

FINAL EDITION

The

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WILSON IS CHEERED BY 50,000 WORKERS; HITS WALL STREET IN WALDORF SPEECH

\$1,200,000 FUND RAISED IN WALL STREET, IS REPORT, TO "PUT HUGHES OVER"

This is in addition to the \$1,700,000 announced by G. O. P. Ten Days Ago.

TO REACH RAILWAY MEN

Cannot Come Under the Federal Scrutiny of Campaign Expenses.

The Democratic National Committee has received information that within the last two weeks a fund amounting to \$1,200,000 has been raised in Wall Street for the purpose of "putting Hughes over."

This fund, according to the information which reaches the Democrats, is not going to the Republican National Committee, which had raised nearly \$1,700,000 ten days ago, but is to be expended by a committee representing the donors of the fund acting under legal advice as to how to make the expenditures without being compelled under the law to deliver a report.

This fund to-day was reflected in the odds in the betting. Money used in this way cannot come under the Federal scrutiny of campaign expenses.

A firm of Wall Street lawyers heavily interested in the brokerage business and a multi-millionaire magnate interested in Western mineral projects are said to have framed the plan and engineered the gathering of the fund. The law firm is said to have collected more than \$100,000 alone. Interested in the fund are some of the men who handled the Harriman fund of \$250,000 in 1904 to such good effect that, according to Mr. Harriman himself, "50,000 votes were changed in New York, amounting to an increase of 100,000 in the vote for Roosevelt."

The financiers who thought out the plan of independent expenditure of a million and a quarter dollars in the interest of Hughes were frank in telling their plans to interested persons, according to the reports which reached the Democrats. They simply said that unless a huge sum of money was raised Wilson probably would be elected, and if a huge sum of money was raised it was a reasonable certainty that Hughes would be elected.

The Democratic National Committee's information is that a part of the fund has been turned over to the committee, which will spend \$500,000 in advertising in the windup of the campaign to counterbalance, if possible, the effect of Henry Ford's advertising campaign in behalf of Wilson.

As much money as needed will be used to win back the labor vote, the Democratic committee hears. This work is in the hands of efficient organizers who have been doing big things all their lives. The idea is to approach each of the 400,000 members of the four railroad brotherhoods before the end of this week.

The actual work of seeing and talking to 400,000 men and trying to persuade them that the Adamson law is a fake will not be entrusted to politicians. They are to supervise it, but the railroad men are to be seen by their bosses, by merchants to whom they owe money, by bankers holding mortgages on their homes, by ministers by anybody but persons known to be active politicians.

NEW YORK TO SAVE \$1,750,000 A YEAR ON ELECTRIC LIGHT

Reduction Decided On by P. S. C. Discloses Previous Secret Agreement.

Mayor Mitchell to-day announced that the negotiations the Public Service Commission and City Chamberlain Maithe have been conducting with the New York Edison and the United Electric Light and Power Companies have finally been successful, and that the consumers of electricity in Manhattan and the Bronx will, as a result, save \$1,750,000 a year in their electric light rates. This has been achieved without litigation and practically without expense to the city.

While it is true that an agreement has been reached, the Public Service Commission failed to ratify it at this afternoon's meeting. Instead, the matter was put over for one week.

It had been arranged to close up the contract this afternoon, but the Mayor's announcement in advance of the formal settlement between the Public Service Commission and the Edison Company and the United Electric Light and Power Company brought up complications which will have to be adjusted.

The fact is that Chairman McCall and Commissioners Wood, Cram and Williams, who, with Mr. Maithe, constituted the Public Service Commission in 1915, entered into a secret agreement with the Edison Company that there should be no reduction in the price of electric light for three years. The agreement was to have expired May 1, 1918.

Commissioner Maithe was out of the city when the secret order was signed and did not learn of it until some time after his return. Then he got busy in an effort to have it set aside and his activities continued after he had retired from the Commission and became City Chamberlain.

The present Public Service Commission took the matter up. In order to reopen the question it was necessary to obtain a petition signed by one hundred citizens, or enlist the aid of the Mayor. The Mayor agreed to go into the case as the petitioner, and the Public Service Commission finally forced the Edison Company to abandon the secret agreement. The new contract terms are as follows:

The first cut will take effect Jan. 1 and the second July 1 next. The maximum rate for current will be 7-1/2 cents per kilowatt hour after Jan. 1. On July 1 the rates will be still further reduced to 7 cents per kilowatt hour.

Speaking of the settlement, Chamberlain Maithe added: "I think the companies have acted most wisely, as this method of settlement will save them great expense and will result in an increase in their business, thus relieving them in part for the reduction in their rates."

\$500,000 of the fund is to be sent up-State—in fact, part of it is said to have already been distributed. Erie County alone, the statement goes, is to receive \$50,000.

If it is true that the up-State leaders are to have \$50,000 to spend in addition to the allotment from the National Committee and the State Committee the fund is the largest ever used to influence an election in this State.

The Republicans of Indiana have also profited from the fund. The Democrats are told, the bulk of it, however, according to the report from Wall Street, is to be devoted to New York State.

COAL CONSPIRATORS FACE PRISON FOR BOOSTING PRICES

Federal and State Prosecutions Being Planned by Marshall and Swann.

THOMAS RAPS DEALERS.

President of Lehigh Valley Declares They Are Taking Advantage of Consumers.

Imprisonment for one year is the penalty ahead of the conspirators who are illegally raising the price of coal to \$12 a ton. They are taking advantage of a temporary stringency in the market to boost the price to an unheard-of figure.

The companies that mine coal and ship it to New York have not raised the price above the schedule fixed early in the year, though they are not sending quite so much to New York as usual.

But there is no excuse for charging \$12 a ton, and District Attorney Swann and United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall are ready to prosecute conspirators plotting to rob coal consumers by charging a price that is practically robbery. This is an offense against the Interstate Commerce Law and against the Donnelly Law in this State.

E. B. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company told The Evening World to-day that there is no valid reason for \$12 coal, so far as he can see. The Lehigh Company is one of the largest producers of anthracite in the United States. It supplies a very large part of the coal used in New York homes, factories and offices.

"The price of coal," said Mr. Thomas, "has not been advanced by our company, nor by any of the other big producers. We do not wish to see it advanced. The present condition in the retail market is unhealthy. It looks as if some men are taking unfair advantage of conditions and stirring up a panic for which there is no excuse for sudden advance in price."

NO EXCUSE FOR SUDDEN ADVANCE IN PRICE.

"It is true that we are not sending as much coal daily to New York at this moment as the trade demands, but that is no excuse for either a sudden advance in price or for people to try to buy all their winter's supply of coal in one day.

"The mines are not producing coal up to their full capacity, though there is enough for everybody if the consumers will only wait awhile.

"The miners took Monday off to celebrate Mitchell Day and yesterday to celebrate the festival of All Saints. After Election Day there is no holiday in sight and we hope to get more coal."

"In spite of temporary shortage, we shall soon be able to supply all the coal that is needed in this city, as well as elsewhere. If people will only have patience and common sense this coal panic will cease as quickly as it began."

"I shall take great pleasure," said Mr. Swann to The Evening World reporter, "in entertaining a complaint against the persons who have combined illegally to send coal up to the preposterous price of \$12 a ton—that is, if their activities have been in the State of New York. Any one having specific information of such offenses will be welcome at the District Attorney's office, and we shall spare no pains to discover who the guilty persons are, prove their offense and bring them to punishment."

"It seems likely enough that the European war has drained a great

LAST VERDUN FORT IS EVACUATED BY THE CROWN PRINCE

Berlin Announces Abandonment of Vaux on 25th Day of the Great Battle.

CLAIMS SOMME GAINS.

Gen. Haig's Report Declares Action on That Front Is Hampered by Rain.

BERLIN, via Wireless to Sayville, L. I., Nov. 2.—Fort Vaux, on the northeast front of Verdun, has been evacuated by German troops. It was officially announced to-day.

"The artillery engagement on the east bank of the Meuse repeatedly increased to great intensity," said the War Office. "The French directed especially heavy destructive fire against Fort Vaux, which had already been evacuated during the night time by our troops, following a given order, and without being disturbed by the enemy. Important parts of the fort were blasted by us before withdrawing."

[There is no mention of Fort Vaux in to-day's report from the French War Office. The only reference to the Verdun front is in these words: "On the right bank of the Meuse the night was relatively calm."

Fort Vaux was the last of the Verdun forts remaining in the hands of the Germans, Fort Douaumont having been recaptured by the French in their recent offensive. Despatches from the Verdun front Saturday night declared that Fort Vaux was surrounded on three sides by the French, whose artillery was ringing the fortress with fire, cutting off supplies to the Germans.

Fort Vaux was captured by the Germans on June 6 after a terrific battle. Its evacuation by the Germans came on the 25th day of the great struggle at Verdun. "North of the Somme artillery activity was renewed in local actions. An English advance north of Courcellette was easily repulsed.

"French attacks in the sector of Lea Boulets and Bancourt brought small advantages for the enemy. Northeast of Morval and on the northwest edge of Pierre Vaast Wood the enemy attacks were generally repulsed with sanguinary losses. Our troops, in spite of tenacious French resistance, made an advance in the north part of S. 81y."

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A heavy rain fell on the British front last night, Gen. Haig reported to-day that there were important developments.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Several German supporting units on the Somme front were captured last night by the French, says to-day's communication from the War Office. The announcements follow:

"North of the Somme, notwithstanding the persistent bad weather, we followed up during the night the advantages gained by us between Lesbois and Sully-Solent. Our troops consolidated the ground won, seized several points of supply and cleared out several machine gun emplacements.

"During these operations we took 100 prisoners, including eight officers. This brings up to 538 the number of prisoners taken by us yesterday in this sector."

\$10 Men's O'coats & Suits, \$5.95. The "HUB" Clothing Corner, Broadway, corner Barclay Street. Advt.

President Wilson and His Wife Photographed in New York To-Day

(By an Evening World Staff Photographer)



FLYER OFF AGAIN, GETS HERE FROM CHICAGO TO-NIGHT

Carlstrom Forced to Land After Going 450 Miles at 10-Mile Rate.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Victor Carlstrom, in his Chicago-to-New York flight, was sighted here at 3:08 o'clock this afternoon.

The aviator passed over Olean, N. Y., at 3:35 P. M., and Friendship, N. Y., at 3:41 o'clock.

ERIC, Pa., Nov. 2.—Victor Carlstrom, the New York Times aviator, was forced to land here at 11:23 o'clock to-day on his "non-stop" flight from Chicago to New York. He left the Windy City at 6:09 o'clock this morning, the weather being almost ideal for the voyage.

Carlstrom was flying about seven miles south of Eric and was trying to pick up the tracks of the Erie Railroad near Corey, Pa., when one of the pipes to his engine became loose. Realizing the necessity of landing, he headed for this city, where he could obtain mechanical help. He landed in an open field used for circus purposes at Thirtieth and Beach Streets.

Having completed repairs to his engine, Carlstrom decided to replenish his supply of gasoline and came into the city for that purpose. He finally got away at 2:34 o'clock.

A great crowd gathered here as he rose and steered a course along the Erie Railroad. He said he had decided to follow the railroad to Corey, Pa., and from there would steer his way to New York, which he said he expected to reach by 8 o'clock to-night.

Carlstrom's time between Chicago and this city, about 450 miles, was approximately 4 hours and 14 minutes; but taking into consideration the fact he turned back after passing south about six miles, his time would figure nearer four hours. His average speed was 109 miles an hour.

The New York Central's fastest train, the Twentieth Century limited, makes the distance from Chicago to

"ARISTOCRACY JUST AS BAD FOR BUSINESS AS IT IS FOR GOVERNMENT," SAYS WILSON

Wall Street Trying to Get Back What It Lost Through Federal Reserve Act, President Tells Business Men's League.

President Wilson, in a speech at the luncheon of the Wilson Business Men's League at the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon, charged that Wall Street influences are seeking to regain control of the Government of this country, which was taken away from them by the Federal Reserve Act. He charged Wall Street with being an "aristocracy of business," characterizing it as bad as an aristocracy of government.

The President's remarks created a sensation and aroused the 1,000 business men who heard him. In effect he asserted that Wall Street is supporting Hughes because the small group of financiers who formerly controlled finances and the National Government are actuated solely by the desire to reassume that control.

Fifty thousand workers cheered the President on the way to the luncheon.

The President said that the controlling influences of Wall Street are not alive to changed conditions. They will not recognize these conditions, he said, and are seeking to thwart them.

"Brains burned out," he said, "are acting as brakes to the wheels of progress." The President said in part:

"One of the things that is the trouble of business in America is that it has been under the direction of too small a body of men. We have a short hand expression for that we call it Wall Street. It isn't exactly fair, for there are men in Wall Street who have vision and see the spirit of the times, but we have adopted that name and we will have to use it.

"The men of Wall Street have no care for any part of the Government but to control it. They think that there is nobody outside of their own circle who knows enough to do anything."

"An aristocracy is just as bad for business as for government. The great body of the people must participate. That is the reason I was so much interested in the Federal Reserve system. That act has broken up the business of limited control.

"I don't wonder at the excitement at the recent opposition to it aroused. One of the main objects of certain people in this campaign is to reorganize the threads of control so that they shall not be disturbed in the future as they now are disturbed.

"I am fighting this with all the strength there is in me. I am fighting the battle of life for the very men who are trying to do it. If they have their way the very business which which they have to do will go to the bad.

"The only question is whether the changes that are bound to come will come easily and normally or will come disastrously.

"Leading business men and leading lawyers have refused to have anything to do with the processes of progressive legislation with the result that men who were not so well equipped and acquainted with affairs as they are have had to do it for them.

"They lost their influence and lost the opportunity to do a great public service.

"I have been criticized because I did not call into consultation the men of affairs from what we term 'Wall Street.' If they would only come in a spirit of co-operation they would be welcome; but they always come in a spirit of resistance, advising alterations in the plans that would defeat those plans.

"They have a subtle genius for proposing seemingly trivial changes, but which would eventually defeat the purpose which we seek.

WELCOME IF THEY COME IN CO-OPERATION. "I would be glad to consult these gentlemen, and I repeat they will be welcome the moment they come in co-operation. But they will not do it. Brains burned out are acting as brakes."

RACING RESULTS ON PAGE 2. ENTRIES ON PAGE 4.

DEWEY'S WINES GRACE ANY TABLE. White wine for 50 cents a quart at 1-12 Fulton St., N. Y. Phone 3091. Carl—Advt.