

Coal Shortage Halts Subway For 3 Hours

Thousands in the Stalled Trains Walk Through Tunnel to Exits

Hayward Blames Road For Its Lack of Fuel

P. S. C. to Hold Inquiry Monday to Learn Why Bunkers Were Empty

The entire subway system of New York City was tied up for more than three hours yesterday afternoon as the result of a coal shortage at the power plant of the company at Fifty-ninth Street and the North River.

Underground trains, carrying thousands of passengers, gradually slowed down till they came to a dead halt. In several instances the halt was made midway between stations, so that passengers were forced to alight in the subway and walk through the tunnel to the nearest exit.

Coal Contractors Blamed

It was not until late in the afternoon that Frank Hedley, vice-president of the Interborough and its general manager, announced that the failure of the coal contractors to supply the company not only with a safe reserve of fuel for the power house, but with enough to keep the plant going yesterday afternoon.

This explanation was supplemented shortly afterward by statements from Public Service Commissioners Travis H. Whitney and William H. Hayward. Colonel Hayward said that an immediate investigation would be held and decided that the breakdown in the service was due simply to the stinginess of the Interborough in supplying its bunkers with coal.

There was an element of comedy injected into the whole mishap, which had caused thousands of New Yorkers to miss engagements and walk for blocks, when Colonel Hayward in the course of a personal investigation yesterday afternoon learned that the subway had been tied up because one lighter loaded with coal for the Fifty-ninth Street power house was foundering somewhere in the North River, having been ordered by mistake to the Seventy-fourth Street power house, supplying the elevated and the surface lines with electric current.

No Coal in 59th Street Bunkers

"You might expect such a thing as that to happen in Bird City," said Colonel Hayward, acting chairman of the commission during the absence from the city of Chairman Oscar S. Straus.

"The investigation I have a right to make reveals an astonishing situation. The Interborough at its Fifty-ninth Street power house, I am informed, has bunker capacity for about 100 tons of coal. For a year, I understand, there has been no coal in these bunkers."

"The company has been unloading dirt from barges to the boiler room. Three barges of coal, it appears, were taken to the Fifty-ninth Street power house. One of these barges went to the power house for the elevated lines at the foot of Seventy-fourth Street and the East River by mistake."

"The main argument underlying the agreement to insist upon union conditions during the war has been the necessity of avoiding the mistake England made in the early days of the war by excess speeding up and overworking of workers in munitions plants. While the scale of wages and the rate of production, the gradual slowing up which exhaustion forced made a radical change in the system necessary."

Law Which Controls

In the settlement of disputes the new board will take as the basic standard the scale of wages and the rate of production on July 15, 1917, and conditions obtaining on that date. The agreement further provides:

"Consideration shall be given by the board to any circumstances whatever arising after such wages, hours or conditions were established, and which may seem to call for changes in wages, hours or conditions. The board shall keep itself fully informed as to the general conditions of living costs in the several districts and their comparison with the general conditions of the country."

P. S. C. to Investigate

The tie-up did not exactly come as a surprise to Commissioner Whitney, who said he had heard some months ago that the Interborough was short of coal. "I called up one of the officials of the company, and he told that the Interborough had plenty of coal on hand," said Commissioner Whitney. "In view of this statement it is demanded that steps be taken to prevent a recurrence of such an affair."

Colonel Hayward last night commended with ex-Judge William L. Ransome, chief of counsel of the Commission, 120 Broadway. Judge Ransome said the commission would get to the bottom of the whole affair in short order.

Hedley's Explanation

General Manager Hedley placed the whole blame for the tie-up on the shoulders of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, of 1 Broadway, and

All War Labor To Be Put on Union Basis

Union Conditions Also, but Not the Closed Shop, Promised Gompers

(Special Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—By the terms of a tentative agreement between President Wilson and his advisers on the one hand, and Samuel Gompers, representing organized labor, on the other, all contracts for munitions and other government work during the continuance of the war will be conditional on the payment of union wages and the maintenance of union standards irrespective of the unionism or non-unionism of the employees affected.

The understanding does not call for the closed shop.

The first hit of this agreement, as yet to be worked out in all of its details, became public this afternoon when it was announced that the Navy Department and the shipbuilding commission, together with a representative of organized labor, will fix the wages and conditions for the shipyard workers of the country.

The first immediate effect will be the settlement of the shipbuilders' strike in New York, which has seriously interfered with the production of ships and shipping repairs. These yards, now clogged with uncompleted ships and ships on which repairs have been held up, are needed. If the owners of the yards agree to operate under the conditions that the special board created to-day will lay down there will be no further friction. If they do not the government will find other ways of operating the yards.

Inasmuch as the government will make allowances for the higher expenses union conditions may involve, it is not expected that there will be serious operations on the part of any of the operating shipbuilders.

Board Named by Wilson

The board named by the President to-day to handle the shipyard situation consists of V. Everit Macy, of New York, president of the National Civic Federation; Albert Berres, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and a representative of the Shipping Board yet to be named. Mr. Macy is designated as a representative of the general public, while Mr. Berres represents organized labor.

This board will be raised automatically to four members in all disputes where the navy may be involved, Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt being the fourth member, the vessel becoming the fourth member of the American Federation of Labor, and a representative of the Council of National Defense, having the deciding vote in the case of any tie where Mr. Roosevelt may be voting.

The selection of this board follows numerous conferences this week between members of the Council of National Defense and the President. In these conferences Ralph M. Easley, of New York, representing the National Civic Federation, took a prominent part, as did the representatives of the various international unions represented in the ship yards.

All of the latter signed the agreement under which the adjustment board will act. Edward M. Hurley, signing for the Shipping Board, Rear Admiral W. L. Capps for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Mr. Roosevelt for the Navy Department. The labor representatives signing the agreement were James O'Connor, president of the Metal Trades division of the American Federation of Labor; William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists; A. J. Berres, Samuel Gompers, Joseph P. Kamp, international representative of the Moulders' Union; T. M. Guerin, representing the carpenters; John M. Donlin, for the Building Trades department of the American Federation of Labor; and Joseph A. Franklin, president of the pattern makers.

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U. S. Wage Scales Find

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AREN'T THERE ENOUGH ENEMIES TO FIGHT WITHOUT ATTACKING EACH OTHER?



Mare Island Explosion Was a "Deliberate Act"

Daniels Announces Investigators Found Evidence of Plot—Report Bears Out Navy League Claim

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The explosion at Mare Island Navy Yard in July, killing five and injuring more than thirty, is pronounced, in an official report made public to-day by Secretary Daniels, to have been the deliberate act of some one unknown, and not an accident.

Secretary Daniels gave out a synopsis of the report made after investigation by the bureau of Ordnance and Navigation and the Judge Advocate General of the navy. All those branches of the service agreed there had been no "hampering instructions or restrictive directions of the method of investigation."

It was the Mare Island explosion investigation which led to the recent bitter controversy between Secretary Daniels and the Navy League, which culminated in Mr. Daniels cutting all relations between the naval establishment and the league.

Charged Labor Blocked Probe

In a statement recently, the acknowledged purpose of which was to force publicity of the investigation, the league declared that it had been informed of evidence that a time fuse had been found leading to the black powder magazine in which the explosion occurred, showing a criminal conspiracy, and that the investigation was being hampered by powerful labor influences.

Secretary Daniels hotly denounced the charge that any influence was holding up the investigation. As to the truth of the charge that a fuse had been discovered, Mr. Daniels said the report on the investigation was not then available.

Further, Secretary Daniels issued an order barring the officials of the Navy League from naval property, and announcing that the navy would accept no donations for its men through the league. Thereupon the league made arrangements to have the gifts for the men forwarded through certain members as individuals.

No Reference to Time Fuse

There is no reference in the memorandum of the findings of the investigating board given out to-night to any time-fuse. On the other hand, the memorandum states, "evidence, if any existed, was destroyed in the explosion."

After the customary formality of opening a report and showing the volume of the complete document by statute that it contains testimony of 170

Raemaekers Is Edited in the Hearst Papers

But Rumor That the Cartoonist Had Quit Work Is Denied

It has been rumored that Louis Raemaekers' anti-German cartoons in the *New York American* were stopped, and that the famous Hollander's association with Hearst-Americanism thereupon came suddenly to an end.

The last vividly anti-German drawing was published on the front page of the *American* August 15. It depicted the Belgian Prince incident—a group of sailors on the deck of a U-boat waiting to be drowned—and the caption was: "Shall There Be No Punishment?"

Previously there had been one each day. Since that one there has been only two, both of them quite harmless. This was bound to cause comment, especially in view of the flourish with which Raemaekers' connection with the Hearst papers began and the amazement with which it was generally regarded.

Inquiry yesterday elicited the authoritative statement that Mr. Raemaekers is still working for the *American*. It is admitted, however, that relations are not as they were at the beginning. The contract under which the cartoonist went to the Hearst papers stipulated that no captions or drawings should be changed, yet captions have been changed and drawings have been suppressed.

One of the unprinted cartoons shows the Pope holding out peace terms, labeled, "Made in Germany." Another unprinted one presents Germany as a monster that has just slain a child. The mother is France, burning for revenge. The Pope kneels between them saying, "I cannot take sides." Christ is seen coming up behind France, saying: "I can."

Several captions have been changed. In one case the name of a French admiral was substituted for that of John Bull to identify a figure receiving the American expedition.

German-Americanisms

(From the *States-Zeitung*, August 25)

They have, indeed, cause to track certain people and newspapers, professed patriots and loyalty babblers, if they want to find out the true reasons. For they are to blame. Their false patriotism, manifesting in wild incitements against this race, against that part of the population of which the United States is, after all, composed, is bearing fruit. Also in Texas, also in East St. Louis, also among our black fellow citizens.

Wilson Ruling Exempts More Married Men

Heads of Families Need Not Serve if Labor Is Only Support

President Modifies Crowder's Ruling

Men Need Not Leave Wives to Depend on Their Relatives

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—President Wilson has settled all differences of interpretation of the selective draft law relating to exemption of married men. As a result of the President's decisions, transmitted to the Secretary of War, Provost Marshal General Crowder to-night issued a statement which makes it clear that married men whose wives and families have been dependent upon their labor for support shall be exempt from the draft.

It is not within the spirit of the law, the decision avers, that women should go to work or be dependent upon the support of wealthy relatives, in order that the heads of families should go to fight for the country.

The decision undoubtedly will result in appeals to the district exemption boards in many cases where married men have been drafted for service.

While the statement regarding married men was in preparation, new orders were issued, changing entirely the mobilization arrangements previously made. Congestion of rail traffic and the necessity of making better provision for the reception of the drafted men at the cantonments dictated the changes.

Following is the text of the message sent to the Governors, dealing with the status of married men, prepared at a conference late today between Secretary Baker and General Crowder:

"A feeling has been expressed that in passing on claims for discharge on the ground of dependents, local boards ought, in no case, to refuse a discharge to a married man or to the head of a family. The law under which local boards act requires that, before such a discharge can be granted, dependency, as well as relationship, must be established.

President's Ruling

"The matter having been presented to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

"We ought, as far as practicable, to raise this new National Army without creating the hardships necessarily entailed when the head of a family is taken, and I hope that, for the most part, those accepted in the first call will be found to be men who had not yet assumed such relations.

"The selective service law makes the fact of dependents, rather than the fact of marriage, the basis for exemption, and there are undoubtedly many cases within the age limits fixed by law of men who are married, and yet whose accumulations or other economic surroundings are such that no dependency of the wife exists in fact. Plainly, the law does not contemplate exemption for this class of men.

"The regulations promulgated on June 30, 1917, should be regarded as controlling in these cases, and the orders issued under that regulation directing exemption boards to establish the fact of dependents, in addition to the fact of marriage, ought not to be abrogated."

New York Board Quoted

"The attention of this office has been invited to the fact that, in a few instances, local boards have certified to district boards as held for military service men whose families are actually dependent upon them for support on the theory that the wife is able to work and should be put to the necessity of going to work to support herself and children. This situation is addressed in the following opinion of the district board of New York City, in which opinion it is stated to concur with the understanding that the phrase 'support available from relatives' is 'support partial or total previously extended to the applicant himself.'

"We do not concur in the view suggested in some reports that in case of wife and children actually dependent on applicant's labor for support and where there are no other means of support, the wife should be put to the necessity of going to work to support herself and children. Bona fide dependency of wife and children on labor of applicant where in his absence they will be left without reasonably adequate support, after duly taking into consideration soldier's wage and support available from relatives, as stated in the rulings of the Provost Marshal General, is ground of discharge.

"Instances in which local boards have been in error in respect to these two classes of cases are rare. It was to be expected that with some 4,500 local boards there would be some ununiformity of decision in this regard. To provide against this ununiformity, Section 27 of the regulations provides for the automatic appeal of all dependency cases to the district boards.

U-Boat War Is Attacked in Reichstag

Centrist, Socialist and Bavarian Leaders Question Its Success

President Modifies Crowder's Ruling

Men Need Not Leave Wives to Depend on Their Relatives

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25.—The submarine controversy again has been raised in the Reichstag committee in connection with the government's efforts to convince the members that the unrestricted U-boat campaign is a great success.

Press dispatches, both for foreign and home consumption, have been printed, giving in great detail the arguments and statements from Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior and Vice-Chancellor, and Vice-Admiral Eduard von Capelle, Secretary of the Imperial Admiralty.

These dispatches, however, carefully refrained from mentioning the skeptical attitude of Mathias Erzberger, Clerical member of the Reichstag; Philip Scheidemann, Socialist member; and Conrad Haussmann, Bavarian Radical.

Scheidemann took issue with Dr. Helfferich, questioning his account of the workings of the unrestricted campaign, and warned the government that it must not deceive itself regarding the effect of the sinkings on England. Scheidemann said that nothing had been brought forward to change his party's attitude on the submarine question.

Erzberger said that Admiral von Capelle's figures were based on an antiquated assumption, and in nowise were they convincing, and he was still skeptical in regard to these calculations. Haussmann declared that the situation had, in certain quarters, been pictured exaggeratedly as good, and that expectations had been raised all too powerfully.

Packers Now Ask A Meat Dictator

Hoover Pays a Visit to Chicago, but Is Silent on Result

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, came to Chicago today "to look into" the meat situation.

He went away carrying in his pocket a formal request from the packers—adopted unanimously in advance of his arrival—that he appoint a Federal "dictator" at once to take entire control of the livestock industry.

Before leaving Mr. Hoover extended an invitation to the packers, commission men and livestock producers to meet him in Washington on September 5 and 6, at which time there will be a general conference, in which the Secretary of Agriculture will participate.

The packers did not meet Mr. Hoover, who was in the city but five hours. They did business with his representatives, M. L. Requa and E. C. Lancaster, of the United States Livestock Industries Commission, with a luncheon at the Saddle and Siroin Club at the stockyards.

Here is the proposal formulated by them:

"Appoint a big man, experienced in business, to act as absolute dictator of the livestock industry. Let him cooperate with an advisory board which will consist of packing men, livestock producers and railroad representatives. Let this dictator work out an equitable plan of distribution of livestock supplies. Let him dictate the plan we should follow and we will abide by it without question."

In a statement issued to-night Mr. Hoover denied that there was any foundation for a statement that the food administration has any intention to fix prices of beef or pork products.

"The administration hopes to develop, by discussion with representative committees of the hog producers, the cattle producers, the commission men and the packers," the statement says, "greater stabilization of the industry during the war, and in such a way as to encourage production, to eliminate speculative profits and risks so far as may be, and by so doing to protect the consumer. These discussions will take some time. Action will be taken only after mature consideration and with the cooperation of the groups concerned."

French Aided U. S. Ship

PARIS, Aug. 23.—A French steamer went to the assistance of the American steamship *Campana*, which was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine on August 6. The French vessel was attacked by both torpedo and gunfire, but repelled energetically and, notwithstanding losses, compelled the submarine to abandon the fight.

Italians Win Monte Santo, Above Gorizia

Peak Towering 2,245 Feet in Air Carried by Cadorna

Attacking Forces Now Control Valley

Austrian Defence Line on Isonzo Shattered, Rome Reports

LONDON, Aug. 25.—General Cadorna's second Italian army has stormed Monte Santo, a mountain peak seven miles northeast of Gorizia, and a position of strategic importance comparable only to the almost impregnable Mount Hermada which bars the way to Trieste on the southern Carso.

Rome announces that "the Italian troops on this front are marching to complete victory." The Austrian line has been pierced at several points, and the forces of Emperor Charles all along the Isonzo front are retreating, defending themselves stubbornly against a vigorous pursuit.

Reports from Rome say that the final success of the Italians in winning their greatest battle in this war is thrilling the country as never before. Both the army and the civilians now see the result of two years' suffering and economic hardship.

The victory came unexpectedly, notwithstanding the encouraging bulletins of the last fortnight. It is General Cadorna's rule never to announce an event until certain that his troops are able to hold new positions.

A dispatch from Rome to-day says: "At Udine, Salvatore Barzilai, civil governor of the Austrian territory occupied by the Italian army, when informed of the complete victory of the Italians, exclaimed: 'At last our soldiers have achieved this magnificent thing—they have freed our soil from the ancient enemy!'"

When General Cadorna, in 1916, after throwing back the Austrian invasion through the Trentino, suddenly turned and overwhelmed the city of Gorizia, he found his victory almost barren of military results, except of a defensive nature, because the enemy still clung to Monte Santo and could not be budged.

Gorizia is only 280 feet above sea level, while Monte Santo, a pilgrimage resort before the war but a Gibraltar the moment hostilities opened, towers 2,245 feet precipitously in the face of the Italian advance. In the Italian offensive early this summer Cadorna's troops worked their way up the heights and established themselves upon the Vodice, the plateau to the west of the mountain, but Monte Santo still defied all their best efforts.

Control of Valley Won

Now the control of the valley to the east of Gorizia has been transferred to the Italians, and they should be able to thrust forward a great wedge between Monte Santo and the Carso Plateau, a hairpin-shaped table land which juts up between the Wipbach River and the coast. The strategic results may be far reaching. Military critics have always maintained that if Italy were not hemmed in by mountains and were able to throw her overwhelming reserves into the fight, the war, in so far as it concerns the Italian theatre, would be lost to the Dual Monarchy. A decisive Italian victory at this time might have political results of the greatest importance.

Austrians Counter Attack

On the Carso Plateau, where the battle is almost equally desperate, the Austrians are still counter attacking the positions recently won by the Italians a mile and a half beyond Selo, to the north of Mount Hermada. The correspondent of the *Cologne "Zeitung"* declares that the Italians have placed naval guns at the mouth of the Isonzo River which have carried far beyond Duino, on the coast, clear past Miramar, the imperial resort, less than two miles west of Trieste. Though there has been no official word from Vienna for several days, all the Teuton war correspondents at the front remark upon the power of the Italian batteries, a concentration of 5,000 heavy guns having been made on a front of fifty miles.

There is a distinct difference between this Italian offensive and the last. In the previous drive the Italian munitions gave out, and after the infantry advanced the artillery had to husband its shell supply to meet and check the Austrian counter thrust. During this week, however, a continuous and unprecedented bombardment has been no official word from Vienna for several days, all the Teuton war correspondents at the front remark upon the power of the Italian batteries, a concentration of 5,000 heavy guns having been made on a front of fifty miles.

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The "Idea Nazionale," announcing that the Austrian casualties on the Italian front up to Thursday morning were 60,000, says that numerous reinforcements are being hurried up from