

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; gentle to moderate north winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 85; lowest, 66.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

WILSON URGES FIVE LAWS TO LOWER PRICES; WARNS WAGE EARNERS OF DANGER IN STRIKES; B. R. T. IS TIGHT, EXCEPT 'L' AND SUBWAY

VIOLENCE RENEWED IN BROOKLYN STRIKE; END IS NOT IN SIGHT

Sporadic Rioting Marks the Day and Policemen Make Numerous Arrests.

MILLIONS IN LOSSES

Garrison Still Refuses to Treat With Union, but Nixon May Arbitrate.

CONY ISLAND ISOLATED

Trouble Threatens to Spread to Green Car Lines in Manhattan Borough.

Brooklyn's surface cars were tied up as completely yesterday as on the first two days of the strike of B. R. T. employees, but the elevated service improved a bit.

The company ran all night service, of a sort, on the subway and elevated lines for the first time since the strike began. It operated eighty-seven trains, of 224 cars in all, with 169 trainmen and 142 policemen to protect them. Surface lines stopped their feeble pretense of service at 5:30 o'clock.

The police apparently had new orders. William Lahey, Deputy Commissioner, had taken hold and his lieutenants were told to take no prisoners. As a result strikers learned they could not use rough tactics as freely as before.

The strike, therefore, seemed to be settling down for a long test of strength.

Will Start 54 Cars Early To-day.

At the end of a conference between Deputy Police Commissioner Lahey and operating officials of the B. R. T. at midnight last night the announcement was made that fifty-four surface cars will be started at 6 o'clock this morning, in addition to increases on the subway and elevated, where the trains will be made up of two cars each.

Commissioner Lahey assured the officials that he would have two policemen for each surface car, one for each on the elevated and as many more as was found necessary to afford adequate protection.

Following a conference late last night between Receiver Garrison, General Manager Royce and operating officials of the B. R. T., it was announced that every effort will be made to give the largest possible measure of surface car service this morning, in addition to the subway and elevated lines which the management hoped would run all night.

Mayor Hylan made an automobile trip late last night to the East New York, Bergen street, Fresh Pond and Halsey street car barns. He was accompanied by Capt. David Kane of the 10th Avenue station. At East New York 200 strikers cheered the Mayor and asked for a speech. At Bergen street he asked how many men were ready to take care out, and only one responded. He asked the number of police at all the barns.

In some quarters fears were expressed that the strike might extend to the green car lines in Manhattan. A meeting of employees, at which loyalty to the company was expressed, was followed by a rousing rump meeting outside in which organization was agitated and the suggestion made that the men get in touch with the Brooklyn strikers. Organizers are said to be working on employees of other lines.

Nixon Takes Notice of Strike.

Only the proceedings before Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon and his promise of a settlement—and it is only a promise—of the dispute is costing Brooklyn endless inconveniences and all the boroughs of the city losses running into the millions of dollars a day. At the P. S. C. hearing yesterday judicial notice was taken for the first time of the constantly maintained willingness of Receiver Lindley M. Garrison of the B. R. T. to meet a committee representative of the employees as a whole. He remained inflexibly firm in his refusal to treat with an exclusively union committee. To-day the union men are to present their case before the Commission. They insisted again last night that they will not settle without recognition of the union.

If they succeed in establishing their claim to represent all 300 of the Mr. Garrison can be persuaded to treat with them without forming a committee of the union. Officials of the company claim they were certain last night that their claim could not be established. They continue to assert that their loyal men have been intimidated during the first three days of the strike. These men,

STRIKE KEEPS 9 THEATRES DARK

Managers Succeed in Reopening Three and Adding One Premiere.

SUE QUITTING ACTORS

Action Also Ordered Against Equity Association—Pickets Get Busy.

Both actors and managers are marshalling their forces for the third act of the palpitating Broadway strike drama. As the second act surprise to bring nearer the climax the Producing Managers Association yesterday instructed its counsel, Bainbridge Colby, to make a counter attack on the actors for striking Thursday night by bringing suit against the Actors Equity Association and all players who walked out and left their contracts to shift for themselves.

The busy actors for their part tried to call out the performers in "Monte Cristo, Jr." at the Winter Garden. They succeeded in making all but three of the principals desert, but enough other players remained so that a hastily revised cast could still carry on the torch for civilization. The managers were able to reopen three productions suspended among the twelve on Thursday, so that the score at the end of the evening, with a new show, "Chu Chin Chow," added to the twenty-three already current, stood: Managers, fifteen; actors, nine.

Six Shows Limp Some.

The actors in their campaign to make the managers pay them for Sunday performances and holiday matinees caused six attractions that ran last night to limp somewhat through having casts that were improvised hastily. Other features of a day in which actors and managers put on more real drama of the stage than many of them can ever boast of having presented behind the footlights were:

The picketing of Forty-second street and several of the theatres by the actors, featuring Ed Wynn in short pants and short white pants.

The determination of the managers to "carry on" and preparations by them to reopen all their shows as soon as possible with casts recruited from the four corners of Longacre Square.

The inauguration by the actors of a finance committee, with the possibility of an assessment of all members taking some of the charm out of the strike.

The terrific slump at the theatre ticket agencies, so that their business wasted away 75 per cent.

Various gatherings of actors on the streets, one of which resulted in the arrest of eight performers, thus making the strike a regulation labor affair.

The following statement was issued on the night before but was given new life by the managers yesterday were:

Forty-fourth Street, "Shubert, Galties of 1919"; Selwyn's Theatre, "A Cohan and Harris. 'The Royal Vagabond.' In addition to these the following were operating with changed casts: Booth, "The Better One"; Winter Garden, "Monte Cristo, Jr." and New Amsterdam, "Ziegfeld Follies." All the other houses maintained the status quo of the night before.

Statement by Producers.

Following a meeting at the Hotel Astor at 1 o'clock yesterday, attended by all the producers—numbering about forty in all—and an overflow meeting at the office of their president, Sam Harris, the following statement was issued:

"At the meeting of the Producing Managers Association held yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor it was agreed to accept the performance in all theatres wherever possible and to fill all vacancies in the companies with actors engaged to replace those who walked out on Thursday evening. A resolution was unanimously adopted in which it was clearly stated that the Producing Managers Association goes on record as not being in any sense opposed to organized labor.

Colby to Bring Suits.

"Bainbridge Colby, counsel for the Producing Managers Association, was instructed to bring suit against the Actors Equity Association and all actors who are under contract to the managers and who went out on strike, thereby disregarding their written agreement as contained in those contracts.

"A point was made that almost in every instance where an actor refused to play the engagement had been made with him under an Actors Equity contract, signed by him and the manager prior to the time that the present difficulties arose. The managers aver that such action on the part of the actors who had already signed contracts clearly indicates that a state of irresponsibility exists at the present time which would

HUNGARY'S FATE IN THE BALANCE; MAY HAVE KING

Rumania's Action, Unless Altered Soon, Will Precipitate Crisis.

AIMING AT ANNEXATION

Effort to Reestablish a Hapsburg Monarchy Now Expected.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The night twenty-four hours, it is believed here, will determine whether the Peace Conference is to have its mandates flouted further by the Rumanians and to become almost a derision in the eyes of Europe, now seething with strange and conflicting social currents unloosed by the war, or whether accord is to prevail again and its authority to readjust the affairs of the world is to be re-established.

The new Hungarian Government sent its first communication to the Peace Conference to-day; a note was received this evening by Premier Clemenceau signed by Archduke Joseph, announcing that he had taken over the Magyar Government formally and outlining the programme of the new ministry. He asks that Hungary be allowed to participate in the following letter from Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York:

"The accompanying subpoena calls for the production of certain documents and papers in your possession before the Federal Grand Jury August 12, 1919. It is desired to secure promptly all the data from which it may be determined whether or not there exist violations of the hoarding provisions of the food control law.

"It would facilitate the Grand Jury and also this office and perhaps your concern if you could have the information called for in the subpoena and such additional information as in your opinion has a bearing thereon tabulated and forwarded immediately to this office.

"Data not covered by the information you so furnish can thereafter be called for at the convenience of the Grand Jury. It is not necessary for the present to produce your original records.

"I am counting on your cooperation in assisting this office to arrive at the facts in connection with the food situation."

Demands Are Detailed.

Mr. Caffey said the subpoena call for the production of all records and information covering the following matters:

1. A list of food products of all kinds in custody or control of the warehouses, stating the quantity of each lot.

2. The names and addresses of the owners of each lot of food and the date each separate lot was received or acquired.

3. Copies of all contracts covering the food in custody or control of the warehouses.

4. Contracts covering food products to be stored in cold storage warehouses.

5. An estimate of the quantity of each class of food required to supply the normal trade of each warehouse for one month.

This action is taken as the first move here in the Government's nationwide fight against food profiteers. It follows instructions received from Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer by the Southern and Eastern districts of New York on Thursday to prosecute all persons charged with hoarding.

In the Eastern district, which includes all the Long Island City and Queens, Attorney James D. Bell began an investigation of the refrigerating plants in Brooklyn. He ordered Marshall James M. Power to assist him in securing evidence of violation of the food law. The maximum penalty for hoarding is two years in prison and \$5,000 fine.

Agents of the Department of Justice yesterday to discover if any food in storage is being kept beyond the time limit fixed by law. Attorney Bell also has requested the Police Commissioner to aid him in prosecuting the profiteers. Thus far no cases have been reported.

Plan Army Food Sale.

Conferences were held yesterday by Commissioner of Markets Jonathan C. Day and his deputies to arrange the distribution of the army food that will be put on sale here a week from Monday. Although every section of the city will have an opportunity to sample the army supplies, the greater part will be sold in school houses located in the poorer districts.

Bloomington Brothers, Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth street, have written to the Department of Markets offering the distribution of their store as a distributing point for city food sales.

Government agents checking the food stored in Newark cold storage plants yesterday found 1,088,000 pounds of beef, 556,980 dozen eggs, 198,000 pounds of butter and 450,000 pounds of cheese. They are now checking up the normal business of these plants to determine whether they are overstocked.

Palmer in Full Accord With Wilson's Plans

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—As he was leaving the House of Representatives after the address by President Wilson to-day, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, said:

I am in full accord with the programme outlined by the President. It is one of the best things he ever did and will give hope and comfort to the people.

U. S. LISTS COLD STORAGE FOODS

Subpoenas Served on Warehouses Here in Effort to End Hoarding.

GRAND JURY GETS DATA

Plans Rushed for Sale of Army Food in This City on Monday Week.

Every cold storage warehouse in Manhattan and The Bronx received a subpoena yesterday calling for immediate information concerning the stocks of perishable food on hand to determine whether the hoarding provisions of the Government food control law are being violated. Similar subpoenas will be issued soon to warehouses containing non-perishable food.

Accompanying the subpoena was the following letter from Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York:

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FARMERS URGE END OF WHEAT PRICE CONTROL

Say That Without Restrictions Bread Grain Would Be \$6 a Bushel.

LOSING "A BILLION" NOW

Charge Grading Frauds Have Cut \$2.26 to \$1.13 on Some Farms.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Agricultural producers and workers to-day got into the fight for higher wages and higher prices for their products. They propose that their case shall not be lost sight of while organized labor keeps the attention of the nation with demands for more wages or for lower living costs.

Restoration of the law of supply and demand to unrestricted operation is the basis of the farmers' demands. They wish the United States Grain Corporation to be abolished and the \$2.26 guarantee on wheat ended, being positive that that guarantee has served to fix a maximum price rather than to insure a minimum. Likewise they want the food control law repealed forthwith.

"If there had been no restrictions on the price of wheat it would have gone to \$5 or \$6 a bushel," T. C. Atkeson, representing the National Grange, declared. "We want no price fixing of any kind, no limitations or restrictions on imports or exports. The present guaranteed price is really not giving the farmers more than an average of \$1.69 a bushel at their primary marketing points. The restriction is robbing us of a round billion dollars on this year's crop."

"You consider that if there were no fixed and guaranteed price on wheat the farmer would get more for it?" asked Senator Gronna (North Dakota). "Certainly," Mr. Atkeson replied, "we are willing to take our chances if you will just remove the restrictions."

"There is going to be a good deal of propaganda on this subject, but it will be the honest kind," declared Chairman Lyman of the National Board of Farm Organizations. "We are going to correct the too prevalent idea of the urban communities about the farmers' share in the high prices that the consuming public pays."

Senator Gronna declared that the price guaranteed is neutralized by frauds perpetrated against the farmer in the process of grading wheat. Much of the wheat this year is graded very low and farmers are getting as little as \$1.13 a bushel for it. Yet that same wheat is merely light and when ground into flour produces as good an article as if it graded high. The flour always sells just as high no matter what grade is put on the wheat, he said.

The immediate repeal of the \$2.26 guarantee on wheat will be called for by a bill which Senator Norris (Nebr.) will introduce at once. It will have the support of substantially all the Senators from the wheat States. The agricultural Senators are fully in sympathy with the demands of the farmers for an end to restrictions. Mr. Gronna announced that in a few days he will make a public statement on the whole subject.

With the increase in the prices of the necessities of life come demands for increases in wages—demands which are justified if there be no other means of enabling men to live. Upon the increase of wages there follows close an increase in the price of the products which those necessities have been accorded the increase—not a proportionate increase, for the manufacturer does not content himself with that—but an increase considerably greater than the added wage cost and for which the added wage cost is oftentimes hardly more than an excuse.

The laborers who do not get an increase in pay when they demand it are likely to strike, and the strike only makes matters worse. It checks production. If it affects the railways, it prevents distribution, and strips the markets, so that there is no opportunity to buy, and there is another excessive addition to prices resulting from the scarcity.

These are facts and forces with which we have become only too familiar; but we are not justified, because of our familiarity with them or because of any heavy and shallow conclusion that they are "natural" and inevitable, in sitting idly by and letting them work their fatal results if there is anything that we can do to check, correct or reverse them. I have sought the opportunity to inform the Congress what the Executive is doing by way of remedy and control, and to suggest where effective legal remedies are lacking and may be supplied.

We must, I think, frankly admit that there is no complete, immediate remedy to be had from legislation and executive action. The free processes of supply and demand will not operate of themselves and no legislative or executive action can force them into full and natural operation until there is peace.

World Waiting for Peace.

There is now neither peace nor war. All the world is waiting with what unerving fears and haunting doubts who can adequately say—waiting to know when it comes; a peace in which each nation shall make shift for itself as it can, or a peace buttressed and supported by the will and concert of the nations that have the power and the power to do and to enforce what is right.

Politically, economically, socially the world is on the operating table, and it has not been possible to administer any anesthetic. It is conscious. It even watches the capital operation upon which it knows that its hope of healthful life depends. It cannot think its business out or make plans or give intelligent and provident direction to its affairs while in such a case. Where there is no peace of mind there can be no energy in endeavor. There can be no confidence in industry, no calculable basis for credit, no confident buying or systematic selling, no certain prospect of employment, no normal restoration of business, no hopeful

EICHORN REACHES WEIMAR.

Former Berlin Police Chief Immune From Arrest.

By The Associated Press.
BERLIN, Aug. 7 (delayed).—Former Police President Eichhorn, against whom indictments are pending, appeared suddenly in the National Assembly at Weimar this afternoon. He was elected a member of the body at the first election before his career as Police President developed.

Eichhorn, who has been a fugitive from justice for months, was able to appear in the Assembly because of the immunity automatically granted to members of it, he never having been formally expelled.

President Wilson's Address

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—In his address on the high cost of living to the joint session of Congress to-day, President Wilson said:

Gentlemen of the Congress: I have sought this opportunity to address you because it is clearly my duty to call your attention to the present cost of living and to urge upon you with all the persuasive force of which I am capable the legislative measures which would be most effective in controlling it and bringing it down.

The prices the people of this country are paying for everything that it is necessary for them to use in order to live are not justified by a shortage in supply, either present or prospective, and are in many cases artificial and deliberately created by vicious practices which ought immediately to be checked by law.

They constitute a burden upon us which is the more unbearable because we know that it is willfully imposed by those who have the power, and that it can, by vigorous public action, be greatly lightened and made to square with the actual conditions of supply and demand. Some of the methods by which these prices are produced are already illegal, some of them criminal, and those who employ them will be energetically proceeded against; but others have not yet been brought under the law and should be dealt with at once by legislation.

I need not recite the particulars of this criminal matter. The prices demanded have been at the sources of supply, at the factory, in the food markets, at the shops, in the restaurants and hotels, are alike in the city and in the village. They are familiar to you. They are the talk of every domestic circle and of every group of casual acquaintances with an excuse.

It is matter of familiar knowledge, also, that a process has been set in motion which is likely, unless something is done, to push prices and rents and the whole cost of living higher and yet higher in a vicious circle which has no logical or natural end.

Increased Wages Asked.

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President Sees Interference With Production as Fatal Error.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—President Wilson to-day and recommended specific measures of legislation with which to deal with the present acute problem of living costs. His actual recommendations for legislative action are summed up as follows:

1. Extension of the food control act both as to time and the commodities to which it shall apply.

2. A law regulating cold storage patterns after the cold storage law of New Jersey, limiting the time foods may be kept in storage, prescribing the methods of disposal, and requiring that goods released shall bear the date of their receipt.

3. A law requiring that all goods destined for interstate shipment have plainly marked upon the package the price received when they left the hands of the producer.

4. A law requiring Federal license, providing conditions to insure competitive selling, and preventing profiteering in methods of marketing.

5. A law to check fraudulent methods of promotion through Government control of security issues.

In addition to these recommendations to the Congress the President made a direct appeal to producers, middlemen and merchants "to deal fairly with the people," and to every householder and housekeeper in the land to exercise the most thoughtful care and discrimination in marketing and dealing with merchants.

Strikes Called Menace.

The threatening and ominous attitude of the employees of the railroads, as their actions directly affect living costs, were dealt with too by the President in his address. He declared it to be his belief that "the more extreme leaders of organized labor" eventually will "think and act like true Americans." Strikes now, he said, will make matters much worse and accomplish nothing. The President declared with emphasis that "the most fatal thing that can be done now is to stop or interrupt production or interfere with the distribution of goods by the railways and shipping of the country. 'Unity, not division, is the only hope of solving the question,'" Mr. Wilson declared.

Mr. Wilson's allusions to the labor situation, and his stand toward it, were heartily cheered by Republicans and Democrats alike.

"There must be no threats," the President declared, and the Congress applauded vigorously. He virtually repeated what he said in his letter to Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, made public last night.

Retailers have in many cases been in large part responsible for exorbitant prices too, the President declared.

While appealing for the forms of legislative aid enumerated the President declared there is no complete remedy available through legislative and executive action, and then managed to make a plea for early ratification of the peace treaty, with the League of Nations embodied in it, as the panacea for the high cost of living situation and practically all other national ailments.

League Pits Amazes All.

This part of his address to-day naturally amazed Congress, even the President's blindest and most ardent supporters.

The President's reception at the Capitol was cordial. Republicans and Democrats were keenly interested and ready to cooperate in any sound plan the President might advance to deal with the living cost problem, regarded as by far the most important question to be solved by the agencies

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