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HOUSE MAY AVERT HUGE RAIL STRIKE WITH A NEW LAW

Bill Amending Erdman Act for Arbitration of Disputes Opens Way for Peace.

OFFICIAL MEDIATOR PLANNED

Roads and Trainmen Alike Indorse Proposition; President Favorable Also.

PASSAGE EXPECTED IN FEW DAYS

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.
Washington, D. C., July 12.—[Special.]—A bill with a view to averting the threatening strike involving the tieup of forty-two railroads and the laying off of 100,000 men, the house of representatives is expected to pass a few days the bill amending the Erdman act.

Only in this way, it is believed, can the strike be prevented. The Erdman act in its present form is believed to have reached the limit of its usefulness. Authorities, it is said, only voluntary mediation and arbitration—that is, an acceptance by both parties of the intervention of the commissioner of labor and the chief justice of the commerce court, the federal government is powerless to enforce its will upon the disputants.

And yet this measure has been of real practical value. It was proposed as an experiment, and has succeeded, largely because of the conduct of Martin A. Knapp, for years chairman of the interstate commerce commission, and Dr. Neill, who until recently was the office of commissioner of labor. They intervened in something like sixty cases, winning by their attitude the absolute confidence of both the railroads and the employees.

Both Sides Dissatisfied.

The limitations of the act, however, have become unsatisfactory to the carriers and the employees. As a result of the action of the interstate commerce commission and various other commissions in reducing rates the railroad managers have come to the point where they feel they cannot make further increases unless ordered to do so.

Other words, the margin of their earnings and above expenses is so low that they believe it would be difficult for them to make any advance and it affected dividends of the stockholders of course could not come at their administration.

As far as the employees are concerned, they want to take the board of mediation and the board of arbitration out of politics. They do not want it to have any connection with a political department of government.

Workers Sincere in Demand.

Because of the high cost of living they are entitled to an increase of wages, and if their demands are not fair they are willing to accept the verdict of impartial officials who have no other motive than to make a thorough investigation and then to reach a decision which will be without bias or influence by political considerations.

With the Erdman Act Unsatisfactory to the

Railroads and employees, and a general reaction on the part of both that its scope should be extended and that it should be amended to meet the conditions of the modern world, above all, prevent strikes, and their subsequent damage not only to the roads and the men but to the commerce of the country.

The measure, which passed the senate on June 28, is that approved by the various railroad bodies, a committee of railway directors, the Civic Federation, and Judge App and Dr. Neill.

Three Big Changes Made.

There are only three changes of any importance in the act proposed by the measure which passed the senate. The first change is the board of arbitration. The Erdman act provides for a board of three members.

That has been found to be impracticable. Neither the railroad companies nor the men are willing to submit important disputes to a board of three men, since the judgment usually is rendered by the three acting as umpires.

The second change contemplates the appointment by the president of a distinct official who shall act as "commissioner of mediation and conciliation." The third change is that when an award has been made and a difference arises between the parties as to construction of the award the question is to be sent back to the board of arbitration to obtain its opinion or construction as to meaning.

This is important for the reason that in the case of any magnitude in which the Erdman act was invoked an award was made and the parties thereto construed it, with the result that the award was not yet gone into effect.

House Has Modified Bill.

The senate bill has been modified in some respects by the house judiciary committee. For example, the house committee recommends that in case of a board of nine members each party to the dispute shall name three arbitrators, and the six arbitrators shall elect the remaining three.

MASSSES INVADE 'CLASSY' NEWPORT

Local Merchants, Ignored by Rich, Enlarge Attractions to Draw Excursion Throngs.

INVEST MANY THOUSANDS.

Conservative Residents, Unable to Make Protest, Silently Watch the Change.

Newport, R. I., July 12.—[Special.]—Newport is ceasing to be peculiarly the playground of the rich. The board walk that has been spread along the hitherto unspoiled beach, the giant roller coaster which has reared its undulating course across the horizon that used to be open and free to the millionaire's gaze, and booths and stands, and gaudy Conyescque places which litter the beach—these are the outward signs and symbols of the new Newport—the Newport which is blooming into a veritable Coney Island and Atlantic City in one.

The Conyescing of Newport really began about a year ago. It came largely as a result of an economic change—the practice which the rich adopted of bringing their supplies from New York and Boston instead of trading with the local merchants, who, it was alleged, enormously overcharged the summer residents. So the tradesmen had to look around for other ways to make a living, the idea of making Newport attractive to all sorts and conditions of men developed.

Make Change in Conditions.
The Newport Beach association is the agency that directly wrought this development. This organization is composed of a group of permanent, all the year around residents of Newport. Many old time Newporters did not like the idea. To them the town possessed sacred associations, and they fought against change with the vehemence that old timers in many old New England towns fight against any movement that will involve change in their cherished environment.

Then there was opposition from some of the wealthy colony. They did not want the "rabble" invited to Newport and amused there in the common ways of common beach amusements. The cry went up that Newport was to be desecrated, degraded into a vulgar shore resort.

But the Newport Beach association had enough community support behind it to go ahead with its plans, and last summer it had a few of the more elementary amusement features installed.

Crowd Attractors Ready.

This year, however, Newport has blossomed out with a new roller coaster, a brand new board walk, a big restaurant with a \$9,000 organ to help the cabaret along, a dance hall, a convention hall capable of seating 5,000 people, not to mention the scores of features that line the board walk and other beach promenade. In all more than \$100,000 has been spent for improvements this season.

The board walk runs from the end of the sea wall to within fifty feet of the creek. Additional bathhouses have been erected, increasing the capacity a third more than last year. Twenty thousand dollars has been expended in enlarging the restaurant, and the services of one of the most famous clambake experts on the New England coast has been secured by the association.

The most startling and significant feature of the new sky line, however, is the roller coaster. It is a \$25,000 affair, and is equipped with several hair raising plunges and all the death defying features of a modern Coney Island. The same character. Its long, snakelike trestlework seems to mark the definite commitment of Newport to its new role of recreation center for the masses, for the roller coaster is the distinctive badge of a popular beach resort. No Coney place could possibly be complete without one.

Plan More Development.

With Easton's Point running out into the water, its western edge a stretch of bare ground, the beach association has dreams of a bigger development there that will include golf links, tennis courts, and summer hotels. As it is, Newport is having the promise of a big excursion business this summer, and has prepared for it. The Bull Moose meeting recently packed all its hotels, and the hotels are expecting lively packings—and pickings—all summer long. Some attractions have been secured that it is expected will have popular appeal.

Miss Ruth Law, the aviator, has been engaged to fly for the entertainment of the beach visitors. The Brooklyn Marine band has been secured to make music. Several commercial associations have planned to have meetings here this summer, just as naturally as though it were really Atlantic City. A plan is on foot to revive the excursions that used to run on special days from Boston and New York, but which were stopped through the influence of wealthy summer residents.

Of course, all of this is very different from the Newport that most people read of in the newspapers—the Newport of marble palaces and ten thousand dollar dinner parties and freak society amusements. Polo and tennis and yachting doubtless will continue to be leading sports at Newport, and the big garden fêtes and moonlight parties probably will happen this summer in as great diversity and extravagance as in other summers. But the new development means that Newport is spreading out and including more than the rich in its amusements, and that these brilliant society events will, in the future, be but a part of the recreation event of this beautifully situated city on Narragansett bay.

QUIT BEER FOR BUTTERMILK.

Milwaukeeans Drinking More of the Latter Fluid than They Ever Did Before.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 12.—The beer that made Milwaukee famous is being replaced by buttermilk this summer, according to local dispensers of beverages.

"The buttermilk business is greater than it has been in any recent summer," said the owner of a big soda water fountain today. Across the way a veteran barkeeper volunteered the information that many men now respond to the familiar query, "What'll you have?" with a call for buttermilk. "They seem to get real summer satisfaction out of it," he said.

VOTING MACHINES UNDER CROSS FIRE IN FRAUD CHARGES

Eyes of Nation on Local Investigations on Possibilities of Dishonest Count.

\$1,000,000 SUM AT STAKE

Expert Admits Ballots May Be Juggled Even After Election Is Over.

GRAND JURY HELPS LEGISLATORS

The state of Illinois and the county of Cook are directing two separate, but cooperative, investigations into the integrity of the ballot in Chicago. The inquiry is expected especially to develop that frauds much more extensive and difficult of detection than in the old days can be perpetrated on voting machines.

The county inquiry is in the hands of a special grand jury, which will give its attention to the causes of discrepancies in the November vote for state's attorney. As a result of a recent, Cunniff, the Socialist candidate, cut more than one-half off the few thousand votes lead held over him by the winning candidate, Hoyna, a Democrat. The recount produced enough evidence to indicate big ballot frauds.

The state investigation, however, is attracting the attention of the nation by the recent retention for the examination of witnesses of former Gov. Charles S. Deneen of Illinois. This legislative committee will go back to the \$1,000,000 purchase of voting machines for Cook county about a year ago. Sinister charges of graft are afloat.

Particular interest is manifest in the charge that the vote devices may be manipulated either before or after an election so as to insure the success of any candidate. This attack on the machines is vigorously disputed by advocates of mechanical voting.

Those who assert it is possible to change the counters of the machines point to disclosures before Election Commissioner Anthony Czarnecki, who conducted an independent investigation—a sort of fishing expedition—in an effort to get leads on which criminal prosecutions might be predicated against alleged election fixers.

Former Election Chief Accused.

Former Election Commissioner A. A. Bach has sprung a sensation by declaring under oath that he had no knowledge of the machines placed in precincts for educational purposes he found it possible to vote 2 1/2 and 4 1/2 times under the cumulative system for members of the legislature.

Because of this discovery Mr. Bach said he avoided the machines on election day and made his selections on the paper ballot, the state Supreme court having decided it was optional with the voter to use either.

Subsequently, Timothy Crowe, assistant chief clerk in the office of the county clerk, testified he had heard it was possible to manipulate the machines in the Pugh warehouse, where they are stored between elections.

Harry Hoff, chief custodian of the machines and a recognized machine expert in the employ of the election board, also gave testimony seized on as important by those who doubt the claimed infallibility of the devices.

Burden on Honest Employees.

Hoff, under examination by Commissioner Czarnecki, admitted the machines could be changed by any one possessing the five keys in his care. He said in his opinion manipulation would be detected, but it is contended his testimony is convincing that the only actual safeguard is the honesty of employees of the board having the machines in charge.

It is said Hoff's admissions also show by collusion it would be an easy thing to alter the count of the machines after its removal from the polling place, or even in the polling place, if the necessary keys were in the possession of designing judges and clerks.

Explaining Mr. Bach's statement that he had been able to vote in excess of the legal total for members of the legislature on the machines, Hoff said:

"In putting out the test machines we were obliged to use some old cumulators, but they were changed before the election."

Tells the Difference.
"How many did you use?" Commissioner Czarnecki asked.

"About 100," said Hoff.

"What was the difference between the irregular and regular cumulators?"

"The difference was this: There was just a little offset on them. The first cumulators were set a little straight and these were on an offset. It would not have been possible to vote as Mr. Bach did with the regular cumulators."

"Every key is attached to the counter so as to register on it, isn't it?" asked Mr. Czarnecki.

"Yes, that particular key you pull down."

"And as you pull down the key there is a record made on that counter?"

"Yes, after the count is thrown over."

"Can you lock some keys so the counters will not register?"

"We can, yes, sir."

Tells of Resetting Device.
"You stated a key can be so arranged it could not record a counter?"

"It can set that way in advance, yes, sir."

"And how is that done?"

"By locking the key in the custodian compartment where the assemblies are."

"What are the assemblies?"

"The men in the office."

"When you reset the machine, bring it back to zero, in other words, do you bring the counter right back at once or gradually?"

"Gradually."

"And in moving it back toward zero would it be possible to stop at five, for instance?"

"We might stop at any number."

Hoff insisted it would take five men to manipulate the machine, but when questioned closely conceded it might be possible for one to do the work.

WE'LL HAVE A NICE CLEAN CONGRESS ONE OF THESE DAYS.

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FAIR VOTERS DOOM CAMPAIGN CIGAR

Kansas Women Make Political Banquets There Smokeless Affairs.

SEEK PARTY AFFILIATION

Topeka, Kas., July 12.—[Special.]—Kansas women expecting to take an active part in the politics of Kansas, since they have been given full suffrage, have served notice on the men that they do not want to be treated as a tender flower in the political world. The women say they are on an equality, politically, with the men, and they expect and intend to be taken into active and equal participation in all political affairs.

The party which fails to do this is going to get an awful drubbing from the woman voters of Kansas, the women say.

Just to show their power they have about wound up the campaign cigar.

"The women of Kansas are not babies," said Miss Helen Eacker, secretary of the Kansas Equal Suffrage league. "We may not know as much about politics or the management of political campaigns as the men, but we want to know all the secrets of the game. But we want to learn. We want to be taken in as the equals of the men. We don't want a Republican or Progressive or Democratic woman's organization and woman's press bureau, or woman's speakers' bureau, or woman's literary bureau. We don't want a woman's political party and have the women take part in the campaigns as a separate organization from that of the men."

"Want Same 'Dope' as Men.
"We want to be right in the thick of the fight. We want the same 'dope' sent to us that is sent to the men. We want to get out and fight alongside the men. We want to be in on the party councils and caucuses and make speeches and give our opinions just the same as the men. We don't believe in a separate political organization for women only and we do not propose to permit it. We are the political equals of the men and if we cannot participate equally in their political affairs then the women may consider a political party of their own."

"I have advised the women not to think of organizing their own party at this time. If the men will give us an equal footing in their parties, allow us to participate equally with them, we will fight with them and not against them. There is one thing the men must understand clearly and that is they must play the game on the square, make good their promises, or the women will not stay with them."

Progressives Invite Women.
Thus far the Progressive organization is the only one which has taken the women into full confidence. At a meeting last week there were a dozen women in attendance and three or four of them spoke their minds freely as to the plans of campaign and what the Progressive party ought to do. They had some ideas about Kansas politics which surprised such old time politicians as Gov. Stubbs, Congressman Fred Jackson, and T. S. Sartin, chairman of the Progressive state committee. The Progressives propose to take the women into their organization on equal membership.

The Republicans thus far have done nothing to get the women voters. The Democrats are going to have a meeting within the next two or three weeks to organize a women's bureau, which they propose to run as an entirely separate organization from the Democratic committee.

The advent of the women into politics has made a wonderful change in the political activities of the state. The "no smoking" order has gone into effect, not by the promulgation of a formal order but simply by common sense. At the last Democratic state

PROFESSOR LIKES AGED EGGS; SAYS THEY ARE FIT TO EAT.

Expert Has Three Year Old Consignment Seized by Government Served on His Own Table.

Trenton, N. J., July 12.—Prof. W. G. Sedgwick of Stevens Institute of Technology appeared as an expert witness before the state board of health today to demonstrate that 400 cans of frozen eggs seized by the government three years ago as unfit for food are still perfectly wholesome. As evidence he told of feeding them to members of his family and attaches of his laboratory, who suffered no ill effects.

When the health sharps at the hearing seemed incredulous Prof. Sedgwick explained that to keep eggs for a few years is really not a marker to the tests of the Chinese, who preserve them for indefinite periods. He recalled that when Li Hung Chang visited America he brought with him eggs a hundred years old because there were none in this country old enough to suit his palate.

While the eggs, which belonged to the H. J. Keith company of Topeka, Kas., have been ripening in storage in Jersey City, the federal courts have been wrestling with the problem of their fitness for food.

Judge Gross of the United States District court decided that the government had not proved its case against the eggs. He was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, whose judgment was in turn set aside by the Supreme court on the ground that it was without jurisdiction.

All that now stands between the eggs and the public is the want of an order of the state board of health releasing them from storage.

The hearing will be continued on July 22.

URGE INDIVIDUAL BUCKETS FOR WATERING HORSES.

Owners Denounce the Public Trough as Cause of Disease Spreading in Equine Race, Just as Cup Among Humans.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 12.—Condemning the public water trough as a chief source of infection and urging the killing of every horse found infected with glanders, Dr. Charles E. Cotton of the state live stock sanitary board, caused a discussion at the annual convention of the Team Owners' association.

Dr. Cotton recommended faucets over the cities with each teamster carrying a bucket, as is now done by most teamsters in Minneapolis. Opposition was expressed by President Thomas F. McCarthy of New York, who charged glanders chiefly to dirty stables and blacksmith shops.

The humane societies are fighting the campaign in many cities. The teamsters of his city abolished the trough and glanders decreased 90 per cent, said the Kansas City delegate.

WOMAN MAY USE CUSS WORDS.

Court Frees Evansville, Ind., Housewife Who Said D—n to Her Landlord.

Evansville, Ind., July 12.—Judge McCoy of the city court today decided that a woman had a legal right to say "d—n." Mrs. Kate Graham had an argument with her landlord several days ago over the rent, and, according to her story in court, she used these words to the landlord:

"I will not pay you a d—d cent until I find out whether the house is condemned." Mrs. Graham was arrested, but discharged, the court holding that under the circumstances she was justified in using the word.

PLANS OF BRYAN MYSTIFY RIVALS FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Morehead May Get His Support in Nebraska if 'Dark Horse' Is Not Being Groomed.

HITCHCOCK'S JOB SOUGHT

But Sending of Metcalfe to Panama Greatly Eased Senator's Mind.

REPUBLICANS LOOKING 'ROUND

Lincoln, Neb., July 12.—[Special.]—Gov. John H. Morehead, who has staked out one or two occasions he has no intention of standing for renomination for a second term, may conclude after all to change his mind. The governor is in the prime of life, has a comfortable fortune, and is said to like his position well, now that his appointments have all been made and an annoying legislature is safely out of the way.

Several aspiring Democrats hope he will not reconsider his original determination and in a roundabout way are trying to convince Morehead his proper place is in the United States senate, if he intends to remain in politics—and he does. The trouble with the senate vacancy is that it will not come for nearly four years, and Senator Hitchcock, who is quite an able campaigner, has given every indication he will try to be his own successor, even if he has to fight for it.

The two years' interim is puzzling Morehead. He can hardly go back to his Falls City bank and Richardson county stock farm and keep in the public eye with the same success that he can in the statehouse.

Morehead's most serious rival for the Democratic nomination for governor is former State Senator Frederick Volpe of Dodge county, who announced his candidacy two weeks ago, and who already has begun an active canvass. There is a lot of speculation, in the event the race is limited to these two men, where the Bryan strength will be thrown.

Has Serious Rival.

Morehead has not endeared himself particularly to the Bryan element, but there is not much question he will be the choice of Wilson's secretary of state as against Volpe. What is more likely is that a third candidate will be brought out in due time, a thoroughly-going Bryan adherent, and a number see such a man in State Senator J. A. Oils of Valley county, whose chief weakness is his adherence to most of the old Populist theories, with which party he was formerly aligned, and his independent way of thinking and voting, which has on a number of occasions led him perilously near the Progressive party camp.

Oils likes Bryan, but he also likes Roosevelt, Beveridge, and a number of Republicans, and he has an outspoken way of declaring his admiration for any and all of them even at Democratic experience meetings. He is understood to be persons non grata to Senator Hitchcock.

Thompson May Run Again.

If William H. Thompson of Grand Island, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, should decide to enter the contest he would be the ideal of the Bryan following. He has declined to consider a federal appointment, because he does not need the salary and prefers to mingle in Nebraska politics. He has run for office so many times and invariably been defeated it is a question whether he will again attempt to tempt fate.

If Gov. Morehead should decide the chances are not bright for a second nomination for governor it has been suggested he switch and make the race for congress in the district, John A. Maguire, although the district generally has been reliably Republican. Maguire, according to the politicians, is ready to drop out, and friends of the governor are trying to convince him two years in the lower house of congress will fit him admirably for contesting with Hitchcock for the senate vacancy.

Favored First District Men.

In making his appointments Gov. Morehead has picked out a good many First district men and has not trampled on the toes of the standard Republicans, to whom, it is said, he owes his election to the governorship. He probably could count on mild support from Bryan in his congressional canvass, and it would be out and out energetic backing from the same element if he saw fit to enter the field against Hitchcock two years later.

The Hitchcock forces say they are not afraid of Morehead or any one else who will be in the state at the time he begins his next for reflection. Richard L. Metcalfe, who soon goes to Panama as one of the resident commissioners, is the man most feared by the senator, who is right glad to have him out of the state.

Republican Material Galors.

There is no lack of Republican candidates for the governorship. State Senator J. H. Kemp of Fullerton was the first in the field, but he will have plenty of competition in the primaries. Secretary of State Walt and Lieut. Gov. McKelvey were looking over the ground in an interested way until some one called their attention to the fact they were out of the running by a provision of the constitution which says: "None of the officers of the executive department shall be eligible to any other state office during the period for which they shall have been elected."

The provision was put to the test on a previous occasion and was sustained. It is a constitutional provision also lays Attorney General Martin on the shelf as a candidate for chief justice of the Supreme court. Unless Martin decides he wants to be governor it may mean his retirement when his term expires. His friends say his chief hope is appointment to a federal office when a Republican president is elected.