

WANT UNIFORM LAWS ON EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

Representatives of Many States Get Together for Discussion.

OBSTACLES IN NEW YORK

Massachusetts's Solution of the Problem Recommended to the Conference.

Men from many States met at the rooms of the New York Board of Trade under the auspices of the National Civic Federation yesterday to discuss the problem of securing adequate workmen's compensation and employers' liability laws and to plan for uniform State legislation.

Various State representatives on workmen's compensation and delegates sent from States that at present have no such law but where agitation for enactment is going on. In thirty-eight States the Legislatures soon to convene will probably take action on some form of a compensation law.

August Belmont, chairman of the National Civic Federation's department on compensation for industrial accidents and their prevention, presided. He outlined the work already accomplished in some States, reviewed the federation's educational propaganda and said that the need for further effort was shown by the fact that there is no official committee engaged upon the problem in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming.

Francis Lynde Stetson, discussing the situation in this State, said that "amendment of the Constitution seems desirable, if not essential." He reviewed the decision in the Ives case, in which the New York employers' liability act was declared unconstitutional, and added, speaking of the judges who made the decision:

"It would be difficult for them, except after amendment of the State Constitution, to sustain any compulsory compensation act imposing liability upon any employer free from fault."

He added that while this decision did not preclude the enactment of an elective law or prevent another legislative test of the courts by a statute relating solely to corporations engaged in hazardous industries, no such legislation could receive support from any considerable amendment ratified after the passage of the new statute. His conclusion was that "if such amendment be necessary it is necessary before the action of the Legislature, which otherwise has no power to transcend its adjudicated limitations."

Mr. Stetson advised that it seemed best on the whole to further the course of the amendment proposed in the Legislature of 1912, which must be approved by the Legislature of 1913 if it is to be submitted for popular ratification next autumn. He added:

"If the proposed amendment cannot stand the test of public discussion it will be rejected in 1913. If, being ratified, it is found insufficient it can and will be supplemented and made adequate in the general amendments of the constitutional convention, which is practically certain to meet in 1913."

SNATCHED GIRLS FROM BOMB.

Children Were Watching It Sputter—Store Damaged.

The promptness of Steven Murray, the deputy sheriff who presides at Tammany Hall dances, saved the lives of three little girls whom he swept out of the way just in time to escape a bomb which exploded on the sidewalk last night and wrecked the fronts of the three stores at 465-467 East Sixteenth street.

Mary Henning, Lottie Bambrick and Tossie Welsbeck were standing near the infernal machine watching it sputter when Murray approached. He and the children were all badly jarred by the explosion, which shook the twenty family houses and brought its Italian tenants out in terror.

The police reserves and an ambulance surgeon persuaded the hysterical women and children to return to bed. Salvatore Cuccia, an Italian storekeeper, the principal sufferer, handles olive oil in casks as imported. A similar establishment a block away was wrecked a week ago by a bomb thrown from an elevated train.

BIG BROTHERS AND SMALL DINE AND COMPARE NOTES

Dutch, the Barrel Crook, Tells What the Organization Has Done for Him.

Dutch the Barrel Crook stood up on a chair in the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Fifty-sixth street, last night and told 300 or more boys who used to bear similar titles that he is a barrel crook no longer, but in two years, by industry and honesty, has had his weekly wage raised from \$8 to \$14.

It was the annual dinner of the Big Brothers, the organization formed by Ernest K. Coulter, formerly chief clerk of the children's part of the Special Sessions, to guide boys along the right way. The Justices of the court have turned 2,886 boys over to the Big Brothers in the past year. Only 3 per cent have been arrested again.

At the dinner were some forty of the Big Brothers, besides the 200 small brothers. Big and little sat next to whom they pleased at the long tables and enjoyed themselves as friends. One of the boy speakers said a friend is "one who knows all about you, but likes you."

It had been arranged that there should be no mention of arrests, reformatories or any of the things that the little brothers, as the Big Brothers hope, have put behind them. Men told how they had helped juvenile delinquents and boys told how they had been helped.

There is one who is on the way to being a successful contractor; there is one whose boss is trusting him with large amounts of money; one who was apprenticed to a plumber and is soon to be a journeyman. But most of the boys are pinching along the slow way, finding it a little tedious at times, but each night they can go to their beds with the peace that they didn't have in the days before they knew the Big Brothers.

Justice Franklin Hoyt, president of the Big Brothers, presided at last night's dinner. Among the others at the tables were Mr. Coulter, Admiral Tauszig, James E. Norris, Roy F. Parsons, Frank Pearsall, Luther W. Lewis, C. H. Langenbacher, C. C. Auchincloss, Corwin Black, A. A. Fowler and F. Leonard Kellogg.

DISCUSS ROADS AND CANAL.

Witnesses Differ on Question of Controlling Barge Waterways.

The question of railroad interference in the operation of the barge canal when completed was thrown back and forth all day yesterday at the hearing before the committee on barge canal operation held in the Produce Exchange Building. The committee was legislated into being some months ago to take testimony throughout the State on canal operation. Men came before it, some to say that the State ought to prevent by law any railroad owning or operating canal barges, and others to say that the railroads could not be legislated out of the business, and that anyway their entrance into the field would not necessarily mean monopolistic control by them.

Judge William J. Roche in the morning session made an appeal to the four commissioners to take early steps lest certain of the Eastern railroads gobble up the barge business. He feared all the barges would be owned and operated by railroads, much to the disadvantage of the shipper. He added that he had heard that the New York Central was about to acquire a majority of the freight barges now operating on the Hudson.

Legislation forbidding the ownership by railroads of any canal barges Judge Roche thought was the only sure way of checking railway corporations. William B. Cleary, an old time canal man, was of the opinion, along with some others, that there was no possible way of keeping railroads from indirectly controlling lines of barges if they wanted to, and that if they did control lines there would be no reason to expect harm, as monopoly would be impossible.

"The canal is going to bring a great rush of business to the city," said Mr. Cleary, "and it will mean cheaper rates. Canal rates will lower land rates and it won't make any difference in the end whether goods are brought by rail or by barge."

SHOWS BOTTOM OF SEA.

Exhibit at Darwin Hall of Curious Forms at Sea.

A new exhibit showing a part of the bottom of the sea where the conditions of life are favorable to the existence of curious forms has just been installed in the Darwin Hall at the American Museum of Natural History.

The locality shown is the Greater Harbor of Woods Hole, Mass., and in the upper part of the group may be seen the wharves of the American Fish Commission in a colored glass transparency six feet in length.

In the middle distance, on a similar transparency is the grass covered spur of Bevil's Point, a small island at the harbor entrance. Below the surface of the water is a patch of eel grass and animal life to which such conditions are favorable.

Dr. Leighton Parks's Daughter to Wed.

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, has announced the engagement of his son, Dr. Leighton Parks Phillips Parks, to Albert Lonsdale Roper of Norfolk, Va. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.



PLEAD FOR THE WOMEN WORKING IN FOUNDRIES

Miss Mary E. Dreier and Labor Men Speak Before the Factory Commission.

MAY PROHIBIT IT BY LAW

Member of Moulders Union Tells of Sick and Death Benefits Paid.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—A large delegation of foundry owners appeared before the State Factory Commission to-day and opposed all of the important provisions of legislative propositions being considered by the commission tending to improve conditions under which men and women are employed in the moulding shops of the State. A delegation still larger, including national and international officers of the moulders' union and delegates from various social reform and other civic bodies appeared in favor of the bills.

The Factory Commission has thirty or more proposed measures under advisement, and Senator Robert F. Wagner, its chairman, and Abram I. Eklus, its chief counsel, declared at the opening of the hearing that it was proposed to give both the owners and employees of factories all the time desired to discuss proposed reforms before they are formally presented to the Legislature in January next.

All of the moulders present at the hearing insisted that women should be prohibited altogether from working in the foundries in this State. D. W. O'Connor of Albany, Matthew McGowan, W. T. Probert and James Armstrong of Brooklyn, who headed the big labor delegation at the hearing, declared that the presence of women in foundries in this State was little short of a disgrace.

Miss Mary E. Dreier of Brooklyn, who is a member of the commission and who has made personal inspection of foundries, was much impressed with the arguments put forth by the moulders for absolute prohibition of female employment in foundries. Miss Dreier, who was a delegate at large from New York city to the Bull Moose convention at Chicago, smiled when William T. Probert of the moulders' union of Brooklyn pointed out that while people were crying for industrial justice women went on working in the foundries just the same.

"I tell you, gentlemen of this commission," said Mr. Probert, "the spectacle of women working in the foundries in this State is a disgrace. I know that Senator Wagner, who has expressed himself already against the practice, will show the people of the State that he is for real industrial justice and see to it that women are kept out of the foundries. I know of many cooks and doers here that have been paid as a result of this work. I know that not one of the foundrymen here would permit his wife or daughter to go into the dirt and muck of a foundry. And I know that every fair minded man and woman will agree that if the foundry is not a proper place for the owner's wife or daughter to see her feet it is no place for the less fortunate working girl to slaver her life away in."

Miss Dreier said she was familiar with all the causes which prompted a desire to prohibit women working in foundries and she agreed with the Brooklyn labor man.

E. T. McClintock of New York, representing the National Foundry Association, said in answer to questions of Senator Wagner that there were only 200 women working in the foundries of this State.

"If there are but 200 women working in the foundries of this State," answered Senator Wagner, "I fail to see what hardship would be wrought upon the foundry owners if women were kept out of the foundries and men hired to do the work in which women are now engaged, even if it did cost a little more."

TO COMPLETE THE CATHEDRAL.

Million Required for Nave and Another Million for Dome.

According to Bishop Greer of this Episcopal diocese the plan to complete the Cathedral of St. John the Divine took a new start because of the success of a meeting of the Cathedral League held yesterday afternoon at the Colony Club in Madison avenue. About two hundred women attended from the strong Episcopal parishes like Trinity, St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas and All Angels.

The scheme is to erect the nave within the next five years. The cost will be \$1,000,000 and the seating capacity of the edifice when the tower will be 5,500. The structure will not then be completed, since the great dome and both transepts will remain, requiring at least another \$1,000,000 about \$400,000 of this year's allowance of \$600,000 is in hand. When the sum named is secured work will be started, probably next spring.

NEW YORK HAS HIGHEST FIRE.

Bucket of Tar Usset on Fifty-First Floor of Mount Woolworth.

A fire at a height to which no fire in the history of the city has hitherto aspired, edified Park row and City Hall Park at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was a busy broker hastening down to his office who happened to see black smoke pouring from the windows of the fifty-first floor of the Woolworth Building, some 700 feet above the sidewalk.

Right in front of Franklin's statue he stopped with craning neck, unmindful of the frantic calls of customers that clutter up all brokers' offices nowadays. The next moment there were ten persons at his shoulder, faces turned skyward, and the next a hundred. In the space of three minutes after that broker cast his eyes upward everybody on Park row and Broadway was looking skyward.

The engineer of the building went into a lengthy explanation to the effect that there was no fire. The smokestack runs from the forty-sixth to the fifty-first floor and the smoke comes out through one of the miniature towers. Firemen have been feeding wood to the boilers. The condensers which make the smoke white and curly have broken down and that accounted for the blackness of the smoke.

And after all that it was discovered that as a matter of fact there was a fire besides the one in the boilers and that it started in a bucket of tar which had overturned.

CITY'S INDIAN FIREFIGHTER SHARES BANKERS' HERO FUND

Larke, Who Rescued Giblin at Equitable Fire, to Get \$500 at To-morrow's Exercises.

Seneca Larke, Jr., the only aboriginal American in the New York Fire Department, will get a Thanksgiving present to-morrow in recognition of his heroism at the Equitable Building fire last January. When he sawed through the steel bars that enclosed the vault in which William Giblin, president of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, was imprisoned, while the fire approached dangerously near.

The Indian fireman is to get \$500 from the Bankers' Police and Firemen's Fund, raised shortly after the fire. Louis L. Clarke of the committee, one of the trustees of the fund, will make the presentation.

Larke is a descendant of the Seneca tribe of Indians and takes the tribal designation as his first name. He is an expert engineer and is attached to Engine No. 24, at 243 Lafayette street. This company is made up of Searchlight Engine Company 1 and a high pressure hose company. Larke works on the searchlight.

The trustees of the bankers' fund wrote to Fire Commissioner Johnson that they wanted to give part of the fund to Larke, and the Commissioner suggested that the presentation take place Wednesday, when he will promote and appoint a large number of men. Mayor Gaynor is expected to make a speech, and Cardinal Farley, Bishop Greer and a number of notable persons will be guests of the Fire Department.

DECREASE IN DEATH RATE.

Mortality Among Adults Shows Drop Under Last Year.

The mortality for the week just ended was 1,253 deaths, with a death rate of 13.65 a 1,000 of the population, as against 1,378 deaths and a rate of 14.43 during the corresponding week of 1911, a decrease of .78 of a point, which means an actual decrease of 77 deaths. This was due to a diminished mortality among adults.

The mortality of children under 5 years of age was slightly increased, while in all age groups above 5 years of age it was considerably diminished.

Scarlet fever, diphtheria, croup and whooping cough showed an increase. On the other hand, the deaths from heart disease, pulmonary tuberculosis and diseases of the nervous system showed an increase.

The greatest increase was in deaths from violence, there having been 33 more from this cause as compared with the corresponding week of 1911.

WILLS AND APPRAISALS.

ARTHUR W. TEN BROECK, who died June 25 last, left a total estate of \$101,598, of which went to his widow, Mrs. Clara Bets Ten Broeck. The estate included \$16,785 in securities.

CATHERINE A. BLAKEMAN, who died March 6, 1911, left an estate of \$129,362. The entire estate went to cousins with the exception of \$2,000 each to the American Missionary Association and the American Board for Foreign Missions.

He has been shoveling gold ever since

This was forty-three years ago. The boy was THOMAS W. LAWSON, who grew up in the banking and brokerage business; saw all its ins and outs until Stock Exchange methods became as familiar to him as the air he breathed; but always in the back part of his head he was turning matters over—weighing, considering, deducing, and slowly making up his mind, and hardening his resolution for the day when he would attack the gambling end of the Stock Exchange, and put the whole truth of its subtle and insidious dangers before the American people.

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Mrs. Burnett's Serial Novel Begins in the Next Number

\$2,500 FOR A KISS HE MISSED.

Verdict Against Hotel Detective, Who Assailed Miss Johnson.

A jury before City Court Justice Smith returned a verdict of \$2,500 yesterday in a

suit of Mary A. Johnson, a member of the Voluntary of America, against Henry Blades for assault. Blades, who was charged as a house detective of a Broadway hotel, was accused by Miss Johnson of trying to put his arm around her and kiss her in front of a West Forty-fifth street cafe last November, when she had asked him for a contribution for the Volunteers of America.

Miss Johnson said she broke away from Blades, but that her eyes were thrown to the sidewalk and broken, and when she stooped to pick them up Blades kicked her five times and then addressed insulting remarks to her. She sued for \$2,500.