

## DEMYTOWNS IS BAD

### Bremerton Indignant at Report of Corruption.

#### INVESTIGATION IS DEMANDED

Assert That Orderly Condition Exists—Congressman Jones Asks Senate Chamber of Commerce to Take Action.

SEATTLE, Dec. 31.—The Chamber of Commerce today decided to appoint a committee to investigate the reported corruption at Bremerton. The request for an investigation was made by a representative of the Bremerton Board of Trade, who repudiates the report and says that the town is not as immoral as Vallejo, opposite the Mare Island navy-yard in California.

A long letter was read from Congressman Jones, in which he recommended that steps be taken by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce to use its influence to have Bremerton correct any evil that might offend the authorities of the Naval Department.

At Bremerton the greatest indignation is expressed over what is called a slur on the town, when no corruption exists that is not apparent in any place of like size. Mayor Croxon, of Bremerton, said today that many of the citizens desire that the saloons be kept open and that it would be unwise to order a complete close-down when the morale of the city does not warrant it. While admitting that there are 18 saloons in the city, he is emphatic in his statement that no disorder has been reported, neither has any complaint been made.

A meeting of the Council will probably take place Friday, when the matter will be discussed from every point of view. It is said at Bremerton that the Lieutenant who made the investigation, as ordered by Admiral Stirling, rendered the scandalous report because of a personal antagonism to certain merchants of the town.

#### LINKS OF GOLD.

(Continued from page 35.)

corporation during the year 1932 there will have been set aside at least \$200,000 and as much more as is needed for the purchase of at least \$5,000 shares of preferred stock, which will be offered as follows:

At present the corporation and subsidiary companies employ about 185,000 men, whom it is proposed to divide into three classes:

Class A will include all those who receive salaries of \$20,000 a year or over.

Class B will include all those who receive salaries of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year.

Class C will include all those who receive salaries of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year.

Class D will include all those who receive salaries of from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year.

Class E will include all those who receive salaries of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year.

Class F will include all those who receive salaries of from \$500 to \$1,000 a year.

Class G will include all those who receive salaries of from \$250 to \$500 a year.

Class H will include all those who receive salaries of from \$100 to \$250 a year.

Class I will include all those who receive salaries of from \$50 to \$100 a year.

Class J will include all those who receive salaries of from \$25 to \$50 a year.

Class K will include all those who receive salaries of from \$10 to \$25 a year.

Class L will include all those who receive salaries of from \$5 to \$10 a year.

Class M will include all those who receive salaries of from \$2 to \$5 a year.

Class N will include all those who receive salaries of from \$1 to \$2 a year.

Class O will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.50 to \$1 a year.

Class P will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.25 to \$0.50 a year.

Class Q will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.10 to \$0.25 a year.

Class R will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.05 to \$0.10 a year.

Class S will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.01 to \$0.05 a year.

Class T will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.005 to \$0.01 a year.

Class U will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.001 to \$0.005 a year.

Class V will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.0001 to \$0.001 a year.

Class W will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.00001 to \$0.0001 a year.

Class X will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.000001 to \$0.00001 a year.

Class Y will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.0000001 to \$0.000001 a year.

Class Z will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.00000001 to \$0.0000001 a year.

Class AA will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.000000001 to \$0.00000001 a year.

Class AB will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.0000000001 to \$0.000000001 a year.

Class AC will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.00000000001 to \$0.0000000001 a year.

Class AD will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.000000000001 to \$0.00000000001 a year.

Class AE will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.0000000000001 to \$0.000000000001 a year.

Class AF will include all those who receive salaries of from \$0.00000000000001 to \$0.0000000000001 a year.

act as "strike breakers" under threats of "being tacked over to the fury of the miners." The men say they finally succeeded in making their way back to the city, but declare that on their way home they had narrow escapes from being mobbed.

An official of the Erie road said that no complaint had been served as yet on the company. He added that the company was without information as to the cause of action, that he was confident that the Erie Company and its constituent company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, had done nothing unlawful, and that he had no doubt the companies would be able successfully to defend any suits that might be brought against them.

"The company makes no misrepresentations," said this official, "but it is always extremely careful to explain to the men the conditions and the circumstances under which they are employed."

#### WORK FOR UNIVERSITY MEN.

Wayne MacVeagh Calls Attention to Graduate of Coal Mine.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The coal strike question was discussed by some of the speakers at the dinner given at Sherry's last night to the delegate to the University Conference, James W. Alexander, of Yale, 39, speaking on "The Universities and Modern Business," suggested playfully that each university should have its trust, and after assigning various combines to the different universities, said: "Somebody else can take John Mitchell and the strikers. They are the biggest trust of all."

This roused Wayne MacVeagh, Yale, 33, who said, speaking on "The Universities and Public Affairs":

"The university man must pay more attention to a great question like the coal trouble. An immense industry had drifted out of the hands of the men in charge—honest, well meaning men and capable as you and I. But it had drifted out of their hands, and the Nation was faced with a winter without coal. Then a graduate of a university did appear and said, 'Coal must be mined,' and he was the Chief Executive. Then another graduate appeared, of almost equal ability, the financial leader, and he said, 'Coal must be mined.' But the issue was not entirely settled by either of them. It depended not upon a university graduate, but on the graduate of a coal mine, who said, 'If the arbitration is conceded for which I have been asking for eight months, coal will be mined.' 'Arbitration was granted and coal was mined, but if one had been less persuasive and another had not agreed, then the mines would have been hermetically sealed for the winter. You must deal not alone with the coal barons—you must deal with the men who mine the coal and bring it to the surface. You must administer the government with the ideals of civility."

Mr. MacVeagh was followed by President Elliot, of Harvard, who suggested that each of the gentlemen preceding him had slightly wandered from his subject, referred to striking workers as "university men" and "university men" and "university men."

President Hadley, of Yale, was the first speaker on the subject of "The American Universities." He told how America was working out its own university problems, along its own lines, saying, "It is impossible to import ready-made an English or German university system."

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, who was to preside, was kept away by the continued illness of his wife.

#### STRIKERS' RIGHT TO PICKET.

Cincinnati Judge Upholds It, But Makes Strict Limitations.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 31.—Judge Rufus S. Smith, of the Superior Court, handed down a decision today, in which he conceded the right of strikers to picket a factory when they are seeking to accomplish a lawful purpose and do not in any manner intimidate or coerce non-strikers. At the same time, Judge Smith defines the rights of employers, and says that, when it is necessary in their business to employ workmen, the right to do this is a property right, and, when infringed, it is a violation of the law.

The decision was written by Judge Smith in the suit of the Eureka Foundry Company against the striking workmen, and by its terms the strikers are unlawfully enjoined from picketing the Eureka foundry in large numbers. The strikers are allowed to have one picket at the factory, who may peacefully persuade workmen to leave their employment and advance arguments to workmen if they choose to hear such. If the workmen do not wish to hear the picket, or listen to his arguments, they are not to be molested, and any attempt to influence their minds by improper means will be a transgression of the rights of the employer, and may be corrected by injunction.

When \$50,000,000 and less than \$50,000,000 is earned in 1933, 1 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$50,000,000 and less than \$100,000,000 is earned during 1933, 1.2 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$100,000,000 and less than \$150,000,000 is earned during 1933, 1.4 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$150,000,000 and less than \$200,000,000 is earned during 1933, 1.6 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$200,000,000 and less than \$250,000,000 is earned during 1933, 1.8 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$250,000,000 and less than \$300,000,000 is earned during 1933, 2 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$300,000,000 and less than \$350,000,000 is earned during 1933, 2.2 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$350,000,000 and less than \$400,000,000 is earned during 1933, 2.4 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$400,000,000 and less than \$450,000,000 is earned during 1933, 2.6 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$450,000,000 and less than \$500,000,000 is earned during 1933, 2.8 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$500,000,000 and less than \$550,000,000 is earned during 1933, 3 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$550,000,000 and less than \$600,000,000 is earned during 1933, 3.2 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$600,000,000 and less than \$650,000,000 is earned during 1933, 3.4 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$650,000,000 and less than \$700,000,000 is earned during 1933, 3.6 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$700,000,000 and less than \$750,000,000 is earned during 1933, 3.8 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$750,000,000 and less than \$800,000,000 is earned during 1933, 4 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$800,000,000 and less than \$850,000,000 is earned during 1933, 4.2 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$850,000,000 and less than \$900,000,000 is earned during 1933, 4.4 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$900,000,000 and less than \$950,000,000 is earned during 1933, 4.6 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$950,000,000 and less than \$1,000,000,000 is earned during 1933, 4.8 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$1,000,000,000 and less than \$1,050,000,000 is earned during 1933, 5 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$1,050,000,000 and less than \$1,100,000,000 is earned during 1933, 5.2 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$1,100,000,000 and less than \$1,150,000,000 is earned during 1933, 5.4 per cent shall be set aside.

When \$1,150,000,000 and less than \$1,200,000,000 is earned during 1933, 5.6 per cent shall be set aside.

## RESERVED BY GERMANY

CLAIMS FOR \$300,000 NOT SUBJECT TO ARBITRATION.

Britain Makes Same Reservation—Castro Tells a German He Is the One Insulted, Not Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The German government's reservations in agreeing to submit the Venezuelan claims to arbitration continue to be unmodified and unreluctant. From statements appearing today, however, it seems to be confirmed that Germany excludes from the claims which are subject to arbitration demands amounting to \$300,000 for seizure of property and outrages on the persons of German subjects under such circumstances which are deemed so clear that it is useless to call in arbitrators. The payment of this sum will not be demanded in cash, at present, but a sufficient guarantee of the payment will be insisted upon. Great Britain's preferred claims amount to an amount of \$300,000, hence the statements made abroad that Germany is asking more than Great Britain are incorrect. Germany gives an apology for what are here called "diplomatic insults," asking only material reparation.

It is now stated that the German cruiser Super will sail for Venezuela January 8.

#### CASTRO HAS COUNTER-CLAIM.

Tells German Correspondent He Wants Satisfaction for Insults.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Lokal Anzeiger, the only German newspaper having a special correspondent at Caracas, prints a dispatch from the Venezuelan capital dated December 29, relating the correspondent's experience in interviewing President Castro. He found him at General Alcanara's estate dancing at midnight. General Alcanara, who was waiting with a bundle of dispatches, remarked to the correspondent that "it would not do to interrupt the President's pleasure, even with state business." But the correspondent says he spoke to the President, and after a short conversation, the President's "diplomatic insults" inquired if he intended to give the powers satisfaction.

"Why, no," replied the President. "I am the one demanding satisfaction for insults."

"At this remark," the correspondent continues, "a lady clapped him on the back and said: 'That's the way to talk, old boy.'"

#### CASTRO HAS ACCEPTED.

Dispatch on Arbitration Reaches Washington to Be Forwarded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The answer of President Castro to the proposals of the allies to submit to the arbitration of the dispute between the Venezuelan government and the United States is being forwarded to the arbitration of the National League of Independent Workers of America, said tonight.

The answer is being prepared at the state department for transmission to Europe. As it is quite long and undoubtedly will require long and careful consideration at London, Berlin and Rome, it is not expected that any further steps toward settlement can be reached for a day or two.

The feeling here, however, based on a knowledge of Castro's position, is that his answer practically clears the way for the submission of the case to arbitration. The answer has given great satisfaction here.

#### MATOS SEES NO DIFFICULTY.

Legitimate Debts Must Be Paid, Says Rebel Leader.

WILLEMSTADT, Island of Curacao, Dec. 31.—General Matos, the head of the revolutionary movement against the Venezuelan government, referring to Venezuelan difficulties with the allied powers, said: "The pending question has two objectives: one is the recovery of certain sums of money owed by Venezuela, and the other is that of claims for injuries received by foreign residents in the republic. I see no exceeding gravity in either of these two matters, because every government must be paid and because the laws of the republic and its treaties with foreign nations, and in special cases international law, determine in every instance the proceedings under the circumstances, followed by civilized nations who desire to uphold their honor and make their country respected among the nations."

NO BASIS FOR TALK.

Fake Story About Intended German Bombardment of Maracaibo.

CARACAS, Dec. 31.—The report that the German cruiser Falk, which is to bombard Maracaibo, is untrue. In the first place, the cruiser cannot enter the Lake of Maracaibo, and, as Maracaibo is 10 miles from the sea, it would be impossible for the Falk to bombard it. In the second place, it is asserted in Maracaibo that the Postmaster there has not withheld the mail of the German merchants. Maracaibo is quiet.

The blockade is working injury to commerce, especially to American interests.

Race Feud in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 31.—Considerable excitement prevails at Savannah La Mar, on the southwestern coast of this island, caused by the shooting there yesterday of the American brig Sunlight, by the first officer of that vessel, H. G. Gardner, of Maine. Trouble arose on board the Sunlight over the color question, and the crew left her and refused to return on board. During the disturbances, it appears Gardner fired at the second mate, and probably fatally wounded him. A strong force of police was sent on board the brig to arrest Gardner, and it was with difficulty that he was overpowered and taken to jail.

The police were compelled to guard the building in order to prevent native mobs from attacking it. The Sunlight was loading logwood for Boston.

Sufferers by Eruption Relieved.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Dec. 31.—Captain Young, Imperial Commissioner of the Imperial Relief Fund, who arrived here November 12, started today on his return trip to England, having completed the distribution of compensation for the general losses to distressed laborers, peasants and settlers. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the fund has already been expended and \$30,000 of this amount was distributed by Captain Young personally to the sufferers. The latter included those who rejected the emigration order issued by Governor Littlejohn.

Not All in the Same Boat.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A dispatch to the Matin from Caracas confirms the statement that Venezuela has promised France to treat her claims as those of Great Britain, Germany and Italy, but adds that a similar promise was refused to Belgium, Spain and Holland.

Blockade-Runner Escapes.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 31.—An Italian vessel last night chased a Venezuelan schooner out of this port. The schooner was seen from here. Under cover of the darkness the schooner managed to get away.

Orcutt Steamer Given Permit.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 31.—Admiral Douglas, R. N., today granted a special permit to the Orcutt Steamer to

Company to send its steamer to Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, for the vessel's return here. The steamer Manzanares, now on the Orinoco River, will be coaled by the Bolivar. The Manzanares will also return to this port.

#### SITH Quarrel About Ace.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 31.—The Bolivian government is considering future action in view of Brazil's renewed resistance to the annulment of the Acea concession. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview today, said: "The silence of the syndicate renders the situation more difficult."

Will Arbitrate Boundary Dispute.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 31.—A treaty was signed yesterday afternoon by the Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Peruvian Minister, naming President Pardo of Argentina arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Peru and Bolivia.

#### COAL IS UNDER CONTRACT

Excuse of Dealers for Not Selling—Relief Comes From Inquiry.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The investigations begun yesterday by Attorney-General Hamlin and by the Aldermanic committee to determine the cause of the coal famine in this city were merged today, when the Aldermanic subcommittee went into conference with the Attorney-General to the end that they might work intelligently together. The inquiry has not as yet brought out evidence of a conspiracy between dealers or on the part of the railroad, or of both. On the other hand, the former have been shown to have on hand thousands of tons of coal. They, however, claim that it is for contracts already made, and not their own. The Attorney-General says that if it can be shown the coal is really not held for contracts, the dealers can be prosecuted for withholding it from the market.

Several railroad men declared their roads were giving coal preference over dead freight, and produced figures to show that it was being disposed of as fast as received.

As a result of the inquiry, the situation has already been relieved, according to Attorney-General Hamlin, and conditions are rapidly becoming better.

"There is more coal in the yards now than there was 34 hours ago," said he, after the last of the railroad and coal men had left. "In fact, relief is coming so rapidly that I do not believe we shall be forced to begin any proceedings against the companies."

The railroad officials responded promptly to the invitation to appear before the Attorney-General, while the coal dealers appeared reluctant.

#### GIVES COAL PREFERENCE.

Baltimore and Ohio Road Takes Steps to Relieve Famine.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—General Superintendent Arthur Hale, of the B. & O. R. R., issued the following today:

"Until further notice we cannot accept carload freight contracts and cannot deliver products for points east of Pittsburgh, Moundsville and Parkersburg. We will continue to receive our own empty cars and empty foreign cars en route."

This action places an embargo on carload shipments from the connecting lines of the B. & O. It means a temporary halt in grain shipments, just how long this will last is not known, but probably not more than a week. The object is to relieve the coal famine along the line.

#### LEAGUE AGAINST UNIONS

New Labor Organization Which Is Piloted by a Preacher.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Rev. E. M. Fairchild, of Albany, who has been called into consultation by the workers interested in the formation of the National League of Independent Workers of America, said tonight:

"The league will be organized in the near future. It is proposed to put a National organizer in the field and organize local branches all over the country and demand that employers run their shops as 'open shops' in which union and league men can have an equal and fair chance for employment."

"The league will be strictly a laboring man's affair, but it will be incorporated as a company, the confidence of employers and the general public and be in a position to defend the rights of its members through the courts. Only American citizens will be eligible to membership."

"The specific objects for which the independent workers propose to organize are as follows:

"First—To protect independent workers in their independence."

"Second—To sustain high wages by skillful, energetic co-operation with our employers."

"Third—To establish reasonable hours of labor, according to the exigencies of the trade."

"Fourth—To promote intelligent understanding of our work."

"Fifth—To provide favorable conditions for training apprentices, in order that our boys may become successful workmen."

"Sixth—To maintain sanitary conditions of employment by means of state laws and inspectors."

"Seventh—To compel employers of the Government to enforce the laws."

"Eighth—To compel labor unions to observe the laws."

"Ninth—To protect members against unjust treatment from employers by due process of law."

"Tenth—To provide a labor bureau for its members."

#### MAY SHED BLOOD FOR OIL

Claim-Jumpers Are Out With Their Winchesters in Wyoming.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 31.—A special to the Tribune from Evanston, Wyo., says: The next few hours promise to bring to Uinta County scenes of excitement never before equaled in the history of Wyoming. As the first day of the new year approaches, plans are being carried out to gobble up every foot of oil land which has not already been protected by the required assessment work.

Up to a few days ago it was believed that practically all the land would be thus protected, but closer investigation shows that at least one-third of the oil field, or an area of 800 square miles, will be open for bidding at 12:30 tomorrow morning. It evidently being the intention of the original locators to protect their rights by the use of firearms if occasion required.

Evanston has been practically divested of its male population and nearly all places of business have been closed, and men are on the streets ready to commence driving their claim stakes at the dawn of the new year. All are fully armed with Winchesters, and shotguns, and bloodshed may follow.

Shaw James and several deputies will attempt to quell any disturbance that may arise in the vicinity of Spring Valley, but it is believed this small force of officers will be unable to cope with the situation.

#### EXCEEDED HIS AUTHORITY

Policeman to Be Tried for Breaking Into Gambling Den.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Magistrate Brann today handed down a decision that Police Inspector Brooks had violated section 129 of the penal code, and had exceeded his authority in breaking into a gambling den.

"True art is not the caprice of this or that individual"—Mazzini

It is from individual caprice or the mere fleeting fashion of the moment that

## Gorham Silver

is markedly free. True artistic feeling in design, excellence of workmanship and sterling quality of material can never go out of fashion. These can always be relied upon as being present when silverware bears the Gorham trade-mark, the Lion, the Anchor and the B.

All responsible jewelers keep it

S. Yoran, of the Oregon National Guard, held the regular quarterly inspection of Company H, of this city, yesterday. An election was also held and A. E. Voorhies elected to succeed William J. Clark, of Branford, against the directors of the International Silver Company, of Meriden, to restrain them from carrying out contracts made with the company, and the recently-organized United States Silver Corporation, of Jersey City, by which the International Silver Company buys back certain of its stock. Mr. Clark is a bondholder in the International Company, and also owns 19 shares of preferred and common stock.

In the papers filed by the plaintiff in the Superior court it is alleged that two of the directors of the International Company, E. R. Thomas and O. R. T. Thomas, of New York, under the name of Thomas & Thomas, have got control of 90,000 shares of the common stock, which is only recently acquired voting power, and by so doing they control the meetings of the