

GRAFT HUNTED FOR IN SPRUCE CUTTING

Reports Are \$50,000,000 of
U. S. Cash Probably Wasted.

RAT HOLES TO BE PROBED

House Committee Investigating War
Expenditures Employs New York
Firm of Expert Accountants.

(Special to the New York World.)
WASHINGTON, July 12.—Republican members of the house committee which is investigating war expenditures will attempt to prove that graft in connection with spruce production activities in western forests cost the government from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000, it was learned today.

Plans have been virtually completed for going into the entire spruce situation with first attention centering around the work of the spruce production board. The republicans are clearly dissatisfied with the Hughes investigation and report on the spruce situation. They do not blame Mr. Hughes or those associated with him in going through the records for any failure to make known all of the conditions that were discovered.

They defend the shortcomings of his report as due to limited authority on which to proceed. They feel he pointed to many of the "rat holes," as some of the misdoings were described today, but was unable to go further.

Expert Accountants Employed.

If reports are true the republicans intend now to send some "rat hunters" into those holes that will reveal what is hidden. They have employed Scudder & Scudder of New York, expert accountants, and may retain another firm. Tentative arrangements have been made for legal experts to assemble the evidence and present it to the committee. Those who are to conduct this inquiry within the committee are familiar with the details of the work of Mr. Hughes, and are said to know where the "rat holes" are.

Complaints about the spruce production work point to the unearthing of serious charges against officials of the government and outside individuals. Among other things, the committee is investigating the alleged sale of private interests owning a large tract of spruce timber land in Oregon were enabled to clear up \$400,000 to \$700,000 through the construction of railroad lines at tremendous cost that were never used. At least 60 miles of new railroad are said to have been constructed by the government and near completion when the armistice was signed, although there was a railroad line half completed that could have been finished and put in service in short time at a much less cost.

Mill Not Used Cost \$1,000,000.

A lumber mill costing in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 is said to have been constructed but never put in service. Charges are made that it was not built so it could be transferred into commercial uses for peace time, that it could not cut a log longer than 24 feet without alteration which cost \$9 to \$6 feet are the sizes required for normal commercial needs.

Lumbermen are understood to have said that the government went to expense when they stood ready to furnish spruce of the size and quality required at much less cost and with no delay. The cost of cutting some of the spruce is said to have been as high as \$245 for 1000 feet, whereas the spruce dealers could have furnished it for one-third that and be well paid.

The republicans expect to show just how the government expended the money and to whom it was paid. They believe there is a close relation, by marriage and otherwise, between some of the officials who executed the government work and some of those who profited. The republicans are particularly anxious to know what influence was brought about the letting of contracts for railroads, mills, buildings, etc.

"Slackers" on Job, It Is Alleged.

In addition to these general complaints there is much feeling and ridicule over the fact that the spruce division at Washington is accused of sending the "spruce division" to Oregon when those recruited in it knew little about the spruce industry. In some instances it is charged that "slackers" were sent on this job when experienced young lumbermen of western states were sent to fight.

One story is to the effect that an officer went into an Oregon town inquiring for men to show him a place where 15 men under him only three could do it. Asked who they were, he replied that many of them had been barbers.

Another officer admitted he knew nothing about spruce. He said his instructions warned him to look out for "pocket" money and to get the timber and he wanted somebody to tell him what they were.

Full headway on the spruce investigation is not expected for some time or more but in the interim much detail work will be done preparatory to a final analysis of the results.

HOSTILE MOVE DISCUSSED

Supreme Council Considers Action
of Bela Kun Partisans.

PARIS, July 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—Mikhail Pich and representatives of Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia were before the supreme council of the peace conference today for a discussion of the movement of the partisans of Bela Kun, Hungarian communist foreign minister, against Czechoslovakia and Austria and the advisability of combined military action against them.

LANSING SAYS GOOD-BYE

Secretary of State Will Leave Paris
Tonight for Home.

PARIS, July 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—Robert Lansing, American secretary of state, said good-bye to President Poincaré tonight. He will leave tomorrow evening for Brest on his way to America.

Secretary Lansing expects to see Acting Secretary of State Polk before the latter sails for France to take his place as the peace conference.

TRADE WITH TEUTONS SOON

(Continued From First Page.)

be great. Clothing of all kinds also is needed.

Secretary Polk made it clear that resumption of trade relations with Germany did not abrogate the trading-with-the-enemy act, nor was it to be taken as meaning that the state of war was at an end.

All arrangements for removing restrictions on trading with Germany

have been completed so far as the American government is concerned. Vance McCormick, chairman of the war trade board, said today. Action by the supreme economic council, in session today at Paris, in lifting the blockade alone is awaited, Mr. McCormick added.

Much Depends on Credits.

Mr. McCormick, who returned from Paris with President Wilson, said there would be virtually complete freedom of trade, subject to the limit of credits which Germany might be able to establish.

Steamship lines to Hamburg and Bremen, Germany, will be established as soon as cargoes are available at American ports, the shipping board announced today.

Three ships for Germany already have been loaded in American ports, one with cotton and two with general merchandise, it was said today at the Shipping Board, and they will start overseas as soon as licenses for their cargoes have been issued.

The lines will operate out of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and South Atlantic Gulf ports just as soon as the necessary cargoes are at the docks. Halstead & Sons, steamship owners of Philadelphia, will manage and operate for the board a line from Philadelphia to Hamburg. One ship will be allocated to this firm at once and additional ships as cargoes available require.

Old Trade Heavy.

Trade with Germany has been at a standstill virtually since August, 1914. Germany's total imports from the United States in 1913 amounted to \$497,246,000. Cotton, copper, raw fur skins and kerosene oil were the principal commodities, together with foodstuffs, wheat being the largest of the latter. In that year Germany imported \$109,894,000 worth of cotton, \$93,881,000 of copper, \$15,827,000 of skins, \$12,612,000 of kerosene oil and \$23,243,000 of wheat. American imports from Germany consisted principally of toys, potash, dyestuffs, chemicals and drugs, and delicate precision instruments, also pottery and porcelain and granite ware.

Cut off from German supplies, American firms began the manufacture of many commodities, previously obtained from Germany, and legislation to protect these industries from "dumping" by German firms is now pending in congress.

WETS STILL DETERMINED

Fight to Save Millions of Gallons
of Liquor to Go On.

CHICAGO.—Constitutionality of the 18th amendment will be the subject of unceasing attack by the liquor interests when President Wilson, by declaration that the war is over and the army demobilized, postpones the July 1 operation of prohibition or not.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, returning from Springfield, where he has been fighting the search and seizure bill before the legislature, made the above point clear when questioned as to probable action of the wets.

"If the president declares demobilization is complete and that the war is ended all wet territory will continue wet until the 18th amendment goes into effect on January 16, 1920," Mr. Hoover said. "But between now and that date the constitutional question will be attacked by various proceedings in the federal courts, including the United States supreme court. The attacks will be made by the state of Rhode Island and by various private interests."

"In Illinois at the present time there are about 2,000,000 gallons of bonded whiskey and in the United States there are approximately 60,000,000 gallons. In addition to the bonded stock, in the United States there is an estimated 15,000,000 gallons of liquor out of bond, 'floor stock' of various retail and wholesale liquor dealers. On all of this floor stock the government has been paid its tax of \$8.40 a gallon."

"No provision has been made by the government as yet as to disposal either of the stock in bond or the stock out of bond."

Mr. Mayer declared that the value of the bonded stock ranges from \$1.50 to \$10 a gallon, according to age, but the places where it is stored are valued at \$100 a gallon, and the value of the stock is \$1000.

"One wholesale dealer paid a revenue tax of \$72,000 just a week ago, and there is another company, holding a number of licenses, that has taken out tax stamps receipts to protect its liquor from confiscation after July 1 on a little over \$1,000,000 worth of stock."

"The United States do not plan any further action—in fact, there is nothing that the societies can do—until it is certain whether or not the bone dry law is to be made effective July 1 or whether the president will declare demobilization complete and leave the country wet until the middle of January."

WOMEN GET HIGHER WAGE

San Francisco Laundry Owners

Grant Weekly Minimum of \$15.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 11.—A wage increase of \$4 a week to women employees was announced today by the Laundry Owners' association of San Francisco.

The new scale provides a minimum weekly wage of \$15 and a maximum of \$22.75.

The workers had declared their intention of striking unless the increase was granted.

STOCK BROKERS ACCUSED

Maneuvers to Evade Payment of In-

come Taxes Charged.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The United States treasury department is preparing to prosecute stock brokers who have evaded payment of income taxes, it was learned today.

An examiner for the department said the entire country had been accused to trace large sums of money believed to have been sent out of this city to banks in other places by certain New York brokers in an effort to conceal the size of their incomes.

OLD BOXER DOWN AND OUT

John L. Sullivan's Sparring Partner

Asks for Jail Lodging.

NEW YORK.—Giving the name of Thomas, an aged man, holder of a police headquarters in Brooklyn and asked to be locked up because he could not support himself.

When he was taken before a magistrate he was recognized as Thomas Forrester, 67 years old, once known as the best of John L. Sullivan's sparring partners.

He was sent to Hart's island for six months.

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., Main 332, A 3332. Block wood, short slabwood, Rock Springs and Utah coal; sawdust.—Adv.

Malt extracts have been found valuable for laundries in removing stains from clothing.

VAST TRADE EMPIRE BY PACKERS FEARED

Federal Trade Commission
Recommends Action.

LAW DEEMED INADEQUATE

Growth of Great Meat Concerns and
Extension of Activities to Many
Commodities Shown.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An approaching packer domination of all important foods in the United States and an international control of meat products with foreign companies seems a certainty unless fundamental action is taken to prevent it, the federal trade commission declared today in part one of its report to President Wilson on the "extent and growth of power of the five packers in meat and other industries."

"A fair consideration of the course the five packers have followed and the position they have already reached," says the report, "must lead to the conclusion that they threaten the freedom of the market of the country's food industries and of the by-product of industries linked therewith. The meat packer control of other foods will not require long in developing."

Declaring "the history of the packers' growth is interwoven with illegal rebates and with undue and closed control of corporations," the report urged the importance of full publicity of corporate ownership for all industries.

Law Deemed Inadequate.

"As to devices for securing control, there does not exist adequate law," the report said. "In its absence unfair competition may run its course, the goal of monopoly and accomplish the ruin of competitors without the secret ownership being suspected and consequently without complaint to the commission or investigation of facts. The competitor is in jeopardy so long as he has not the knowledge of true ownership whether the public is entitled to such knowledge."

Alleging that the "big five" packers—Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Wilson & Co., Morris & Co. and Cudahy & Co.—jointly or separately wield controlling interest in 574 companies, minority interest in 55 others and undivided interest in 22, a total of 750 companies, and that they produce or deal in some 775 commodities, largely food products, the report gives the picture of growing packer invasion into related and unrelated industries:

Products Are Varied.

"In addition to meat foods, they produce or deal in such diverse commodities as fresh tomatoes and bean strings, leather and cottonseed oil, breakfast foods, vin, fish, curried hair, pepsin and washing powders; their branch houses are not only stations for the distribution of meat and poultry, but take on the character of wholesale grocery stores, dealers in various kinds of produce and jobbers to special lines of trade."

"Their vast distributing systems, with the advantage arising from the control of price or interest in public utilities, corporations in Sioux City, Kansas City, South St. Paul, Portland, Or.; South San Francisco, South St. Joseph, Mo.; Hill City, Minn.; Fort Worth, Tex., and Chicago."

CHICAGO, July 11.—Charges against the big meat packers contained in the report issued by the federal trade commission today were denied by Louis E. Swift, president of Swift & Co., and by J. C. Morris, president of Morris & Co., and by J. C. Cudahy, president of Cudahy & Co.

Mr. Swift said the report was "merely an attack upon large and successful business corporations and should be regarded as a slur upon the progress of the nation."

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., issued the following statement:

Packer Says Profit Small.

"After reading the latest attack upon the meat packers, I must say that it is unfortunate that a state of mind seems to exist among the members of the federal trade commission that they should be opposed to large business."

"It seems strange to me in this report the federal trade commission failed to call attention to the people's fact in the food administration is shown on page 29, which relates to a wartime profit to the packers."

The report shows that the packers were permitted to earn maximum profit of 9 per cent on sales of edible products upon capital invested. It also stated that the price of the five large packers for the year ending November, 1918, was a little over \$40,000,000 on an investment of over \$714,000,000, meaning a net profit of 5.4 per cent, or 3.4 per cent less than authorized by the government."

EUROPEAN DEBT GROWS

Annual Exports Insufficient to Pay

\$500,000,000 Interest.

Chancellor Chamberlain's statement that on balance Great Britain owes the United States \$4,050,000,000, and the belief of M. Klotz, French finance minister, this country will finance France's monetary needs, draw renewed attention to Europe's indebtedness to America.

Europe is already indebted to the United States to such an extent as to involve an annual charge of roughly \$500,000,000, payable from the eastern to the western side of the Atlantic, or precisely the contrary of the case case which preceded the outbreak of the recent war.

In pre-war days the indebtedness of America to Europe was usually estimated to involve an annual payment from the United States of \$100,000,000.

In the early days of the war, when the exchange of the allied countries became dangerously adverse, arrangements were made whereby holders of American securities in England and in different parts of Europe were required by their various governments to hand them over for sale to the United States.

In this way the United States first acquired securities valued at \$2,500,000,000 and subsequently acquired a further batch of securities valued at a similar amount.

It would not be easy for the United States to withdraw this capital even if it desired to do so. The total exports from Europe to the United States at the present time are very far from meeting the charge on this debt, and there can be little doubt that European exports, taken as a whole, in 1918 were also inadequate.

Of course, there are balances over

from issues previously made by Europe to the United States, the interest from which should be more than sufficient to meet the charges of the debt incurred by Europe or the United States during the progress of the late war.

Debt May Increase.

Europe continues to be unable through exports to meet the charges on the debt incurred in the United States, as it is perfectly evident that Europe can neither feed herself at the present time nor provide the raw materials needed for her manufactures. It seems only too probable that this indebtedness will be very materially increased.

If the circumstances, there seems no reason that there should be any undue alarm that the people of the United States will seek bizarre methods of employing their surplus resources in flooding the markets of Europe with investments or with commodities. The necessities of the case would in all probability demand the employment in Europe of quite as much capital from the United States as this country will find it convenient to spare.

People who give little attention to economic matters do not always realize the methods by which capital moves from country to country, and the reasons for such movements.

Europe invested such vast amounts of capital in the past in the opening of a much larger return in its employment of the newer countries because they could be obtained in Europe. If the European continent is taken to revert to barbarism it must be fed, and it must obtain the raw materials essential for its manufactures.

Big Surplus Improbable.

It is highly improbable, however, that the capitalists of the United States, having exhausted all the profitable fields of the employment of capital at home and in various countries of the world, will have such a vast surplus remaining that they will be forced to employ it in Europe rather than see it lie idle in the vaults of the banks and the trust companies.

On the contrary, the United States, like England, has just come through a great war, and perhaps owing to the fact she came so late into it she has suffered less than any other belligerent she will find more profitable employment at home for any surplus she may have than by employing it in Europe.

It has to be remembered that she cannot rely, as formerly, upon Europe for improving her transportation facilities, which demand large sums for their improvement every year.

Although the whole of the United States is occupied, in a sense it is very far from being economically developed. Hundreds of millions could be spent with profit in building roads throughout the length and breadth of the United States of North America.

RUMANIAN MOTHERS LEARN

American Red Cross Tells How to
Care for Children.

BUCHAREST.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The children of Rumania are the special care of the American Red Cross nurses who are showing Rumanian mothers how to care properly for them. They are distributing infants' clothing, condensed milk, soap, talcum powder and everything that contributes to a baby's comfort. In this field of relief work the efforts of the Americans already have shown remarkable results. The condition of the children has been wonderfully improved.

The Red Cross workers found the children in all these war-affected towns in a pitiful state of impoverishment. Many of them were slowly starving, and others were suffering from malaria and malignant skin diseases. These little ones are now being cared for and given nourishing and fattening food, as babies, and are given liver oil, etc. They have shown wonderful improvement since the Americans came.

The children have been under the stress and strain of war for four years and have "really never known what childhood is. In common with the parents, they have borne the keenest privations and sufferings. Since Rumania entered the war they have not known what it is to play or to laugh. Hundreds of their mothers have lost either one or both parents."

The Red Cross gives them American jam and sweets, the things that children love, and their dark eyes, frank and melancholy, light up with a new radiance. They become children again. The Americans give them clothing, shoes, stockings. They bathe them. The little tots become real human beings.

HUN CHEMICALS POPULAR

Germans Supplied 40 Per Cent of
U. S. Imports in 1914.

WASHINGTON.—America's dependence upon Germany's chemical industries before the war is pointed out in a report of the bureau of chemical imports issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, with the co-operation of many pitiful cases, and the purpose of the bulletin is to show to American manufacturers the extent of the domestic markets for the various chemicals and chemical products manufactured in this country for the first time.

It is shown that nearly \$45,000,000 worth of manufactured chemicals were imported into this country in 1914, not counting dyes, which the bureau has covered in a previous bulletin. Of this total more than 40 per cent came from Germany, which was the chief source of supply. These German chemical products included a great many that could not be obtained from other countries, because they were patented, or because the secret of their successful manufacture was not known in other countries. Some of them, especially the medicinal preparations, were of prime importance, although in dollars and cents the imports do not seem impressive.

A great obstacle in the way of getting the manufacture of these articles started in this country has been the fact that the people knew just how much of a market there was for them, and it was to supply this detailed information that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the American Chemical society undertook the compilation of this report. Firms which are obtaining German patents from the Chemical Foundation, recently organized under the direction of the alien property custodian, expect to find in the statistics the facts they need to plan their manufacturing operations.

In addition to being the chief source of imports of dyes and other coal-tar products, acids, fertilizers and a long list of other chemicals, Germany normally supplied this country with large quantities of allied products, such as paints, pigments and varnishes, all of which are shown in detail in the report. Imports by quantity and value of 2500 products are included, and there is a list of 2000 other products imported in amounts less than \$100 each. For most of these products import statistics are now printed for the first time.

The exact title of the bulletin is "Chemical and Allied Products Used in the United States," miscellaneous series No. 82. Copies are supplied by the superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington, by any of the district and co-operative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

C. W. J. BRYAN

FAMOUS ORATOR AND STATESMAN

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SATURDAY, JULY 12
AFTERNOON

1:30—Musical Entertainment..... The Parnells
Lecture, "Some By-Products of Armageddon"..... Dr. Robert Sutcliffe
4:00—Baseball—Oswego vs. Estacada.
5:00—Symposium—"New Problems in Education of Girls"..... Helen Ekin Starrett

EVENING

7:30—Musical Entertainment..... The Parnells
Lecture, "Awake Ye Dry Bones"..... J. C. Herbsman

SUNDAY, JULY 13
MORNING

10:30—Sunday School—Under Direction of State Sunday School Association.

AFTERNOON

1:30—Concert Prelude..... Earl Hipple Concert Company
Sermon Lecture—"Four Men Under a Hat"..... Rev. W. B. Hinson

EVENING

7:30—Concert Prelude..... Earl Hipple Concert Company
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Lecture, "Foreign and Domestic Problem," W. J. Bryan

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MINE RELIEF IS STOPPED

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DECISION
TIES UP LARGE SUMS.

New Legislation Concerning War
Minerals Producers Will Be
Advocated to Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—(Special.)—Decision just rendered by the attorney-general ties up millions of dollars voted for the relief of war mineral producers who helped the government produce material for munitions, marines and troop movements and prevented importation.

Previously unknown deposits of chrome, manganese, pyrites and tungsten were opened in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Missouri, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, South Dakota, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Montana, Oregon, Tennessee, Washington, Wyoming and Alaska.

Hundreds of men of small means, impoverished by patriotic appeals made through letters from the special war board, the war department, the department of interior, and through statements of Secretary Lane, spent their last dollars prospecting while hundreds of corporations invested sums ranging to a million dollars in war plants.

The American mining congress demanded congressional relief after the president had failed to appoint an administrator of the \$50,000,000 mineral bill and war minerals relief bill of \$21,500,000, passed just as congress adjourned. Claims aggregating \$18,000,000 in many pitiful cases, and some producers already in bankruptcy.

In the attorney-general's opinion, made public today, no claims based upon general appeals for relief will be considered. Further, the claimant must have been asked specifically

by one of the five government agencies designated in the bill. This means the total elimination of most of the claimants and the commissioners will not even investigate claims to be based upon specific proof. The American mining congress will convene at Washington at once and will start a fight for new legislation in congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Chinese patriots endeavored to commit suicide Sunday in the presence of Hau Shih Chong, president of China, in protest against the transfer of control of Shanghai to Japan by the peace treaty.

Word of the protest was received in a message from Peking to H. C. King in San Francisco, president of the Chinese National Welfare society. Three members of a delegation of merchants, teachers and students succeeded in wounding themselves severely before palace guards could stop them.

President Hau told the delegation that the treaty which gives Japan control of Shanghai must be signed.

Holland's Answer Not Taken as Indicative of Final Attitude.

PARIS, July 11.—Feeling in conference circles today was that the curt rejoinder of Holland to the allied note regarding the former German crown prince received yesterday could not be taken as indicative of the Dutch attitude on the final question of the surrender of either the former emperor or his eldest son.

Representatives of the allied and associated powers are of the opinion that the allied communication implied the assumption of some dereliction on the part of the Dutch government, and that its reply was merited.

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VICTOR Records

Some Suggestions

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Rainy Day Blues—Fox-Trot..... Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra
Monte Cristo, Jr.—Medley Fox-Trot..... Van Eps Trio
Oh, Susie, Be Good—Medley One-Step..... Van Eps Trio
Step—Medley Fox-Trot..... Van Eps Trio
Canary—Medley Fox-Trot..... Van Eps Trio
18541 The Royal Vagabond—Medley Fox-Trot..... Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra
18550 Oh, My Dear—Medley Fox-Trot..... Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra
Somebody's Sweetheart—Medley Fox-Trot..... Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra
Good Morning, Judge—Medley One-Step..... Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra
Sometime—Medley Fox-Trot..... Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra
Noddy—Medley Fox-Trot..... Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra
Chong—Medley Fox-Trot..... Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra

POPULAR SONGS

18531 Girl of My Heart—John Steel
A Rose, a Kiss and You..... John Steel
18535 The Baby—Marion Harris
Bring Back That Wonderful Day..... Arthur Fields
18540 Hanging Around—Adele Rowland
Mammy of Mine—Adele Rowland

INSTRUMENTAL RECORDS

18539 Rainbow Division March..... Victor Herbert's Orchestra
Spirit of Independence March..... Conway's Band
Kiss Me Again..... Victor Herbert's Orchestra
45165 Victor Herbert's Orchestra
Humoresque..... Victor Herbert's Orchestra
Madame Butterfly—Fantasia..... Victor Herbert's Orchestra
55094 Victor Herbert's Orchestra
Midsummer Night's Dream..... Victor Herbert's Orchestra
35527 Victor Concert Orchestra
Intermezzo..... Victor Concert Orchestra

RED SEAL

64812 Janina..... Emilio de Gogorza
The Rose..... Mabel Gogorza
64814 When You Look in the Heart of a Rose..... John McCormack
74511 Home, Sweet Home..... John McCormack
74591 Amelita Galli-Curci
Flor's Beloved..... Giuseppe de Luca
74589 "Caprice Poetic"..... Alfred Cortot
74590 Nocturne D'Etat..... Niccolò Paganini

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