

Do You Want A SITUATION?

"HELP WANTED" ADS. PUBLISHED DURING THE LAST WEEK. In THE WORLD, 3,102. In the Herald, 1,138.

PRICE ONE CENT.

LAST EDITION. ARE THEY AMATEURS?

Status of the Players in the Great Football Match.

Does That M. A. C. Contract Make Them Professionals?

The Total Receipts of the Game Placed at \$50,000.

Each Association's Share Estimated at More than \$16,000.

Considerable comment was made by amateur athletes and others this morning regarding the contract between the Manhattan Athletic Club and the Princeton football players...

It was said that the contract was a purely business one, made by the business men of the Manhattan Athletic Club for the purpose of improving their property, and by the business men of the College Associations to swell their funds.

The question is not whether an amateur association can receive admission fees to its sports, but whether the fact that the Manhattan Athletic Club having obtained control of the football exhibition, assuming the expense and contracting to pay a certain percentage of the receipts to Princeton and Yale for exhibiting on its (the Manhattan's) field, does not put the exhibiting teams in the light of ordinary professionals, hiring out for plain money consideration.

Whether the compensation goes to the College associations or to individual members is consequently not a factor in the proposition.

In this regard some of the critics pretended to find a parallel between the football game with its division of the receipts between the managing Cherry Diamond Club and the visiting aggregations of athletes and the walking matches and bicycle races in Madison Square Garden.

Some one spoke of the similarity of the game, so far as its business arrangements were concerned, to the boxing exhibitions participated in by professional pugilists at the Grand, Puritan and other associations for the promotion of the many arts and for profit.

All of the bicyclists, pedestrians and pugilists who participated in the exhibitions referred to, it was said, are of necessity professionals, because they shared in the profits of the show.

How much more, then, was asked, should the rule apply to college athletes who receive greater compensation for their exhibition of strength and skill?

The football eleven, consisting of amateur athletes, played two hours and seven minutes yesterday, and their college athletic associations will receive more than \$16,000 each, according to the business arrangement they made with the Manhattan Athletic Club.

Martin, the professional bicyclist, rode almost continuously for six days and nights at the Madison Square Garden and received a little more than \$1,000 for his exhibition.

Among those who commented on the business character of the enterprise were some with old-fashioned ideas regarding college athletes.

They said that the time was when college athletes were content with victory and thought less of dollars; when they were willing to contest for supremacy for glory alone, and did not stipulate that the meeting should be in a city of 5,000,000 inhabitants, where 50,000 or more persons could witness the game by paying for it.

They depreciated very much the commercial character which college athletics have assumed of recent years.

Treasurer Storm smiled at the suggestion that the playing of the football teams under the arrangement with the club had made the players professionals.

"Certainly not professionals," said he. "Not one individual received a penny. It all went to the athletic associations of their colleges."

It is covered into a general fund, which is expended for training, paraphernalia, etc., not only for the football teams, but for rowing and all sorts of athletic sports.

"These college associations are on the same footing as other amateur athletic clubs. We all charge an admission fee to our games and the receipts go to pay expenses, and any surplus is converted into the general fund."

"Contentment don't get a cent and are contented with professionalism. Nor are the players of the Yale and Princeton elevens."

Besides the money which was received by the managing club for admissions at the regular price, ticket speculators are said to have made from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Mr. Storm said this morning that he thought the speculators' profits did not exceed \$10,000.

He said he did not know how the speculators possessed themselves of so many tickets, but that he thinks they must have hired an

army of men and boys to procure them for them. HARDING SAYS THEY'RE PROFESSIONALS. William E. Harding, of the Police Gazette, says: "An amateur athlete is one who does not enter into public or private competition for a stake, admission money or entrance fee."

"I never considered the Yale and Princeton football players as amateurs any more. They play for honor and the money that can be made out of the game, and by so doing make themselves professionals."

"I held an athletic exhibition some time ago. Non-amateur athletes, if there are any, competed. They did not compete with professionals, but among themselves."

"They were afterwards protested because they had taken part in games where an entrance fee was charged."

"It may be argued that because the individual members of the team do not receive actual money for their work that their case is different. They are members of the association, which does receive the money, and consequently they are as deep in the mud as the association is in the mire."

W. B. CURTIS TAKES A DIFFERENT VIEW. W. B. Curtis, of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, says: "I do not think there is any question about the matter at all. The players do not receive any money—not a cent. The football associations to which the teams belong receive all the money and it is laid out in perfecting and aiding the sport. They simply rent the grounds and use them."

"The football game yesterday was no more professional than the games of the Manhattan Athletic Club will be to-morrow night. It has become a universal custom to charge money for amateur events, and it does not make a man a professional because he is a competitor."

ARTHUR LEMLEY TAKES THE OTHER SIDE. Arthur Lemley, of the Illustrated News, says: "I cannot see how the Yale and Princeton players can be considered anything but professionals."

"They competed for the game money indirectly. If they did not do so directly. Amateur rules do not state how large a sum a man must receive to be a professional."

"If the Football Associations gets the money, and the team receives any financial benefit, they are professionals, and that's all there is to it."

"They were not amateurs anyhow. They all compete where admission is charged."

SECRETARY SULLIVAN'S OPINION. James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, said: "The members of the football teams of Yale and Princeton colleges have not been rendered professionals because they played that game up at Madison Square Garden."

"They did not more than all the amateur athletic clubs do. The members of the team did not receive any compensation. They did not play for any."

THE ATHLETIC CLUBS GIVE THEIR OUTSIDE GAMES AND CHARGE ADMISSION, BUT BECAUSE they do not receive any money for their work, they are not professionals. That practice is recognized as legitimate."

SAYS THERE ARE NO AMATEURS. Alexander Cunningham, sporting editor of the Illustrated News, a well-known authority on sporting matters, said: "I do not think there is such a thing as an amateur. They are amateurs only in name, and that name has no significance."

"The amateur athletic clubs hold exhibitions where admission is charged and the competitors receive some benefit, directly or indirectly."

"The football game was conducted on the same plan. It would be different if they should give the receipts of the game to charity, but that's just what they don't do. They use it to pay their expenses, and each one of the players is benefited in some way."

THE RECEIPTS ESTIMATED AT \$50,000. Although the accounts have not yet been completely made up and audited, it is possible to calculate pretty closely from careful estimates of the attendance and the proceeds of the previous sale of reserved seats and carriage privileges, what the total receipts of yesterday's game were.

This figure is in the neighborhood of \$50,000, and upon this basis, according to the division of the proceeds previously agreed upon between the Manhattan Athletic Club and the Yale and Princeton football managers, there will be paid over to each of the college associations something more than \$16,000.

All the reserved seats and boxes both on the grand stand, and on stand O, as well as the carriage and coach stalls, were sold more than a week before the game. The premiums paid at the auction sales held at the Manhattan Athletic Club, all go into the general fund, and are subject to the final division of the spoils."

THE PREMIUMS PAID FOR SEATS. From the sale of the thirty boxes in the grand stand the sum of \$2,000 was realized, and from the other reserved seats in the grand stand, with premiums, the additional sum of \$14,000.

The carriage and coach stalls brought in \$1,000, and the 5,000 reserved seats on stand O, which adjoined the grand stand, were sold at \$1.50 each, realising \$13,500.

During the last week 15,000 admission tickets at \$1 each were put on sale at the Manhattan Athletic Club, and at New Haven and Princeton corresponding to the seating capacity of the three remaining open stands, on the east, north and west sides of the field.

Besides these were the large number of admission tickets sold at the gates yesterday, which secured for the purchaser standing-room in the promenade around the inclosure or seats on the free stands, as are desired, providing he came to the grounds early enough to capture a place on the stand, and the admission to the bluff overlooking the field from the west, which were sold at 50 cents each.

NOT MUCH OF A CROWD ON THE BLUFF. It was estimated previous to the game that at least 20,000 people could be crowded into the space between the stands and the railings including the field, and that 25,000 more might be accommodated upon the rocky bluff.

These estimates may have been sufficiently correct, but nothing like that number of persons availed themselves of either place. The number of those who watched the game from the inner railings could not have exceeded 3,000, for only those in the first two or three rows could see anything of the playing from that position, and the larger part of the space between the railings and the stands was unoccupied.

On the bluff instead of 25,000 spectators there were barely twenty-five hundred, so that from standing room alone the man/g-

ment of the big show derived a profit of hardly more than \$5,000. FIGURES UPON WHICH THIS ESTIMATE IS BASED. The items going to make up the total source of revenue from the game were therefore as follows:

Grand stand boxes, 2,000 at \$2.50 each, \$5,000. Other reserved seats, 5,000 at \$1.00 each, \$5,000. Stand O, 5,000 at \$1.00 each, \$5,000. General admission, standing room, 15,000 at 50 cents, \$7,500. Admissions to the bluff, 15,000 at 50 cents, \$7,500. Total, \$50,000.

If this was divided equally between the Manhattan Athletic Club and the Yale and Princeton Football Associations each will receive nearly \$17,000. This is about \$3,000 more than was ever before netted by the rival college associations in a Thanksgiving Day game.

The largest receipts previously obtained were realized from the game on last Thanksgiving Day, at Eastern Park, when each of the colleges came in for about \$12,000 from the net proceeds.

HOW THE PROCEEDS ARE TO BE DIVIDED. According to Capt. Cornell, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, the arrangement with the colleges was that each should receive one-third of the gross receipts, and that out of its share the Manhattan Club itself would stand all the expenses of the grounds, the erection of four additional stands, the labor of superintendence, the printing and sale of tickets, advertising, handling of the money, and the care of the crowd on the day of the game.

What this will all amount to the officers of the Club say they are not yet able to state definitely, but it is estimated that the expense will run up over several thousand dollars.

When Secretary Hughes was asked yesterday afternoon what the gross receipts would be he said that he did not think they would exceed \$45,000.

"This is only based on an estimate that was made before the game began," he said, "when we calculated that about 30,000 people were on the field."

"I do not attempt to make any definite statement, for the figures cannot be known until all the returns have been made and the money counted. I think that it will not be possible to make a complete statement before Saturday evening, when we expect to have the accounts all made up."

WHAT A YALE MAN SAYS. Efforts were made to find some of the managers of the college football associations at the game, but they had all vanished, and to hunt up any of them is the burden of students who roamed about the town last night would have been like searching for a needle in a haystack.

A prominent representative of the Yale football interests said last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that while he had no definite information as to the exact proportion in which the proceeds were to be divided, he understood that the college associations would get four-fifths and the Manhattan Athletic Club one-fifth of the net receipts, after deducting the necessary expenses of the game.

"However, I may be mistaken," he added, "I suppose the matter will be fixed up satisfactorily, at any rate. All we know is that we will probably receive a great deal more from this game than any which has ever been made up at Madison Square Garden."

"We depend a great deal on these Thanksgiving Day games to fill up our treasury, and the money we receive is used in various ways to support all branches of athletics at the University. Athletic organizations are self-supporting, the proceeds of the Thanksgiving Day game will remain in the treasury of the Football Association, which is said to be the wealthiest association of its kind in the country."

ST. LOUIS IS WIDE AWAKE. Steps Already Being Taken to Get the Democratic Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—Steps are being taken by all the commercial exchanges and business men generally to bring the Democratic National Convention to St. Louis.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic National Convention will meet in Washington on Dec. 8 to dispose of some important business, and through this committee will not pass upon the time and place for the National Convention, yet it is expected that the various cities seeking it will be represented at the meeting at St. Louis.

Mr. Griff Fraizer, the National Committee-man for Missouri, will leave for Washington tomorrow and will work hard to bring the Convention here.

TEXAS ALLIANCE KICKS OUT. Condemnation of the Supreme Council's Acts at Indianapolis.

COMERCANA, Tex., Nov. 27.—The Texas State Alliance, in session here, has adopted a resolution for the appointment of twenty-five delegates to represent Texas at the Memphis (Tenn.) Convention next month.

Letters have been received from Gov. Northern, of Georgia, and other prominent members of the Alliance endorsing this Convention, and pledging it their support.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of the Supreme Council at Indianapolis, and proposing to sever all connection with the body.

ONE THEFT EXPOSES ANOTHER. Della Didn't Take the Watch, but Owps Up to a Necktie.

Della Kennedy, twenty-three years old, a domestic in the employ of Miss Jennie Buck, of 303 West Fourth street, was held in a \$1,000 bail by Justice Gray in the Yorkville Police court this morning for trial on a charge of grand larceny. A gold watch and a diamond pin, valued together at \$50, were stolen from Miss Buck's room a few days ago.

Della was suspected and charged with the theft of the watch, but she swore she had never seen it. On this count she was arrested by Police Officer Hamilton, of the West Fourth-street station.

MRS. A. J. DREXEL DEAD. She Passed Away This Morning at Her Bunnamys Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, wife of the head of the great banking firm of Drexel & Co., died this morning at her country house, Bunnamys, Delaware County.

Mrs. Drexel has been sick for some time past, but her death was unexpected, as the last public announcement made concerning her condition was that she was improving.

Rain or Snow To-Morrow. U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Forecast for South western New York, including Long Island; also for Western Connecticut and Northern New Jersey, including Philadelphia, and surrounding Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Rain or snow, slightly below normal, followed by decidedly colder weather.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding time of last year, as indicated by the thermometer in the City of New York:

Table with columns for Year, High, Low, and Difference. Rows for 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.

On the bluff instead of 25,000 spectators there were barely twenty-five hundred, so that from standing room alone the man/g-

NO IRISH HOME RULE. READ HIS LETTER.

So Says Ex-Secretary Balfour in a Speech at Glasgow.

A Parliament, He Declares, Will Never Sit in Dublin.

England's Policy Towards Ireland Pronounced a Sincere One.

GLASGOW, Nov. 27.—The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, who visited this city for the purpose of being installed as Rector of the University, was the principal speaker at a Conservative meeting held here to-day.

The ex-Irish Secretary in his speech declared very positively that Ireland would never attain her desire to have a Parliament sit in Dublin.

During the course of his remarks Mr. Balfour said that the differences which separate the Conservative and Liberal parties are more profound at the present time than they have ever before in the memory of two generations of British statesmen.

He declared that during the last five years the Unionists had had to fight for principles, which therefore had been supposed to be under the guardianship of both parties.

The Unionists, he said, would ever be found on the side of order and loyalty. They would deal with crime promptly and effectively.

They believed that society was founded on certain principles of law and morality, and that if, in obedience to their own consciences, they relaxed their hold on these principles, they would do the country the most profound injury.

Later on in his speech Mr. Balfour said that whatever the success of the Government's policy in Ireland it, at any rate, had been a sincere policy.

The first duty of the Government was to see that the laws were obeyed, and by wise administration and a lavish expenditure of money to endeavor to increase the happiness of the people in every part of Her Majesty's dominions.

In conclusion Mr. Balfour declares that, no matter what the future might bring forth, it would never bring Home Rule to Ireland.

AGENT WYCOFF IN COURT. Indicted for Violating the Interstate Commerce Law.

Peter H. Wycoff, General Freight Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, appeared before Commissioner Shields to-day. He was arrested Wednesday on an indictment found by the Grand Jury of the Eastern District of Missouri, charging the Central Railroad, in conjunction with the Watask Railroad, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, the Philadelphia and Reading and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad with a violation of the Interstate Commerce Act.

It was agreed between Mr. De Forest and the Central Railroad that the case should be adjourned until 10.30 A. M. Monday next, and that then the case shall be brought before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court for the purpose of fixing bail and deciding upon a day for a hearing.

The doctor blames the city for issuing a permit for the use of the street, and he represented that he was in the saloon-owning business in Fordham, and was found dead on Remond's avenue, last night. The name of C. F. Kirchner is stamped upon his shirt.

THE GORTLAND CHARLIE BOSS. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Christian K. Boss, father of the missing Charlie Boss, says there is nothing in the story telegraphed from Cortland, N. Y., that his son had lived there as the adopted son of Henry Stratton, who killed himself recently in New York in an endeavor to emulate Suwartz's fate.

Sheepshearer's Dead Stranger. (SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.) SHEPHERD HAY, Nov. 27.—An unknown man who came here yesterday, and who represented that he was in the saloon-owning business in Fordham, and was found dead on Remond's avenue, last night. The name of C. F. Kirchner is stamped upon his shirt.

ESOP ON CURRENT EVENTS. CXV.

Factory Inspector Connolly's Fight Against Mrs. Bremer.

He Asked Her Resignation, but She Refused to Resign.

His Explanation About His Holding Back Necessary Blanks and Supplies.

Much indignation is expressed in labor circles to-day over the action of Factory Inspector Connolly in attacking Mrs. Alexander Bremer, a Deputy Factory Inspector of this city. Mrs. Bremer was appointed under the law passed in 1890, directing that there be eight woman Factory Inspectors in this State. Her work has been noticeably able, and in addition to the performance of her duties in the factories she has done much good by calling the attention of the city authorities to abuses outside of her bailiwick.

After she saw a request to resign, Mrs. Bremer received a letter from Mr. Connolly asking for her resignation on the grounds that she was incompetent. Mrs. Bremer wrote back asking for specific charges, claiming that she had done her work well and faithfully. She refused to resign unless they were made. Connolly failed to answer her letter. Later she saw a request to resign, and she wrote back asking for specific charges, claiming that she had done her work well and faithfully. She refused to resign unless they were made. Connolly failed to answer her letter.

Connolly did not reply to a third, and Mrs. Bremer again asked to what she should do. Mr. Connolly knew that he was crippling her by not sending the supplies, and it looked as if he was trying to freeze her out. The resignation of Mrs. Gibson, of Syracuse, was also asked. On Monday the following paragraph was printed in THE EVENING WORLD.

Mr. Connolly has demanded several resignations, and when specific charges were requested he refused to answer them. It is understood that the blanks necessary to the conduct of the work.

Yesterday Mr. Connolly sent the following letter to Mrs. Bremer, and also gave it to the Associated Press for general distribution:

Mrs. Alexander Bremer, Deputy Factory Inspector, 134 Second avenue, New York.

DEAR MRS. BREMER: I am in receipt of a letter, with your name signed thereto, per A. B. The letter is in regard to certain factories in your district, and asks for supplies for the transaction of your business as Deputy Inspector. I have received two or three letters in regard to your case, per A. B. In reply thereto I desire to say that when the Factory Inspector appointed you one of the Deputies that appointment did not carry with it the right of transferring his powers or duties into the hands of others connected with this office. I do not recognize the right of you to appoint a substitute. Your duties are clearly defined by the law and instructions from this office, and I respectfully request you to resign your position. In conclusion I desire to say that when you write to the office officially under your own name the matter will be properly attended to. Very respectfully yours, J. H. Connolly, Factory Inspector.

"Mr. Connolly's action is ill-advised," a gentleman fully informed of the facts said to-day, "and I think he made a mistake in making public the letter printed this morning. He demanded Mrs. Bremer's resignation on the ground of incompetency, which was a mere subterfuge. Appreciating this and the fact that her reputation was at stake she wrote him that she would resign unless he made specific charges, and asked for them. Connolly ignored her letter, and desisting to get some pretext refused to send her the necessary blanks used for factory inspection work, although she wrote for them several times. As he sent her his salary after the receipt of these letters he is grossly guilty of duplicity."

The statement that she appointed a deputy shows the weakness of the man. Mrs. Bremer demanded all her time to her work, and asked her husband to write for the blanks. This he did, signing her name and putting under it A. B. Mr. Connolly calls this "appointing a deputy."

"Connolly's letter is Mrs. Bremer's strongest point for he admits that he knew that she was crippling her by not sending supplies."

"I think that the whole controversy will prove beneficial to those working in factories. Mrs. Bremer does not propose to be removed unless cause is shown. She has worked faithfully and has a good record. Connolly is a hold-over, and has lost the support of many of the labor organizations which backed him when he was originally appointed. An airing of his action regarding Mrs. Bremer is not likely to help his chances for reappointment."

When seen by an EVENING WORLD reporter this morning Factory Inspector Connolly said:

"There is no politics whatever in this affair, so far as I am concerned. Personally Mrs. Bremer is a very nice lady, but as a factory inspector she has proven unsatisfactory."

"The letter in question was written by me to Mrs. Bremer, because the law gives me no authority to sign her name to any official papers except herself. The distinction between an assistant's signing her name in an official capacity and a business capacity may appear like a small one to some people, but it does not to me."

"But Mrs. Bremer's husband signed her name in a mere clerical capacity, just as he filled out her blanks?" Interposed the reporter.

"That may be very true, but how do I know that if he was allowed to sign her name in an official capacity, as he did, would not assume to go further and issue orders to manufacturers, or, in short, perform his wife's official duties?"

"I do not insinuate that he did or would do this, but such a thing would not be an impossibility if the practice was allowed to become general."

"Then, too, he might have written for supplies which Mrs. Bremer did not need. No, sir; no one can sign my name in an official capacity, according to the law, and neither can any one sign Mrs. Bremer's official papers for her. She must do it herself."

"Is it true that Mrs. Bremer is to be reappointed by Dec. 1, unless she resigns?"

"I shouldn't be at all surprised if it was," replied Mr. Connolly. "The law gives the Chief Inspector the power to appoint his

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FAVOR ROOSEVELT'S REMOVAL. Civil Service Reformer Accused by Wanamaker's Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—According to a story in this morning