Wilson Plans To Organize Health Board

New Bureau Under Overman Bill May Prevent Changes Here

Mayor Gets Protests From Leading Doctors

Physicians Say Proposed Reorganization Would Tend to Inefficiency

The Overman bill, now pending before Congress, is the legislation depended upon to supply the necessary authority for Federal intervention to prevent any lowering of standards in the New York Health Department.

According to advices received in high medical circles in this city yesterday in the reorganization of Federal departments permitted under the terms of this act, a national health administrator probably will be appointed to conserve the public health. Under this administrator, it is expected, a system of national health work standards will be established below which the public Health Department of no city of importance will be allowed to fall.

For obvious reasons the source of this information or the primary recipients of it in New York have not been disclosed. It is understood, however, that the entire matter is part of the scheme of national health conservation worked out in this city some weeks ago at a conference of 15 of the most eminent sanitarians in the country. Not much was allowed to leak out from this conference, but it is known that as a general proposition it was decided to adopt the New York Health Board as it now exists as a standard.

Many Conferences Held

Since this conference various members of it have been in almost continuous conference with prominent Federal officials in Washington working out the details of the scheme. They were in conference when Mayor Hylan's plan to change the department became known. It was from members of this conference that a hint went to the administration last week advising it to go slow in the matter of making changes.

One of the things the conference agreed upon as absolutely necessary was public health education, now the special target of the board headed by James E. MacBride, president of the Civil Service Commission. The model taken by the conference for this work was the Bureau of Public Health Education, which Mr. MacBride's board has advised the Mayor to abolish.

According to the advices from Washington there is no intention to interfere with local health boards except where they are inefficient.

Should the Overman bill fail of passage—and this is considered a remote contingency—it is understood the Bureau of Public Health will be the body under the authority of which national health conservation will be sought.

Dr. Blue Wires Protest

Dr. Victor Blue, the head of this department, has wired Mayor Hylan, protesting against the abandonment of the Bureau of Public Health Education. His message, made public yesterday by Dr. Charles Loomis Nelson, reads:

"Publicity is an essential of public health work. Urge you will not curtail activities of City Health Department of New York in informing public concerning disease and disease prevention."

Dr. Charles H. Mayo, the famous Rochester, Minn., surgeon, now in the army, has written to Mayor Hylan for the American Medical Association, of which he is president, declaring the proposed changes in the department would be a calamity.

"I understand," he writes "your honor is about to abolish the Bureau of Public Health Education. Such a procedure would indeed be a catastrophe at any time, but especially now, when more than ever it is necessary to safeguard and maintain the health of the citizens of the United States.

Bureau Saved Many Lives

"The information concerning diseases and methods of prevention is not only of great importance in the protection of your citizens, but these reports are sent out quite generally over the country, so that the information contained in your weekly health report is not only good for the citizens of your community, but for the public in general.

"During the prevalence of poliomyelitis in your city in 1916 you lost approximately 2,500 from the disease. However, the death rate from preventible diseases was materially reduced from the year before and of children under the age of ten approximately 1,500 more were saved through the dissemination of news and greater effort on the part of your public health officials, lectures, exhibits and publicity.

"I hope for the good of the people and as a war time conservation measure you will not take any steps to reduce the protection your citizens now enjoy."

In an editorial published in the latest number of "The Journal of the American Medical Association" the suggestion is made that the present attack on the Bureau of Public Health Education is inspired by patent medicine interests and quacks, who have so effectively been exposed by the bureau.

Quacks Behind Opposition

"Such a reorganization would not only give to the new administration a great opportunity for the distribution of political patronage; it would also make it possible to put in the place of those now acting as directors of the various bureaus individuals who would be more solicitous of various big businesses whose activities are opposed to public health. It may be assumed that under a political organization there would be no Bureau of Public Health Education, such as that now headed by Dr. Charles F. Bolduan. This bureau, one of the most important in the department, has been unremitting in its efforts to give the New York public information regarding the nostrum evil and quackery. Needless to say, it has aroused tremendous opposition on the part of the quacks and nostrum venders. . . .

"It is to be hoped that the best elements of the City of New York will get together and prevent the present highly efficient health administration of New York City being disorganized and put back into power a régime that has been abolished by every progressive city in the United States."

Adams Praises Health Board

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, gave out the following letter from Samuel Hopkins Adams yesterday:

"Dear Dr. Bolduan: April 26, 1918.

"If the reports concerning changes in the system of the New York City Board of Health are accurate, I believe that unfortunate results are likely to follow. New York's system of public health administration has always been one of the best in the country, a model for other cities in many respects, and any check to its present progressive policies would be a blow to public health work of national importance.

"It is difficult to believe that the vital activities of health education are to be interfered with by the present administration. Tammany Hall has always claimed—and with considerable justice, I believe—that its strength lies in the fact of its specially looking after the poor. Health education is of infinitely more importance to the poor than to any other class. It is, in reality, what the fraudulent patent medicines falsely claim to be, the 'poor man's doctor.' That a Tammany administration should deliberately destroy an agency so potent for good among the poor is almost incredible.

"Education of the public is a good half of modern preventive medicine. Some states even send special trains out into the country districts which cannot be reached by other means in order to educate the people to habits of life which will enable them to keep well and save doctors' and druggists' bills. The cost of health education in a city is comparatively small, and the results of the highest value. I hope New York is not going to enter upon a retrograde movement in this field, while the rest of the nation goes forward.

Yours very sincerely,
"SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS."

Mott Boom for Governor Appears In Upstate Cities

Jamestown Lawyer Mentioned as Compromise Democratic Candidate

By Charles T. White

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 28.—Frank H. Mott, a lawyer, of Jamestown, is a candidate for the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket. His friends are working up a boom for him in Jamestown, Dunkirk and Buffalo, in the hope that if the Hearst and anti-Hearst men come to a deadlock over a candidate they can be induced to turn to Mr. Mott. Mr. Mott is forty-five years old, and for the last twenty years has been prominent in Democratic politics in the southwestern end of the state. Personally he favors Franklin D. Roosevelt as the Democratic standard bearer, but if Mr. Roosevelt cannot get first place Mr. Mott's friends will make a strong fight for him.

Mr. Mott was candidate for Secretary of State in 1902, when Bird S. Coler came within 800 votes of equaling the vote of his successful opponent, ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell. Later he served two years as a Deputy Attorney General. He purposely stayed away from the anti-Hearst conference in Syracuse. He is a warm supporter of Samuel A. Carlson, of Jamestown, who has gone some distance—as far as the Republican Common Council will let him—with municipal operation of public utilities.

Sees Chance for Democrats

"I believe the Democrats have a good chance to elect a Governor and state ticket this fall," said Mr. Mott to the Tribune representative. "It seems to me that Governor Whitman has fallen short of the ideal Governor. I believe that if the right sort of candidate is chosen by the Democrats the voters, without much regard to party lines, would elect him. Personally I would like to see a man like Franklin D. Roosevelt lead the Democratic forces in the state campaign this year."

The Republicans of Chautauqua County are a happy family. The county is naturally Republican. Governor Whitman carried it by 9,000. The Governor stands to carry it again this year, but by a reduced plurality. Many Chautauqua County farmers were financially "pinched" by the operations of the township school law, which was repealed this year because it alienated so many Republican farmers. They are holding their grievance against the Governor. While they feel like thanking him for the repeal of the law, they hold that it never should have been passed in the first instance.

It is understood in Jamestown that Representative Hamilton, of Jamestown, who since his first election in 1912 has become a Republican "whip" in the House, will be renominated. He is, an experienced legislator, having served as Assemblyman and Senator before his election to Congress.

Fowler Can Be Reëlected

Senator J. Samuel Fowler, of Jamestown, it is understood, will be returned to the State Senate if he wishes it. He was elected last fall to fill out the unexpired term of George E. Spring, of Cattaraugus County.

"Political conditions are normal in Chautauqua County, which is only another way of saying that the Republicans have a plurality of from 5,000 to 9,000," said Senator Fowler to-day. "It seems to be the prevailing opinion that Governor Whitman is about as popular as ever. He carried the county two years ago by nearly 9,000. I have run across a few farmers who criticised him severely. That was some time ago, before the township school law was repealed, and before the Donnelly anti-trust law was amended, so as to exempt farmers' organizations from its drastic operations. Whether these farmers still feel sore at the Governor is a question. The Governor will be the guest of the Norden Club of Chautauqua on May 17."

Salamanca, like Chautauqua, went dry in the local option election. The temperance sentiment is so strong in each city that the wets, even if they make a special drive against Governor Whitman, in the judgment of leading Republicans, cannot reduce the normal Republican plurality to any considerable extent.

Two Austrian Spies Caught in California

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 28.—Albert Keffl and Lewis Gruber, both Austrians, and whom Federal agents believe are two of the most important of Germany's agents in the United States, were captured at daybreak to-day at the international boundary, near Tijuana, after having been followed through many states.

Both were said by the Federal authorities to have carried data concerning the naval and military activities of the United States.

According to the Federal authorities Keffl, who is a former sergeant in the 5th Field Artillery, U. S. A., had just completed a tour of Eastern and Southern army concentration camps and had joined Gruber in San Diego. Turned back at Tijuana because of improper passports, the pair, the authorities said, intended to go down the west coast of Mexico, thence by ship to South America and by devious routes to Berlin, to turn over the information they had collected. Gruber, who is said to be an aeronautical engineer, had much information concerning America's aircraft programme.

Both men admitted their Austrian parentage, and are said to have been supplied with funds by German propagandists in New York City. When arrested Keffl produced a letter of recommendation from the commanding officer of the field artilelry company in which he served.

Fifty Pershing Veterans Here To Sell Bonds

Continued from page 1

and realistically the facts about the jobs that her sons are performing—and are soon expected to perform on an incomparably larger scale.

Plain ordinary men the veterans were before they went across to battle for civilization. The youngest of the fifty men, Private Langthorne Barbour, of Chatham, Va., a mere boy of seventeen, was present in the trenches when Enright, Gresham and Hays, the first three Americans to be killed in action, fell when the Germans made their initial raid on American defences. Corporal Gresham collapsed into Barbour's arms when a Teuton bullet struck him. The incident occurred near the Swiss border.

Let Barbour tell his story. "I had been in the trenches about three hours," he said, "and it was about 1:30 in the morning. Three hundred Germans rushed into the trench after they had laid down a barrage. There were only forty Americans. The section was only about fifty to sixty feet long and the Germans had thirty-five batteries centred on that little space. There was a terrific fight with hand grenades, pistols and knives.

"I think they wanted most of all to capture prisoners. Enright fought desperately and killed some Germans. I don't know how many. But they cut his head off. I was standing right by Gresham when he looked over the edge of the trench and a German shot him in the head. He fell back in my arms.

"I was near Lieutenant McLoughlin in a communication trench when a big shell exploded close to him and knocked him senseless. He is suffering from shell shock yet and has been brought to the States, I think."

Old 69th Represented

Barbour, in recounting the results of the first dramatic tussle with the agents of Kaiserism, said the Germans killed three, wounded five and captured twelve in the raid. A man named Givens, who was in a listening post, he said, had a bullet go straight through his body, yet he lived. Later Barbour himself was hit in the leg by a piece of shrapnel and was forced to spend a month in a hospital.

California and Virginia did not monopolize the glory among the fifty veterans, who were selected to return home for a stay because of their gallantry and the fullness of their experience. New York is represented in the group by three men. Sergeant E. A. McNiff, Corporal M. H. Plant and Private John E. McCormick, all members of the old 69th, are in the party, and their message rings with information that will be dear to New Yorkers' hearts.

The old 69th arrived near the "frontier of freedom" on November 10 last, and was immediately dispatched to a training camp in the Mons sector, where they remained until January, undergoing genuinely intensive training. In January they entered French trenches near Luneville, and action started without delay. There were casualties on the first day.

Early in March ninety French and American soldiers were chosen to train for a raiding party. For two weeks they prepared for a raid at a spot ten miles behind the lines. Practice in sprinting was a not unimportant part of the drill.

Actor Soldier Describes Attack

Corporal Plant told of the training yesterday. He was a vaudeville actor before he enlisted, and lived at 876 St. Nicholas Avenue. Out in France "we were kept on the jump all the time," the corporal said. "Of course, we knew just where we were going to strike and what we were to do when we got into the German first line trenches. Our object was to bring back prisoners and get any miscellaneous information we could about the personnel of the units occupying the trenches opposite us.

"Of course, all of us in the raiding party were volunteers. Our zero hour was set for 7:40 in the evening. I guess everybody felt sort of nervous during those last few minutes before barrage opened up.

"The signal came at 7:37. Two hundred light and heavy pieces of artillery and 200 machine guns opened up on a space of 100 yards. We went over the top at 7:40, and immediately star shells began to shoot from Fritz's side, 200 yards away. I don't know how long it took us to go over to Fritz's bailiwick. We certainly did hop it.

"The damage was something awful. The trenches were all torn to pieces. Sixteen foot holes were hollowed out. The holes were eight feet wide. There was groaning and cursing all around us. I should have said before that we did not have much trouble in getting through the wire. A scouting party had been out the night before and cut into it pretty well, and our barrage did the rest.

Some of Germans Fled

"The Germans put a barrage right on their own front line trenches no sooner than we got there. We found out later that about 400 men had occupied the terrain which we invaded. About 300 of these were killed by our barrage. Most of them were half buried in the ground. The Germans kept sending star shell after star shell and it was as light as day. Sergeant McNiff and I fought side by side. We kept emptying our automatics into the struggling mass of men that tried to organize themselves into some sort of a defensive fighting unit.

"About fifty of the Germans had run away and there were about an equal number left to oppose us. These were reinforced by Prussian Guardsmen, big, husky fellows, who will never give in and who die fighting. The rescuing party must have come right up through their own barrage.

"We had intended to stay in No Man's Land and in the German trenches to get prisoners. The barrage that the enemy put down was so hot and kept us so long that it was five hours and a half after the time we went over the top before we got back in our own dugouts. During this time we crept from shell hole to shell hole and gained what little protection we could from the craters.

"I suppose that our entire stay in the trenches wasn't more than ten minutes. Four of our men were killed. It was after 1 a. m. when we got back and when the lieutenant found that men were missing, there were calls for volunteers to go back to get the wounded. Sergeant McNiff and I volunteered to go and we made three trips at 3 and 5 and 6 o'clock. Three of the men we brought back died later. In bringing them back we had to carry them from shell hole to shell hole and wait for the German murderous fire to slacken."

McCormick Buried in Dugout

After the raid McNiff and Plant were mentioned in dispatches, and for their bravery they received war crosses shortly before sailing back to America. Sergeant McNiff before the war was a clerk, and lived at 554 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. Private John McCormick, the third of the New York boys, a native of Ireland, thirty-one years old, was a keeper at Sing Sing. Before he enlisted he lived at 322 West Forty-seventh Street. Others in the party who have the croix de guerre are: Private Raymond Guyette, Sergeant Owen C. Hawkins, Sergeant Joseph Petrush and Corporal Homer Whited.

McCormick, under the pressure of incessant questioning, told how the Germans had bombarded a dugout in which twenty-two men, including himself, and one officer were sheltered. A big shell exploded, and all except himself and two others were killed, he said.

"I was buried," McCormick added, "up to my neck in debris and unable to move. It was four and a half hours before they succeeded in digging us out. They started digging along the stairway that led down to the dugout. The stairway had forty-five steps, and it seemed a year before they got us.

"After being dug out we had to remain in the trench, as the Germans kept up the cannonading and our dugout was cut off from the headquarters near the rear."

McCormick stayed in the trench until noon the next day and then volunteered to go through the bombardment with another private and bring food for his comrades. He succeeded in doing so.

The fifty veterans were all juniors in point of age to Sergeant John W. Heffernan, a gray-haired man who has been in the service for twenty years. To him was assigned the task of selecting the fifty men, and it took him ten days to assemble them.

In picturing conditions at the front, the sergeant said: "The idea was to put us on a quiet sector, when we went over first, but the sector did not remain quiet long with the Americans in it. They began fighting the first moment that they could and have been at it ever since. The Americans got into the war cheering and waving their hats. I have seen some troops of men going in as though they were going to ordinary work, but these men are veterans. The Americans dearly love a scrap and go into it with the most heart in the world.

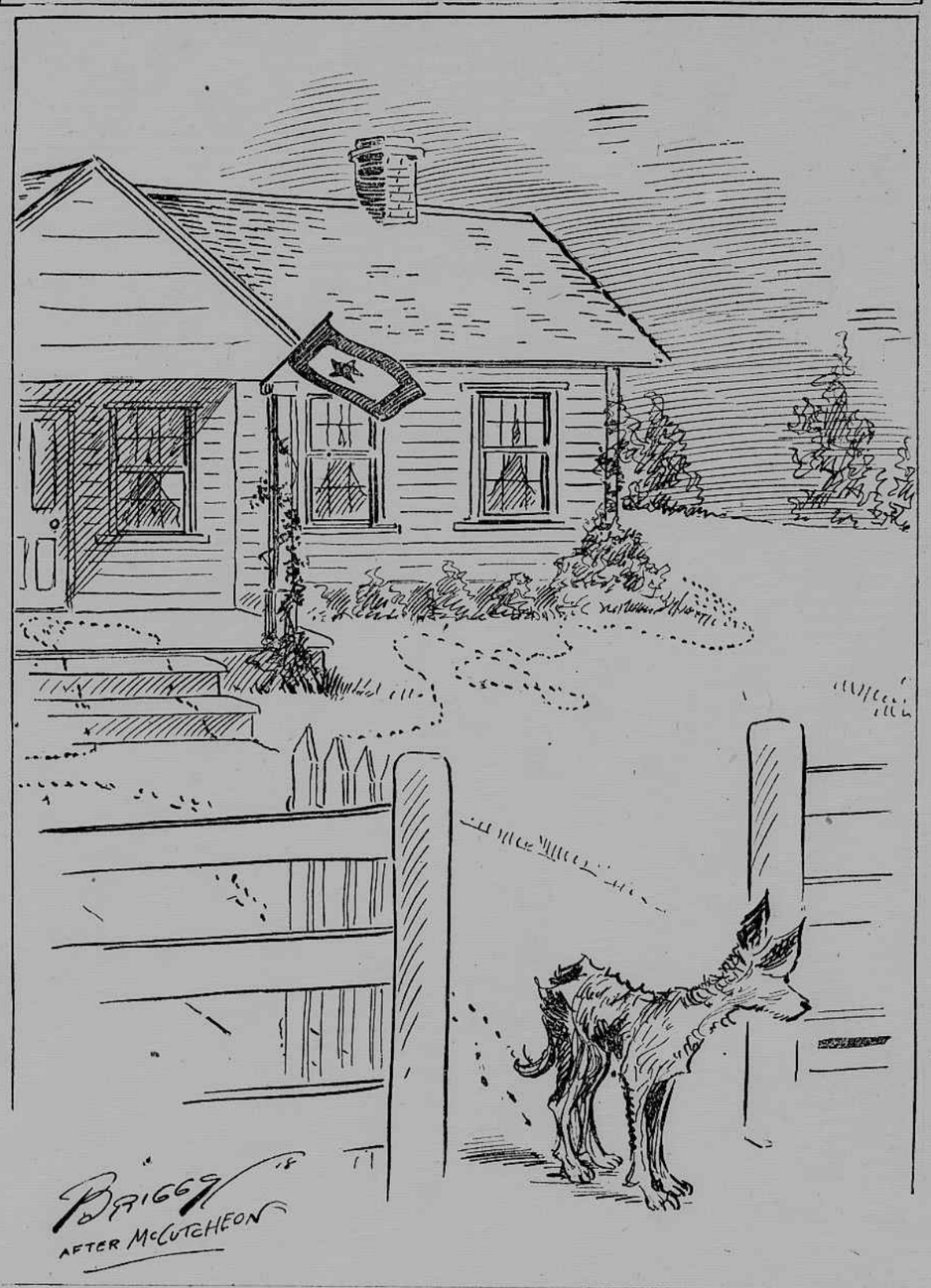
"The Germans will hold out until we get airplanes in great numbers. The American aviators are the ones to do it. The fight must be carried into the air. Just now it is a case of firing off big guns and little guns. We can never win the war by firing guns."

While in New York, the headquarters of the veterans will be at Liberty Land at the 69th Regiment Armory. Headed by Colonel Phelan, a unit of New York Guardsmen will escort them to City Hall, where they will be formally received by Mayor Hylan at 11 o'clock this morning.

The names of the men and their rank follows:

Regimental Color Sergeant John J. Heffernan in charge, Private John M. Andrews, Sergeant Harold A. Andrews, Corporal Edgar Barnes, Corporal Herbert E. Baker, Private Louis P. Bonne, Sergeant Samuel L. Blythe, Private Langhorn Barber, Corporal Thomas Cosgrave, Sergeant Edmund B. Creed, Corporal Osborne De Varilla, Private John Faderuck, Sergeant Manning Grimes, Private Raymond Guyette, Sergeant Paul A. Havenstein, Sergeant Keith W. Howat, Private Harry H. Harrison, Sergeant Owen C. Hawkins, Private Robert L. Heath, Corporal Charles Henry, First Class Private Kenneth B. Jopp, Private Schuyler Mawrer, Sergeant Hugh Marsh, Sergeant Eugene McNiff, Corporal Charles E. Morris, Corporal Elmer D. Martin, Private Robert Montgomery, Private John McCormick, Private Harry Novak, Private H. A. Nicholas, Corporal Leonard Omerod, Private William J. O'Neil, Private Barney Pogue, Corporal Marlowe H. Plant, Sergeant Joseph Petrush, Sergeant Thomas F. Reilly, Private James F. Redding, Corporal Harold J. Smith, Corporal Guy E. Smith, Sergeant James L. Stephens, Corporal Merle L. Skinner, Sergeant Richard J. Schneider, Sergeant Chesley W. Whitton, Corporal Harry A. Welcome, Corporal Homer Whited, Corporal Milton Willard, Private Horace P. Webster, Corporal Beecher L. Ward, Private Percy D. Yarborough and Private H. Zodi.

When a Feller Needs a Friend - By BRIGGS



Boycott on German-made Wares Spreading Across the Country

Thousands Join American Guardian Society, Which Is Pledged To Buy Nothing Which Bears the "Made In Germany" Label

Fifteen thousand families in New York have already announced their intention of eschewing German made goods for twenty-five years after the war. And 40,000 others, according to a statement yesterday by Davis Strong, of the American Guardian Society, will have pledged themselves by the end of the week to deal no more in commodities bearing the Teutonic label.

Since the organization of the society Mr. Strong has been deluged with letters and pledge cards from Americans who wish to boycott German trade for a generation after the war. Business firms have written to say that they will not use German machinery or stock their shelves with Teutonic goods. Thousands have promised not to whittle with Esslingen knives, to eat off Bavarian porcelain, to take Saxon drugs, to wear jewelry from Aschaffenburg, to buy their children Nuremburg toys or to drink again the dark, heavy beer that used to come from Bavaria.

"As far as we're concerned," said Mr. Strong, "we can do very nicely without Germany's manufactured products. We'll leave them strictly alone, and they'll have to look elsewhere for the money when they get ready to start another war."

Requests for pledge cards have been received from employes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Tiffany & Co., Reed & Barton, and scores of other important firms and enterprises in the state.

"As Germany has destroyed the resources of small, helpless countries," wrote the Rev. B. C. Warren, of the Eighth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, "so must we destroy hers, and swear by God and humanity to whip her in every field until she is utterly beaten."

John Van Dorn, a native of Holland, said in a letter:

"I not only pledge myself never again to purchase a penny's worth of German-made goods, but, if my country should be drawn in on the Brussian side, I shall include Holland also in the boycott."

U. S. Inquiry Into "Masses" Trial Is Likely

Continued from page 1

aboard ship for more than eight hours, while his baggage, his clothes and all his personal possessions were subjected to a most thorough search by Federal agents.

Reed was stripped, an official said, and his clothing searched for documents which might be of interest to the Federal government. Papers and pieces of baggage brought in by the indicted writer were held up by the searchers, but most of his belongings were finally passed and taken off the pier.

Reed was permitted to leave the pier without a guard after special arrangements for his appearance in court were made between Earl B. Barnes, Assistant United States Attorney, prosecuting "The Masses'" editors, and Morris Hillquit, their attorney.

Will Plead To-day

Hillquit promised to produce Reed at the Federal Building in New York City at 10:15 to-morrow morning, at which time he will be allowed to plead to the indictment against him. Articles and cartoons he contributed to "The Masses" are the basis of his indictment.

When the liner docked at 8 o'clock this morning and a large part of the six hundred passengers came off to the pier for examination of their baggage and papers Reed did not put in an appearance. A glance at the first class passenger list failed to reveal his name, and it was thought for a time he had not come on the boat until it was found that he had shipped second class.

Mrs. Reed, the writer's wife, who is a journalist, was on the pier when the boat docked, but her long vigil was not rewarded until after 4 o'clock. Reed then was allowed off, saw his baggage passed and went off in a taxicab with his wife and a friend.

"Until I find out what my status is in this country I can make no statement," he said to a Tribune reporter. "I left Russia on February 6 and don't know a thing about what happened in the meantime—counter revolution of anything else."

Reed appeared to be in the best of health and showed a deal of cheerfulness at reaching once more a land of plenty and comparative security. For what is a mere indictment compared with practical starvation and a good chance of a merry Bolshevik bullet in the back?

Ran Out of Funds

According to one of the passengers on the ship, Reed was for three weeks before he sailed, out of funds in Christiania. This passenger said that the writer finally appealed to the American Consul there for temporary aid.

According to other passengers Reed brought over with him a number of valuable state documents, which came into his possession through his close connection with the Bolshevik régime, now on the brink of downfall. These papers, said to be of international importance, were to have been used by Reed in a book, but it is believed they were among the effects seized by the naval intelligence officers.

Cable dispatches from Russia several months ago stated that Reed had been named ambassador to America of the Bolshevik government, but the writer told some of the passengers yesterday that he had no official connection with any Russian party.

"How can I be a Bolsheviki?" he is said to have replied to questions. "I'm not a member of the Social Revolutionary party, nor am I a representaitve of the Bolshevik government."

Reed's baggage was marked for forwarding to the Harvard Club, in New York City, but the editor would not say where he was going to stay.

Shoes and Ships And Sealing Wax

Dismal winter flees away and verdant springtime dawns. We know it by our lassitude and multitude of yawns; we know it by our more than normal willingness to shirk. We know it by the length of time we sit and look at work.

Spring has come!
Oh hum!

Wish that we were lying in a meadow green and warm, or sat upon a fence and watched some virile farmer farm. Wish that we were strolling over downhill country roads. Wish we were a jellyfish and lived on Hylan toads.

Spring has come!
Oh hum!

Wish we slept in Labrador where nights are six months long. Wish alarm-clock makers would forget to make the gong. Wish that we were travelling in distant climes and far. Wish we were most anywhere except just where we are.

Spring has come!
Oh hum!

* * *

"Don't Miss This," proclaims an announcement of the entertainment of the Flatbush Taxpayers' Association, which goes on to bill as one of the stars "Mrs. August Belmont, a Famous Operatic Singer."

Those who have always thought of the former Eleanor Robson as an actress, "M. E. McL." points out, certainly should not miss this.

* * *

Sergeant Hugh McCord demonstrated to the men at Camp Mills yesterday the value of the new shrapnel helmets in warding off hard knocks. Through the aid of Private Joseph Schneider the demonstration was most convincing.

"Hit me on the head," the helmeted sergeant directed Schneider, who picked up a club and whaled away.

"See," quoth McCord, after taking several blows without wincing. "They do the trick. Gee, but they are heavy, though!"

He took off his "tin hat" just as Schneider delivered a final wallop.

"See what happens if you don't keep your helmet on," murmured McCord as he came to, fifteen minutes later.

* * *

After dipping into Homer yesterday—in translation—we began to wonder whether some bard of another civilization would put the present war into blank verse and if he would have the nerve to blame it on a woman.

Unless they invent a new language it will have to be blank verse, for the hardiest poet would quail at the thought of finding rhymes for Haig, Foch and Pershing.

* * *

Farmers are beginning to murmur against the boldness of deer in Orange County. J. W. Morley, of Newburgh Township, says that one animal sneaks into his cowshed at night and steals most of the cow's food.

* * *

The Kaiser will have to open another munition factory, for "Johnny the Sword" is going to war. Johnny, whose real name is James Brown, has enlisted at the British recruiting office in St. Paul. For years he had made his living by swallowing swords and eating assorted hardware in circus sideshows.

"I won't go hungry in a front line trench," says he.

Navy Profiteers Warned by Daniels

Two Firms Already Detected in Unlawful Practices, He Says

[*Staff Correspondence*]

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Profiteers who consign materials to naval officials in care of private firms and later convert the shipments to private or commercial use were to-day warned by Secretary of the Navy Daniels that the practice must cease. He declared he has turned over evidence of this unlawful procedure to the Department of Justice in two cases.

Secretary Daniels's warning said:

"Reports have come to me which show conclusively that in two instances the fraudulent practice had been followed of consigning materials not intended for government use to certain navy officials in care of private firms, the latter converting the material to private or commercial use.

"Persons guilty of such practices are subject to punishment, and the facts in such cases have been forwarded promptly to the Attorney General of the United States for action. In all cases where it is obvious that either the shipper or the receiver has intended to defraud the United States government by the misuse of material indictments are contemplated.

"This evil seriously interferes with the war programme. Fortunately it applies only to a few slackers and profiteers, who endeavor to take advantage of an unusual condition in the commercial world."

Fight Begun to Block Irish Convention Here

Mrs. William Jay Declares Meeting Would Stir Up Trouble for Britain

Mrs. William Jay, of 850 Park Avenue, who led the fight to prevent Dr. Karl Muck from conducting the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall, has placed herself squarely in the path of the Irish Progressive League convention scheduled for May 4 at Madison Square Garden.

The convention, Mrs. Jay charges, is for the purpose of stirring up trouble for England, and would, therefore, be pro-German in its results. Mrs. Jay holds that for New York to permit this kind of a meeting would be like stabbing in the back the American boys now in France.

Yesterday Mrs. Jay wrote the directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, which owns Madison Square Garden, demanding that the contract with the Irish Progressive League be cancelled.

If the New York Life directors do not act, Mrs. Jay intends to ask the police to prevent the meeting.

John Devoy, Liam Mellows and Mrs. H. Sheehy Skeffington, all Sin Feiners, are among the speakers on the convention programme.

Alligned with Mrs. Jay to prevent the convention are numerous New York women, members of the Intimate Committee for the Severance of All Social and Professional Relations With Enemy Sympathizers. Mrs. Jay is chairman. The other members are keeping their names secret, to be able the more effectively to fight pro-Germanism. There are similar committees in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore.

Drys to Urge Extra Session Of Legislature

They Believe Federal Prohibition Amendment Would Be Ratified

State Conference Called by Leaders

Plea to Governor To Be Considered as Result of Local Option Elections

A fresh effort to have the present Legislature ratify the proposed prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution is being made by the temperance forces of the state. A conference has been called for next Monday, to be held in Albany.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in an interview with a representative of The Tribune last night said that the first proposal before the convention would be to ask Governor Whitman to call an extra session of the Legislature.

The conference will be made up of delegates from all the temperance societies of the state, including what is known as the Big Five—the W. C. T. U., Anti-Saloon League, Good Templars, Civic League and Prohibition party.

The call for the conference was issued by Mrs. Boole on Saturday. It will be held in the Young Men's Christian Association auditorium, under the auspices of the Allied Forces of Civic and Moral Betterment of New York State, of which Mrs. Boole is chairman. This organization includes the larger temperance and prohibition societies and the thousands of temperance societies of the churches throughout the state.

Recent Elections Give Hope

"Many of the temperance advocates believe that the present Legislature, if called back by the Governor," said Mrs. Boole, "would ratify the proposed Federal amendment. Their reason for this belief is that the local option elections recently held throughout the state, when twenty-one of the thirty-nine cities went dry, have pointed the way for some of the doubting upstate legislators as to how their communities feel on the subject."

It will be recalled that the friends of ratification in the closing days of the Legislature made an effort to get the leaders of the two branches, Senator Elon R. Brown and Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, to postpone the date of adjournment from April 13 to at least April 20.

Senator George F. Thompson, of Niagara, who assumed the leadership of the drys in the closing hours, charged that the real reason for setting the adjournment date three days before the day on which the local option elections were to be held throughout the state was to prevent a defection of upstate legislators lined up with the wets.

The argument of these rural legislators for not joining the ratification faction was that Congress had passed the resolution submitting the proposed bone dry amendment to the several states after they had been elected to office, and that consequently they did not know how their constituencies wanted them to vote on the question.

Believe Way Has Been Shown

Now that the local option elections have been held, it is asserted by the prohibitionists, the constituencies of a sufficient number of legislators have indicated how they want their legislators to vote on the question to make certain the ratification of the proposed amendment at an extra session.

Senator Thompson and Senator William H. Hill, who fostered the ratification resolution in the upper house, asserted in the closing week of the Legislature that they had twenty-five votes in the Senate. This was one short of the required constitutional majority. Watertown, the home of Senator Elon R. Brown, is one of the districts which went dry. Senator Brown was one of the principal opponents of prohibition, so that if he were to follow the lead of his constituency the ratification of the proposed bone dry amendment would be assured. Three other Senatorial districts whose representatives were on the wet fence have also gone dry.

The ratification resolution never got to a vote in either house. The Assembly voted to postpone action indefinitely. In the Senate the measure was killed in the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, of which Senator James A. Emerson is chairman.

William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said last night that prohibitionists who want an extra session are being used by the foes of Governor Whitman in an attempt to embarrass him. Answering this, Mrs. Boole said:

"The people who believe that an extra session should be called are influenced solely by the desire to aid prohibition, and have a firm belief that if an extra session is called the results of the local option elections held on April 16 and 17 will make ratification possible by this defeat it. We know how this one stands."

What Is Going On To-day

WHEATLESS DAY.
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE.
Free admission to the American Museum of Natural History, Van Cortlandt Park Museum, American Museum of Safety and the Aquarium.
Textile exhibition, Grand Central Palace.
Meeting and luncheon of the Minerva Club of New York, Waldorf-Astoria, 11 a. m.
Address by M. Maurice Schlumberger on "The Experiences of a French Prisoner of War in a German Prison" before the Foreign War Relief Committee of Woman's Auxiliary to the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Ritz-Carlton, 11 a. m.
Meeting of the Government Club of New York, Hotel Astor, 12:30 p. m.
Address by United States Senator J. Hamilton Lewis at dinner of the Arts and Science Forum of the Twilight Club of New York for Andre Tardieu, Waldorf-Astoria, 7 p. m.
PUBLIC LECTURES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, 8:15 P. M.

MANHATTAN

"Honduras," by Mark A. Denman, at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets.
"Customs and Costumes of Brittany," by Miss Lelinda S. Meadey, at Public School 3, Hudson and Grove Streets.
"Protecting Our Greatest City Against Conflagration," by Putnam A. Bates, at Public School 15, Forty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue.
"Arabia, the Desert and the Bedouins," by Edgar J. Banks, Ph. D., at Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.
"The Man of America," by Clayton S. Cooper, at Public School 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street.
"Lincoln, the Savior of the Union," by Dr. Thomas McPherson, at Public School 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk Streets.
"New Orleans," by Flavius Roelat, Public School 157, St. Nicholas Avenue and 127th Street.
"William Wonderland of Bird Life," by Frederick S. Webster, Inwood Hall, 218 East 166th Street.
"The Battle of the Marne," by Rufus A. Vance, Pilgrim Hall, Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway.
"Camp Upton—Construction of the Cantonment," by Lieutenant Edward A. Munger, St. Columba Hall, 343 West Twenty-fifth Street.
"America Enters World Politics," by Professor William Guthrie, Public School 165, 225 West 168th Street, east of Broadway.

THE BRONX

"The American Flag," by Walter V. McCoy, Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road.
"Bermuda," by Morris A. Lann, at Public School 46, 196th Street and Briggs Avenue.