BARUCH DEMANDS PROOF FROM MASON

Ask Representative to Back Up Charges of Big Thefts From Government.

Washington, June 2 .- B. M. Baruch, former chairman of the war industries board, wrote to Representative Mason, Republican, Illinois, today, asking that reau announced tonight. The rate of he submit at once to congress and the growth was smaller than ever before attorney general the evidence which prompted him to charge in the house cade ending in 1870, while the increase recently that Mr. Baruch had "stolen numerically was smaller in either of \$50,000,000 from the government in copper alone."

Mr. Baruch further demanded that he be "immediately brought to the ed if innocent from the infamous and

amend it to say that "you and your associates stole \$200,000,000 in copper alone." He added that the matter don covers 1/16 square miles. in which he based his charges already was before congress in connection with the investigation of war ex-

lar friend, Mr. Palmer, atttorney general," Mr. Mason said, and added:

"I shall, if I live, ask the attorney general of the United States, after March 4, 1921, to proceed, civilly and criminally against you and your associates."

Declaring that Mr. Baruch when head of the war industries board had appointed a cooperative committee on Copper with John D. Ryan of New York, as chairman, and president and owners of copper producing plants in the U.S. as members. Mr. Mason charged that this committee had allowed copper producers to buy at one price and sell at another. He alcharged that the committee after the war permitted 100,000,000 pounds of cupper which the government, he said purchased at 23 cents a pound, to be sold back to the producers at 15 cents

In addition to writing to Mr. Mason, Mr. Baruch wrote to Representative Garrett, Democrat, Tennessee, and Representative Hudspedth, Democrat, Texas. In his letter to Mr. Garrett he asked the Tennessee member "to demand of Mr. Mason that as he made that statement under the protection the constitution gives the congress. he should do either of two things: He must use his utmost ability both as a member of the congress and as a private citizen to see that I am prosecuted to the limit of the law if he be right, and, if he be wrong, he must make an apology as full as was his charge. It is about time that these Borgia-like assassins of character cease their work, or accept the responsibility of their actions."

In his letter to Mr. Hudspeth Mr. Baruch said that he hoped "through the activities of you and those of your colleagues, regardless of their political faiths, who believe in fair play, to be afforded the opportunity of branding the charge as a vicious and deliberate lie in its every respect."



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NEW YORK CENSUS NOT AS EXPECTED

Rate of Growth Smaller Than Be-

Washington, June 5 .- New York city had a population of 5,621,151, on January 2, an increase of 854,268, or 17.9 per cent. over 1910, the census buin the city's history except in the dethe two decades preceding 1910.

The latest estimate of the population of the city and county of London, made in 1917, was 4,026,901, a decrease bar of justice and condemned to pun- from the official census of 1911, which ishment if found guilty and exonerat- showed a population of 4,521,885. Comparison of the population of New York malicious charge you make against city with that of London is declared by, census bureau officials to be dif-Mr. Mason in a letter of reply made ficult because of the areas covered by public tonight said that since looking the various designations of the two over his previous statement, he would cities. New York city proper covers 287 square miles, while for census purposes the city and county of Lon-

The small increase in the growth of the city of New York during the past decade is attributed by census officials to the almost complete stoppage dur-"You certainly do not expect me to ing the war of the influx of immipresent this matter to your particu- grants, many of whom each year made New York their homes, and to the heavy emigration of foreign born residents during the war and since

New York boroughs were shown as follows:

Manhattan, 2,284,103, decrease 47,-439, or 2.0 per cent.

Bronx, 732,010, increase 301,036, or 69.8 per cent. Brooklyn, 2,022,262, increase 387,-

911, or 23.7 per cent. Richmond, 115,959, increase 29,990,

or 34.9 per cent. Queens, 466,811, increase 182,770, or

64.3 per cent. Other cities were as follows:

Boston, 747,923, increase, 77,338, or 1.5 per cent.

Newport News, Va., 35,596, increase 11,311, or 76.2 per cent.

New Britain, Conn., 59,316, increase 15,400, or 35.1 per cent.

Manchester, Conn., 18,370, increase 1,729 or 34.7 per cent.

Buffalo, 82,160, increase 19.5 per

NEWSPRINT PRICES

ARE NOT WARRANTED

Senate Committee, Afer Investigation, Recommends that Manufacturers be Prosecuted.

Washington, June 5 .- Holding that scarcity of newsprint paper, which has handicapped American newspapers, to be "more the result of artificial obstructions than of natural laws," the senate committee which investigated the paper situation today recommendsd that the department of justice institute proceedings under the Sherman and Clayton acts against print paper manufacturers.

Manufacturers were charged by the committee with "unjust, illegal and discriminatory" practices. Present prices for newsprint paper were held by the committee to be "excessive and unwarranted."

Other recommendations made by the committee include

Establishmen of a federal newsprint board "to supervise the manufacture and distribution of print paper" should government efforts to maintain a reasonable price fail.

Amendment of the Lever food control act to penalize profiteering in newsprint paper.

Imposition of an excise tax of ten cents on Sunday newspapers weighing more than 1.28 pounds a copy so as to limit such editions to 80 pages until an adequate paper supply can be secured.

Appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of experimenting with substitutes for wood pulp.

Establishment of a rate of one cent a pound on sheet print paper to any part of the country when sent by parcel post without increasing the pressent limit of 70 pounds provided under the postal regulations.

The committee also recommended that consideration be given by the government to the establishment of a newsprint paper mill to supply the government's needs with any surplus paper to be sold to small consumers.

REPEAL OF MOST

WAR LAWS PLANNED

House Votes 323 to 3, to Take Off Books All But Lever Act and Trading With Enemy Law.

Washington, June 3.-All war law excepting the Lever food control act and the trading with the enemy act, would be repealed by a resolution adopted today by the house, 323 to 3. The only negative votes were cast by Representatives Garrett and Sims, of Tennessee and Welling, of Utah, all Democrats.

Approximately sixty laws, most of them conferring broad discretionary authority on the president, as long

ues, would be removed from the statate books by the resolution.

resolution was sent to the senate parliamentary tactics. where action on it is expected before the adjournment of congress Saturday. House Democrats predicted that President Wilson would approve the measure, Representative Connally, of Texas, asserting that the president was first to suggest the nullification of the war acts. The Texas member added that the Democrats were

eady to override a veto, if necessary. The retention of the Lever act was explained by Representative Walsh, Indiana, in charge of the repeal legislation as necessary to give the government an effective law for curbing profiteeering in necessities, including food and fuel. He added that the trading with the enemy act should be continued to regulate trade with Ger--

Representative Igoe, Democrat, Missouri, however, questioned the Republican's decision to continue the Lever act, asserting that "certain interests" desired to keep the law in effect be-

as the technical state of war contin-| cause it had proved "effective antistrike legislation. He mainly sought to have the act included among those With the house action the repeal repealed but was defeated through

POLK TENDERS

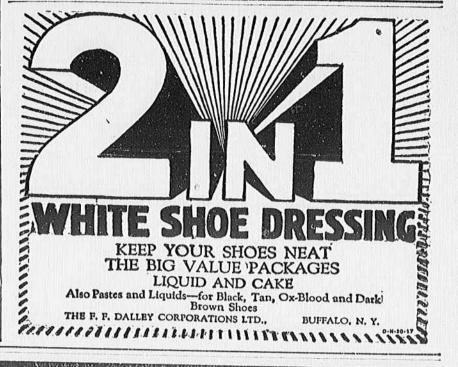
HIS RESIGNATION

Under-Secretary of State Will Withdraw from Public Life on June 15th. Washington, June 4 .- Under Secretary of State Frank L. Polk, has tendered his resignation to President Wilson who has accepted it, effective June 15. It is understood that Norman H. Davis, now an assistant to the treasury, and one of the economic advisors of the American peace delegates at Paris, will succeed him.

Mr. Polk retires because of the condition of his health and on the urgent advice of his physician. He has served in the state department for 5 years, first as counsellor and then as assistant secretary. He was appointed under-secretary last year when that office was created by special act of congress. He plans to take a long rest before returning to the privite practice of law in New York City.

Most Welcome A man never appreciates the gift of a solltaire diamond more than when he holds the three other aces.—Boston

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