

"SCIENTIFIC" WORK METHOD INEVITABLE SAYS IDA TARBELL

Hail of Questions Follows Writer's Testimony Before Industrial Commission.

"LABOR'S BEST ASSET"

Denies Financial Interests Are Fighting Suffrage to Keep Down Wages.

The United States Commission on Industrial Relations put Miss Ida M. Tarbell, historian of Standard Oil and writer and investigator of industrial problems, through a severe cross-examination to-day after she had given her views on "scientific management" as one remedy for social ills.

Commissioner Wetmore asked whether she agreed with L. D. Brandeis that organized labor would better hitch up with scientific management, because scientific management was going to be established whether union labor adapted itself to the principle or not.

Commissioner Lennox asked Miss Tarbell how she would like to have efficiency rules applied to her in her magazine work.

"If any one can teach me how to hold my pen to write faster and with less fatigue," said the witness, "how to systematize my hours, how to think more rapidly and more clearly, I'll welcome the help."

The witness was passed on to Commissioner O'Connell, who tried to get Miss Tarbell to acknowledge she was at least an enemy of union labor.

Commissioner Gilchrist, who has a record of opposition to unions, began hearing the witness for her opinions.

After luncheon with Mother Jones and a number of the leaders in the labor troubles of Colorado in the audience, Commissioner O'Connell tried to make Miss Tarbell qualify as an expert.

She said she had known numerous scientific management experiments to fail because of faulty methods, faking and the like.

The audience, which packed the board of estimate room in the City Hall, was very much in sympathy with the commissioner's apparent attempt to make a case against "scientific management."

One general comment among these after Miss Tarbell's testimony was: "Very intelligent woman—but utterly without social vision."

Speaking earnestly, with great vigidity, Miss Tarbell took up scientific management.

"Happily applied," she said, "the new scientific management is an impulse to lift each and every man out of the rut."

"The great and just complaint of the worker is lack of opportunity to work his way up. Real scientific management not only gets out of the worker the most he can do for the employer, but gives him a chance to see how he can do better."

"Scientific management—I must always emphasize the qualification that it is honest and real and not merely a 'speed-up' system—holds out the greatest hope to labor."

Q. (By Mrs. Harriman) In the hands of an unscrupulous employer, how could scientific management be used to the damage of the working people? A. Not for long. If it is not honestly employed the system will break down, the workers will be dissatisfied and the plan will not work unless the workers co-operate in it.

Q. How far can it harmonize with unions? A. It is a great mistake for employers not to foster the unions. Q. Do you think the financial interests are working against suffrage in order to keep down the wages of women? A. No. I do not think they are interested. Most of the men I know are suffragists. It isn't the men who are preventing suffrage, it's the women.

Miss Tarbell went into a survey of the steel industry, beginning with her girlhood days in and about Pittsburgh. Fifteen and twenty years ago General Manager Lynch of the Frick mines began applying the "safety-first" rule and followed it by trying to make the men live happily and healthily.

STEAMER DACIA, DEFYING BRITISH, SAILS TO-MORROW

Persons Interested in Her Cargo Announce She Will Start for Rotterdam.

ENGLAND RENEWS BAN.

Notifies State Department of Her Refusal to Consent to the Sailing.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 19.—The steamer Dacia, carrying 11,000 bales of cotton, is expected to sail for Rotterdam to-morrow night, regardless of British objections to the steamer's purchase from its German owners by Americans.

Local interests identified with the cargo let this be known to-day. The British Consul is supervising the loading of the steamer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The State Department was notified to-day that the British Government will not consent to allow the steamer Dacia, recently transferred from German to American registry, to proceed to Rotterdam under safe conduct with her cargo of cotton.

The British objection was based broadly on a reluctance to create a precedent which, it is felt, would be followed by many similar purchases of German ships in America and efforts to operate them on the former German trade routes.

The British note does not undertake to assert the right of Great Britain to interfere with ships purchased and transferred to the American flag in a legitimate way.

The objection to the transfer of the Dacia is that it was not genuine, it being intimated the British Government believes the American purchaser really was acting for German principals.

The Dacia's cotton cargo is not subject to seizure, and the British note leaves it to be inferred that if the owners of the cotton do not make other arrangements for its shipment to Germany, and the Dacia puts to sea, the cotton will be unloaded in an English port and placed at the disposal of the owners to forward to Germany by another and neutral ship or appropriated by the British Government upon payment to the owners of its invoice value.

The State Department has informed Mr. Breitung of Marquette, Mich., the owner of the ship, of the refusal of the British Government to promise not to seize the Dacia on this particular trip. As he has stated to the department that the freight charges upon the cotton with which the Dacia is loaded would about equal the purchase price of the vessel, it is assumed that he will take the chance of making the voyage, and if the ship is seized will go before a British prize court.

State Department officials believe such a court would liberate the Dacia if the British Government is content, as it says it is, to take its stand on the genuineness of the transfer, in view of the evidence on that point which already has been submitted to the department.

As the questions involved in the case of the Dacia are similar in many ways to those that enter into President Wilson's Government ship purchase plan, it is of interest, not only to shippers, but to the Administration. On the outcome depends the success of the plan, for it has been declared that Europe can be adequately supplied to Europe of the cotton now accumulated unless the German and Austrian ships interned in American ports can be purchased and used by American citizens.

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Germans Hammer at the Line on the Warsaw Battlefield.

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Artillery engagements, followed in several instances by infantry charges, occurred from a point east of Miawa to the village of St. Rytyd throughout the day. Miawa itself is in ruins, following successive bombardments by the opposing armies, and the country over which the fighting is now in progress is devastated.

Unofficial despatches say that the Germans are being heavily reinforced near St. Rytyd and are making desperate efforts to resume the offensive.

PETROGRAD (via London), Jan. 19 (Associated Press).—The German forces in Central Poland are continuing their efforts to advance west of Warsaw between Sochaczew and Bolimow, and southwest of Warsaw, between Skiernewice and Grodzisk, although their left flank is endangered by the advance of Russian troops along the right bank of the Vistula, west of Plock, and the position of their right flank according to Russian reports, is no longer tenable.

This forward movement of the center of the German line has been unsuccessful thus far, having been noted by Russian aeroplanes and checked by artillery.

All the trenches which the Germans succeeded in taking have been recaptured by the Russians.

It is now the consensus of military opinion here that the German army must either force its way through the Russian line in the center, where its present efforts are directed, or else retreat to the Warta River, which would mean falling back to within about twenty-five miles of the German frontier. The Russian movements designed to encircle the German flanks will make it impossible, military men say, for the Germans to maintain their present positions in the center.

The expected co-operation of Austrian forces from the southward has failed. The attempted advance of the Austrians east of Piotrkow, as well as in the Tarnow region, on the Dunajec, has been checked by the effective work of the Russian artillery.

In the extreme north the Russians report a steady advance toward East Prussia, and in the extreme south the capture of the city of Stryk, where its northern movement has been retarded near Lutzen by the German fortifications and the general impenetrability of the country in the Maurian Lake region.

In the south the Russians, apparently, have occupied all the Carpathian passes and have succeeded in crossing the borders of Transylvania, the eastern portion of Hungary.

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Mr. Dixey had suffered from acute nervous depression, which had caused him to be carefully watched.

Mr. Dixey was the father of Mrs. Gorham Brooks, wife of the Deputy Treasurer of Harvard College. She was formerly Miss Rosamond S. Dixey and one of the leading members of the Vincent Club and other organizations of the younger set.

MRS. GRIFFIN PLEADS GUILTY THRICE MORE

Three Additional Affidavits Charge Her With Getting \$41,650 From Victims.

Mrs. Clara H. Griffin, who, with her husband, pleaded guilty in the Federal Court yesterday to indictments charging swindling was arraigned before Judge Crain in the Court of General Sessions to-day to plead to three indictments. Through her counsel, George Gordon Battle, she entered a plea of guilty to each of the three.

One indictment charges her with obtaining under false pretenses \$10,000 from Catherine Kennedy, housekeeper of the Great Northern Hotel, this sum constituting \$6,000 of the victim's savings and \$4,000 she borrowed from relatives. Another indictment charges her with swindling Mary I. Cole, a dressmaker, out of \$1,650, and the third with swindling Gustav E. Walter, a decorator, of \$1,000 from No. 137 East Forty-fourth Street, out of \$18,000 in cash and \$12,000 worth of indorsed notes.

Judge Crain remanded Mrs. Griffin until Thursday for sentence. She and her husband will be sentenced in the Federal Court to-morrow.

MILK CORPORATION FINED.

Tube Man From Water Faucet to Milk Can.

The Terminal Milk Corporation of No. 186 Eleventh Avenue was found guilty as a corporation by Justices Simon, McInerney and Salmon in the Court of Special Sessions to-day of adulterating its milk with water and misbranding a can of combined milk and cream. A fine of \$250 for each count was imposed.

Inspector Frederick Kantzman of the Health Board testified that when he visited the company's plant on Sept. 24 he found a line of tubing running from a water faucet to one of the forty quart

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