

The Democrat

CARR, BRONSON & CARR
MANCHESTER IOWA

Muzzle the dogs.

Race suicide is unknown among the flies. Swat 'em!

The snow shovel in Chicago is being traded off for a pair of ice tongs.

A Massachusetts man fractured his jaw by yawning. Was he in church or at a banquet?

A man never knows just how game he is until somebody asks him to take a ride in his airplane.

Many a citizen is complaining these days because his neighbor does not sharpen his lawnmower.

If the speed craze continues to increase we shall soon hear canoelists complain of joy riders in motorboats.

These are the days in which stories of canoeing episodes are accompanied by the words: "He could not swim."

When the baseball player uses his bat the fan refrains from using his hammer. One good knock forestalls another.

Diaz is said to be worth \$20,000,000. Which goes to show that the old man possessed considerable rainy-day wisdom.

The New Jersey onion crop has been practically ruined by cutworms—but we still have Texas and Bermuda to fall back upon.

A Spanish prince has been arrested in Paris for shoplifting, but this will not necessarily make store thievery a fashionable amusement.

A noted German materialist, while trying to reach a book, fell and was seriously hurt. An argument in favor of the five-foot library.

A Massachusetts man has been arrested for selling his wife for \$4.50. Don't know who made the complaint. Maybe it was the purchaser.

A strange thing about the modern young woman—she seems to have her more hair on the top of her head some days than she has other days.

Speaking of extreme speed, a St. Louis woman obtained a divorce in 12 minutes the other day. Evidently St. Louis is jealous of Reno.

Manufacturers of sticky fly paper are inclined to think that this "swat the fly" movement is another combination in restraint of trade.

The scientists are trying to find an answer to the question, when is an egg noodle? Off-hand one would naturally say, when it's in the soup.

A Kansas judge rules that stealing another man's wife is petty larceny. This is one time when we try to appear wise by making no comment.

The farmer's wife wins as a cook over the city housewife, in an expert's opinion. The farmer's appetite is no uncertain factor in the result.

The European artist who has come over to this country to paint New York will probably find that the job has been well attended to already.

A feminine highbrow tells us that flirting rests on a mind. If that is the case the minds of some of our young people are in a state of eternal rest.

The government now wants to examine and license every candidate and boat, but we should like to see some canoe owners examined and sent to an asylum.

Middletown, Conn., has a "news-boy" seven-and-a-half years old who carries newspapers before the Civil war and has stuck to his lifework like a chorus girl.

Every bride has her bridegroom, but he is not the composer of the "Song of Aegir." Superfluous information. Nobody believed he composed it in the first place.

Emperor William's sister tells us that he is not the composer of the "Song of Aegir." Superfluous information. Nobody believed he composed it in the first place.

After seven years of experimenting Germany is to drop its scout dogs, which it hoped to use in war. The only thing about war that the dogs really enjoyed was the commissary department.

The streets of Chicago are so unsafe that the chief of police recommends police escort for all unaccompanied women who have to be out in the evening. Such is civilization in Chicago.

The Chicago high school professor who is advocating scientific courtship and a course in trained occlusion has no chance of being employed, pre-empted, and not even the supreme court can out the trust established long before supreme courts were ever thought of by one Prof. Dan Cupid, who from his firm in- trenchment in monopoly of the act gives the laugh to the learning of the schools.

A philosophical convict says that comparing isn't what it used to be, comparing unfavorably with steady work. The thought was inspired by the completion of a ten-year sentence and the beginning of another.

Buffalo is talking about a municipal boarding farm for roosters. It is estimated that there are 10,000 persons in that town raising chickens and it is impossible for the rest of the population to sleep. Incidentally this is not one of the things that Buffalo is crowing about.

With raised rates adopted by doctors' trusts in New England towns illness has been put on the list of luxuries for the people of that thifty section. Operations, especially, will cease to be necessary adjuncts to every well ordered home. And continued health will lower its possessor in the social scale as indicating limited means.

The aviators apparently are trying to show that the air is more dangerous than the water. But so far this summer the water is more than several points ahead.

PASS PUBLICITY ACT

DRASTIC ELECTION REFORM MEASURE IS APPROVED BY UNITED STATES SENATE.

LIMIT IS PUT ON EXPENSES

No Candidate for Congress Can Spend Over Ten Cents for Each Voter in State—All Pledges Prohibited—Applies to Primaries.

Washington.—With a practical unanimous vote the senate passed the most drastic campaign publicity measure that was ever adopted by either branch of the United States congress.

Using the pre-election publicity bill passed by the house of representatives as a basis, the senate constructed a proposed law with the following important features:

"No candidate for the senate or house shall spend in the election more than a sum equal to ten cents for each voter in his district or state.

"No senatorial candidate shall spend more than \$10,000 in the primary and general election; and no candidate for the house shall spend more than \$5,000.

"Publicity must be given to all primary campaign contributions and expenditures in the election of any member of a state legislature.

"All general election expenses must be made public before the election, beginning fifteen days before election, and making publication each six days until election.

"All expenses of political jobs must be made public."

The bill further makes it illegal to promise political places in order to secure election support, or to aid in financing the election of any member of a state legislature.

The bill will be the subject of probably prolonged conference between the two houses. It originated in the house as a part of the Democratic legislative program that was deemed to require the publication of expenditures before election, which is not required by the existing publicity law.

The Republicans in the house attempted to extend the bill to cover primary election expenses. In the senate the primary election amendment, coupled with more radical amendments, were adopted with little opposition.

The senate amendments authorized by the committee on privileges and immunities required payment of all primary election expenses and all pledges of political jobs or favors. Some objection to this was made on the basis that primary elections were not within the control of congress.

The amendment was finally adopted, however, by a vote of 50 to 7.

The more rigid portion of the bill, limiting the amount the senatorial or congressional candidate may spend in any election and prohibiting the making of all campaign pledges, was proposed by Senator Reed of Missouri and adopted only after a long debate.

Senator Sutherland of Utah admitted that the house conferees might force elimination of it from the bill.

Senator Reed referred to the campaign expense statement filed by Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin, showing expenditures of approximately \$107,000, and to other large sums spent by senatorial candidates.

Finally offered an amendment putting the total expenditure of any candidate at a sum not to exceed 10 cents per head for the voters in the candidate's state.

Senator Borah said this would permit a senatorial candidate in New York to spend nearly \$200,000 in his election, while the candidate in Nevada could spend only about \$1,000.

The Reed amendment was defeated once, but was renewed and adopted. At one time the limit of expense at \$5,000 for a senate candidate and \$1,500 for a house candidate; but at the suggestion of Senator Owen of Oklahoma this was increased to \$10,000 for the senatorial candidate and \$5,000 for the house candidate.

RULING IS AGAINST GOMPERS

Decision of Justice Wright of the Supreme Court a Crushing Blow to Labor Leader.

Washington.—Justice Wright of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia overruled the motion of President Samuel Gompers, Vice President John Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor that the latest contempt order be dismissed on the ground that the report of the committee of lawyers submitted in the case was not legal. In ruling Justice Wright added that had the committee reported that there were no reasonable grounds for contempt charges such a report would not have been received.

Gompers' attorneys protested that they should not be compelled to proceed, in view of this expression by the court, their protest was dismissed.

The hearing was adjourned until July 24 without action.

Hunt Hoosier Politician, Rushville, Ind.—T. E. Gregg, a field examiner under the state board of accounts and former city treasurer, has been missing for two months. The last trace of Gregg was that he was seen in Indianapolis in May.

Freed by Immigration Officials, New York.—Hugh Sweeney of Indianapolis, who had been detained by the immigration authorities at this port as not being a citizen, was released on proving that he had served in the Civil war.

Georgia Lacks Senator, Atlanta, Ga.—The resignation of Senator Terrell of Georgia has been accepted and his name stricken from the roll. This leaves Georgia without a senator until Governor Hoke Smith, senator-elect, resigns the governorship.

Hammond Returns Home, New York.—John Hays Hammond, the special American ambassador to the coronation, returned on the Lusitania. His secretary felt free to say that Mr. Hammond would not be the next ambassador to Germany.

Helen Gault to Give a Lake, Roxbury, N. Y.—Miss Helen Gault, had signed her intention of presenting Dale's lake, a beautiful mountain reservoir, to the town as an addition to the water system.

Find Body After Two Years, Chicago.—The body of a woman, believed by the police to be that of Miss Beatrice Shapiro, was taken from the Chicago river near the South Halsted street bridge. Miss Shapiro, Max Cohen and Ernest Camp were drowned November 1, 1909, when an automobile in which they were riding plunged into the open draw at the Jackson boulevard bridge. The men's bodies were recovered soon after the accident. The condition of the body was such that the identification is one carrying.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Judge Bordwell has set the trial for the McGnamara brothers, alleged dynamiters, for October 10.

MORE ABOUT 'JACKPOT'

WITNESS BEFORE COMMITTEE DE-CLARES WIEHE CONFESSED.

Allegation of William Burgess Reflects on Business Associate of Edward Hines of Chicago.

Washington.—The \$100,000 Illinois legislative "jackpot," about which revolves charges affecting the election of Senator William Lorimer, figured in the testimony at the last hearing before the senate committee probing that election.

William Burgess, treasurer of an electric company at Duluth, Minn., was the first witness. He had testified before the Helm investigating committee of the Illinois senate that on a train running out of Duluth about March, 1911, C. F. Wiehe, who is associated in business with Edward Hines, told him:

"There was a jackpot raised to elect Mr. Lorimer. I know what I am talking about, because I subscribed \$10,000 to it myself."

Before the federal investigating committee Mr. Burgess testified he and Wiehe had not met before that day. They began conversing in the smoking car. Burgess said he made a remark about the Lorimer election, which led the stranger, who, he said, was Wiehe, to remark that Burgess did "not know very much about it." Shortly afterward, according to the witness, he said:

"I didn't think it strange that a perfect stranger should make a confession of wholesale corruption to you?" asked Senator Kern.

"I always did. That was the reason I asked you the man was when we got off the train."

In cross-examination Mr. Burgess testified he was acquainted with H. H. Cook of Duluth, whose version of conversations with Edward Hines had been disputed by Mr. Hines. He said he had talked with Cook about coming to Washington to testify and Cook had remarked:

"You'll have a hot time."

"Didn't he say 'em hell'?" inquired Attorney Hynes.

"He did not," replied the witness.

LONE TRAIN BANDIT SHOT

Brakeman Wounds Invader of Pullman Car on Northwestern Road as He Tries to Escape.

Belle Plaine, Ind.—A daring attempt to hold up a crowded sleeping car on a Chicago & Northwestern train near this city was frustrated by the bravery of a brakeman, who grappled with the lone highwayman and shot him.

The robber, who gives the name of William Morris, was brought to this city and is in a critical condition in a local hospital.

Train No. 8, east-bound, was between Tama and this place when the highwayman entered the sleeper and shouted to the passengers to hand over their money and jewelry. The first person who resisted, he added, would be shot. In a moment the car was in a panic. Many men and women drew out their money, while others made hasty attempts to hide their valuables in their berths.

The robber, who carried a revolver in one hand and with the other collected the money, had gone only a little way down the car when Brakeman Arthur Morris entered. Morris crept up behind the highwayman and struck him. As the man staggered he tried to shoot, but Morris clutched the robber's revolver. In the struggle the weapon was discharged, the bullet striking the highwayman in the side. He then was quickly overpowered and led in a seat until this city was reached.

IS AGAINST PARCEL POST

Charles W. Burrows Predicts Ruin to Retail Business of Country if It is Established.

Washington.—Decided opposition to the establishment of a parcels post was heard by the house committee on commerce and post roads which recently listened to equally fervent pleas in favor of the passage of the Suizer or Lewis bills to establish a parcels post.

Charles W. Burrows of Cincinnati predicted ruin of the retail business of the country if a parcels post is authorized.

SECOND GUNBOAT TO HAITI

Americans and Their Interests Seriously Threatened by Revolution Against Simon.

Washington.—At the request of American Minister Furness at Port au Prince, the United States will send another gunboat to Haitian waters to protect Americans and their interests, seriously threatened by the revolution against President Simon.

The gunboat Petrel already is at Port Liberté on the north coast.

Start Over Sea in Motor Boat, New York.—The 60-foot cruiser motor boat Romania five men started in an attempt to cross the Atlantic ocean. They expect to make the trip in about a fortnight. Capt. John Welver, a veteran ocean navigator, commands the expedition.

Kitchener for Agency in Egypt, London.—Official announcement was made that Field Marshal Lord Kitchener has been appointed British agent to Egypt. He succeeds Sir Eldon Gorst, who died on July 12.

Orders Gunboat to Haiti, Washington.—Because of the serious revolutionary movement in northern Haiti, which is jeopardizing American interests, the United States gunboat Petrel was ordered from Guantanamo, Cuba, to Cape Haitien.

Hammond Returns Home, New York.—John Hays Hammond, the special American ambassador to the coronation, returned on the Lusitania. His secretary felt free to say that Mr. Hammond would not be the next ambassador to Germany.

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AND NOW FOR A JOB

WE HAVE LEFT THE BEACH AND THE OCEAN LIES BEFORE US.

WHAT EXPERIENCE HAVE YOU?

THE OCEAN

PLAGUE PERIL LESS

NO NEW CASES ARE FOUND AT QUARANTINE IN NEW YORK.

FEDERAL EXPERT AIDS DOTY

Port Health Officer Declares Cholera Situation in General is Very Favorable—Difficulty in Excluding Disease Brought Out in Inquiry.

New York.—The cholera situation at this port is looked upon by Health Officer Dr. Alvah H. Doty, with increasing favor.

He issued the following bulletin: "At Hoffman island conditions are satisfactory. There have been no further cases of cholera among the passengers or crew of the steamer Moltke detained there. Reports from Swinburne island hospital state there have been no further deaths."

"The condition of the passengers and crew of the steamer Perugia is satisfactory. On the whole the general condition of the cholera situation looks very favorable."

How difficult it is to exclude cholera was brought out in testimony heard at the investigation of Doty's administration.

Emil Lederer, in charge of the steerage department of the Hamburg American line, testified that the first case of cholera on board the Moltke did not develop until 22 days after the vessel had first been quarantined in Italy.

All the immigrants at Genoa, Palermo, and Naples, where the cholera is now epidemic, had been held five days in quarantine before they were allowed to leave. No sign of cholera among them when the ship sailed.

Lederer had this from the ship's doctor and from the Italian naval surgeon detached to the ship.

Washington.—To help the New York authorities in the fight against cholera invasions from Europe Passed Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf, one of the experts of the public health service, has been sent from Washington.

He will join Assistant Surgeon General Coffey of the public health service in taking charge of the federal part of the work at New York in co-operation with Health Officer Doty and the New York officials who are guarding against the entry of cholera suspects.

WILSON OUSTS WILEY AID

Secretary Removes Floyd W. Robison Without Consulting Chemist—Tact to Act.

Washington.—Floyd W. Robison, an important member of the staff of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture, treasury and commerce, was dismissed from Grand Rapids on charges of insubordination.

Although his dismissal was important, it was not considered sufficiently noteworthy to bring to the attention of Dr. Wiley's staff of experts in New York city. He came originally from Michigan.

Secretary Wilson said that Robison had been relieved of service because of his refusal to carry out an order of the secretaries of the departments of agriculture, treasury and commerce and labor to prohibit the mixing of benzoate of soda with food, which had been determined was deleterious to health.

Prefers Death to Prison, St. Ignace, Mich.—Robert Inglis, on his way to Marquette prison to serve a 40-year sentence, jumped overboard from a car ferry, between Mackinac City and St. Ignace, and was drowned. Inglis was sentenced on Grand Rapids for killing his wife about six weeks ago.

Filipinos Lose in Storm, Manila.—Damage amounting to \$1,500,000 has been done by the typhoon and floods in Luzon. The tobacco provinces have been isolated.

Treaty a Blow at Chinese, Peking.—China has been indulging in the hope that the Anglo-Japanese alliance would not be renewed. The signing of the revised treaty, therefore, has caused some surprise and disappointment here, but the reiterated pledges regarding China's integrity have given satisfaction.

Falls Down Air Shaft; Dies, Philadelphia.—Maj. U. Woodhill, U. S. A., retired, was killed here by falling down an air shaft. He formerly lived in New Orleans.

Rain Saves Michigan Crops, Detroit, Mich.—Rains which fell over the lower peninsula of Michigan were worth \$2,000,000 to the farmers of the state, according to J. L. Snyder, president of the Michigan Agricultural college. Corn, potatoes and beans now promise good yields.

Men Form National Association, Boston.—Delegates representing 15,000 traveling shoe and leather salesmen of the United States met here and formed the National Shoe Travelers' association.

SCOTS GREET RULER

CROWDS TURN OUT IN EDINBURGH TO GREET KING.

Holyrood, Ancient Home of the Stuarts, to See Revival of Imperial Pomp.

Edinburgh, Scotland.—King George and Queen Mary arrived in the Scottish capital and received a rousing welcome. The city was bright with color, the decorations being the most elaborate that the present generation of Scotchmen has seen.

The way from the railway station to Holyrood palace was lined with obelisks, columns, and Venetian masts, with magnificent triumphal arches at all the vantage points.

On the station platform the lord provost presented the king with the keys of the city, made of silver in 1628 for presentation to Charles I. Subsequently the procession was formed and their majesties traversed streets hedged with cheering Scots to the eight century old palace, which has been rejuvenated in the interior in anticipation of the royal visit.

Holyrood palace has been only occasionally used as a royal residence since the time of James I, who, as well as his predecessors, resided there almost constantly. Charles I., Charles II., James III., George IV., Queen Victoria, and Edward VII. all paid short visits to the venerable edifice.

The name of Holyrood as abbey and palace has been connected with Scottish history ever since the days of Robert Bruce. After it had ceased to be a monastery it became the meeting place of parliaments and state councils. It was the birthplace and burial ground of many monarchs, and has witnessed scenes of great splendor, one of the most notable of which was the marriage of James IV, with Margaret Tudor, the union of the representatives of the Thistle and the Rose, which later brought about the union of the two countries.

WICKERSHAM TO FACE QUIZ

Congress Committee Approves of Hearing to Expose \$50,000 Misleading of Government.

Washington.—After secret consideration of charges made by Delegate Wickersham of Alaska, the Attorney General Wickham deliberately permitted the statute of limitations to run against agents of the Alaska syndicate, who defrauded the government through perjury to the extent of \$50,000, the house committee on judiciary has determined to report favorably a resolution of inquiry offered by Delegate Wickersham.

The resolution calls upon the attorney general to furnish to the house a report on the purchase of affidavits and testimony in his possession relating to an affidavit submitted to him more than a year ago and sworn to by H. J. Douglas, former auditor of the Alaska syndicate in 1908.

GATES APPEARS TO GAIN

Financier III in Paris, Shows Slight Improvement, According to Doctors' Report.

Paris.—John W. Gates, the American financier, whose condition was alarming a day or two ago, appears to be gaining.

The condition of Mr. Gates, according to the attending physicians, is appreciably better.

The congestion of the kidneys has diminished considerably, and the attention of the physicians is now being directed to the heart.

Swallows False Teeth, Kokomo, Ind.—After an hour's hard work the life of Arthur T. Milliron was saved by placing him under an anesthetic and inducing him to expel four false teeth fastened by a small plate, which he had swallowed in his sleep.

Escapes Hanging by Death, Beaver Rapids, N. D.—Charles Hickman, who was to have been hanged in this city for the murder of his wife, Mollie, collapsed in his cell in the county jail and died.

Insisted Train Stop; Killed, Grand Rapids, N. D.—The insistence of two men, James Kraft and C. James, that the Oriental Limited stop at Michigan, N. D., led to their death. They remained on the track in spite of the whistle.

Irish Candidates Unopposed, London.—By agreement of the parties, Timothy Healy, independent nationalist, and John Muldoon, nationalist, were returned to parliament unopposed for the northern and east division of Cork county respectively.

More Trouble in Mexico, Mexico City.—Nine hundred Maderistas marched to attack San Luis Potosi, after making prisoners of their officers. They declare they have no money and propose to loot the city. Federal troops have been dispatched to intercept the guerrillas.

Yarmouth Now Formal Bankrupt, London.—Earl Yarmouth, the divorced husband of Alice Thav, became a formal bankrupt when the receiver took possession of Abbeymead, the earl's country seat.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

WOULD CURB SILENT ORATORS

Representative Mann, the minority leader of the house, is on the trail of those who contain "leave to print" their remarks in the Congressional Record and who then interpose these remarks with "applause," "loud applause," "tumultuous applause," and other complimentary annotations indicating that the house was in a state of frenzy, while "the distinguished gentleman" was speaking.

Representative Mann has been glancing over the records containing the debate on the Free List Bill and the Arizona-New Mexico statehood resolution. He is understood to have picked out one oratorical gem, in particular, that has been made the subject of a little satirical comment on the part of the minority leader. This speech seems to have met a most wonderful reception.

The orator, according to the Record, started off smoothly, but was interrupted by the plaudits of his colleagues almost before he left the post. As the member warmed up, the house warmed with him, and adjectives had to be called into play to describe just where the reception received by the gentleman. The applause, it appears, was "loud," "prolonged," "insistent," "tumultuous," "on both sides" and "insurgent."

A scrutiny of the official reporter's notes does not indicate that the house was in a state of frenzied approval while the modern Demosthenes let flow his burning eloquence.

Mr. Mann has served in six congresses continually since 1897—six years from the first Chicago district and later from the second. He is a native of Illinois and a lawyer by profession.

CHURCH HEAD AS A WITNESS

Recently President Smith, head of the Mormon church, gave testimony before the congressional committee investigating the sugar trust relative to the formation of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company. For the head of a strong church society, he has found time to devote to affairs of purely secular character.

President Smith has reached his present high stage of efficiency by sedulous attention to business. At 8 years old he welded a good over an ice team when the great exodus of the Mormon sect from Illinois began. He worked at manual labor in Utah; he was a missionary to the Sandwich Islands; in 1858 he was ordained high priest and member of the high council. Off and on from 1860 to 1877 he was a missionary of the faith in Great Britain. In 1866 he was ordained an apostle. He has been president of the church since the death of Lorenzo Snow, in 1901.

The numerous and varied duties he had discharged before he was called to the headship of the church had rendered him familiar with every detail of its administration. Besides, he came to the headship by prescriptive right. He was in the Mormon royal line, so to speak. He was a nephew of the great Joseph Smith, revealer of the Book of Mormon.

Asked if he thought it best for a man to have but one wife, the husband of five wives and the father of forty-three children replied:

"In these days of the high cost of living there is no doubt that the average man is much better off with one wife. If a man cannot support one wife decently it would obviously be impossible for him to support more."

Polygamy no longer is practiced by Mormon men, but the man who is caught taking a plural wife is promptly excommunicated, said Mr. Smith. He added that he still supports, but does not live with, the wives he married prior to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that polygamy was unlawful and before the church issued its famous manifesto forbidding plural marriages.

EX-SENATOR 83 YEARS OLD

Recently George Franklin Edmunds, one of the famous constitutional lawyers of the United States and for a quarter of a century a leader in the senate, until his retirement in 1891, celebrated the 83d anniversary of his birth. Although a Vermonteur during the active days of his public life, he now divides his time between Philadelphia and Pasadena, Cal.

Fifty-seven years ago Mr. Edmunds entered the Vermont legislature and after a service extending until 1862 resigned to resume the practice of law. In 1866 he was elected to the United States senate, serving continuously until 1891. His name will best be remembered by the Edmunds act, which provided for the suppression of polygamy in Utah and the disfranchisement of those practicing it. He was also the author of an anti-trust law and was the head of the committee on judiciary.

He was one of those who drafted the bill creating the electoral commission of 1877 and was a member of that body. Twice he loomed up largely as a presidential candidate and in 1880 and 1884 his name was presented to the Republican national conventions.

CONSUL ACCUSED IN SCANDAL

William H. Michael, United States consul at Calcutta, whose dismissal as a result of the recent investigation of the Day portrait voucher was recommended in a report of the subcommittee of the house committee on expenditures, was formerly chief clerk of the state department.

The alleged misappropriation of the state department funds occurred in connection with the purchase of a portrait of Assistant Justice Day of the Supreme court, former secretary of state, and amounted to \$1,600. Only \$850 was paid to Albert Rosenthal, the artist who painted the picture.

The committee during its investigation traced to a single voucher the sum of \$2,450. On this voucher was written "for portrait and frame of ex-Secretary Day."

The testimony having shown that the \$1,600 unaccounted for was in the hands of Morrison as disbursing clerk, and of Michael as chief clerk, the committee holds that the money was misappropriated either by Michael and Morrison jointly, or by Michael alone.

Poly mysterious finding of the voucher for \$2,450, which was reported lost when the committee began its investigation, but which later was discovered by a messenger on the floor in the disbursing clerk's office, is criticized by the committee in its report as beyond human belief.

That both Morrison and Michael should be removed from