EVERY DAY'S CLEAN-UP DAY IN THE YORKVILLE SECTION; WAR ON PARALYSIS GOES ON

Evening World's "Help-Your-Neighbor" Campaign, a Soap and Water and Brush and Mop Crusade, Interests the People All Over the City.

Yorkville was the centre to-day of The Evening World's Help Your Neighbor Clean-Up Campaign. Under the leadership of the Emmanu-El Sisterhood of Personal Service, which is affiliated with the Temple Emmanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, a "Clean-Up Day" was started there early this morning.

"Paralyze the paralysis germ!" was one of the watchwords of the movement, and housewives responded eagerly to the slogan, in the belief that by keeping everything around them spotless they would lessen the chances of disease being spread to their children.

Throughout the day, brooms, brushes, mops and plenty of soap and water were the offensive weapons being used by tenement dwellers. But to-day will not end it. There will be another clean-up campaign in Yorkville to-morrow, this time under the auspices of the East Side House Settlement and many other religious organizations and settlement houses.

Folks up Yorkville way have been preparing all week for the "Clean-up Day" and if the famous old section isn't made a model for the rest of the city—well, the Help-Your-Neighbor workers say they will just keep on cleaning up until it is.

Reports received early to-day, however, indicate that people of every sort and condition in Yorkville will unite in a general cleaning to-day and to-morrow that will leave little to be done thereafter.

MANY ORGANIZATIONS JOIN THE MOVEMENT.

Miss M. G. Daley of the East Side House Settlement, who has been working night and day to get parents interested in the movement, said she was well satisfied with the preliminary results that have been achieved.

"We have gone at this movement systematically," she said. "We have gone at it simply, and we know that one broom and two willing arms mean cleanness and healthy surroundings." Early in the week Miss Daley sent letters throughout Yorkville, urging co-operation in the clean-up campaign.

As the result of these letters she received offers of co-operation from the following organizations: Wesley House, in Fifty-ninth Street; the Beth-El Sisterhood in Sixty-second Street; the John Hall Memorial, Sixty-third Street; the Bethany Memorial Church, Sixty-seventh Street; the Lenox Hill Settlement, Sixty-ninth Street; St. Rose's Settlement, Seventy-first Street; the John Huff Bohemian Settlement, Seventy-fourth Street; the Community of Public School No. 70; the Neighborhood House, Seventy-ninth Street; the Emmanu-El Sisterhood, Eighty-second Street; the Yorkville Social Centre, Eighty-eighth Street; Dobbs House, Eighty-seventh Street, and Trinity Church House, Eighty-eighth Street.

Lenox Settlement sent out an "anti-paralysis squad," which covered a section of Yorkville and received pledges from housewives that they would clean up their homes and surroundings. Boys of the Settlement were organized into "Indian Squads," and as such they carried about information relating to cleanliness and the prevention of infantile paralysis. These same squads will scout through Yorkville to-day, looking for hidden filth and giving help where it is required.

PUBLIC MEETINGS SCHEDULED ON THE EAST SIDE.

The evening there will be a mothers' meeting in the East Side House Settlement, and the infantile paralysis situation will be discussed.

A meeting to discuss paralysis also will take place at 8 o'clock to-night in Hamilton Fish Park, Pitt and Stanton Streets. A band concert will take place in the park, and during the intermission talks on the epidemic will be made by Surgeon P. C. Kalloch, acting chief of the Federal surgeons now detailed in New York City, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Victor Safford. Dr. Safford will speak in Yiddish. Both surgeons will sum up the work that is being done here by the Federal Government, and will offer advice to parents. Surgeon Charles E. Banks was to have spoken at the meeting, but he was called to Washington yesterday for an important conference, and he detailed Surgeons Kalloch and Safford to speak in his stead. City Magistrate Morris Koenig will preside at the meeting.

To-morrow afternoon a mothers' day meeting will be held in Hamilton Fish Park. An address dealing with the infantile paralysis situation will be made by Dr. O. M. Leiser of the Health Department. Judge Leonard Snitkin will preside.

On Monday there will be a "clean-up day" on the upper east side, the arrangements being in charge of P. J. Alberthus and Miss Margaret F. Brangan, principal of Public School No. 172, One Hundred and Eighth Street, near Second Avenue. A mass meeting will take place in Public School No. 172, Tuesday evening. The Help Your Neighbor Campaign will be discussed, and among the speakers will be Assemblyman Sartori, Robert Kells, Antonio Ferme, Mr. Alberthus and Miss Brangan.

PUBLIC OFFICIAL APPEALS TO THE HOUSEHOLDERS.

Tenement House Commissioner John J. Murphy to-day commended The Evening World's Help Your Neighbor plan, saying:

"I think the advice given helpful and beneficial if generally observed. There is an old proverb which says that if everybody sweeps his own doorstep the street will be clean. That's what the situation amounts to in New York. It is up to the householders themselves to keep clean.

"You might employ thousands of clean-up experts and send them here and there, but unless the people themselves want to have clean surroundings the experts could do little.

"The cleaning-up problem is one of the biggest with which the Tenement House Department now is confronted. The problem has resolved itself into one of inducing occupants of tenement houses to take such steps as they can to make things better for themselves. We have 305,000 houses, or about 1,000,000 apartments, to look after. There are 207 inspectors to do that work."

The Help Your Neighbor Clean Up campaign was started by The Evening World one week ago to-day and within that short period much good has been accomplished. There has been a general cleaning up on the lower east side, pushcart peddlers have pledged themselves to aid in the movement, and within the last week tenement houses east of the Bowery and south of Fourteenth Street, where the paralysis epidemic has had its worst fling in Manhattan, have taken on a different appearance. Likewise there has been a falling off in the number of new paralysis cases in that section.

Therefore, if you are a New Yorker and are proud of your city, why not join in the Help Your Neighbor movement? It costs little to clean things up. It may mean much in the saving of life and the conserving of health among New York children.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST INFANTILE PARALYSIS

KEEP YOUR HOME AND ITS SURROUNDINGS CLEAN.

Before sweeping the floors sprinkle them with sawdust, old tea leaves or pieces of dampened newspaper.

Put screens in your windows. Destroy flies and other insects that may be in the house.

Be sure to bathe the children each day and keep their clothing clean. Keep them by themselves as much as possible.

Don't permit your child to be kissed.

Give the children plenty of milk and vegetables; keep the milk clean, covered and cold.

All food that is to be eaten raw must first be washed thoroughly.

If your child is taken sick send for the doctor at once. If you cannot afford a doctor telephone to the Department of Health and one will be sent free of charge.

Don't give your children charms to ward off the disease; such things are worthless and those who sell them are violating the law. The best preventive of infantile paralysis or any other disease is cleanliness.

KEEP YOUR HOME AND ITS SURROUNDINGS CLEAN.

For ECZEMA

and all eruptions—there's nothing like

POSLAM

Just a little of it and few applications will show what it can do. Itching stops; undue redness of the skin is cleared away over night. Eczema and all virulent skin troubles seem to demand precisely the healing influence which Poslam supplies so well. The skin is urged to respond. Stubborn cases of Acne are healed. Pimples and Rashes driven away. Sunburn, Mosquito-Bites quickly relieved. Adv.

CLYSMIC

Pulling Trucks Out of Texas Mud Is Job Of Evening World Auto Expert at Front

GEORGE ROBERTSON

The photo shows the auto truck locked in the mud up to the wagon bed. The wheels are buried. George Robertson, the famous auto racing driver, is shown in the centre of the picture directing the work of rescue.

George H. Robertson of the 7th Writes of Experiences on Border Duty.

The following letter from The Evening World's automobile expert, who is stationed with his regiment at McAllen, Tex., vividly describes the severe camp conditions the New York guardsmen are encountering along the border:

By Lieut. George H. Robertson
(Seventh New York Infantry).

We have been battling against all sorts of weather down here recently, intense heat, terrific rainstorms and then sand blizzards. The following narrative will give you an idea what camp routine means down here.

Last Tuesday we received a new Jeffery truck and unloaded it in a blinding rainstorm. We never did get to camp with it for two days. About a quarter of a mile from camp the truck practically sunk out of sight in a soft spot in the road. The nature of the soil here is very treacherous, and while it is hard when dry, it seems to have no bottom when the water hits it.

I did everything possible to keep the truck out, but it went down like an old scow. I had a detail of ten men with me and we all worked until 1 o'clock the next morning trying to budge the truck, with the result that it only went deeper all the time.

I was in water and mud up to my waist all the time without boots or anything on. We were all weird sights at quitting time. I slept in my clothes, and the next morning put on dry socks and borrowed a pair of hip boots. We were back on the job at 7.30 and worked until 9 that night, when I was finally able to run the truck out under its own power. Our detail, after reaching camp, quickly went to sleep in mud, slime, boots and all, and did not move until reveille at 5 the next morning. We were then still covered all over with about half an inch cake of mud. I took nearly a quart of water and mud out of each boot. After taking two hours for a badly needed clean-up I received word that another truck was stuck. It was a continuous pull-out that day, getting either our own or some other trucks out of the mud.

The next morning the Jeffery again ran into a washout, and I spent over eighteen hours getting it out. It seemed to be one thing after another. So many trucks were getting stuck that I would simply lay in the mud. Once I stepped into a hole just back of one of the front wheels and went down over my waist in slime.

The other day I spent fifteen hours at the Department Quartermaster's at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, to help out on some wagon team and mule problems. Just before returning to camp we were warned by wireless from Brownsville that a hurricane and cloudburst was on the way, but we are getting used to the weather down here now, and a little thing like a hurricane or sand storm does not seriously interfere with the camp work.

No one here seems to know when the New York Division will be recalled, though many of the boys are beginning to get a bad attack of homesickness.

FLOOD DEATH LIST 75 IS LATEST ESTIMATE

Twenty-five More Bodies Recovered—Militia Begins Distribution of Relief Supplies.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 11.—The death list in Wednesday's flood disaster will be at least seventy-five, according to reports from rescue parties to-day.

Twenty-five more bodies have been recovered.

Many of the militiamen and those accompanying them reported that they have been unable to reach towns washed out. They are building new roads to get to them.

It may be several days before figures on all losses can be determined.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 11.—Recovered from the first shock of disaster, West Virginia flood sufferers set to work to-day to clean up and rebuild. They had the help of a score of relief parties headed by officers and men of the Second West Virginia Infantry, who began to distribute food, tents and clothing.

Reports from the rescue parties showed that many of the 400 square miles flooded by the big cloudburst on Wednesday were yet to be penetrated.

ALARM RINGS AT 5 A. M.; PRESIDENT GETS TO WORK.

With This Early Start He Is Through With the Burden of Business Before Midday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The alarm clock in the White House now rings at 5 A. M. each day.

President Wilson can work better in the morning than after the summer sun has got in its worst work, he says. With his early start, the President usually succeeds in completing most of his work by midday and has the afternoon for riding or playing golf with Mrs. Wilson.

CORPORATIONS HIT IN FAKE ACCIDENT SWINDLE INQUIRY

One Accused of Making "Blanket" Settlement Daily of Claims Against It

Since the start of the investigation into the fake accident swindle revelations bearing on various angles of the situations have been made to District Attorney Swann, that are so widespread in their ramifications, that the District Attorney has decided upon an inquiry before City Magistrate Murphy to review all the conditions existing at the present time.

Charges against lawyers, physicians and others organized for the purpose of handling accident suits, have been amplified to such an extent that prosecution against some corporations for their method of attending to accident claims may be brought.

It is alleged that one of the largest corporations in the city was in the habit of making a "blanket" offer to cover the daily claims gathered against it by one firm of lawyers. The story was told yesterday to Assistant District Attorney Ryttenberg, who has charge of the investigation for District Attorney Swann. According to the person who told of the occurrence, every day the lawyer would enter the claim department of the corporation and waving a bundle of papers, would exclaim:

"Well, here are several cases against you. What is your offer for settlement?"

Without examining them or even learning the names of the plaintiffs, it was declared the agent for the company would make an offer and then keep increasing it until the lawyer accepted. Then the "blanket" amount would be split up for a quit claim in each of the cases.

The story was told to Mr. Ryttenberg in the presence of a number of men who have had a part in the investigation, and was verified by a representative of another large corporation, which pays many accident claims each day. Assistant District Attorney Ryttenberg immediately issued a subpoena for the lawyer named.

The revelations that have been made have created a disagreeable feeling in the legal fraternity. It has been confessed that in many cases respectable lawyers were drawn into the cases by being given fees for the trial of suits in which the evidence had all been prepared.

In some of these the lawyers alleged to be in the swindle clique did not appear at all. They would take part in the conferences in which witnesses were coached, physicians prepared the extent of the alleged injuries, and then the plaintiff would take the case to some lawyer whose prestige in the legal world would in itself augment the damages received.

The anxiety of corporations to settle claims for small amounts rather than let the suits go to trial is held responsible for the seriousness of the situation, which was such that accident companies or corporation which had numerous claims were afraid to start prosecution even when a case was plainly a fraudulent one, because of the effect it would have upon other cases.

The large number of persons involved in the confessions and other documents furnished to the District Attorney by John L. Baird, the claim superintendent of the Zurich Insurance Company, and other revelations developed by the statements of Michael Ryan and John McDonald, the two steerers for the swindle clique, who have made complete confessions, have placed so many cases worthy of investigation in the hands of Mr. Ryttenberg, that the Grand Jury could not sift them all and still do the other work awaiting its attention. It was for this reason that District Attorney Swann decided to ask Chief Magistrate McAdoo to appoint City Magistrate Murphy to preside in a general inquiry.

"There is also another reason why I made it a general inquiry," said District Attorney Swann, "so many lawyers have been named as having part in fraudulent suits, and it is not clear whether they knew the evidence was chiefly perjury, that I believe the best interests of justice will be served by giving the accused parties a chance to be heard, if they want to sign waivers of immunity.

"Without a doubt a large number of clear cases will be developed by the inquiry, and then the Grand Jury can quickly indict on the facts so disclosed."

WOMEN DON'T LIKE WILSON BUT DON'T SHOUT FOR HUGHES

They Want the President Out But They Don't Know Who to Put In.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 11.—Sharp differences regarding the manner of selecting a resolution committee to draft a statement of the election policy of the Woman's National party developed at the first formal session of the national conference here to-day. A substitute motion that the committee consist of twelve members instead of five, as first proposed, and that the members be selected by each State instead of by the national chairman was lost by a vote of 40 to 42.

Virtually all the leaders are in favor of adopting a strong declaration again President Wilson and Democrate Congressmen for failing to pass the Susan B. Anthony federal suffrage amendment. But the plan of some of the leaders also to endorse Charles E. Hughes and back him with the Woman Party's $500,000 campaign fund was strongly opposed by Delegates not wishing to antagonize the Prohibition and Socialist parties with platforms favoring national equal suffrage.

"Why should we pick out one man or one party for our undivided allegiance?" asked Miss Alice Paul.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch also favors the policy of being against Wilson but not for any particular Presidential candidate.

Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell and Miss Anne Martin responded with the "We've got a man in the White House whom we wish to put out. But we've got to put SONE ONE in his place."

Miss Alice Paul, founder of the party and the conference, said that while all voting women must hope for Hughes's election, the Woman's Party would be more powerful in this campaign if non-partisan and independent.

RAILROAD HEADS OFFER MEDIATORS ARBITRATION PLAN

Suggest a Board of Twelve or Fourteen to Intervene in Strike Crisis.

TRAINMEN ARE RESTLESS.

Agree With Reluctance to Conference Delay—Opposed to Arbitration.

At a conference to-day the railway managers decided to present to the Board of Mediators a proposition that the board indorse and propose the selection of a Board of Arbitration, with a membership of twelve or fourteen, to consider the existing difficulties with the 400,000 trainmen who are threatening to strike.

The plan, as it will be submitted by the managers, calls for a board, preferably of fourteen members, four of whom are to be selected by the railroads, four by the brotherhoods and the remaining six by the aforesaid eight. In case there can be no agreement by the eight, the services of Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court would be asked in selecting the half dozen neutrals.

This is somewhat similar to the plan adopted by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the managers of the Eastern railroads in 1914.

For the first time since the Federal Board of Mediation began its efforts to settle the differences between the managers and the representatives of the four Brotherhoods, the latter showed to-day marked impatience. The union chiefs accepted mediation against their wishes, in the first place, and this morning, when the Mediation Board sent one of its members, G. W. W. Hanger, to Webster Hall to ask for a postponement until to-morrow of its arranged meeting with the leaders, there was pronounced dissatisfaction.

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Engineers, voiced the feeling of a majority of his colleagues when he said to an Evening World reporter:

"We can't wait for mediation very long. We can't go around this city carrying strike votes in our pockets. They're like dynamite, likely to go off. Frankly, I don't believe in arbitration."

A. B. Garretson, leader of the Conductors' Brotherhood, was the only one of the employees' representatives who did not appear to be ruffled after the visit of Mr. Hanger. He said:

"Well, I'm just as calm as a Methodist minister. That's all I've got to say."

The reason the Federal mediators asked for the postponement of the meeting, to which the Brotherhoods reluctantly agreed, was their unreadiness at the appointed time to present to the employees' representatives their arguments in favor of submitting all the differences to arbitration.

They have had two meetings with each of the contending parties and they felt that they needed more time in which to present their arguments to the trainmen with requisite forcefulness. As soon as these arguments have been presented the mediators will call a joint meeting of the contending parties and do their best to urge arbitration.

Though the mediators have scrupulously avoided all discussion of what has taken place at the conferences, The Evening World has been reliably informed that the hope of bringing a permanent settlement through mediatory agencies is as remote as to be negligible.

The mediators are already preparing for the crisis. Very shortly either of these plans will be adopted:

First, an appeal to both sides to invite President Wilson to appoint a Board of Arbitration.

Second, to request both sides to ask Congress to confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission power to arbitrate wage disputes between the railroads and their employees. At the present time this commission is limited to rate fixing.

In the event of the brotherhoods declining to join with the managers and the mediators in suggesting arbitration, the mediators will put the entire matter up to the President, who is said to be prepared to do what Roosevelt did in the anthracite situation—appoint a Board of Arbitration, whether the parties to the dispute want it or not.

"Will the brotherhoods accept arbitration if we suggest it?"—this is the impressive question each of the mediators is asking himself to-day, and the answer, at the present moment, seems to be "no." But that this question will be put up to both sides in a joint conference within the next forty-eight hours appears more than probable. Without exception, the entire membership of the railroad managers' conference is for arbitration. The managers' point of view, as far as The Evening World reporter can learn, is simply this:

The demands of the men, whether just or otherwise, are of such a fundamental nature, requiring a readjustment of the present system of transportation and a re-arrangement of schedules, that it is quite beyond the purpose of a mediatory agency to effect a settlement that would be permanent. The one hope for settlement lies in a national arbitration board, whether that board be one appointed for the purpose or the Interstate Commerce Commission by enlargement of its powers.

HOUSEWIVES ARE TOLD MILK STRIKE THREATENS

Demands of Farmers Will Mean Payment of $8,000,000 More a Year to Them, Say the Dealers.

Questions as to paper milk bottles and the warning of a milk strike by the up-State farmers marked a conference to-day at No. 25 West Forty-fifth Street between the officers of the Housewives' League and representatives of milk companies. Mrs. Egbert V. S. Chamberlin, head of the Milk Committee of the league, presided, and Mrs. Julian Heath, President and Edith Eshler, Vice-President, were the two other conferees who met with L. L. Campbell, representing the Clover Farms Company; William J. Curley of the Locust Farms Company; George W. Alger of Sheffield Farms, Samuel Grill of Borden's and Robert Rosenbluth of the Institute for Public Service.

The milk dealers told the women that there was grave danger of a strike by the up-State farmers if the price of milk was not raised one cent a quart. That advance, they said, would mean $8,000,000 more annually to the dairy farmers who produce seventy-five per cent. of the milk consumed in New York City.

A discussion over the cost of replacing broken milk bottles brought a suggestion that paper bottles be used, but Mr. Alger protested on the score of the high price of paper.

BOTWIN INVOLVES MORE WITH WHITE SLAVE CONFESSION

Inside Story of Traffic Will Startle City, Says Assistant District Attorney.

That the inside story of the white slave traffic told yesterday by Joseph, alias "Youshe" Botwin, following his plea of guilty to the charge of procuring women for immoral purposes, will astonish the city when it is made public was the statement made to-day by Assistant District Attorney Smith, who has been conducting the vice investigation.

Botwin continued his revelations to-day, naming others as involved in the business in addition to the policemen and civilians he told of yesterday in his confession. Assistant District Attorney Smith refused to go into details regarding Botwin's disclosures.

The District Attorney's office to-day received information that Herman Gruber and his wife, Rose, of No. 119 St. Mark's Place, two of the most important witnesses in the investigation, were preparing to leave town. Detective Hughes, of Lieut. Dan Costigan's squad, arrested the couple at Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue.

Assistant District Attorney Smith says that in 1914 and 1915 Mrs. Gruber kept a disorderly house at No. 284 Mulberry Street, paying the police $500 for the privilege of opening the resort, and $50 a month for protection thereafter.

Gruber told Mr. Smith, according to the latter, that last night a man came to him, pressed $100 in his hand and told him it was best that he and his wife leave town at once. The name of the man who offered the money is now in the possession of the District Attorney's office.

On learning the Grubers had placed their two small children in the care of friends preparatory to going away, Mr. Smith directed that the youngsters be taken to the rooms of the Children's Society.

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	Number of Lines of Advertising Printed	Number of Lines by Which The World Lead
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New York Times	6,456,109	753,399
New York American	5,542,116	1,667,392
New York Herald	4,326,103	2,883,405
New York Tribune	2,464,363	4,745,145
New York Sun	2,242,266	4,967,242

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