

RUM FLOWS FREELY AL OVER COUNTRY, REVIEW REVEALS

Decline in Enforcement
Work by U. S. Agents
Proves Boon to Boot-
leggers.

BIG INCREASE IN MONTH

Canada Chief Source of Sup-
ply, With Moonshiners
and Home Brewers

MANY MEN ACQUITTED

Cases in Court Prove Unpopu-
larity of Dry Law Among
Numerous Citizens, Say
Correspondents.

Is the enforcement of national pro-
hibition becoming more effective or
less so throughout the country at
large?

How many arrests have been made
within six months for violations of
either the Federal Volstead act or of
kindred State legislation; what pro-
portion of such arrests have resulted
in actual convictions, and to what
extent have the sentences imposed
upon violators of the anti-liquor laws
been truly punitive?

THE NEW YORK HERALD attempted
recently to illuminate some of these
queries in so far as concerned New
York city. In the appended sym-
posium an effort is made to reflect
conditions in many of the other cities
of the country. To its correspondents
was sent this questionnaire, with the
request for unprejudiced replies:

1. How many arrests in your city
since January 1 for breaking the
Federal prohibition law?
2. How many convictions as a
result of these arrests?
3. Are jail sentences or fines in-
flicted?
4. Are acquittals due to refusal
of magistrates to hold prisoners or
to failure of witnesses to appear?
5. What is the principal source of
the local liquor supply?
6. Is your community wetter or
drier than a month ago? Why?

In many cities the number of arrests
has been large and the percentage of
convictions not abnormally small.
Speaking generally, enforcement seems
to be pushed more drastically by Fed-
eral officers and through Federal
courts than through the medium of
State statutes and city police.

Many of the States have not yet
passed prohibition legislation. In
some of these, since the condition of
the Federal Treasury caused a cessation
of the work of Federal prohibition
agents two months ago, there now is
practically no police restraint. As a
result the bars are down for boot-
leggers, blind tigers and all the rest of
the breed.

California has no State enforcement
law, for instance, but reports "the con-
dition of wetness about the same."
The correspondent adds sententiously:
"It has never been difficult for a
thirsty man to get a drink in San
Francisco if he knew how and was
willing to pay the price."

Omaha reports "the State of Ne-
braska wetter to-day than ever be-
fore," while Kansas City avers that,
because of the temporary suspension
of enforcement work, with no prohibi-
tion agents to interfere, "bootleggers
are having plain sailing here."

In reply to question 5 Kansas City
says: "Private stills are keeping the
market well supplied and the demand
is heavy." Of the 300 arrests made
there since January 1 the Grand Jury
threw out all but seventy-five.

A Louisville correspondent asserts
that in Kentucky "orderly places are
seldom molested," and that there "have
been few jail sentences and no severe
ones."

Fifty Arrests in Albany.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
ALBANY, June 25.—Fifty persons have
been arrested in Albany for violation of
the Federal prohibition act since January
1. About forty pleaded guilty and were
fined, the amounts ranging between \$25
and \$500. About thirty-eight of the
others pleaded guilty when summoned be-
fore the Federal Court and fined.

No jail sentences have been imposed
in Albany. One saloonkeeper, however,
served thirty days in jail because he was
unable to pay his fine. Acquittals here
are due principally to the belief on the
part of the Commissioner "that the
defendants are not guilty."

Albany's main source of liquor supply
comes from bootleggers who bring the
stuff from Canada. Several stills have
been discovered in this vicinity.

Albany's wetness is about the same as
it was a month ago. The only change
has been a tightening up by saloonkeep-
ers as to whom they will sell to.

Buffalo Drier Than Ever.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
BUFFALO, June 25.—From January 1
until April 2 169 arrests were made.
From that date until June 3 the arrests
numbered 91, a total of 260 from the
first day of the year until the third day
of the sixth month. In seventy-eight of
those cases convictions have been ob-
tained. In twenty-nine cases the Grand
Jury reported "no bill." Nine were ac-
quitted by City Court judges. One ac-
quitted on a writ of habeas corpus.

Continued on Sixteenth Page.

Col. Hartshorn Honored For Conspicuous Service

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., June 25.—The
highest military honor of the New York
State—the decoration for conspicu-
ous service—was made to Lieut.-Col. E. S. Hartshorn, Gen-
eral Staff, now Director of Sales, War
Department, by the Assistant Sec-
retary of War, Mr. Wainwright, here to-day.

Col. Hartshorn received his first
military training with the Seventh
Regiment of the New York National Guard
and in recognition of his services as
Chief of the Coordination Section, Gen-
eral Staff, War Department, that the
honors were conferred.

GOLF CROWN GOES TO JOCK HUTCHISON

Defeats Roger Wethered,
Amateur, in Playoff for
British Open Title.

SCORES ARE 150 TO 159

Chicago 'Pro' Takes Lead of
Three Strokes in Morning
Play Over St. Andrews.

By BERNARD DARWIN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, June 25.—
America won the open golf champion-
ship here to-day, and the cup and
honors go across the Atlantic for the
first time. The glory goes to Jock
Hutchison, professional of the Glen
View Club, near Chicago, who de-
feated Roger Wethered, the Oxford
captain, in the thirty-six hole play-
off by a score of 159 to 153.

Hutchison won his tie against
Wethered by nine strokes, making the
rounds in 74 and 76, against 77 and 82.
Hutchison's golf on the first nine
holes in the afternoon was the most
deadly, relentless and brilliant ever
seen in the British open championship,
and the match was witnessed by the
largest crowd ever seen on a British
links.

He finished by taking things cau-
tiously and easily, or his second round
might have been a good deal better.
Anyhow he played magnificent golf,
and it is the general opinion of good
judges who watched him throughout
the week's playing that such fine
pitching had never before been seen.

There is no doubt that his ribbon club
help him in making the ball bite the turf
as he does, but no club can account for
such wonderful accuracy or such unerring
straightness. When he had any form
of a pitching club in his hands it
never looked as if he could make any-
thing but a good shot and he practically
never did.

Wethered played most gallantly and
pluckily and his is a marvelous achieve-
ment for a young amateur of 22. His
comparative failure to-day was the tragedy
of his putting. He had a little of the
best of the tee shots and his iron play
was good enough, but he couldn't hold
down in two putts and he couldn't hold
the five foot ones. At any rate he did
more than enough to earn great glory
and there is doubt that the better man
won. America may feel very proud of
her champion.

Two steady halves began the match.
Then Hutchison, with a lovely ap-
proach, got a 3 and Wethered overran
and took 5. However, Hutchison to the
rescue, then came Wethered's turn,
played a thoroughly bad hole, took 6
and promptly lost his two stroke ad-
vantage. Two steady halves followed
and then Hutchison had one of his fits
of inspiration, playing the seven-
teenth, eighteenth and twentieth in 3 each.
The way in which his ball pulled up
close to the hole as if tied to a string
was wonderful to behold.

Wethered putted a little weakly at
this stage, taking four 4s, and was
four strokes behind. He still was play-
ing fine golf up to the greens and did
not give in on a little bit. Two halves
followed, then came Wethered's turn.
He began to beat Hutchison at his own
game. His approaching was splendid
and Jock became just a little unsettled.
And so with sixteen holes played the
amateur was but one stroke behind and
the crowd wild with excitement.

But Hutchison always seems to have
that little bit of brilliance in reserve.
He got a surprise 4 at the 17th hole and
gained 1 stroke. He gained another
stroke on the last hole, where Wethered
approached badly, as he had done the
day before.

So Hutchison was around in 74 to 77
and went to lunch with a lead of three
strokes. The golf of both had been
very fine under the circumstances and
it was putting that made all the dif-
ference.

The second round can quickly be de-
scribed. For the first three holes Jock
was hanging on by the skin of his teeth
to get halves. However, he got them.
At the fourth he gained two strokes
where Wethered was bunkered and re-
quired three putts. That was virtually
the end. From there on Hutchison
played scientific golf. Wethered on the
other hand putted badly and Hutchi-
son reached the turn in 33 to 39.

There was one bad moment when
Hutchison hooked into the hill bunker
at the eleventh, which has been the
grave of so many hopes. Jock, however,
got out at the second attempt and was
down for a 5. After that he played
just safely. Wethered had two dis-
astrous events and both were home
in 43.

The end was rather an anti-climax,
but the huge crowd stretching the whole
length of the last hole, gave Jock a tre-
mbling reception as he sank the win-
ning putt.

Hutchison Wins British Golf
Championship by 150 to 159.

By the Associated Press.
ST. ANDREWS, June 25.—Jock Hutchi-
son, the veteran golfer from Chicago,
won for the United States the coveted
open golf championship of Great Britain
and Ireland to-day.

Continued on Eighteenth Page.

BART ETT SLAYER'S TALE VERIFIED; WIFE GLAD HE'S ARRESTED

Police Check Up Details of
Confession—Killed Her
With Chisel.

ROBBERY WAS MOTIVE
Woman Fought Him Off
When He Asked Money
He Tells Officials.

SANE. EXPERTS DECLARE

Spouse to Receive \$1,000 Re-
ward for Giving Information
Leading to His Capture.

Lawrence Kubal, a Polish laborer,
who confessed late on Friday that he
killed Mrs. Minnie S. Bartlett of Hemp-
stead, L. I., who was found mutilated
and murdered on Wednesday after-
noon in the large house where she lived
alone on the outskirts of Hempstead
village, made a detailed confession of
the crime yesterday. It was checked
up carefully and verified at every point.

On account of the brutality of the
crime it was believed at first that
Kubal might be of unsound mind. After
he had been questioned thoroughly
and after physicians had exam-
ined him he was pronounced sound
minded.

In his confession he made it clear
that he considered going to Mrs. Bartlett's
house to rob her for nearly twenty-four
hours before he actually went to the
house and killed her. He did not design
taking her life in the first plan he made,
but killed her when she refused his de-
mands for money and resisted him when
he tried to ransack the house.

Kubal has a wife and two children.
His wife lives with her mother again.
Within a few weeks he had been out of
work for three weeks, and it was while
he was out hunting for employment—not
because he wanted it, but because his
wife had driven him out to look for it—
that he planned the robbery which he
finally carried through and killed Mrs.
Bartlett in accomplishing it.

As Kubal explained on Tuesday, he
came upon several boxes picking cherries
from a tree in Mrs. Bartlett's yard. He
asked them if they were not afraid of
arrest and they told him they were not
because the woman in whose yard they
were was kind, rich and lived alone.

What they said gave him an idea.
There was a sign on the fence in front
of the house announcing that it and the
grounds about it were for sale. He de-
cided that if the woman inside was rich
she could be frightened into giving him
the money. He went to the door, re-
presented himself as a purchaser and
asked to be shown through.

She did not let him in at first, even
after he represented himself as a man
in solid circumstances. But he was not
to be put off of hand. He went back
and tried again, and was refused again.
He then said yesterday that he had con-
sidered how he would set about robbing
her if she would finally let him in during
all of last Wednesday morning, he went
to the house a third time and was ar-
rested.

Kubal told how he had told Mrs. Bar-
tlett as soon as he was inside that he
had come not as a purchaser but as a
robber, and demanded \$500. She fought
him, but he laid hands on her, and he
beat her and then killed her with a
chisel. Then after covering her body
with rugs he ransacked the house and
got \$450 and two old fashioned watches.

The stolen watches were found in a
fruit store in Jamaica with a man who
gave him \$6 for them and took them only
because Kubal seemed so kind. He told
of a starving family, the child of
which he committed the murder was
found in a piece of woods exactly
where he said he threw it.

Kubal offered the reward of
\$1,000 offered by the village of Hemp-
stead for information leading to the
identification of Mrs. Bartlett's mur-
derer. He offered \$500 for the man who
drive him out to get work Friday after-
noon that he had killed Mrs. Bartlett
and was afraid to go. She told her
brother-in-law, who informed the
police, who then arrested him. He was
glad the police had arrested him. The
last item of his confession was verified
when a barber at Roosevelt told of clip-
ping an Italian funeral home, who was
arrested after threatening with a gun sev-
eral of the protesting mourners.

The hand, which was composed of
shoemakers, peddlers and street clean-
ers, wanted to desert the horde of labor
agents and slugs, but the police in-
tervened and the procession resumed its
march.

The funeral several of the
mourners went "gunning" for the labor
officials who had halted the funeral be-
cause of the "non-union band."

23 KILLED AND 43 HURT
IN WRECK IN FRANCE

Lille-Paris Express Train De-
railed Near Albert.

LILLE, France, June 25.—The Lille-
Paris express train which derailed here
last night is reported to have been killed
and forty-three injured.

Italians Clash With Poles Near Kosel, Upper Silesia

PARIS, June 25.—An encounter
between Italian and Polish
troops south of Kosel, Upper
Silesia, is reported in a despatch
from the semi-official Wolf
Bureau of Berlin to-day.

FARMERS NOW HAVE ALL HELP THEY NEED

Paying \$3 Compared With \$8
and \$10 Last Year for
Harvesters.

NEW ENGLAND FILLING UP
Of 4,000 Abandoned Places
Last September Less Than
800 Remain.

It is not the size and lush of the re-
cently garnered crops in Texas, Okla-
homa and Kansas that send observers
back East, saying that it looks like
the good old days out that way. And
it isn't the gloating of the farmers in
the Dakotas, Montana, Wisconsin and
Colorado over the brightest outlook
since 1915, not to speak of a huge yield
on the verge of harvesting with much
more to come.

It is the human phase of the situa-
tion that these observers, reporting to
the Eastern farm agencies, enthuse
about. They say that nothing like it
has been seen and, inasmuch as there
has never been a situation just like
this one, it is conceivable that they
tell the truth. Briefly it's this:

Last year the farmers of the West,
the Southwest and the Northwest
were going about beseeching employ-
ment agencies to send them harvest
hands. They pleaded in desperation.
They were willing to pay \$5, \$10, \$12
a day and feed and house the workers
besides. They were willing to pay any-
thing and stand for anything that they
might get their expensive crops off
the fields and upon the market before
the impending deflation flattened them.

Last Year and This Contrasted.

The vast majority of the farmers
failed to get adequate help. They saw
their costly produce flop over on the
ground and lie there to rot. They
couldn't get labor; they couldn't get
their own prices for that which they did
rescue; they couldn't get credit.

To-day these same farmers are hold-
ing forth about the return of the era
when there was plenty of work for every-
man who wanted to work and that the
only way to avoid work was to hide.
To-day these farmers are getting all the
harvesters they need at \$3 a day plus
good food and lodgings. The first of
the year's crops in Texas, Oklahoma and
Kansas were gathered in last month.
While the land yielded 19, 20 and even
30 per cent. more this year than it did
twenty months back, the yield was
whipped into storage in record time,
without regard to the eight hour day or
stipulated overtime rates of pay.

And that fetters us up to the phase
of the situation that features the re-
port of the observers.

The Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas
crops being reaped, the harvesters pre-
pared to go north—follow the crops.
From the States to the north came word
that the June and July yields were to be
remotely the same as the crop of the
poverty, told the harvest hands that the
old fashioned cut rate ticket for that
sort of labor was no more. They'd have
to travel on night tickets, and the cost
of out-of-pocket travel was never so great.
Did that discourage the three dollar a
day farm hands? Not at all.

They got together in communities, and
they got together in companies. They
farmers, contractors and plain jitney
magnates to carry them by motor truck
and horse team to Iowa, the Dakotas,
Minnesota and wherever the crop look-
ed good. They got there in record time
and they were not motor trucks and
buses enough. So even the old
prairie schooner was drafted into service.
And in these convalescent harvesters
are traveling up the country and lik-
ing it.

Down East Farms Taken Up.

Scattered through New England as
late as September, 1920, there were
at least 4,000 abandoned or merely vac-
ant or unoccupied farms. They were
and are perfectly good farms, but not
so large nor so fertile (being much older
in service) as the vast tracts of the
middle and Northwest. Each held forth
abundant opportunity for the acquisi-
tion of those rudimentary creature com-
forts all strive for—food, clothing, shel-
ter and a sufficient margin of dollars
beyond to cover growth and reasonable
recreation.

Of those 4,000 New England farms
fewer than 800 are vacant to-day. And
there is reason to suspect that there
will not be 200 of them by September.
Briefly, within one year 3,600 Down East
farms will have been taken over by
somebody and are being tilled for all
they're worth!

What is the reason? Where do they
come from? What is the answer? It's
all simple enough. The inevitable sys-
tem of checks and balances that is sup-
posed to be the cornerstone of our own
Government and assuredly is the entire
fabric of human nature is responsible.
The lad who deserted the rural district
for the silk shirt, suede top shoes, pinch
back coat and trick hat of the fool's
paradise industrial centres during the
war is hitting back to the farm. There

Continued on Sixth Page.

SENATE MAY RECESS TO FORCE ECONOMY; RED TAPE MUST GO

Leaders in Congress Seek
'Gentleman's Agreement'
to Curb Legislation.

CANVASS BEING MADE
Would Confine Session to
Measures Imperative to
Welfare of Country.

DAWES PROMISES AID

Will Work With Reorganiza-
tion Committee to Weed Out
All Useless Bureaus.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., June 25.—
More evidence that the demand is
growing in Congress for the strictest
governmental economy during the next
fiscal year was found in these develop-
ments to-day:

It became known that Senate
and House leaders are seeking a
"gentleman's agreement" to elimi-
nate legislation from the special
session calendar which is not im-
perative and which calls for large
appropriations or authorizations.

Walter S. Brown, the President's
representative on the joint Congres-
sional Commission on Reorganiza-
tion, stated that one of the commis-
sion's aims will be to elimi-
nate "red tape," said to be a cause
for much waste.

The necessity for tightening the purse
strings upon the Federal Treasury is
likely to be the determining factor in
negotiations now in progress for re-
arranging the legislative programme of
the Senate and possibly of the House.

A quiet canvass of the Senate is being
made by Republican leaders with a
view of two things: First, to get a gen-
tleman's agreement whereby a series of
three day Senate recesses extending over
a month can be put into operation early
in July; second, to confine legislation to
be considered to measures believed to
be imperatively needed at this time.

World Limit Law Making.

The feeling is growing that the special
or extraordinary session of Congress
called by President Harding should be
confined to special or extraordinary
measures such as establishing peace with
Germany, revising the revenue, passing
a permanent tariff bill and making
necessary appropriations. There are ad-
mitted difficulties in the way of curtailing
the legislative programme, for other
measures pressing for action are the
Panama Canal tolls bill, the seasonal
coal rate bill, the proposal to give to
the Secretary of the Treasury authority
to handle the foreign loan situation and,
of course, first disposal of the national
appropriation bill and the disarmament
amendment.

But outside of these measures there
are many others in the "twilight zone"
the authors of which are demanding ac-
tion. All involve additional expendi-
tures. They include the bonus bill, look-
ing to from \$1,500,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000
outlay; the \$100,000,000 good
roads bill; the proposal to give regular
officers' retired pay to emergency offi-
cers in the world war, which it is es-
timated would cost \$10,000,000 annually;
the McNary so-called reclamation bill,
contemplating an authorization of \$250,000,000;
the Norris bill to create a farm
experiment station; an immediate
appropriation of not less than \$100,000,000,
against which Secretary of Commerce
Hoover to-day voiced opposition; the
public welfare bill, which looks to-
ward the exclusion of the Government
from the world war, which it is es-
timated would cost \$10,000,000 annually;
the McNary so-called reclamation bill,
contemplating an authorization of \$250,000,000;
the Norris bill to create a farm
experiment station; an immediate
appropriation of not less than \$100,000,000,
against which Secretary of Commerce
Hoover to-day voiced opposition; the
public welfare bill, which looks to-
ward the exclusion of the Government
from the world war, which it is es-
timated would cost \$10,000,000 annually;
the McNary so-called reclamation bill,
contemplating an authorization of \$250,000,000;
the Norris bill to create a farm
experiment station; an immediate
appropriation of not less than \$100,000,000,
against which Secretary of Commerce
Hoover to-day voiced opposition; the
public welfare bill, which looks to-
ward the exclusion of the Government
from the world war, which it is es-
timated would cost \$10,000,000 annually;

Advocates of the Senate recesses on
the one hand think that during the time
the House is considering the tariff bill
the Senate might rest in preparation
for its consideration, the understanding
being that the Senate Finance Commit-
tee would remain on the job and be
ready for both tariff and revenue. Fur-
thermore, those insisting on greater
governmental economy (and their number
is growing) think the first duty of
Congress should be to provide revenue
for current needs and revise the tariff,
to the exclusion of bills that call for
additional burdens on the Treasury.

Senator Lodge, Republican leader,
will be back in Washington on Monday,
and it is expected that with his return
the whole situation, which is now in
nebulous form, will be worked out and
some definite programme for the re-
mainder of the session be outlined.

Elimination of the present govern-
mental red tape will be one of the main
aims of the joint Congressional Com-
mission on Reorganization, Walter F.
Brown said to-day.

"Many of the Government departments
now are hopelessly entangled in red
tape methods," said Mr. Brown. "We
hope to substitute real business methods.
This is one of the most important phases
of reorganization and it will receive de-
liberation. No doubt by the elimination

Continued on Second Page.

LLOYD GEORGE SENDS APPEAL FOR PEACE TO DE VALERA AND CRAIG

British Government Asks Conference Soon Between
Sinn Fein and Ulster Leaders to Settle Irish Problem
and Consider King George's Plea—Safe Conduct
Guaranteed Republican Chieftain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
London, June 25.—The most important development in Irish history occurred when Premier Lloyd George to-night asked Eamonn de Valera, "president of the Irish republic," to meet him and Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, without promises and without conditions. In a letter to Mr. de Valera the Prime Minister made the same offer which he made through Martin Glynn not long ago. Mr. de Valera then said: "If Mr. Lloyd George makes the offer publicly, I will make a public reply."

The ground thus broken, it was further made easy through long conversations Mr. de Valera had when closeted alone with one of the highest military officers in Dublin during his brief custody last week.

The letter, which is dated June 24, is couched in identical terms to both Mr. de Valera and Sir James, except for necessary verbal changes.

"The British Government," it says, "are deeply anxious that, as far as they can assure it, the King's appeal for reconciliation shall not have been made in vain. Rather than allow another opportunity for a settlement in Ireland to be cast aside, they feel it incumbent on them to make a final appeal in the spirit of the King's words for a conference between themselves and representatives of southern and northern Ireland.

"I write, therefore, to convey the following invitation to you as the chosen leader of the great majority in southern Ireland, and to Sir James Craig, Premier of northern Ireland: First, that you should attend a conference here in London, in company with Sir James Craig, to explore to the utmost the possibility of a settlement; second that you should bring with you for that purpose any colleagues whom you may select. The Government will, of course, give safe conduct to all who may be chosen to participate in the conference.

"We make this invitation with the fervent desire to end the ruinous conflict which for centuries has divided Ireland and embittered the relations of the peoples of these two islands, who ought to live in neighborly harmony with each other and whose cooperation would mean so much, not only to the Empire but to humanity. We wish that no endeavor should be lacking on our part to realize the King's prayer, and we ask you to meet us, as we will meet you, in the spirit of conciliation for which his Majesty appealed.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
D. LLOYD GEORGE."
The letter came as a great surprise in London to-night but it must be said that it was a welcome surprise. All the "dope" from Downing Street during the last few days was to the effect that Mr. Lloyd George's back was up and that he was determined to go on with a new campaign of repression. It must be admitted that this came not from Mr. Lloyd George himself but from those who had been credited with urging a spirit of compromise.

GOMPERS DEFEATS LEWIS BY 2-1 VOTE

Big Unions Split Votes in Fa-
vor of Veteran Head of
Labor Federation.

VICTOR REVIEWS RECORD

Defeated Candidate Says Re-
sult Leaves Him With-
out Malice.

DENVER, June 25.—Samuel Gompers, veteran American labor leader, to-day was re-elected to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor, defeating John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, by a heavy majority.

The official vote was: Gompers, 25,022; Lewis, 12,324.
Only two of the largest organiza-
tions cast a solid vote for Lewis—the
Machinists' Union and the United
Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The miners' delegation split their
vote, giving Gompers 1,596 and Lewis
2,132. President Lewis declining to vote
the 533 votes he held.

The railroad organizations, which
had been claimed almost solid by
Lewis supporters, split their votes,
the two largest unions—the electrical
workers and the railway carmen—
casting their entire vote to Gompers.

The announcement of Gompers' re-
election was greeted by cheers which
lasted for several minutes. The demon-
stration, however, failed to sweep the
convention floor, as scores of dele-
gates remained silent in their seats.
"I am sure that my election will bring
no comfort to Gary or to Hearst," said
Gompers in responding to cries from
the delegates for a "speech."

"This is a demonstration to the whole
world," he added, "that a chain of
newspapers owned by a multi-million-
aire, with his 8,000,000 horsepower im-
planting machine, cannot control the
American Federation of Labor."
"I can't begin to tell you how