

WANTED WATSON AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE

N. A. M. Letter Tells of Plans to Groom Him for Presidency in 1912.

Subcommittee Gets Cummins' Measure For Consideration

The Cummins bill providing penalties for impersonation of members of Congress as a means of influencing legislation or business was referred to a subcommittee consisting of Senators Cummins, O'Gorman, and Fletcher.

That the National Association of Manufacturers planned, had it succeeded in electing James E. Watson governor of Indiana in 1908, to "groom" him for the Presidency four years later, was developed by the lobby probers today. In a letter to Col. M. M. Mulhall, on October 17, 1908, Secretary F. C. Schwedtman, of the N. A. M., wrote: "I believe the time is coming when we can rally around our friend, James E. Watson for President, as we are now rallying to his support for governor."

Inquiry Grews Weirsome. So weirsome did the lobby inquiry become today that it forced Chairman Overman to open protest. When Senator Reed continued his reading of the many letters dealing with the Indiana Congressman of 1908, the chairman petulantly demanded whether too much time was not being devoted to immaterial matters. The complaint had its effect because after that most of the letters dealing purely with locality politics went into the record unread.

Today's letters revealed Mulhall's activities during the close of the 1908 campaign, and later, after the opening of Congress convened in December, 1908. They indicated that the N. A. M. supported Congressman George M. Malby of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary, which passed on nearly all labor legislation. Other letters showed that the N. A. M., while supposedly supporting Senator Foraker for re-election, early realized that he had been put out of the race by the Standard Oil letters, and did not exert itself in his behalf, although the Senator believed all of its members were working night and day for his interests. Mulhall became highly indignant today, when the committee wanted an explanation of why he paid out large sums of money without requiring vouchers.

"I want to say right here and now," declared Mulhall, "that I never kept any accounts. These accounts were kept by one of the grandest women that God Almighty ever put on earth and I never saw them. I was by the hard work she did helping me in the fight in the Sixth New Jersey district, trying to beat Congressmen Hughes and Hays. She turned the money over to her, and she saw that it was paid. And the N. A. M. accepted these accounts and paid the bills without question."

Mulhall had been asked to explain a item which read: "November, 1908—Paid to one member of the executive board of the Mine Workers Union of Pennsylvania for paying workers in Pennsylvania Congressional districts, but could not remember the details." "I paid that to W. M. Walsh, who was in my pay for some time," he said.

Identifies "Black List." Mulhall identified the following, which he said was a "black list" made out by James A. Watson and a clerk named Childs, of the House Committee on War Claims, to be furnished to the members of the N. A. M. as men who should be defeated at the polls: Thomas B. Catron, Pennsylvania; Herbert Parsons, New York; G. A. Pearce, Maryland; W. B. Wilson, Pennsylvania; W. S. Greene, Massachusetts; Gardner, Massachusetts; Murdock, Kansas; Morse, Nelson, Lennox, Wisconsin; Hagen, Iowa; J. L. Burnett, Seventh Alabama; E. J. Hill, Fourth Connecticut; William Hughes, Sixth New Jersey; H. L. Maynard, Second Virginia; Charles H. Smith, Missouri; H. A. Cooper, First Wisconsin; and H. C. Loudenslager, First New Jersey. Of these names, Mulhall said, Gardner, Murdock, Morse, Lennox, Nelson, and Hagen were in Watson's handwriting, and the others in Childs'. A second list, headed "Cannon's list," made by Watson, contained these names: H. L. Lennox, H. A. Cooper, E. P. Gardner, W. S. Greene, Victor Murdock, J. T. McDermott, Champ Clark, G. N. Hagen, and Mulhall said he believed those names were of Congressmen obnoxious to Speaker Cannon. The witness could not be certain of this, and Senator Nelson finally developed that the heading had been put on the list by the reporter of the New York World who compiled the evidence for the committee, and it was ordered stricken out of the record.

Permanent "In Bad" Members. Mulhall, however, insisted that the following names constituted the permanent blacklist of the N. A. M.: William Hughes, Sixth New Jersey; W. B. Wilson, Fifteenth Pennsylvania; T. D. Nichols, Tenth Pennsylvania; G. A. Pearce, Sixth Maryland; J. L. Burnett, Seventh Alabama. "And those on the first list," he added, "given to me by Watson and Childs, were the men who were opposed to the Cannon organization, and, therefore, were our enemies."

Several other lists, including the one labeled "Our Friends in the House," all of which have already been printed, were then read. This list which was furnished to President Van Cleave to send congratulatory telegrams to if elected contained the names of the Democratic, Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, and Mulhall said it was there by mistake. "Rainey was no friend of ours," he said. "He fought us and I cannot conceive how his name got on this list of our friends."

Accused of Throwing Acid on Her Husband. NEW YORK, July 21.—Charged with throwing muriatic acid over her husband and another woman in a candy store in Third avenue at 14th street, Mrs. Rose Citron, wife of Samuel Citron, was held without bail by Magistrate Butts in the Morrisania police court. The case will come up again tomorrow. Citron is in Fordham Hospital.

Wins Essay Prize



JOHN H. STOKES, JR.

HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR WINS ESSAY PRIZE

John H. Stokes, Jr., Captures First Honors in International Competition.

John H. Stokes, Jr., a Central High School senior, received word today that he has been awarded first prize in an international school essay contest in which competed hundreds of students in America, England, France, Holland, Germany, and Australia. The contest was conducted by the American School Peace League. Stokes has been known to local fame as the husky center of the Central High School football team the last three years.

A Vienna, Austria, boy won second prize, and a Scranton, Pa., student was marked third by the judges. Stokes wrote on the theme, "The Significance of the Two Hague Peace Conferences." Stokes, who wins \$75 in cash, is the son of the manager of the Fortier apartment house. His victory elated school officials here today, particularly Principia E. M. Wilson, of Central High School, and Superintendent Davidson. "A scholastic victory by a school athlete is always the subject of rejoicing," said Mr. Davidson. "Such victories are by no means infrequent either."

SPECULATORS HALT FORTIFICATION PLAN

The plans for fortifying the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, affording protection to Washington, Baltimore, and other nearby points, have been halted by the demands of land speculators, who want Uncle Sam to pay big prices for the land upon which the new fort and its big guns would stand.

This is the information which has reached the Department of War, and which has been communicated informally to members of the House Appropriations Committee, which recently set aside money for a fort at Cape Henry. It was planned by the subcommittee on fortifications of the House Appropriations Committee that a great fort should be constructed on the lower Chesapeake. In the blanket appropriation to start the Cape Henry project, which was completed, about \$4,000,000. When land speculators learned of the plans of the Government they boosted the price of holdings in the neighborhood of the proposed fort, and the \$4,000,000 is now found insufficient to purchase the land. "Chairman Shirley, of the appropriations subcommittee, is opposed to any further consideration of the project until the prices of land become more reasonable, or it may decide upon the denunciation proceedings. The matter is now under advisement among army officials and members of Congress."

CAPITAL POLICE DO NOT NEED SHIELDS

Police of the cities of the United States in general and those of Washington in particular are not in need of armor to protect them from bullets and other dangers, but they do need improved uniforms which will better protect their health and give more comfort, while at the same time affording the necessary protection from the elements.

This, in substance, was the statement of Major Sylvester, Superintendent of Police, when asked his opinion regarding bullet proof shields for the police on the lines proposed by Scotland Yard, in London. The major recalled the fact that a few years ago a so-called bullet proof vest was heralded as filling a long felt want in the regular equipment of police in London. The vest consisted of steel plates. It was tried in Washington, and in almost every other city, but it was not adopted because there was no real need for it. "What the police do need, and where there is room for improvement and where the money is, is a better type of uniform," said Major Sylvester. "We must have a quality of cloth that will shrink after it has been wet. This is hard to find except with very heavy materials or in expensive fabrics. The policeman is a ready loaded down with enough equipment without having to wear a vest that will not improve his uniform from the standpoint of health and comfort, but don't give him more weight to carry."

MERCHANTS FIGHT FOR FREE DELIVERY

Business Interests Aroused by Railroads' Action—Means Rate Increase.

(Continued from First Page.) service in Washington, without interfering with it in Baltimore, the local business interests went to the Interstate Commission. Commissioner Marble wrote the opinion which decided in favor of Washington. He said that so long as Baltimore enjoyed the service, Washington also must have it.

Evidently Commissioner Marble was not much impressed with the contentions of the railroads. In the course of his opinion, he wrote: "There are suggestions in the record that if the delivery service has been instituted and maintained as a means of competition against the boat lines trading from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. There is no suggestion that any attempt has been made to make freight deliveries in the manner customary to American railroads, nor is there any adequate showing that such attempt would, under proper warehousing rules, result in any congestions which are not now caused by delivery through the same warehouses to railroads. Such a move would tend to destroy water competition, could not, when the water competition had disappeared, be again advanced."

Competition Thought Cause. Which is equivalent to saying that the commission didn't believe the practice was adopted in order to relieve congestion, and did suggest that it was adopted in order to overcome the competition of the boat lines. "Suppose the free delivery was adopted for that purpose, then can it be drawn merely because the boat competition is no longer so serious as it once was?"

The Interstate Commission has decided that it cannot. It so decided on June 17 of this year, the self-same day when the Washington delivery case was handed down. These two cases have had to be studied side by side. Commissioner McCord wrote the other decision. It was in a case involving pig iron rates from tide-water points of the Chesapeake, Virginia, and Carolina lines, to Philadelphia. In that case it was held that rates once made and long maintained, in order to destroy water competition, could not, when the water competition had disappeared, be again advanced. "The facts in this case were that twelve to fifteen years ago much pig iron from Virginia, Carolina, and North Carolina was moved to Philadelphia by boats. The railroads wanted the business. So they made a water-competitive rate to get it. The boats could not meet the rate, and many of them quit the business."

Reason is Explained. After a general explanation of the history of these manipulations, Commissioner McCord proceeds to tell why the railroads cannot now raise the rates. The explanation lies in this very pointed section of the Interstate Commerce act: "Whenever a carrier by rail shall, in competition with a water route or routes, reduce the rates on the carriage of any special or freight commodities to or from competitive points, it shall not be permitted to increase such rates unless first hearing by the commission is had. It shall be found that such proposed increase rests upon changed conditions other than the elimination of water competition. Taking the two cases together, it becomes plain—That Commissioner Marble believed the real purpose of the roads in giving the delivery services in Washington and Baltimore was to defeat the water lines; and That the law forbids, and the commission will not allow, rates once reduced for that purpose to be raised again.

The privilege, once given to these cities, that if it is applied to them, will be willingly given. It has resulted in strengthening the railroads very much as against their water competitors. To withdraw it now will injure these cities. It is almost certain that the new contest will be a contest of defeat, it and it is certain that contest will be made.

Power of Utilities Board. One very important point will be developed in this connection. The new Public Utilities Commission of the District has under consideration the question of its power to take a hand for protection of the city's interests. It is confidently believed that, as State railway commissions and public utility commissions have the right to institute original proceedings or to intervene in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, it will be held that the new commission for this jurisdiction also has that right. If so, it opens a procedure by which the whole difficult problem of traffic conditions in Washington, and the discrimination against this city, may be taken up and brought to early and effective determination. The President's representative, Chapin Brown, general counsel of the Chamber of Commerce, who appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Washington case, said today: "This change of the Pennsylvania railroad is most unjust to the merchants of Washington, and the Chamber of Commerce will do all in its power to resist it by all legal and equitable means in the interests of Washington's merchants."

Mr. Kaufman declared that the proposition of the Pennsylvania amounts to a grab. The road, in his decision, proposes to take the delivery service without changing rates. It thus receives a large return which has come into the coat of delivery to the store door. The rate, as now proposed, Mr. Brown claims are unjust and unreasonable. J. Kaufman, clothing merchant, said: "I am opposed to this change, for I feel that it is unfair to Washington merchants. The railroads will change, for to keep up the present system, they will have to raise the cost of transporting goods. This cost has not gone into freight rates, but it will be added to the price of the goods. This is a move which will be successful, because of the probable co-operation of the two companies."

Urges Quick Action. Thomas Grant, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "I believe strongly that the transportation committee of the chamber, and the other mercantile organizations of the city should get to work immediately to prevent this change if possible." Secretary Columbus, of the Retail Merchants Association, said that an off-hand estimate he believed it would mean practically a 5 to 10 per cent increase in rates that merchants pay for freight transportation if they have to do the hauling themselves. Mr. Columbus is now engaged in

Butler, Pa., Mule and Owner Fail To Keep Date With President

Where, oh where, is the wandering mule that should have come today, to see the gracious President an election bet to pay? On dusty roads, in shady lanes, this donkey's on its way, from Portland, Me., to Oregon and should be here today. Its master, B. H. Anderson, of Butler town, Pa., had lost a bet on Teddy R. and so must lead the donkey far; but sad for him the donkey balked somewhere along the way.

Master and donkey should have called at the White House door this morn, but moving picture men just sat and waited quite forlorn. The hours passed and yet no sign of the master or the beast, which is at odds with White House rules, to say the very least. So where, oh where is the wandering mule that should have come today, to see the gracious President an election bet to pay?

DISTRICT HEADS VISIT CAPITOL

Newman and Siddons Make Acquaintance of Men With Whom They Will Work.

(Continued from First Page.) statement regarding future policies, it was announced today, will be issued by the new board. It is understood, however, not to be the purpose of the commissioners to order any drastic changes, but to take a careful survey of the situation before reaching a decision in the many matters of importance which are before them.

One of their first duties will be a rearrangement of departments. The Commissioner Newman, president of the board, said today will be decided on in the next few days. In the meantime Commissioner Newman, following the plan adopted by the former board, will have charge of the auditing and accounting divisions, which include the office of the Collector of Taxes, Auditor and Assessor, as well as the office of the Corporation Counsel, Superintendent of Insurance, Board of Charities, Board of Children's Guardians, Workhouse, Washington Asylum and Jail, and all unassigned matters.

Commissioner Siddons will have charge of the departments under former Commissioner Johnston, including the Police, Fire and Health Departments, Office of Superintendent of Markets and Measures, Engineer Commissioner Harding, of course, continues in charge of all engineering matters.

New Men Early At Desk. Commissioners Newman and Siddons were early at their desks and were engaged during the morning in receiving the heads of the various departments who called to pay their respects and to confer on routine affairs. Work on the new board for the fiscal year 1913 will begin immediately. The law provides that the estimates shall be submitted to the President by the Treasury not later than October 15. This is the latest annual task the commission will be required to perform to keep the total to within twice the estimated amount of salaries of the District and at the same time give heed to the needs of the departments and various sections of the city. Commissioner Newman and Siddons, who made a close study of municipal affairs for years, are especially well equipped to deal with the new situation.

All matters of importance in the conduct of the new administration will be decided by the board. Frequent conferences, it was said, will be held between the Commissioners. It is expected that the President will be also by the new board to the many problems in connection with the enforcement of the public utilities law. Engineer Commissioner Harding will continue as chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, the public utilities law providing that the President shall remain in office until the first week in January, 1914. For the first time the President's representatives will effect the three District Commissioners are members of the commission. Those who have talked with the President regarding Washington's future, stated repeatedly that the President desires to make the District government a more efficient one for the country. He is said to want Washington to have the most up-to-date, yet economical, administration of any city in America. He wants the best police, the best fire, the best public health, and the best sanitation. Moreover, he is said to want a ready-made and efficient organization to make the richer property owners bear a proportionate share of the burden of taxes.

Reforms Wilson Suggests. Among the reforms which the President has in mind, particularly the President's wife, wishes to bring about here is an elimination of unwholesome, disease-breeding alleys throughout the city. The President's representative, Chapin Brown, general counsel of the Chamber of Commerce, who appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Washington case, said today: "This change of the Pennsylvania railroad is most unjust to the merchants of Washington, and the Chamber of Commerce will do all in its power to resist it by all legal and equitable means in the interests of Washington's merchants."

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Militia at Biloxi. BILOXI, Miss., July 21.—The annual encampment of the Mississippi National Guard was opened here today, with Adjutant General Fridge in charge. Governor's Hall of Louisiana, and O'Neal of Alabama are expected to attend tomorrow. In order to add interest to the encampment, the Government at Washington has permitted the presence of two revenue cutters.

WILSON URGED TO RECOGNIZE REBELS

Capital Real Estate Man Wants President to Back Up Revolutionaries.

A suggestion that he recognize the revolutionists of China, because they represent 80 per cent of the citizens of the new republic, and are certain to overthrow President Yuan Shi Kai in a short time, was made to President Wilson today by Austin P. Brown, a real estate dealer living at 1607 Fifteenth street northwest and who has offices in New York and Washington.

Mr. Brown was a close friend of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, and frequently entertained that diplomat in his home here. He has always kept in very close touch with political and educational affairs in China, and played a small part in getting Congress to agree to the recognition of the Chinese republic. "Revolution Wide Spread." "I notice that the threatened revolution in China against President Yuan Shi Kai will probably hasten the appointment of an American minister to China," writes Mr. Brown, in his letter to the President. "In this connection I hasten to inform you that the revolution in China against President Yuan Shi Kai is not threatened, for it is an actuality. In fact, it is very widespread, having already taken the shape of actual and legitimate warfare, which entitles the belligerents to recognition by this Government, as they represent more than 90 per cent of the people of China."

For this reason, Mr. Brown suggests that the President give the new minister a roving commission during the pendency of the war, or else appoint three special envoys with roving commissions, from among the American consuls now in China. This would enable them to follow the fortunes of the war, and to report to the State Department here fully informed as to conditions abroad.

Traces Revolt to Murder. The chief cause of the revolution in China was the murder of the commissioner of education, said Mr. Brown today. "Dr. Sun, who was the first provisional President, wrote me recently saying that the present administration in China was responsible for this outrage, and that the organized revolt that followed was the nucleus of the present uprising."

Yuan Shi Kai is but a provisional President and he can never be elected to the chair regularly. His ultimate overthrow is morally certain, for the regular army will eventually go over to the side of both regularity and the republic. "The shadow of the Rockies and the boundless expanse of the bleak, cold North Atlantic. A new full book-length novel complete in the one issue and a new serial."

"Taming Fierce Elton" by Katharine Eggleston, is the full book-length story. A story of a big, strong man in the big, breezy West and a pretty woman doctor who tames him. There's action in every word of this story from start to finish. Don't fail to read it.

Part I of a new serial, by Frank Williams, author of "Larkin o' the Free Range."

"Scud o' the Banks" A sea story of love and adventure which is laid along the Banks of Newfoundland, in the North Atlantic, will be found full of interest and full of action. Good sea stories are always interesting, and this one is no exception. The interest begins from the first word.

Part II of the three-part serial, "A Wireless Secret," by Edgar Franklin, continues the interest in this lively story, and Part IV of "Their Honeymoon Eclipse," by Howard P. Rockey, is the current installment of this fascinating serial.

The number concludes with the usual Editor's Log Book, with its many items of interest, correspondence, etc., etc. For sale everywhere for 15 cents the copy, or sent postpaid for one year by the publishers on receipt of \$1.50. Every issue contains a complete book—a novel each month.

Cayenne Hotel Is Surely "Hot Stuff"

PARIS, July 21.—In consequence of the popularity of Cayenne, the French penal settlement, as a port of call for tourists, the government has sanctioned the construction there of a hotel to be run on novel lines—by former prisoners, many of whom refuse to leave the colony when their sentences are completed.

Dog That Bit Boys Shown to Be Healthy

Microscopic tests for rabies which were tried upon the bulldog this morning which bit two youths at the Municipal Bathing Beach Saturday, showed a negative result. The canine alleged to have been mad was shown to have been in a healthy condition.



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