

PUBLIC SERVICE TRUCKS AT SHOW

Fire Wagons and Other Such Types Among Those Exhibited.

NEW DUAL WHEEL WAGON

Application of Bogey Truck Principle to Road Vehicles—Other Notes.

Models for public service and municipal department requirements are among those exhibited at the commercial vehicle show, both at Madison Square Garden and Grand Central Palace.

At the Garden a Mack chemical and fire truck is shown as a new product of the International Motor Company.

The White company has a six cylinder high speed combination truck with an electric engine starter, the Pope Manufacturing Company shows a Pope-Hartford combination and the Federal Motor Truck Company exhibits a new Federal fire department machine of the same general class.

Officials of various departments may see in the Knox three wheel truck a type of machine suitable for hauling pieces of fire equipment.

An exhibit made by the Knox also is a fourteen ton garbage truck, built as a trailer to be hauled by the tractor. This was built for the New York city street department and is the first of its kind. It has a very long, low hung axle with low sides permitting garbage cans to be emptied into it with ease.

The New York Department of Health is represented by an electric ambulance shown by the Lauson Company.

On a Mack truck that has been running around the city the last few days what is known as the Dow dual wheel application to road vehicles is shown.

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Max's advantages are claimed for the dual wheel, which is the invention of the Dow, among them that the weight is better distributed, the road shock is less and the traction greater.

There is no sliding and brakes work better and there is saving in fuel and less strain on the engine.

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BIGAMIST WANTS CHILDREN.

Much Married Weiss Asks Custody When Sentence Expires.

Agent Barkley of the Children's society carried a message to Justice Hoyt of the Children's Court yesterday morning from Max Weiss, the much married bigamist who confessed before Magistrate Herbert in the Harlem police court that he had three living wives.

The message had to do with three of his children by two dead wives. Mrs. Lena Weiss, wife No. 4, who brought them to court, told Justice Hoyt that when she married Weiss one year and a half ago he said he was a widower. She said the youngest child, a girl now 3 years old, was then very sick in a hospital.

"I felt so sorry for the baby I took it to my home, and a little later we were married," she said. "It soon got well and then a little girl was born to us. But Max began staying away from home. I wish I could support the children, but I am not well. Please, Judge, send them to a place where they will be kindly treated."

Agent Barkley related to the court a talk he had had with Weiss. "He freely admitted his guilt as to the charge of bigamy, but he asked to have his three children who are here in court sent to some institution with the arrangement that he could have the custody of them at the expiration of his sentence."

The two oldest were sent to the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society and the youngest was sent to the New York Infant Asylum. Mrs. Lena Weiss took her baby home.

JURY AGAIN SMASHES AT THE ARSON RING

Notes Five New Indictments—Fire Trust Broken, Says Prosecutor.

The District Attorney obtained five new indictments yesterday in the arson ring investigation and is rapidly clearing the way for the trials of Henry C. Freeman, Robert J. Rubin and George Grutz, the fire insurance brokers and adjusters who are accused of being the leaders of the band of incendiaries.

Assistant District Attorney Royal M. Weller has presented his evidence so far as to the Grand Jury that already eighteen indictments which concern thirteen men have been handed down. The investigation is only about two weeks old.

An additional indictment was returned against Freeman yesterday charging him with the crime of arson in the second degree. George Grutz, who has been held in \$25,000 bail, was indicted for the second time. The other indictments relate to alleged firebugs and apartment renters accused of having looted themselves to the arson frauds.

Rubin was sent to the Tombs by Justice Goff in the Supreme Court because he was unable to find the \$15,000 bail set by the judge.

Robert Steinbreiter, the most notorious of firebugs, continued his revelations of the frauds of the arson ring yesterday before Mr. Weller. Izzie the Painter introduced the names of more members of the conspiracy, and there will be further arrests and indictments.

Steinbreiter has furnished information about a firebug who is said to have operated for Freeman, Grutz and Rubin, making fires in the flats of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Mr. Weller set out to investigate a story that sixteen insurance companies issued policies on one cheaply furnished apartment and that after the firebug had done his work these companies compromised the total claims of \$40,000 for \$20,000.

"The immediate result of our investigation," said Mr. Weller yesterday, "is that dozens of firebugs and literally hundreds of dishonest flat renters have fled from the city, so that we have effectively smashed the arson trust, although no trials have been had. Some of those who have fled will be brought back."

WANTS \$9,000 IN NINE DAYS.

Stony Wold Anxious to Raise Money and Get Endowment.

At the annual meeting of the Stony Wold Corporation yesterday at the home of Miss Leahy, 1922 Fifth avenue, Herbert L. Satterlee, whose wife is assistant treasurer, made a plea for \$9,000 in the next nine days so that the subscription for this month shall reach \$50,000 and enable the corporation to take advantage of an endorsement of the same amount.

Stony Wold's aim is to raise \$250,000 as an endowment fund to carry on its work, build new buildings and extend its charities. Of that amount it hopes to raise \$10,000 this year.

According to the report of the recording secretary, Mrs. John C. Coleman, Stony Wold had 323 applications last year and has treated fifty of these at the sanatorium at Lake Kuzaquana and 243 in New York. There were no deaths among the patients last year.

Mrs. J. Borden Hartman, one of the directors of the corporation, said that tuberculosis is greatly on the wane here in the city and though we now have more cases than a few years ago it is because people are educated to report their illnesses and come to the sanatoriums.

Among those at the meeting were Mrs. James S. Wood, Frank J. Sprague, Mrs. Herman Hines, Mrs. Philip B. Jennings, Miss Cora P. Van Wyck and Mrs. Frederic B. Jennings.

"BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW" Is Chamberlin Vindicated?

Why Grand Trunk Suspended Construction in New England?

The following dispatch from Boston was published by Dow, Jones & Co. and The Wall Street Journal, Wednesday, January 22nd:

When President Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk suspended the construction of the Providence line he said, "To be frank, the difficulty is to raise money. Mr. FitzHugh used all the money that we received from the sale of bonds and we could not seem to get any more during the state of apprehension that exists in the money market over the uncertainty of what the Balkan war may lead to."

The money markets have now improved. There is a lessening in the financial tension in London and the bankers ventured last week to offer at 94 the Grand Trunk Pacific 4% branch line loans of \$479,300.

The public subscribed to \$130,000, or less than \$650,000, and the underwriting bankers were landed with about three-fourths, or exactly 73% of the loan.

This, of course, holds up the Grand Trunk credit until the London markets are more propitious.

President Chamberlin is now vindicated in his declaration that money, and nothing else, caused the cessation of the Grand Trunk construction in New England.

The Grand Trunk people say today, as they have said since the stoppage of the work, that construction was only temporarily suspended, and that when they can raise the money they will build into Providence.

Perhaps New England people will sometime be able to answer the question whether the proper way to raise money for railroad construction in New England is to get a New York grand jury to indict London bankers, Canadian railroad officials, and the New England railroad system, because work has stopped as the money gave out.

Spending money you did not have used to be considered the crime. But, according to justice as now dispensed from Washington, through New York, for New England, the Egyptians must continue to make bricks after the straw has been used up.

A new grand jury has been impanelled at New York. But can Washington and New York combined force bricks without straw, however willing may be the hands of the Canadians or the Egyptians?

Major Henry L. Higginson, Boston's leading banker, says: "There need be no occasion for surprise in the practical failure of London bankers to sell Grand Trunk securities."

"I think Chamberlin told the truth when he stopped construction hereabouts. He stopped because he had to."

"We are getting a lot of outside assistance to help New England commit suicide by indicting the railroads, the bankers, the constructing men, and the very capital that we need here."

"It is amazing to note the insanity of the public that refused to consider in the houses of legislation, or elsewhere, the question of the financial backing or the credits of the Grand Trunk when it entered New England."

"The public and some Rhode Island and New York papers are running a race to have the best friends of New England indicted—the only men who can raise the capital for New England railroad construction and development."

"What we need is to make the best out of the present situation and build up rather than tear down."

"Not only the Grand Trunk but the Boston & Maine needs credit to be of service to the public. How are we helping credit by these attacks? Mr. Hays did not know where the \$200,000,000 was coming from when he allowed his associates to promise new railroad construction to Providence and Boston and Mr. Chamberlin had to stop when the money gave out. The problem now is to get more money into New England, not to drive capital and enterprise and construction away."

WANTS TO ABOLISH N. Y. HEALTH OFFICE

Chairman of Sulzer Committee Says Government Should Bear Port Expense.

O'CONNELL MAY LOSE JOB

Carlisle Says Wiping Out of Dix Man's Department Would Save \$2,000,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The abolition of the Health Office of the Port of New York, which is now held by Dr. J. J. O'Connell of Brooklyn, appointed last year by Gov. Dix, hinges upon the investigation to be made to-morrow into the management of the affairs of the State Department by the Sulzer committee of inquiry, according to a statement made to-night by Chairman John N. Carlisle. The chairman of the committee declared that the abolition of the office would be no loss to the State and would mean a saving in money of approximately \$2,000,000 for the next year.

"There are only three ports in the country," said Chairman Carlisle, "the expenses of the supervision of which are borne by the States in which they are located. One of these is Savannah.

"If this committee should recommend to-morrow the abolition of the office of Health Officer of the Port of New York, with its adjuncts, the Federal Government would immediately take up the work where the State left off. It is unusual that the State should bear the expense entailed by its vigilance over the health of the port of New York. It is naturally a duty of the Federal Government. I have advocated ideas on this matter and will present them to-day when the hearing comes up."

"I expect something of an uproar when this proposition is broached, but that cannot change my belief that the suppression of this office would mean a saving to the State. There is no reason why the city of New York if it desires should not be given control of this office and the privilege of paying for its maintenance."

According to figures now before the Sulzer committee of inquiry, the estimate for this year submitted by the health office of the port of New York for administrative and building purposes amounts to \$1,995,000.

Dr. O'Connell, the incumbent, was appointed by Gov. Dix to succeed Dr. Alvah H. Doty after an extensive investigation had been made into the port of New York by Commissioner Charles N. Bulger. Although the term of Dr. Doty had expired, the Commissioner reported to Gov. Dix the need of reorganization of the department. Within a few days after the receipt of this report Gov. Dix appointed Dr. O'Connell.

MILLENNIUM IS DUE IN THE FALL OF 1914

Court So Informed by One of the Disciples of Pastor Russell.

GENTILE RULE ENDS THEN

Testimony in Pastor's \$100,000 Libel Suit Causes Demand for Copies of the Bible.

The Bible and Pastor Charles T. Russell's doctrines, as expounded in his discourses at his Brooklyn Tabernacle, figured prominently yesterday at the continuation of the trial of his \$100,000 libel against the Brooklyn Daily Eagle for its publication as to the sale of "miracle wheat" at \$1 a pound in the Tabernacle. Supreme Court Justice Kelby and the lawyers all had Bibles in hand so that they could follow the explanations of the witnesses. These related to the teachings from the Tabernacle platform in regard to the beginning of the millennium next year and the beliefs concerning the incarnation of fallen angels.

Martus A. Spurgeon, who was a Baptist clergyman before he became a lecturer for the Russell doctrines a few years ago, was one of the witnesses for the plaintiff. He said that the fallen angels, who according to Pastor Russell occasionally assumed human shape, according to the Bible had been condemned, not to Hades or Gehenna, but simply to the surrounding air.

"That is why they are able to appear as 'miracle wheat,'" the witness said. While explaining the differences between the doctrines of the Baptists and those of Pastor Russell the witness remarked, "Hell is not such a hot place as some people think." He told how Pastor Russell had taught him that sinners are not to be tormented forever, as some Baptists believe, and how the "angelic warriors" and the "sold prophets" are to return to rule the world.

"Yes, sir," the witness said. "They are to be the rulers of the world when the dominion of the gentiles ends."

He also said that Pastor Russell's fixing the termination of the "rule of the gentiles" to come in the fall of 1914 was in conformance with his own beliefs. "But it is only an inferential date and I never preach about it," he said.

"The Baptists don't teach that the world is to end as soon as that, do they?" counsel for the defendant asked. "No, sir; they are not that far along." "They want more time, don't they?" "They seem to."

According to the witness the only compensation given any of the men or women connected with Pastor Russell is board and lodging and an allowance of \$10 a month for expenses and clothing. "This rule applies to Pastor Russell himself, as far as the witness knows, as well as to the man who tends the furnace. The cost of advertising and the expenses of J. C. Driscoll, the press agent, are paid out of the funds of the Watch Tower and the Tract Society.

The witness believed that the signs of the times indicated that the great changes predicted in the book of Daniel are at hand. The upheaval in the financial world and the conflicts between capital and labor were among these signs. "Don't bring that in," begged Justice Kelby. "Justice Putnam is wrestling with the question in the equity term downstairs," referring to the suit of the Bossert firm against the Woodworkers' Union.

Alfred J. Ritchie, vice-president of the Watch Tower and the Tract Society and manager of the correspondence department, testified that Mr. Driscoll, the press agent, travels ahead of the preacher, giving press notices to the papers and arranging for extensive billboard advertising. How much he spends or how much is paid for the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons in the various newspapers the witness did not know. He said that Pastor Russell supplies his sermons free to about 1,400 papers each week.

There was considerable merriment during the proceedings and the aged plaintiff frequently joined in the laughter.

The trial will be continued to-day.

NO ICE CUT YET IN NEW JERSEY. Usually Thousands of Tons Are Harvested by This Time.

LAKE HOPATSON, N. J., Jan. 22. Ice men in this section of New Jersey say that the prospects of an ice crop this year are poorer than they have been since 1876. Not a pound of ice has been cut this winter on any of the lakes of northern New Jersey and the prospect of cutting much seems remote.

Henry Fuller of 301 First avenue, an election inspector in the Fourth Election district of the First Assembly district, was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with making a false statement of election canvass. He was sent to the Tombs by Justice Goff.

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The five new directors chosen were Mrs. James C. Greig, Mrs. Sylvan Bier, Arthur O. Choate, Mrs. Frederic B. Jennings and Herbert L. Satterlee.

Major Usher and Lieut. Rice Italian After Long Service. Major Bloomfield Usher, who has been a member of the Twenty-second Engineers for nearly thirty years, and Lieut. Edward J. Rice, who has served in the regiment nearly nineteen years, have resigned on account of business reasons. Both are known in the National Guard.

Major Usher was senior Major in the Twenty-second. He joined the regiment as a private in Company E on December 10, 1883. He received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1908 for meritorious service of more than twenty-five years. Lieut. Rice was battalion quartermaster and commissary. He joined the regiment as a private in Company C on May 15, 1882.

Major Usher, it is understood, will be succeeded by Capt. Walter B. Porter of Company A, senior lieut. captain in the Twenty-second. He joined the command as a private on February 16, 1891, and served with the Second Lieutenant. He was promoted Captain in 1909.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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14th Street, near Fourth Avenue.

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