, there will be a consequent lengthening of their schedules.

Public Versus Employees.

Mr. Snead said that the future could not be forecasted, and that there was no guarantee that even the service as curtailed could be continued. He warned the public that even the trains scheduled to run today might have to be taken off without a moment's warning. Mr. Snead said further that it was necessary to oil and otherwise place in condition every engine after its run, and that the men who did this having left, the work was now being done by officials of the road.

While railroad officials declare that they intend to do their full duty to the public there does not seem to be as much interest on their part as in previous strikes. Indeed, they declare that there is nothing that they can do to settle the existing unpleasantness, and that the controversy is simply one between the employees on the one hand and the public, represented by the government, on the other.

Hold Mass-Meeting.

Members of the Richmond Railroad Shops Federation held their second general meeting yesterday morning. Fully 2,500 people were present, the ranks of the federation being augmented by a number of foremen, about 500 negro laborers and by some colored women employed as car cleaners.

A brief address was made by George Luther Wilcox, who was nominated for the General Assembly at the recent primary. He advocated organized labor showing a solid front in politics, urged the election of Chairman Morton to Congress and of labor leaders to fill vacancies in the City Council.

State Labor Commissioner Hirschberg predicted that the strikers would be victorious, and offered the machinery of his department to effect a settlement.

SURFACE, "L" AND SUBWAY CARS QUIT EARLY IN NIGHT

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company Abandons Service Because Protection Is Lacking.

(By Universal Service.)

NEW YORK, August 7.—Service on all lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, surface, elevated and subway, was discontinued at 9 o'clock tonight, to be resumed at 5 o'clock in the morning. The reason assigned by the company for the abandonment of service during the night was inadequacy of police protection.

Service on all lines throughout the day was desultory, and many attacks were made on cars, many of the non-striking motormen and conductors being beaten. Scores of arrests were made, and the police courts were kept busy all day. One man was stabbed and a boy was shot in one of the riotous demonstrations. The disorder was not confined to any one section of the city, but was reported from all quarters at different times.

Mayor Hylan made strong efforts to bring about a meeting between company officials and the strikers.

Public Service Commissioner Nixon held a hearing on the strike today, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials who appeared said they had plenty of men to operate cars, but that there were not enough police to guard these men against violence by the strikers.

Closing Arguments in Ford Case.

MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH., August 7.—Closing arguments in Henry Ford's $1,000,000 libel suit against the Chicago Daily Tribune were begun in Judge Tucker's court today. Attorney William Lucking opening for the plaintiff.