

FLAG OF ITALY NOW FLIES OVER GORIZIA; ENEMY IN FULL FLIGHT

Official Announcement Made of Brilliant Victory Over Austrians by Soldiers of King Victor Emanuel.

NEW INSTRUMENT THROWS BOMBS WITH DEADLY AIM

Wire Entanglements Are Torn Away and Trenches Pulverized; Reinforcements From Underground Passage.

Paris, Aug. 9 (11:10 a. m.)—Advices from Rome say the Italian flag now flies over the defenses of Gorizia. After three days of violent fighting, in which the cavalry was finally brought up to reinforce the infantry, all the defensive works of the city which had resisted the advance of the Italians fell into their hands.

Reports show, the correspondent says, that the retreating Austrians are now being pursued by Italian cavalry.

The success of the Italians has created an immense impression throughout the country. Rome, Florence, Bologna and Milan are decked with flags and demonstrations are being held by great throngs.

The offensive against Gorizia had been planned for the spring but was delayed by the Austrian attack in the Trentino region. Its prosecution now is part of the steady pressure which the entente allies are exerting on various fronts, and the taking of the defenses of Gorizia is regarded in Rome, the dispatch says, as merely a preliminary to an extensive movement against the Austrian eastern wing, which some observers believe may eventually prove a serious menace to Vienna.

Austrians Dislodged. The Rome dispatch says the Italian artillery dislodged the Austrians which Italian infantry captured two successive Austrian lines of defense. Italian reinforcements were poured in steadily from an underground passage which had been dug to within sixty feet of the Austrian first line.

The Italian infantry advanced so rapidly that the Austrian artillery continued to shell positions from which the Italians had advanced some time before.

One of the surprises of the attack was the use made by the Italians of a new instrument by which large bombs were hurled with fearful effect. Some of these bombs tore wire entanglements, pulverized the trenches, opening breaches through which infantry and cavalry were able to pass freely.

TEN THOUSAND AUSTRIAN PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Rome, Aug. 9 (via London, 5:11 p. m.)—Italian troops entered the Austrian city of Gorizia this morning, the dispatch announced today. Thus far 10,000 Austrians have been captured. The statement follows: "This morning our troops entered the town of Gorizia."

Yesterday morning in the Gorizia area, after intense artillery preparation, our infantry completed occupation of the heights west of the town, driving out the last remaining hostile detachments. Trenches and dugouts were found full of the bodies of Austrian soldiers. The enemy, completely routed, had left large quantities of arms, ammunition and material.

At midnight detachments of the Cavale and Pavia brigades crossed the bridge and consolidated themselves on the left bank. A column of cavalry and cyclists promptly launched a pursuit of the enemy beyond the river. In the meantime our engineers were throwing new bridges across the river and repairing those damaged.

On Carlo plateau, our troops repulsed several counter attacks on the summit of Monte San Michele and captured more trenches in the neighborhood of the village of San Martino.

Up to the present time we have taken about 10,000 prisoners. There are coming in. The exact quantity of material taken by us has not yet been ascertained, but it is very considerable.

HEAVY CROP DAMAGE TO WHEAT AND CORN

Washington, Aug. 9.—Continuation of the damage to crops from weather conditions and plant disease, which during July caused a loss of more than a hundred million bushels in the production of wheat and 100,000,000 bushels of corn in the August crop.

The Day in Congress

SENATE. Began debate on government ship-bill. Finance committee democrats continued consideration of revenue bill. adjourned at 5:16 p. m. until noon Thursday.

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST. Denver, Aug. 9.—New Mexico: Thursday and Friday fair in west, local thunder showers east portion, cooler northeast portion Thursday and in east portion Friday.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT. For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday. Maximum, 88 degrees; minimum, 62; wind, 26; temperature at 6 p. m., 79; south wind, partly cloudy.

report of the department of agriculture, was reported today in the national weather and crop bulletin of the weather bureau.

Corn has deteriorated steadily in most sections of the important growing states of Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas since August 1. Local showers caused some improvement in corn in parts of Iowa, Illinois and Tennessee during the week which ended yesterday, according to the weather bureau's weekly announcement made today. The crop, however, now is reported in very poor condition in most sections of the four first mentioned states. Damage by rust and blight continued in the spring wheat areas, today's report said, although the spread of black rust was checked to some extent in Minnesota by slightly cooler weather. Rust and blight damage in North and South Dakota are very extensive and there are many fields that will not be harvested.

The oats crop was unavoidably affected by high temperatures in the extreme northern districts during the week.

Guardsmen Become Regulars. Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 9.—The first step in the drafting of second lieutenants from the national guard into the regular army was taken here today when Gen. James A. Parker issued an order attaching fifty-six second lieutenants in the national guard regiments to regular regiments. The lieutenants named are from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Virginia, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Cloudburst in West Virginia Takes 11 Lives

Damage to Property Amounts to Millions of Dollars; Special Relief Trains Ordered Out by Governor Hatfield.

Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 9.—At least eleven persons were drowned by a cloudburst which swept the Cabin creek valley today, according to reports received here tonight. A number of bodies have been recovered, but none identified. Wire and rail communication has practically been cut off and reports are meager. The damage to railroad, coal, oil and gas properties is estimated at one million dollars. Scores of houses were carried away by the flood.

According to officials of the Virginia Power company tonight at least 150 persons have lost their lives. Eleven bodies have so far been recovered, many persons have been seen clinging to debris in the flood. An assistance could be given them. The Sunday school excursion train which is marooned near St. Albans is said to have 300 persons on board. Efforts to reach them have failed.

Villages Swept Clean. The cloudburst occurred at the headwaters of Paint and Cabin creeks and Coal river, and the torrent which surged down Coal river swept its banks almost clean of villages while the Kanawha river raised several feet, carrying on its crest houses and buildings of all kinds. Near St. Albans are marooned two passenger trains, one of which is a Sunday school excursion train. Nothing has been heard from either. The Cabin creek valley has a population of about 15,000 persons. Advice received here indicate about one-third of this number are probably homeless.

Plans are being made here to send relief trains into the flooded districts.

RELIEF TRAINS ORDERED OUT BY GOVERNOR

Huntington, W. Va., Aug. 9.—Governor Hatfield, who is here, today ordered relief trains to the Coal river and Cabin creek districts, where, according to reports, more than 100 have been drowned and 5,000 made homeless. Two companies of the Second regiment, West Virginia national guard, have been ordered with tents to the flooded districts.

So serious is the situation that Governor Hatfield left the city tonight to go to the scene of devastation.

TO PUBLISH LAST NOTE IN LUSITANIA CASE

Washington, Aug. 9.—The United States has asked for and received permission from Germany to publish as a formal document the last note in the Lusitania case, which was submitted by Count Von Bernstorff nearly six months ago. The state department's intention to publish the communication is believed to indicate its acceptance.

Acting Secretary Polk declined today to discuss the plans of the United States in regard to the Lusitania case or to disclose when the document would be given out.

The communication dated February 16, last, dealt only with the principles involved. It does not mention the amount of indemnity Germany is to pay or how or when the amount will be agreed upon. It simply recognizes liability, promises to make reparation by the payment of indemnity, gives authority for the following committee to negotiate with a ruthless submarine operations must not be directed at other than enemy subjects.

GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE MAY YET BE AVERTED BY FEDERAL BOARD

Mediation Invoked by Employers and Unions Accept Offer Provided Prompt Action Is Taken by Officials.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILL BE LAST RESORT

Conferences Are Now Being Held and Hope Is Entertained That Peaceful Solution Will Be Reached.

New York, Aug. 9.—If the United States board of mediation and conciliation, which was called in today to adjust the differences between the railroads and their 400,000 employees, fails to accomplish its purpose, President Wilson will be asked to use his personal influence to avert a general strike. This statement was made today by a representative of the railroad managers who have been negotiating with the men since June 1 for a peaceful settlement.

The appeal to the president would be the last resort and would be taken only to save the nation from the trade paralysis that would follow a strike of the magnitude planned by the railroad.

Late tonight efforts of the federal mediators to bring the contending factions together was well under way. Six hours after the railroad managers had served notice on the men that they would not withdraw from their position, the federal mediators had proposed federal mediation, and the managers and the men were closed in secret session. Mediation was suggested in lieu of arbitration under the Newlands act, or by the Interstate Commerce commission, which said which had been rejected by the brotherhoods.

Conference Kept Secret. What was discussed at the conference could not be divulged by any of those attending it, under the mediation rules, but it was understood that the railroad representatives outlined their position in full and indicated how far they were willing to go in meeting the demands of the men. It was reported that the railroads stood steadfastly for the main feature of their "contingent proposition" made at the June conference, which provided the shorter day but eliminated double compensation for different classes of services during the same workday.

It was the failure of the representatives of the railroads and the unions to agree on the double compensation clause that brought the June conference to a sudden end and resulted in the strike vote.

The railroad managers, in presenting their case to the mediators, were assisted by three experts on wages and rates. J. W. Higgins, former secretary of the Association of Western Railroads; G. G. Waller, secretary of the bureau of information of eastern railroads; and St. Charles P. Neill, manager of the bureau of information of the southeastern railroads.

To Hear Employees Today. Tomorrow, it was announced by G. W. W. Hanger, a member of the board, the mediators will hear the railroad employees side of the case. Then the board will hold alternate conferences with the opposing forces, Mr. Hanger said. When a basis for an understanding has been reached, the railroads and men will be separately asked if they desire to place their case in the hands of the board for final adjustment. If the answer is in the affirmative, the contending forces will have to abide by the decision of the board.

It was pointed out by Mr. Hanger, however, that acceptance of the board's proffer of services is not obligatory on either side; and if the brotherhoods refuse to accept the good offices of the mediators in reaching a settlement, then the situation will stand just as it was before the mediators were called in.

A. B. Garretson, president of the

Order of Railway Conductors, and official spokesman of the men, said that unless the railroads made satisfactory concessions "they would refuse to bind themselves to federal mediation and, unless something else intervened, the general strike order would be enforced."

OFFICIALS RELIEVED AT TURN OF AFFAIRS

Washington, Aug. 9.—Word that the services of the federal mediation board had been accepted today in the threatened strike of railroad employees was received with undiminished relief by administration officials here.

The members of the board, with Secretary Wilson, went to New York with directions from President Wilson to do everything possible to avert a strike. They were instructed to keep the White House fully informed of every development. Realizing the serious situation which would confront the country should a strike occur, it is understood the president is ready to exercise all the authority he possesses to bring the employers and employees into agreement.

The success of previous efforts of the mediation board in averting strikes on railroads has led Mr. Wilson to expect confidently that there would be no walkout in the present instance. He has been prepared, however, to send a personal message to the managers and workers, or to summon representatives of the two sides to the White House.

SUBMARINE BREMEN MAY LAND AT NEW LONDON

New London, Aug. 9.—The German submarine Bremen is expected to arrive at this port at any time, according to reports from the New London base, this afternoon.

The Eastern Forwarding company, which is the American corporation for handling the traffic of the German submarine merchant line, it is learned, has leased for one year space on the new state pier for a large warehouse, and this city will be the principal terminal of that company. Announcement that the warehouse is to be erected was made today by Thomas Scott, a member of the firm which has received a rush order for its construction.

It is thought that the submarine will appear in New England waters at any moment and will then proceed to this port within the three-mile limit without attempting to make speed.

SEVEN GALLUP THIRST PARLORS QUIT BUSINESS

Carbon City Saloonists Say They Are Unable to Pay the High License Fixed by the Town Board; Close Doors.

Gallup, N. M., Aug. 9.—The order issued by Judge M. C. Mechem to the local liquor dealers went into effect yesterday, and as a result seven saloons of the city closed their doors, declaring that the high license established by the town board is prohibitive.

Heretofore licenses have been renewed retroactively and were only \$200 a year for the town, which, with the county and government licenses, totaled close to \$1,000 per annum. The town board increased the town license from \$300 to \$1,300 annually and required that the amount should be made semi-annually instead of quarterly. This gave the saloon men less than thirty days to make the semi-annual payment of \$750, and the seven who went out of business either could not pay the amount or thought the license too high.

The case of the liquor dealers against the town has been appealed to the supreme court of the state, but in the meantime the dealers were ordered to pay \$200 semi-annually, \$150 of which goes to the town and the remaining \$50 will be held by the supreme court pending a decision in the case.

Those who went out of business are: Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stewart, Stewart Brown, F. A. Baxter, Phillip Yurkovich, Blava & Bincoetta and Jake Grenko. All of these places are equipped with expensive fixtures. Practically all of these have a large amount of liquor on hand, which probably will be taken care of by the dealers who remained in business.

Advanced Price of News Print Causes Radical Changes by Philadelphia Papers

The almost prohibitive prices now prevailing for news print paper has caused a condition in the newspaper business all over the country, and radical economies never before dreamed of have become necessary in order to prevent absolute bankruptcy of some of the largest and best known papers in the United States. The situation here has made it necessary for Albuquerque newspapers to advance their subscription price has caused equally important changes in the market of metropolitan journalism.

As a result of a series of meetings of the newspaper publishers of Philadelphia, called to consider the serious condition confronting them concerning the price of news print paper, the following agreement was unanimously reached: All daily, evening and Sunday newspapers will immediately reduce the size of their issues to the extent of a total not in excess of eighty pages weekly.

That, beginning September 1 next, the acceptance from wholesale purchasers of uncut copies of all morning, evening and Sunday newspapers will be discontinued. Hereafter this privilege has been granted to newsboys, news agents, news stands and carriers.

At this meeting, facts and figures were submitted showing that the mills have been unable to supply the enormous increased demand for white paper. Not only have the mills been unable to lay in a reserve stock during the summer months, as in former years, but they are at the present time below their normal supply. No serious harm the situation because that it was pointed out that, unless drastic reduction of consumption was enforced, some newspapers throughout the country would be confronted with possible suspension of publication. Many prominent dailies throughout the state of Pennsylvania have notified the Philadelphia publishers that they will follow their lead in reduction of size of output and in cutting off returns of uncut copies.

SUCCESS CROWNS OFFENSIVES OF THE ALLIES ON THREE FRONTS

French, Galician and Italian Theaters of War Show Important Gains and Teutons Are Pushed Back.

AUSTRIANS ROUTED IN CAPTURE OF GORIZIA

Russian Wedge Is Driven Further Into Lines of Allies of Central Powers in Advance on Lemberg.

The vigorous offensive of the entente allies on the French, Galician and Italian fronts is still being rewarded with important successes.

In Austria, the Italians have captured the city of Gorizia twenty-two miles northwest of Trieste in Italy. The Russians, in quest of Lemberg, have further carried out their endeavor toward the capture of Stanislaw from the Austro-Germans, while in France the French and British forces in the Somme region have attacked and captured additional points of advantage from the Germans.

The capture of Gorizia by the Italians is of great importance as the gains by the allies have been attained in their present synchronous offensive, the city being the door through which the Italians may now pass in an endeavor to enter the Venetian territory, making the Russian front, Austria's big support at the head of the Adriatic sea.

Austrians Lost Heavily. In the fall of Gorizia, in which the Russian army was completely routed, the Italians inflicted heavy casualties on its defenders, took more than 10,000 men prisoners, and captured considerable quantities of war supplies.

The Russian general, Letchinsky, has driven his wedge further into the Austro-German line near Stanislaw, capturing eight miles east of that important city, through which the railroad leads to Lemberg and the town of Tysmenitz, Northwest of Stanislaw. The Russians have crossed the right bank of the Koropice river and captured a number of important positions west of Velestov and southward along the Niamoff-Monastyrzka railroad, making the Russian front against the Austro-German South of Tysmenitz the Russian advance has reached to Stokovohin.

Claims Made by Berlin. Berlin admits the retirement of the Austro-German line behind the Niamoff-Monastyrzka, Otyzka line, but says that in the Carpathian region heights held by the Russians near Jablonitz and Vorocit and west of Tatarov were captured by the Austro-Germans and that strong Russian attacks in the Delatyn district were repulsed.

North of the Somme river in France the Australians have pushed back the Germans near Pozieres 200 yards over the top of the ridge, and the French have driven out the Germans from a trench recently captured from them north of the Ham wood and recuperated it. In the Verdun sector, heavy artillery activity is in progress at the front. Fleury, Vaux-Chapelle and Chemin.

Constantinople reports, and Petrograd admits, that the Turks have recaptured the town of Hittis and Mank in Northern Armenia, but Petrograd says that strong Russian attacks in the Delatyn district were repulsed.

Victim of Explosion MAY HAVE BEEN INSANE

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 9.—A man, whose name is not given, was a victim of Sunday night's explosion, was mentally defective and had been for some time previous to his death, was introduced at the inquest held at the court house this afternoon.

Dr. Peter, the physician who conducted the post mortem examination was placed on the stand.

There's skull had been portly destroyed by internal pressure, as evidenced by the fact that a small hole in the top of the skull was found at the examination, stated Dr. Peter. The usual two layers of skull and the spongy substance which go to make up the brain very thin layer of skull by some pressure exerted from the interior.

Under this condition, a clot of blood about the size of a cherry was found in the left ventricle of the brain. The vein leading to this clot was enlarged to five or six times its normal size.

Food Delegate Not Optimistic. Washington, Aug. 9.—Miss Ethel M. Balch, the remaining American delegate to the neutral conference for continuous mediation established by Henry Ford conferred with President Wilson today and told him of the efforts of the conference to attain peace settlement among the belligerent nations of Europe. She was not optimistic on the prospects for immediate peace but said negotiations might be started this fall or winter.

Quarantine Against Paralysis. Washington, Del., Aug. 9.—The Delaware state board of health at Newark today declared an immediate quarantine applying to children under 16 years against Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

Webb Bill Reported Favorable. Washington, Aug. 9.—A favorable report was returned today by the house judiciary committee on the Webb bill to permit combinations of American exporters in the foreign trade.

FAROLED PRISONERS TO HOLD FEDERAL JOBS

Washington, Aug. 9.—By executive order, President Wilson today amended the civil service rules to permit paroled prisoners to federal penitentiaries to fill civil service positions in such institutions where they are recommended for the employment of the federal parole board and the department of justice. Under previous rules prisoners were ineligible to hold office under the civil service.

The president's order was the direct result of an effort on the part of the department of justice officials to provide work for Philip Gosbee, a 42-year-old prisoner in the McNeil island penitentiary, Washington. Gosbee was convicted of murder as a result of a dispute over an Alaskan mining claim in February, 1901, and sentenced to life. He was paroled last February, but the authorities realized that he would have a difficult time obtaining work outside the prison. Gosbee had filled a position in the mechanical department of the prison many years without pay and it was decided to give it to him after his parole.

Members of the family and a number of friends were at the bedside when the end came. He had been troubled with complications caused death.

Mr. Stickney, who was 76 years old, was born and educated in Maine and later came to the northwest, where he organized the Chicago, Great Western Railway company. He also was builder of several other roads. Illness in 1908 caused his resignation as president of the Chicago, Great Western.

RAILROAD MAGNATE DIES IN ST. PAUL

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 9.—A. E. Stickney, founder of the Chicago, Great Western railroad, died at his home here this morning after an illness of one week. He had been in declining health for several years.

Commission to Settle Border Trouble Sure

Formal Announcement Made of Acceptance of Carranza Proposal; Lane and Brandeis Are to Be Appointed.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Formal announcement was made today by Acting Secretary Polk of General Carranza's proposal for a joint national commission to seek a solution of border disputes and to discuss other matters which may arise in connection with the relations between the United States and Mexico. Only the time and place for the conference remain to be decided.

Secretary Lane of the interior department will head the American commission, supported by Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the supreme court and a third commissioner, whose name will be announced later. A telegram asking the third man to accept was sent today by President Wilson and his name will not be disclosed until his acceptance is received.

The Mexican commissioners were named some days ago, Luis Carranza, minister of finance in the Carranza government heading the delegation. This made necessary the appointment of a member of President Wilson's cabinet to the American membership.

Today's announcement followed a long conference between Secretary Polk and Hilo Atwood, Carranza's ambassador designate. Full assurance was given by Mr. Atwood that General Carranza was in complete accord with suggestions of the Washington government that the discussions of the commission be given the broadest possible scope. The ambassador said that his government regarded its recent note as a full answer and acceptance of Secretary Polk's suggestions that the scope be broadened.

As it begins its task, the commission will be required first to reach some conclusion on the specific points outlined by General Carranza in his original proposal. The first subject treated under this view would be the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico to be followed by negotiations of a protocol covering future military operations along the border. Since these two points are closely interwoven, it is believed the commissioners will couple them together in whatever recommendations it has to make.

TWELVE ARE KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION

Mining in the Colorado Springs district has been a source of trouble for some time, and several are believed to be missing as a result of an explosion last night in No. 1 mine. Lightning which struck the surface, was conducting power into the depth of the coal mine, it is supposed to have caused the explosion.

The explosion was of such force that the buildings were all destroyed, as well as the large mainframe of the mine. The explosion occurred in the mine, but apparently has been extinguished. The condition of the underground workings is such that rapid progress is impossible and but one body has been recovered.

Ohio Peimata Arrives. Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Miran H. Peimata, of Cleveland, former ambassador in France, Detroit, United States senator, and Frank H. White, incumbent for governor in the republican ticket, after a long absence, arrived here today and left for Cleveland.

Acrophanes Held Brussels. London Aug. 9.—A 61 p. m. British naval acrophanes reached the vicinity of Brussels in an air raid, the war office announced today. Eight bombs were dropped on the airport, which was destroyed.

HUGHES ATTACKS WILSON POLICY FOR PREPARING NATION FOR WAR

Declares Administration Measures Are Inadequate; Says We Are Spirited and Not Too Proud to Fight.

JIM HAM LEWIS GETS HIS FROM CANDIDATE

Former Supreme Court Justice Delivers Address in St. Paul Along Usual Lines of Those in Other Cities.

St. Paul, Aug. 9.—Charles E. Hughes, speaking before the Association for the Administration of Justice, declared today that the administration's policy, which he declared inadequate, asserted that he regarded "reasonable preparedness as a primary duty," and discharged to the credit of the American people.

"We are a spirited people," Mr. Hughes declared. "We are a people who can protect ourselves. We are not too proud to fight." He said that much of the nation's attention was devoted to the Mexican situation and the calling of the national guard to service on the border. There had been warnings for two years that America should be prepared. Mr. Hughes said, yet when the time came to put an army on the border, "to do police service," there was presented "a spectacle showing inefficiency of the first magnitude."

The administration's embargo on arms to Mexico was criticized as "fast and loose—no policy."

"I don't think it a rash statement," the nominee said. "I think it is a statement of the facts to say that any American soldier killed in Mexico is killed by American bullets that we have let go over the border."

Mr. Hughes referred to an address to the senate by Senator Lewis, of Illinois.

"He didn't like some statements of mine," the nominee said. "They distressed him. I am glad of it. That was the intention, but there wasn't a word in what I said that he or anybody else could answer."

Expedition Did Not Punish. The punitive expedition to Mexico, Mr. Hughes said, was only called punitive.

The only punishment inflicted was punishment inflicted on ourselves," he said. "We punished nobody else."

A large proportion of the nominee's address was devoted to restoration of his views on the need for industrial co-operation and preparation for mercantile competition by Europe after the war.

Speech in Minneapolis. Mr. Hughes said in part:

In my speech at Detroit I took occasion to refer to the fact that in a very important bureau, the bureau of census, an eminent statistician, a man of conspicuous experience and fitness for the place, had been retired and a man without qualifications for the important technical work. You must know how important that census bureau is. In the proper collation of these statistics is furnished the opportunity for many investigators to detect important tendencies in our life. The work that must be done expertly.

"Now my statement that E. Brona Duross was retired, as I said in effect, and his place given to a politician, has been challenged by Secretary Beardsley. Secretary Beardsley telegraphed me that I was greatly misinformed. He says 'Duross was not removed or retired, but resigned voluntarily unasked. I was glad to endorse him for present employment.'

Letter From Duross. E. Brona Duross happens to be a professor in the University of Minnesota and I am going to read the letter which he has written me today in respect to this matter. He says: "Inasmuch as the truth of your statement with regard to the change in the directorship of the census have been challenged, I think it is only fair to you that I should make this statement. My resignation as director of the first census bureau, I had with Secretary Beardsley. I told him that I would resign, but that I hoped I would be permitted to remain. He at once told me that the administration had decided that it wanted to make a change. I believe to create a vacancy" were his words. The next that I heard of it was an announcement in the press that my successor had been named, and I at once wrote out my resignation.

In this same speech I referred to a technical bureau known as the coast and geodetic survey, and to the fact that in place of an eminent scientist there has been appointed a man whom I regarded as without proper qualifications.

Explanation also has been taken by the distinguished secretary with regard to that man. The nominee explained: "Now I am not in a position to state of my own knowledge and experience what happened to the retirement of the eminent scientist who occupied that important place. But if I may assume that he retired voluntarily, my point is not so much the retirement of the man who went to the character of the man by whom he was succeeded."