

MAYOR WOULD CURB AUTOS

BLAMES THE LEGISLATURE FOR INCREASING CITY EXPENSES.

For Widening Fifth Avenue, Collecting Taxes in Advance and Filtering the Croton Water—Metropolitan Museum Maintenance Fund is Too Small.

Mayor McClellan's message, sent to the Aldermen yesterday, dealt for the most part with the year's work of the departments. At the close it said:

It is now ten years since the consolidation of the four counties comprising the city of New York was accomplished. The results may not be all that were dreamed of by the fathers of consolidation, but they have been satisfactory. The city government, it is hoped, may be brought nearer to perfection by a new charter designed to correct the faults which experience has shown in the old.

This much, at least, can be said: That all the five boroughs have benefited by the union which has made New York the largest single city of the world. Few citizens would care to destroy the centralization of power which, working through the great departments, has provided the best of police and fire protection, pure and regular water supply, cleanliness of streets and collection of public health, a greater and better school system, and, in short, progress along all lines of municipal improvement.

The history of the last ten years has shown that the faults which remain in our methods of city government are not due to the centralization of municipal functions, but rather are found where the centralization was not provided. These are the faults which a new charter must remedy.

The Mayor said that in spite of the most rigid economy the budget had grown from \$100,000,000 for the year 1917 to \$142,700,000 for 1918. The increase, he said, was due to two reasons—the enactment by the Legislature of laws interfering with the local regulation of expenditures, the establishing on the city every year large mandatory increases to which it must submit, and the fact that the volume of the city's business and the higher prices which it has been forced to pay for its supplies.

The city cannot be accused of any extravagance in allowing these increases. It has not embarked in any unnecessary enterprises, nor has it contemplated any general raise of salaries. As a matter of fact, it has made many increases which, although they appeared to be fairly warranted, had to be disallowed on account of financial conditions. For example, it was found necessary to reduce the request of the Board of Education for an increase of pay for the school teachers, although some increase for these teachers seemed to all the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to have been deserved.

The citizens of this city must bear in mind that if they demand from the municipality, schools, parks, bridges and ferries, as well as adequate fire and police protection, the public must pay for them. As long as the city continues to give the public increased facilities and improvements, the city must continue to grow. By economizing in every direction we may keep down the amount of the increases, but we cannot prevent incurring the same amount of expense each year. I believe, however, that if all mandatory legislation were done away with and the city were left to manage its own affairs without the State forcing it to pay larger sums every year over which it has no control, it could keep its annual increases down to a very much smaller figure than at present.

This is a matter which has received the earnest attention of the Charter Revision Commission, and if their recommendations in this regard are to be finally accepted, we may look for great improvement in the direction of our future. There are other plans under contemplation which, in my opinion, will work great financial benefit to the city, such as new methods in the collection of taxes, the equalization of salaries and the adoption of an improved system of keeping and stating the city accounts.

The city's borrowing margin on October 1 was \$20,000,000.

The Mayor recommends the widening of Fifth Avenue, urges changes in the time for the collection of taxes so that it will not be necessary for the city to borrow money in anticipation of taxation, suggests the abolition of the Aqueduct Commission and recommends the filtration of the Croton water supply. On the regulation of automobiles he says:

There is no general ordinance in existence at the present time which specifically applies to the licensing of public automobiles. Under an order of the Supreme Court the Bureau of Licenses is now issuing licenses to such vehicles under the general ordinance relating to public hacks and cabs. This ordinance, however, was never intended in my opinion to apply to automobiles and fails to regulate their charges in proper fashion. I recommend, therefore, the adoption of an ordinance which will apply directly to these vehicles. At the same time I believe that some provision should be made for licensing all sightseeing automobiles, which at present pay no fee whatsoever to the city.

In this connection I also desire to call your attention to the necessity of preventing the use of streets upon all automobiles other than those of the Fire Department within the city limits. The street had been adopted as the particular signal of the approach of the apparatus and officials of the Fire Department, and its indiscriminate use by others results in confusion of traffic, which necessarily detracts from the value of such signal to the Fire Department. I have accordingly adopted an ordinance to be prepared for introduction in your board, and trust that it will receive your favorable consideration.

I think it also most important that the following regulations should be adopted in regard to the use of all automobiles, both public and private, within the city:

First—That all automobiles should be equipped with adequate mufflers, which never should be cut out within the limits of the built-up portions of the city.

Second—That, except for the first ten seconds after starting the engine of an automobile, no smoke should be allowed to come out of the exhaust pipe. It is wholly unnecessary and is simply an evidence of carelessness in the use of these vehicles.

Third—That the use of excessive headlights within the built-up portions of the city should be prohibited. The use of these lights is very dangerous and has resulted in causing many accidents by dazzling pedestrians and drivers of vehicles coming in the opposite direction. These lights are unnecessary on the highways and it is understood that responsible drivers of their own volition refuse to use them.

Of the Metropolitan Museum of Art the Mayor says:

During the year just ended the Metropolitan Museum of Art has made gratifying progress in the work it has accomplished, in the number and importance of its acquisitions, and in its power to attract the public. The recorded number of visitors during the year has been close upon 800,000. Its educational opportunities have been placed at the disposal of the public to a greater extent than ever before, and teachers and pupils, both of the public schools and of private institutions and colleges, have been quick to take advantage of them.

During the summer there were unavoidable delays in the construction of the extension of the building on Fifth Avenue, but good progress has been made in the last months and there is now a prospect that it will be completed in the early summer. Work is also well under way on the new wing which will be erected back on this extension. This new wing is intended primarily to contain the great Bontschel collection of objects illustrating the decorative arts of the Gothic period and the eighteenth century in France which the museum owes to the generosity of its president, J. Pierpont Morgan. As announced last spring, Mr. Morgan has presented the eighteenth century section of this collection to the museum, and has deposited the Gothic section as an indefinite loan. To the latter he has already made

most important additions in the famous groups of the Entombment and the Plank from the Château de Brion. All these treasures and many more are stored in the basement of the building awaiting proper space for their exhibition. Mr. Morgan's other gifts during the year include a unique set of early Burgundian tapestries, and he has made valuable loans of paintings and sculptures, as well as numerous additions to his collection of Chinese porcelains. A gratifying indication of the willingness of the private collectors of the city to allow the public to share the enjoyment of their artistic possessions is the number of important loans of paintings and other works of art.

As to the needs of the museum and especially those which can be met by the city, what is most urgently required is present in the increase in its maintenance fund. Last year the city made an appropriation of \$100,000 toward its support, which sum has been reduced for the current year. The actual cost of maintaining the museum is now about \$100,000 in excess of the amount, and has always been considerably in excess of the city appropriation. The deficiency is partly made up by the annual subscriptions of members and by donations in excess of the amount, and by the sale of catalogues and other publications; but it is perhaps not generally known that beyond these resources there is an annual deficit which has regularly supplied hundreds of large subscriptions from individual trustees.

Another need of the museum is a well equipped library of works relating to the collection of the subject, as a supplement to its collections. The trustees are doing their share toward the development of this library by the purchase of books, but the present quarters of the library are wholly inadequate and unworthy of a great institution such as the Metropolitan Museum has become.

LILLY AND ROSE FOR ALDERMEN.

Little Tim's Organization Scheme Put Through in a Churchful of Flowers.

The new Board of Aldermen organized yesterday in a floral bower. Some of the floral pieces stood six to eight feet high and many of the Aldermen were so swamped with the offerings of their admiring followers that they had to get someone to carry them away. John McCann, the new Alderman from the Thirteenth district, had enough for a whole funeral. Percy Nagle's election, which sent him a floral coronation, was deeply gratifying to me, as it appeared to be an evidence of your confidence in my professional ability.

In order, however, that any efforts of mine to maintain a high standard of efficiency and discipline in the service be attended with success it is absolutely essential that I should have the confidence of the service at large as well as that of higher authority. The efficiency of the fleet can only be maintained when the officers and men feel that the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has the confidence of the commander in chief of the army and navy and when a strong military spirit exists in the service. Anything that tends to break down this confidence or that tends to break down the military spirit, which has been the safeguard and principal asset of the navy since its beginning, can but impair such confidence.

The recent order placing a medical officer in command of a hospital ship, is, in my opinion, as I have endeavored on several occasions to point out to you, clearly opposed to the intent of the law, is a radical departure from established naval usage and is fraught with danger to the efficiency of the fleet. It will tend, I believe, to break down the military spirit of the service and shows a want of your confidence in my advice regarding a matter so vital to the best interests of the service.

I am left, therefore, with no alternative but to tender my resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, much as I regret to sever my active connection with the service to which I have been devoted and to which I have given my best efforts for over forty-six years. Very respectfully,

WILLARD H. BROWNSON.

The President's letter of acceptance is as follows:

I accept your resignation, to take effect immediately. You will this afternoon turn over your office to your assistant, Capt. Winslow, informing him that he is to act until such time as your successor is appointed and qualified. Very truly yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

SECRETARY OF WAR'S REPORT.

Taft Recommendations Increased Pay for Enlisted Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The annual report of Secretary of War Taft, made public today, contains many recommendations for the improvement of the army. He urges upon Congress the necessity of providing 612 additional officers, and recommends an increase in the pay of enlisted men. He believes that the establishment of a general service corps for duty as wagonmasters, engineers, firemen, overseers, teamsters, etc., would reduce the percentage of desertions and result in greater contentment among the enlisted men. He also says that an increase in the Medical Corps of the army is urgently needed.

The present authorized strength of the army, the report says, is 3,907 officers and 69,861 enlisted men, while the actual strength is 3,750 officers and 50,190 enlisted men. At the close of the last fiscal year 18.4 per cent. of the general and staff officers and 27.4 per cent. of the line officers were absent from their regular duties. Generally their work is of a military character and in the very few cases where this is not so the duty performed is of the utmost importance and could not well be dispensed with. The fact remains, however, the report adds, that the absence of such a large number of officers from their commands is not without a bad effect upon the discipline and efficiency of the army. On account of the fact that a total of 692 officers are detached from their commands upon important and necessary duties Secretary Taft believes that Congress should provide for a substantial increase in the number of commissioned officers in the army.

It has been impossible, the report says, to secure the full number of enlisted men for the army that is authorized by law. The results during the last fiscal year were not so satisfactory as during the previous year, although increased effort was made to improve the quality of the enlisted man, and every practicable method that could be devised was resorted to. The principal reason for this difficulty, Mr. Taft believes, is the inadequacy of the pay of the enlisted man. He believes that the same system should

ADMIRAL BROWNSON'S LETTER

CONDEMN'S ORDER GIVING SURGEON SHIP COMMAND.

Says It is Clearly Opposed to the Intent of the Law and is Fraught With Danger to the Efficiency of the Fleet—Also Shows Want of Confidence in His Advice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—President Roosevelt to-day gave out the correspondence with Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, in which that officer tendered and the President accepted his resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The letters, which were made public at the White House, were prefaced by the explanation that they were inadvertently omitted from the correspondence given out this morning. The letters printed this morning were written by the President to the Secretary of the Navy under date of January 2 and January 4 respectively, in which the President severally scored Admiral Brownson for his "unseemly and improper" action in resigning his office rather than obey an order of the President. Who had "inadvertently omitted" to give the letters out at the proper time wasn't explained.

Admiral Brownson was prevented by the naval regulations from making any comments in his own defence, and the action of the President in publicly circulating in a scathing manner an officer who was not in a position to make reply has been unfavorably commented on in both naval and Congressional circles.

Admiral Brownson's letter of resignation, dated December 24, 1917, follows:

In April last I was detached by your order from the command of the United States Asiatic fleet and ordered to Washington and appointed chief of the most important bureau in the Navy Department, the bureau which under the Secretary is charged with matters relating to the personnel, the discipline and the efficiency of the fleet.

This transfer from a command which ranks second in importance afloat to one which is second to none on shore, coming on the eve of my retirement from active service, while not to my personal liking, was deeply gratifying to me, as it appeared to be an evidence of your confidence in my professional ability.

In order, however, that any efforts of mine to maintain a high standard of efficiency and discipline in the service be attended with success it is absolutely essential that I should have the confidence of the service at large as well as that of higher authority. The efficiency of the fleet can only be maintained when the officers and men feel that the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has the confidence of the commander in chief of the army and navy and when a strong military spirit exists in the service. Anything that tends to break down this confidence or that tends to break down the military spirit, which has been the safeguard and principal asset of the navy since its beginning, can but impair such confidence.

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AMBASSADOR CREL HAS THREE MONTHS LEAVE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Ambassador Crel, the Mexican diplomatic representative here, has three months leave of absence, and will leave Washington on January 15 for the United States. He is the son of the late Senator of that State. While the Ambassador is in Washington the affairs of the State are in the hands of an acting Governor. During his absence the embassy will be in charge of Señor Godoy, the chargé d'affaires.

SUPREME COURT TO REVIEW WATERS-PIERCE OIL COMPANY CASE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Supreme Court to-day granted a writ of certiorari to review the case involving the efforts of the State of Texas to wind up the affairs of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company in Texas. The case involves a conflict of authority as to ownership of the property, which is claimed by both the Texas and Federal courts.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—These Army orders were issued to-day:

Major Horatio G. Nichol, Twelfth Cavalry, from treatment at General Hospital, Washington, back to his regiment at Fort Oglethorpe.

Capt. Edward W. Smith, from duty as treatment at hospital, Hot Springs, to join his regiment at Fort Oglethorpe.

First Lieut. James E. Wilson, Coast Artillery, to the 1st Regiment, Coast Artillery, at Fort Seward.

Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, Fourth Cavalry, to Fort Seward.

Resignation of Second Lieut. Warren Lott, Jr., Seventeenth Infantry, accepted.

These Navy orders were issued:

Midshipman W. P. Hayes, from the St. Louis to the Chicago.

Midshipman R. A. Theobald, from the Chicago to the St. Louis.

CHEAP, EFFECTIVE, PALATABLE.

ALENITA

HUNGARIAN NATURAL PURGATIVE WATER.

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be made to apply to fixing the pay of the enlisted men of the army that now obtains in the navy, so that the President may fix the rates of pay within defined limits, which would enable the President to classify men according to their length of service and meritorious service and vary their pay accordingly.

The establishment of a general service corps, the report says, would put an end to dissatisfaction arising among the enlisted men because of the fact that they are detailed on extra and special duty of a non-military character. As a result of the present system organizations are depleted of their proper strength and the soldiers deprived of their proper training.

The following statement shows the losses from all causes in the army, including the Porto Rico Regiment and the Philippine Scouts, during the year ended June 30, 1917:

AGGREGATES.	
Officers:	
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc.	14
Resigned or discharged, etc.	1,374
Discharged, etc.	3
Retired, etc.	82
Total	1,473
Enlisted men:	
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc.	417
Discharged upon expiration of term of enlistment, etc.	1,374
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial by order, etc.	4,401
Retired, etc.	253
Total	27,289

The estimates for the army for the next fiscal year amount to a grand total of \$177,920,862. The appropriation for the current fiscal year was \$142,231,198.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES.

John Sharp Williams Introduces a Bill Requiring One-Half to Be Held in Gold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Representative Williams of Mississippi today introduced a bill providing that so much of Section 5126 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides that three-fifths of the reserve of 10 per cent. required by the preceding section to be kept as balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations approved by the Controller of the Currency in reserve cities is hereby repealed. All laws and parts of laws permitting national banking associations to keep three-fifths of their reserves in national banking associations in reserve cities and all laws and parts of laws permitting national banking associations in reserve cities to keep 50 per cent. of the reserves in central reserve cities are hereby repealed.

Section 2 of the bill provides that "of the reserve now required by law to be kept in lawful money by national banking associations in central reserve cities not less than one-half shall hereafter be held in gold or gold certificates."



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OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS & VESTS, DRESS SUITS, DINNER COATS, DRESS AND FANCY WAISTCOATS.

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3,000 YARDS OF BLACK CHIFFON BROADCLOTH

52 INCHES WIDE, SPONGED AND SHRUNK, WILL BE OFFERED AT SPECIAL SALE THIS DAY (TUESDAY), JAN. 7th.

SOLD USUALLY FOR \$2.00 AT \$1.35 PER YARD

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AT PRICES MUCH LESS THAN HERETOFORE

ATTENTION IS ESPECIALLY DIRECTED TO REDUCTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE PRICES OF A NUMBER OF HIGH-GRADE FUR GARMENTS, INCLUDING SEVERAL IN RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), JAN. 7th, ESPECIALLY PREPARED ASSORTMENTS OF FUR GARMENTS, NECKPIECES AND MUFFS WILL ALSO BE ON SALE.

34th Street, 35th Street and 5th Avenue.

Under Roof All the Way

You frequently hear the people of New York tell about the different places to which they can go without leaving the cover of a roof. Especially is this true since the opening of the subway.

Did it ever occur to you that you can go from any station on the subway or Brooklyn "L" to any station on any of the elevated lines in Chicago without once leaving the protection of a roof?

The Grand Central Station in the Heart of New York, on the subway, and the LaSalle street station on the elevated "loop" in the Heart of Chicago are connected by the

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Aside from the fact that the train service on the New York Central Lines is the finest in the world, the convenient location of both the New York and Chicago stations is sufficient explanation of the preference shown the New York Central Lines by the experienced travelers.

Railroad and Pullman Tickets delivered upon request. TELEPHONE 5680—MADISON, or write to L. F. Vostburgh, G. E. P. A., 1215 Broadway.

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If you want dependable silver, look for this mark—
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During sleep the necessary Body-repairs are carried on in the "human workshop."

Anything that prevents sound sleep at the proper time, i. e., after retiring at night—will, sooner or later, prevent "smooth running" during business hours.

That "drowsy feeling" in the forenoon (when everyone from the manager to the office boy, should feel as elastic as a rubber ball) is often caused by want of sound, refreshing sleep the night before.

The habitual use of Coffee is back of it all in nine cases out of ten.

Drowsiness

During Business Hours

May Be Overcome

Stop drinking Coffee and use well-made

POSTUM

Which contains the "vital phosphates" from wheat for rebuilding brain and nerve cells. It does not contain the insomnia-producing alkaloid—Caffeine, found in coffee and tea. Postum

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