N. C. F. IN SESSION

MISS MORGAN THERE.

How to Assure Compensation Worries Federation.

Men who employ labor in a large way and men who especially represent the interests of working men and women engaged in the improvement of their welfare conditions listened to an exhaustive discussion at the Hotel Astor yesterday as to what should be done to assure compensation for victims of industrial accidents. The addresses were delivered at the tenth annual meeting of the National Civic Federation during the two sessions, which, with an hour's intermission, lasted from 10:30 a. m. until after 5 p. m. Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, a member of the woman's branch of the National Civic Federation, was present throughout the day.

There will be two final sessions to-day. The keynote of yesterday's long programme was that America was behind in the methods followed, and that only by serious efforts on the part of employer and employe to devise just measures could any advance toward a proper basis be hoped for or expected. All speakers agreed that an improvement should result, but there were opinions at considerable variance expressed as to how to go about it.

As one of the speakers said, workingmen ask no favors and will not consider charity. The system of adjustment of claims for injury would have to be one that would be free from any such taint. George B. Cortelyou, president of the Consolidated Gas Company, was applauded when he again emphasized the truth of this statement. He told in detail of the three ways by which his company helps its employes. He said:

One thing is a mutual benefit association, each member of which pays in 50 cents a month, which sum the company duplicates. A friendly aid fund, assessing membership 30 cents each a month, which also the company duplicates. We have plans for annuities and vacations and sick benefits which we believe are on a high plane. Employes who serve a corporation for a long term of years are entitled to a certain amount of consideration.

Louis B. Schramm, chairman of the labor committee of the United States Brewers' Association, said that it was the business of the manufacturer to promote legislation that will provide funds to place the workman, in case of disability, in a position to care for himself without being a charge on the community.

W. E. McEwen, a member of the Minnesota Labor Commission, talked at length upon "Reasons for Changing from the Existing System of Employers' Liability." He said:

There is nothing but vice and wrong in employers' liability provisions as they now exist. They are wasteful, vicious and antiquarian. But the outlook is changing, and we will soon be able to say, I hope, that we are not twenty-five years behind England and Germany.

We find the best statistics concerning liability conditions in New York State. These statistics show that fully one-half that the workingman gets as liability damages goes to the lawyers. There is only about 20 per cent of the money paid by employers to prevent lawsuits going into the pockets of workingmen. That means there is 80 per cent of waste. Where else would a waste—a loss of 80 per cent—be allowed? Take, for instance, the Standard Oil Company, which received a solar plexus in our state of Minnesota the other day. It doesn't do that sort of thing.

The opening address was made by Seth Low, president of the federation. Miss Gertrude Beeker, director of the woman's branch, was present, and Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the federation; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, sat down front. A little further back was Archbishop Ireland. Mr. Low said in part:

The National Civic Federation is keenly interested in everything that relates to the question of compensating workmen for loss of limb, life or health. Several of the states have appointed commissions to study this subject. The subject is one the importance of which cannot be exaggerated. The opinion is almost universal in well informed circles that some change of system in the United States is greatly to be desired.

Mr. Gompers talked extemporaneously but with much emphasis. He said:

It was only a week ago that we heard of that awful calamity when four hundred miners were entombed. I simply ask who is to take the risk and the burden of the killing of those men and the injuring of so many others and the burdens of the widows and orphans. I am not here to formulate an indictment against the Cherry mine owners. But who shall bear the risks and the burdens?

John Mitchell followed, speaking in part as follows:

I take it that the purpose of the plan for amending the law is to care for the victims of industrial accidents. But I hold that it is more important to prevent such accidents. It is all very well to give a man $1,000 for the loss of a leg, but it is infinitely more important that he should not lose that leg. If the plan is to provide no more responsibility for the employers than now, then I would favor holding the employers liable for accidents to employes.

It is cheaper, however, to kill men than it is to protect them. As long as conditions are what they are we will continue to kill year after year.

Major Piorkowski, representing the Fredrich Krupp Company, related the experience in Germany where he said the accident associations carry on the work of employers' insurance of employes.

William R. Willcox, chairman of the welfare department, presided at the afternoon session. Other speakers were A. H. Gill, of England; Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Launcelot Packer, George M. Gillette, F. W. Ramsey, H. V. Mercer, John Williams, W. G. Cowles, Dr. William C. Hanson, D. A. Tompkins, A. B. Garretson, Rear Admiral J. R. Murdock, Joseph P. Cotton and Frederick L. Hoffman.

ROOSEVELT'S HUNT.

Big Rhino Felled Just in Time—East African Conditions.

In the Christmas number of "Scribner's Magazine" ex-President Roosevelt's third article on his African experiences is published, the title being "On Safari, Rhinos and Giraffes." Mr. Roosevelt gives descriptions of the expedition on the march, of a moonlight tramp across the wild country after a dead rhino and of stalking a giraffe. Some inkling of Mr. Roosevelt's danger when he stopped the charge of a wounded rhinoceros, has already reached this country in press reports, so that added interest is given to the hunter's own account of the incident. He says:

The huge beast was standing in entirely open country, although there were a few scattered trees of no great size at some little distance from him. We left our horses in a dip of the ground and began the approach; I cannot say that we stalked him, for the approach was too easy. The wind blew from him to us, and a rhino's eyesight is dull. Thirty yards from where he stood was a bush four or five feet high, and though it was so thin that we could distinctly see him through the leaves it shielded us from the vision of his small, piglike eyes as we advanced toward it, stooping and in single file, I leading. The big beast stood like an uncouth statue, his hide black in the sunlight; he seemed what he was, a monster surviving over from the world's past, from the days when the beasts of the prime ran riot in their strength, before man grew so cunning of brain and hand as to master them. So little did he dream of our presence that when we were a hundred yards off he actually lay down.

Walking lightly, and with every sense keyed up, we at last reached the bush, and I pushed forward the safety of the double barrelled Holland rifle which I was now to use for the first time on big game. As I stepped to one side of the bush so as to get a clear aim, with Slatter following, the rhino saw me and jumped to his feet with the agility of a polo pony. As he rose I put in the right barrel, the bullet going through both lungs. At the same moment he wheeled, the blood spouting from his nostrils, and galloped full on us. Before he could get quite all the way round in his headlong rush to reach us I struck him with my left-hand barrel, the bullet entering between the neck and shoulder and piercing his heart. At the same instant Captain Slatter fired, his bullet entering the neck vertebrae. Ploughing up the ground with horn and feet, the great bull rhino, still head toward us, dropped just thirteen paces from where we stood.

Of the results of European rule in East Africa the ex-President writes:

The English rule in Africa has been of incalculable benefit to Africans themselves, and indeed this is true of the rule of most European nations. Mistakes have been made, of course, but they have proceeded at least as often from an unwise effort to accomplish too much in the way of beneficence as from a desire to exploit the natives. Each of the civilized nations that has taken possession of any part of Africa has had its own peculiar good qualities and its own peculiar defects. Some of them have done too much in supervising and ordering the lives of the natives and in interfering with their practices and customs. The English error, like our own under similar conditions, has, if anything, been in the other direction. The effort has been to avoid wherever possible all interference with tribal customs, even when of an immoral and repulsive character, and to do no more than what is obviously necessary, such as insistence upon keeping the peace and preventing the spread of cattle disease. Excellent reasons can be advanced in favor of this policy, and it must always be remembered that a fussy and ill considered benevolence is more sure to awaken resentment than cruelty itself; while the natives are apt to resent deeply even things that are obviously for their ultimate welfare. Yet I cannot help thinking that with caution and wisdom it would be possible to proceed somewhat further than has yet been the case in the direction of pushing upward some at least of the East African tribes; and this though I recognize fully that many of these tribes are of a low and brutalized type. Having said this much in the way of criticism, I wish to add my tribute of unstinted admiration for the disinterested and efficient work being done, alike in the interest of the white man and the black, by the government officials whom I met in East Africa. They are men in whom their country has every reason to feel a just pride.

HUNTS GIRL'S ASSAILANTS.

Three Men Disappear Following Attack in Paterson.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 22.—Frank Sullivan, a brother of Mamie Sullivan, the fifteen-year-old girl who was enticed to a half burned house yesterday afternoon and gagged and assaulted, appeared before Recorder Carroll this morning and preferred charges against three men, charging them with the assault. Warrants were issued for their arrest. The persons named in the complaint are John Mendola, Theodore Spanoli and George Lombarde. The police say the accused men have left the city, and the police of New Jersey and New York have been asked to be on the lookout for them.

Detective William Hennessy, of the Astoria precinct, last night arrested John A. Mendola, seventeen years old, of Paterson, at Hunter's Point, Queens, in connection with the attack on Mamie Sullivan, of Paterson, on Sunday. Mendola, it is said, was heard discussing the attack while in a moving picture show. A man who sat near him informed the police. Mendola did not deny his identity, and the police say that he admitted that he was present during the attack, but denied that he took any part in it.

CITY TO SELL BUILDINGS.

All the buildings on the property acquired for the approach to the Manhattan Bridge were advertised for sale yesterday by Controller Metz. They are from No. 31 to No. 40 Bowery, from No. 11 to No. 25 Chrystie street and from No. 29 to No. 36 Bayard street, inclusive. James W. Stevenson, Bridge Commissioner, said the bridge would be open for traffic for vehicles and pedestrians by the first of the year. It is not necessary, he said, to have all of the buildings cleared away until trolley traffic is established. The buildings advertised must all be removed in four months from the date of sale.

REPRESENTATIVES AT NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION SESSION.

JOHN MITCHELL. SETH LOW. SAMUEL GOMPERS. J. R. CLYNES.

WHY LAKEWOOD OBJECTS.

Residents Fear Establishment of Tuberculosis Preventorium There.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The interesting article on tuberculosis in The Sunday Tribune of yesterday should deepen the concern of all humanely inclined folk in the fight against that disease.

The proposal to establish any preventorium for suspected children excites immediate sympathy, as it should. To accommodate New York City children during the winter there are in the Jersey "belt of pines" extending from Eatontown to Atlantic City) many attractive locations easily reached by railways. But the establishment of a preventorium in Lakewood is open to serious question.

Chief among objections would be the jeopardy to the town's children through the proximity of several hundred other children "with seeds of the disease already in their systems," to quote from the first announcement of the proposed preventorium. Hence, at a meeting of more than five hundred Lakewood citizens on Saturday last it was unanimously resolved that "while we sympathize with the movement we are firmly of the opinion that the institution should be isolated from any established community."

The impression conveyed in The Tribune article, therefore, that there is any "general movement" among Lakewood citizens favorable to the establishment in their midst of a tuberculosis preventorium, and that they have pledged their aid, does not rest on facts, as proved by an inclosed copy of the minutes of a meeting of the citizens of Lakewood on Saturday night. A copy of the minutes of the meeting I herewith inclose, signed by the secretary, which I wish you would publish.

H. S. KEARNY.

Chairman of the meeting of the Lakewood Citizens.

The secretary's report of the meeting follows:

The chairman briefly explained the objects of the meeting, stating that it had been called to discuss the question of the establishment of a preventorium for tubercular children on the grounds of the Lakewood Hotel. He stated that an expression of opinion was wanted, and, if possible, it was hoped to demonstrate by this meeting exactly what attitude the Lakewood people should take toward the institution.

He stated that while he had decided views on the question himself there might be others who felt that it was not a bad thing for Lakewood, and that he hoped there would be a free expression of views by the audience. He then declared the meeting open for discussion, after which the secretary read the call for the meeting.

During the evening the following named gentlemen discussed the question at length: C. M. Bartlett, Aaron E. Johnston, Dr. Charles L. Lindley, Dr. W. G. Schauffler, who read a telegram from Charles Lathrop Pack; Harry T. Hagaman, William A. Gans, Judge John J. Cowan, Dr. I. H. Hance, the Rev. W. G. Wedemeyer, R. T. Stout, Dr. George W. Lawrence, Lewis R. Stillwell, Charles Hecht and L. B. Mulhern.

The members of the medical profession who spoke all treated the subject largely from the point of view of the physician, and without exception stated that this place is not a desirable spot for tubercular patients. They also told of the possible danger to our own children and adults, and stated without exception that they considered it would be harmful in the extreme to have this institution located in the town.

The other speakers, without exception, all stated that they considered there was no more worthy charity that they could think of than the one under discussion, and that in condemning it they did so only because they considered that a grave mistake had been made in choosing Lakewood for its place of location.

It was pointed out by several that just as desirable land, near the railroad, could be procured that would be several miles from any prosperous town, and which would be much more to the advantage of the patients whom it is proposed to send here. The great danger to the resort interests of the town, upon which the mainstay of the place depends, was pointed out by the speakers.

It was demonstrated that even if the institution was only to be a preventorium, and not a sanatorium for advanced cases, the fact that tuberculosis was the disease which threatened would frighten many prospective sojourners, and they would choose other places for their winter playgrounds. After an able discussion, lasting an hour and a half, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Gans, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of fifteen, of which he shall be one, with power to act in conjunction with the Lakewood Board of Health, as their judgment shall dictate, to prevent the establishment of any sanatorium or preventorium in our community."

The meeting was of such a character as has probably never before been called together in Lakewood. The audience was composed entirely of adults, and there were but few women, practically all of whom were property owners, in the audience. No effort was made to misrepresent facts, and the speeches throughout, while positive, were temperate and of such a nature that the most disinterested outsider would be compelled to admit that Lakewood people were only asking for a fair hearing for their side of the case.

Probably no feature of the meeting provoked more applause than the reading by Dr. William G. Schauffler of the following message from Charles Lathrop Pack, who was unavoidably detained from being present:

"Of course, we want to save poor consumptive children as much as do those who wish to use Lakewood property, but forest land in the country on the railway, and not in a community, would be better suited for the purpose. The pavilion system, rather than a large building like the Lakewood Hotel, is essential to success in this kind of work. The bringing of several hundred children among us (with the seeds of the disease already in their systems), as announced by the preventorium management, is a serious menace to the health of Lakewood school children. To avoid this I will offer to the managers of the so-called Lakewood Preventorium to provide them free of cost with a forest property further south and near the railway, with an area twice as large as that which, I understand, they propose using."

LESLIE R. FORT, Secretary.

ARREST PREVENTORIUM MAN.

Charged with Bringing Dependent Children Into the State.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lakewood, N. J., Nov. 22.—Judge John J. Cowan, of Lakewood Township, made a complaint and issued a warrant for the arrest of Shelburne Wheelright, who has charge of the children in the tuberculosis preventorium, at the former winter home of ex-President Cleveland.

Mr. Wheelright was arrested for violating the state law in bringing dependent children from another state without a permit from the state board of charities. He was released on $2,500 bail. The hearing will take place on Friday afternoon in the town hall.

OBJECT OF PREVENTORIUM.

Not Designed as Hospital for Cure of Tuberculosis.

Marcus M. Marks, president of the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children which was recently established at Lakewood, N. J., issued a statement yesterday which, he said, was designed to correct two erroneous impressions that had been conveyed regarding the work of the institution. Mr. Marks said that the hospital was established for the prevention of tuberculosis and not for its cure and that the institution would depend entirely upon voluntary subscriptions for the $100,000 a year which it will cost to provide for four hundred children. Rumors had arisen to the effect that the hospital would not only attempt to cure tuberculous children but that it was heavily endowed.

The officers and directors begin their work with the Grover Cleveland cottage and eight acres of pine woods which surround it and a majority of the stock and bonds of the Lakewood Hotel. An open camp has already been built near the cottage. The children will be selected by New York clinics after inspection that proves that they are not suffering from any disease. The institution is non-sectarian. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Henry Phipps and Isaac N. Seligman are vice-presidents, Miss Dorothy Whitney is secretary, and Alexander S. Webb, jr., of the Lincoln Trust Company, Madison Square, is the treasurer.

BOYS WRECK SCHOOL.

Youngsters Confess That They Did It to Escape Attendance.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Passaic, N. J., Nov. 22.—Seven boys, all pupils in Public School 8, broke into the school building yesterday, and, after doing several hundred dollars' worth of damage to the furnishings, attempted to burn the building in order that they might not have to go to school. The janitor, Stephen Writenour, discovered the damage when he opened the school this morning.

A rear window had been forced, and books, papers, pictures, potted plants and other articles were strewn in confusion about the classrooms and assembly hall. Maps, pictures and drawings had been torn down, and the walls and desks were defaced. Detective Crawbuck and Truant Officer Weber arrested Tony Bednarck, Frank Petrofsky, Michael Sinchock, Andrew Andress, Andrew Baker, John Belanchik and John Kojodzney, all boys between eight and twelve years old. The police say the boys confessed that they had ransacked the school and set fire to it because they did not like to study and hoped to get out of attending school by burning the building. They had started a small fire in the basement, but it burned itself out on the cement floor without setting fire to any of the woodwork.

The boys had a hearing before Police Justice Dalrymple and were held for the juvenile court.

URGE FRANCIS FOR PLACE.

Favored for Clerk of Assembly at District Meeting.

The candidacy of Assemblyman James A. Francis, of the 23d District, for the office of clerk of the Assembly, to succeed Ray B. Smith, received the indorsement of the Republicans of his district last night, when they adopted a resolution offered by Frederick A. Higgins, who will succeed him on January 1. The resolution ran as follows:

Among important matters of legislation affecting the people of the State of New York to be considered at the coming session of the Legislature are direct nominations and the bringing under state control of the telephone and telegraph companies; there is abundant evidence that at the last session of the Legislature the office of clerk of the Assembly was used to bring about unfavorable action upon the placing of telephone and telegraph companies under the supervision of the Public Service Commission.

The resolution then praised the work which Assemblyman Francis had done at Albany during the last four years and called upon his successor to do everything possible to further his candidacy for the office of clerk. About three hundred members of the Republican Club of the 23d Assembly District were present at the meeting.

PLEA FOR MORSE

Littleton Asks New Trial, Calling Jury Unfit.

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Charles W. Morse, made a motion in the United States Court of Appeals yesterday for leave to apply for a new trial in the court below. In the course of the hearing there was the sharpest kind of an interchange of legal asperities between Mr. Littleton and H. L. Stimson, the special counsel for the government, who opposed the motion. Mrs. Morse was an interested listener. She sat within the inclosure with Mr. Morse's two sons, Harry and Benjamin.

The motion was based upon Mr. Littleton's contention that the jury that tried Mr. Morse was not in a fit condition to pass upon the merits of the case, and he offered affidavits from former jurymen, a maid employed in the hotel where the men stayed during the trial, and some of the special officers in charge of the twelve men.

Mr. Stimson said the motion could not be entertained, as it was more than a year after judgment was entered. He asked Mr. Littleton whether he was confining his statements to the facts alleged in the affidavits. Mr. Littleton said he was, and then the government counsel said:

"It's not the only misstatement you have made."

"I here wish to show," Mr. Littleton said, with tense excitement, "that not all the agents back of him, nor Mr. Stimson's impatience, nor the opposition of any one can deter me from carrying this case to the higher court."

Judge Ward, who, with Judges Lacombe and Noyes, was hearing the motion, said, referring to the men in charge of the jury:

"It is strange that the United States marshal should have been put in charge of the jury in a case to which the United States was a party. I only want to say that it was an unfortunate case."

"Were they Secret Service men?" asked Judge Noyes.

"No, they were not," Mr. Stimson answered.

"Yes, they were—six of them," interjected Mr. Littleton.

Mr. Stimson explained that the law forbade the government to employ Secret Service men in any branch of the government excepting in the Secret Service department, and never at any trials excepting those of counterfeiters. He added that he understood that some of the Department of Justice's agents sworn in as jury bailiffs in the Morse trial had been previously employed as Secret Service men.

"Why wasn't the marshal here allowed to select his own men?" asked Judge Lacombe. "Why has the government at Washington interfered in the local affairs here?"

Mr. Stimson answered that the marshal's force was insufficient. The court asked that further affidavits be submitted, if there were any, and then reserved decision.

LUPO RELEASED UNDER BAIL.

Ignazio Lupo, who was one of the persons on whom suspicion rested when the police were investigating the barrel murder in 1903, was turned over to the federal government yesterday on a counterfeiting charge, after he had been arraigned in the Jefferson Market court on a charge of extorting $4,000 from Salvatore Manzella, of No. 198 Elizabeth street, and discharged. His accuser did not appear in court.

Lupo's arrest for counterfeiting was made on a bench warrant issued last April and based on the finding of an indictment charging him with having passed bad money on July 1, 1902. Judge Hand released him under $5,000 bail.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

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BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

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Theodore Roosevelt's
Third African Article
His Caravan on the March—Charged by a Big Rhino—Scenes in Camp. Illustrated by Kermit Roosevelt and others.

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How Christmas Came Into England by J. A. B. Scherer
A story of the old Druid Days in Warwickshire. Illustrated by Frank Craig.
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The McDermott Twins by Bradley Gilman
A story with both humor and pathos. Illustrated.

Richard Harding Davis's
The Messengers—A love story with a highly romantic plot.
Frederick Palmer's A Cure by Aeroplane
An adventure of Danbury Rodd, Aviator.
Jesse Lynch Williams's The Carrolls' Formal Garden
How Mrs. Carroll proved herself an artist.
The Clown and the Columbine by Molly Elliot Seawell
A story of French theatrical life of rare tenderness and truth.

Who Were the Saints? by Eleonora Kinnicutt
Illustrated.

Four Beautiful Paintings of Indians by N. C. Wyeth
Poetically symbolizing the Seasons.

Other Articles, Poems, etc.

In order to avoid delay in securing the Christmas Number (the editions of the October and November numbers were exhausted within a few days) BUY IT TO-DAY. $3.00 a year; 25 cents a number.
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BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

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