GLYNN TO BE FREE OF WILSON AND MURPHY

State Too Big to Be Tail of White House or Tammany Kite, He Says.

HUGHES IS HIS EXEMPLAR

Governor Declares He Will Avoid Factional Fights and Act Fearlessly.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—"Mr. Murphy will receive the same consideration as any one else, no more and no less," said Gov. Glynn to-night in supplementing his interview given to THE EVENING SUN earlier in the day, in which he made it plain that he had no desire to hitch up with either the Wilson Administration or the leader of Tammany Hall, and declared that the State of New York was big enough to shape its own destinies.

The Governor made this statement after he had announced that up to the present time Charles F. Murphy had made no recommendations to him concerning appointments. The Governor said that men prominent in the Democratic organization had made suggestions to him, but that neither Tammany nor any other organization had approached him with any propositions relative to appointments or State policies.

"Some members of the organization, Senators and Assemblymen, and others who are not in official life, have made recommendations," said Mr. Glynn, "but no organization has asked me for anything. "I have been looking for big men for State positions upon my own initiative, and in the end I will appoint big men to these places."

The fact that a man would apply to him for office, the Governor said, would not be against the man if he were big enough to fill the berth he was seeking.

"The Evening Sun" Interview.

"I shall not consult or attack Charles F. Murphy, but if he or any one else attempts to interfere with my administration I shall fight, and in the open," said Gov. Glynn in the interview for THE EVENING SUN.

"I do not think the way to help the Democratic party in this State is to set up a bargain counter in the Executive Chamber to dispose of public offices.

"I believe the State of New York is too big to be the tail to the national Administration's kite or the annex to Tammany Hall."

The Governor's words were not a declaration of war, but a declaration of independence, and as such they were equally directed at Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street—at Woodrow Wilson and Charles F. Murphy.

In all that he said the Governor made it perfectly plain that he is determined to be his own man as Governor. Over and over again he returned to the main theme:

"I can't be a Wilson Governor. I won't be a Murphy Governor. I can only be a Glynn Governor, and I believe my job is to be the best one I can."

Makes No Dramatic Display.

There was nothing dramatic or provocative in the Governor's way of making his declaration. He had no threats or warnings to direct at any one. But it was unmistakable in his words and in his manner that he had decided after long thought exactly what he was going to do about the most perplexing of his political problems.

Sitting in the chair from which Odell opened his attack upon Platt, from which Higgins struck Odell, from which Hughes for four years attacked Barnes, whence Sulzer only recently assailed Murphy, the Governor quietly but emphatically declared that he did not purpose to precipitate any fresh factional fighting, but that he was prepared to defend his policies and his own independence to the limit and against any dictation.

The Governor's statement was made in response to a series of questions which were submitted to him. The questions and his answers follow:

"Shall you join with President Wilson and Mayor-elect Mitchel in any attempt to unseat Murphy?"

"No. Nor do I believe that the President would expect me to. I believe the State of New York is too big to be the tail to the national Administration's kite.

Against "a Bargain Counter."

"I admire President Wilson. I shall support his national Administration as loyally as I can, but I do not believe that the way to help the Democratic party in the State or the nation is to set up a bargain counter for public offices in the Executive Chamber at Albany.

"You may remember that Gov. Hughes had to decide the same question. President Roosevelt put it up to him at the time of the Kelsey fight, when he removed Archie Saunders from a Federal job and sent word to Hughes that he was prepared to help in a fight against the machine, using patronage as a club.

"Hughes declined to join. During his four years he consistently refused to permit his appointing power to be used as a pawn in a political fight. I think he was right, and shall follow his example."

"Shall you consult Murphy in your appointments?"

"No, I shall consult no man. I am willing to listen to all. Nor shall I attack Mr. Murphy, but I believe the State is too big to be the annex of Tammany Hall.

"My appointees will be neither Murphy nor anti-Murphy men; they will be Glynn men. I do not ask the people of the State to accept an empty promise. I ask them to decide after I have named my men and on the merits of the appointees."

Doesn't Expect a Fight.

"Do you expect a fight with Murphy?"

"No. I have not the remotest idea that Murphy has any intention of attempting to dictate to me on any question of policy or appointment; but I say perfectly frankly that if Murphy or anybody else does attempt to dictate I shall fight. I shall fight in the open, and the people of the State will know the whole truth."

"What do you mean to make the chief work of your administration?"

"The reorganization of State finances. During the past six years of political strife and factional contest in both parties the business of the State has been demoralized. Expenditures have risen to an appalling height and there is confusion and disorder on all sides.

"This is the price we have had to pay for certain reforms. I think they were worth it, but I think also that now that the fight for them is won it is time to get back to the business of the State, and I believe that I, as a business man and as a former State Comptroller, can do my best work for the State here."

"How are you going to reform the State finances?"

"I cannot discuss that question now, but it will be the main if not the only question I shall take up in my annual message to the Legislature. I am devoting all my energies to that work and I do not mean to be drawn aside or coerced into any sterile fight with any politicians over the control of party machinery. But on the other hand I mean to remain Governor."

"Do you expect to be renominated?"

"No, and I have said all that I intend to say on that subject. I have been Representative, Comptroller and Lieutenant-Governor. I am Governor. I have had my share of public office and honors, and I had rather be Governor and be the real Governor for the one year I have than a deputy Governor for ten."

Will Avoid Factional Fight.

"Do you think the public will approve of your refusal to attack Murphy?"

"I don't know. I hope so, but I can't help it if they don't. I don't mean to be forced into any factional fight from above or below. I am not going to try to be a boss or a sub-boss. I am going to be Governor.

"Such things as I have done since I took office have been very largely the fruit of other men's efforts and I have in large part merely helped to complete their job. I recognize that my real problem is ahead. But I wish I could make everybody understand that I have got to face it in my own way, to succeed or fail as Martin H. Glynn, not as the agent of any other man, not even of the President of the United States.

"No one can decide the question for me, and no one is going to. I am not going round looking for a fight. I have laid out my programme and if it is necessary to fight for it I will fight, but it will not be for any factional interest or personal ambition. It will be upon issues which I believe are vital to the State, and I shall endeavor to make that clear to the public.

"The one thing that I am naturally most interested in is to have it understood exactly what my purpose is. I do not believe the way to improve the conditions in this State or in my party is to use my appointing power to build up a Glynn machine or to destroy a Murphy machine, and I will not do either."

The Governor began work on his message to the Legislature this morning.

Perfect biscuit perfectly delivered

At the grocery store you will find many varieties of biscuit baked by National Biscuit Company. Each variety of biscuit—sweetened or unsweetened—whether known as crackers or cookies . . wafers or snaps . . cakes or jumbles—is the best of its kind.

The extensive distributing service of the National Biscuit Company extends from Coast to Coast.

This ensures a constant supply of all the perfect biscuit of the National Biscuit Company being delivered to every part of the United States.

Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

SENTENCED TO GO TO NEW YORK.

Dr. Heybecker, Found Begging in Boston, Must Come Here.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Dr. Henry R. Heybecker, 54 years old, who was arrested two days ago on a charge of having cocaine and morphine in his possession, was released on a suspended sentence to-day by Judge Cohen in the Municipal Court.

The suspension was on condition that Heybecker go within a few days to New York, where he says he belongs.

Heybecker was begging money in the street and told Inspector Concannon that he was a practising physician in Boston and New York for twenty-five years and was graduated from Harvard. Investigation showed that the man told the truth.

MRS. ROOSEVELT GETS HOME.

Leaves Colonel in Chile; to Spend Christmas in Oyster Bay.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, who accompanied her husband on his South American trip as far as Santiago, Chile, returned yesterday by the United Fruit steamship Santa Marta. With her was her niece, Miss Margaret Roosevelt, who left here with the Roosevelt party.

Mrs. Roosevelt came on the west coast of South America to Panama and then crossed the isthmus to Colon and boarded the Santa Marta. W. Emlen Roosevelt came up the bay with Mrs. Roosevelt and her niece and accompanied them to Oyster Bay, where they will spend Christmas.

YULE TREE IN CITY HALL PARK.

German Citizens to Celebrate About It on Christmas Eve.

A Christmas tree was set up in City Hall Park yesterday. It will be brilliant with many lights on Christmas Eve, when various German choral societies will gather around it and sing. Mayor Kline and Mayor-elect Mitchel have promised to make speeches.

While this celebration is going on in City Hall Park the city's "tree of light" in Madison Square Garden will be the centre of another holiday crowd.

The *Deutsches Journal*, in announcing the celebration in City Hall Park, says that the Franz Schubert Maennerchor will be the principal society in the festival.

GLYNN TO REMODEL STATE'S FINANCE

Takes Up Sinking Fund Problems With Bankers as Advisers.

DISCUSSES BOND ISSUES

Would Keep Expenses of State Down to Yield of Indirect Revenue.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—"With the several big moral issues which have been agitating the public mind for the past few years out of the way we naturally turn to the question of the State's finances," said Gov. Glynn to-night after the first meeting of the Board of Estimate at which portions of the State budget for next year were analyzed.

Earlier in the day the Governor conferred with three bankers, whose names he would not reveal, upon the readjustment of the State highway and canal sinking funds, which are now badly tangled. The Governor made it plain that he had no intention of disturbing the $18,000,000 surplus which apparently has accumulated in these funds through faulty bookkeeping. Ex-Gov. Sulzer had a plan to use this surplus to wipe out the direct State tax. Gov. Glynn will not do this.

Gov. Glynn has in mind the issuance of State bonds to cover the expense of the construction of State institutions for the insane and the needy. Under the present plan the cost of constructing new institutions comes out of the indirect revenue. Gov. Glynn feels that it should be taken care of by the direct State tax. Such a plan might call for the imposition of a direct tax of one mill.

The question of issuing bonds for this purpose would have to be submitted to the people, and the Governor feels that they are the best judges. He pointed out to-night that the people had already voted for the canal and highway improvements and this vote must be regarded as an expression of their willingness to submit to a direct tax.

Sinking Fund Problems.

Gov. Glynn believes that while it would be improper to utilize any of the surplus in the sinking funds, yet it would be proper to amend the present law with a view to reducing to actual needs the amount of the annual appropriation set aside by the Legislature to meet the sinking fund requirements. Under the present plan, he pointed out, the canal and highway bonds would be retired in forty years, although they are fifty year bonds. The Governor, however, believes it would be more equitable to retire the bonds in fifty instead of forty years.

The question of submitting to the people the proposition of issuing bonds to pay for the actual construction of new State buildings has been recommended heretofore by the State Board of Charities. This suggestion was made to Gov. Sulzer's committee of inquiry, which seemed to be impressed by it, but failed to push it. Gov. Glynn seems to be of the opinion that if a direct tax is necessary it should be confined to the amount necessary to meet the State's bond obligations, leaving it to the Legislature to appropriate directly such amounts as are necessary to meet the running expenses of the State government. By the adoption of such a plan the Governor thinks that greater economy will result.

Until well into the regular session of the Legislature Gov. Glynn will hold daily meetings with the Board of Estimate. The cost of the up-State Public Service Commission was dissected at the meeting to-day.

Gov. Glynn intends to use the judgment of bankers in shaping his plan for the readjustment of the State sinking funds. He said to-night that he would call to Albany representatives of big banks and bonding houses to confer with him on this subject. These bankers will form a committee similar to the Governor's proposed business men's committee.

Replies to Hinman.

Gov. Glynn's attention was called to-night to a statement made by Harold J. Hinman that the bonded indebtedness of the State now totals $225,000,000, and that the present financial policy of the State administration promises to land the State in bankruptcy if continued.

"Tell Mr. Hinman," said the Governor, "that the present financial policy of the State was inherited from the Republicans. When I was Comptroller I directed Gov. Hughes's attention to it, and Mr. Hinman knows this."

Gov. Glynn said his plan was to keep the ordinary expenses of the State government down to the actual amount of the indirect revenue, and that the readjustment of the sinking funds and the proposed issuance of State bonds to cover construction costs of State institutions were one of the first steps toward the accomplishment of this.

TO FIGHT NEW YORK SALOONS.

W. H. Anderson Coming Here to Head Anti-Saloon League.

William H. Anderson, for many years general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, is coming to New York to head the league in this State. And if half what they tell of Mr. Anderson in Baltimore is true he may be expected to live up to his promise that he will "keep the liquor interests in New York busy."

Of his work here Mr. Anderson says that it will include "the greatest educational campaign yet attempted," and a comprehensive local option programme. He adds:

"I have no idea that New York will ever vote to adopt State prohibition or even that it will be one of the thirty-six States to adopt the national prohibitory amendment, but we can at least keep the liquor interests of New York so busy at home that they will have neither men nor money to spare to interfere in those States which can adopt the amendment. Giving control of the liquor question directly to the people instead of leaving it with the Legislature will weaken the power of corrupt political organizations. Tammany has always managed to slip back after every defeat so long as it had control of the saloons as a source of campaign funds."

SHOWS HOBBY TO HOBBY CLUB.

R. T. H. Halsey Entertains Members With View of His Collections.

The Hobby Club held a dinner at the Metropolitan Club last evening. After the repast the members adjourned to the home of R. T. Haines Halsey, 64 West Fifty-fifth street, where he gave a talk on American arts and crafts in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

He illustrated his address by showing his collections of Colonial silver and furniture, engravings, Staffordshire pottery and Wedgwoods. Of the latter there are supposed to be no finer examples in the world.

Those present were Henry E. Huntington, Justice Victor J. Dowling, Darwin P. Kingsley, William B. Osgood Field, John D. Crimmins, George F. Kunz, John G. Milburn, David Eugene Smith, William M. Schnitzer, Prof. William P. Trent, George A. Plimpton, John C. Thomlinson, John C. Thomlinson, Jr., Edward T. Newell and E. R. A. Seligman.

"AUTO TENDERLOIN" FOUND.

Official Joy Ride Leads to Loss of Licenses by Roadhouses.

Complaints that an "automobile tenderloin" has grown up along the Merrick road on Long Island have been coming to State Excise Commissioner W. W. Farley's office since early last summer, most of the complainants being wealthy summer residents of villages along the road. So a few days ago Commissioner Farley ordered out the department automobile, told his assistants to put on their most devil may care clothes and manners, and started out on an official joy ride.

As a result actions are pending for the revocation of the licenses of several roadhouses, and the license of one place, the Twin Ponds Hotel, near Rosedale, has been suspended for a year.

Commissioner Farley said yesterday that there was a warm welcome for the excise joy riders when they drove up to the Twin Ponds Hotel, and that among those who assisted in welcoming the excise men were "ten girls who walked into the room like a burlesque chorus."

At Fetzer's Hotel, just outside of Far Rockaway, Commissioner Farley said, he got evidence which will be presented in the Brooklyn courts next Tuesday. The proprietor of another place on Hoffman Boulevard, Mr. Farley said, recognized one of the excise men and closed up the objectionable part of his enterprise so quickly that no evidence was obtained. An action has been brought against this place, however, for the forfeiture of an $1,800 bond for violation of the Sunday closing law.

"Bond actions," said Commissioner Farley, "have been brought against places complained of for open traffic on Sundays all along the line from Long Beach to Rockville Centre and around Jamaica. Most of these actions were brought as the result of complaints made by residents."

TARIFF HARD BLOW TO IRON AND STEEL MEN

John A. Topping Says 25,000 Are Out of Work or on Lower Pay as Result.

John A. Topping, chairman of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, said yesterday that the reduction of the tariff on steel and iron had increased the recession in the business which was under way at the time the new schedule became effective and that as a result there are now out of work or on reduced pay 25,000 men employed in that industry. He also said that the recent Treasury returns indicated a loss of approximately $4,500,000 a month. He added:

"While the American manufacturer has not abandoned seacoast markets, yet to hold these markets on account of the high labor and transportation costs profits have been sacrificed and it necessarily follows that if present conditions should be long continued or should lower prices from abroad confront us wage reductions are inevitable. The steel business of today is practically on a free trade basis, many products being on the free list and the heavy tonnage products nominally protected. It should therefore be quite apparent to all that our markets, both for labor and commodities, will more closely follow foreign developments hereafter.

"There are some who maintain that our present wage schedules will not be involved on account of the high efficiency of our labor. The absurdity of this claim should be apparent to practical minds, particularly when it is considered that our domestic labor rates in the iron and steel trade are from 150 to 300 per cent. higher than those paid by our chief competitors abroad.

"Then again it is claimed that labor saving devices will be utilized to an extent that will equalize our labor cost of production and that other economies in the process of manufacture will be developed to offset our high per diem rates in the labor of producing, and to such claims the answer is that American manufacturers have already accomplished much in respect to making their labor efficiency and that efforts toward higher efficiency will doubtless be resisted by labor unions, as efficiency in the ordinary sense only means increasing the unit of production per man or in speeding up.

"As to the final effect of low tariff on iron and steel, I believe that after we have made proper readjustments of our labor costs, unless discouraged by antagonistic legislation, our markets will be broadened and also made more stable by minimizing price fluctuations, the tendency of which should be in this event to greater stability in the earning power of steel securities. Labor, however, while possibly sharing in some reductions in the cost of living, will obtain less to live on unless labor abroad enjoys more for its living."

BLAMES ACCIDENTS ON VICTIMS.

Speaker at "Safety Meeting" Says Public Takes Chances.

At the "safety first" meeting at the Astor yesterday Marcus A. Dow, director of safety of the New York Central, said that the committee must be permanent, for most accidents were due to the taking of chances by the public, and that nothing could prevent them except constant education.

C. W. Glenn, chief clerk of the Pennsylvania Station, said he had many photographs and literature, which the committee was welcome to use.

A resolution was adopted calling for an investigation of the injuring of a child by an automobile, from the New York office of the Secretary of State, and recommending that State and city officials be required to drive carefully.

Among other speakers were A. B. Cummer of the Society of Automobile Engineers, Henry A. Bullock of the B. R. T., W. B. Mead of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, Carl Hanson of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau and J. A. Ritchie of the Interborough.

"STORAGE" SIGNS ORDERED UP.

Customers Must Be Warned as to What They Are Buying.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—A regulation issued to-day by the State Commissioner of Health provides that cold storage goods in New York State in the future must be advertised and sold as such. All persons and firms retailing cold storage products must display prominently a card 8 by 12 inches on which is plainly printed:

"Notice to Consumers—Cold Storage Food is Sold Here. It is a misdemeanor to sell cold storage food without truthfully representing it as such. Consumers are advised to inquire of the salesmen in each case in reference to the character of the goods and to report in cases of misrepresentation to

EUGENE H. PORTER, M. D.,
State Commissioner of Health,
"Albany, N. Y."

A further regulation makes it unlawful to remove from packages containing cold storage foods the stamps showing when the articles were placed in cold storage and when they were taken out.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder. It relieves painful, smarting, tender, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain relief for sweating, callous, swollen, tired, aching feet. Always use it to Break in New shoes. Try it *to-day*. Sold everywhere, 25 cents. *Don't accept any substitute.* For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"GEORGE'S CONDUCT LED TO IMMORALITY"

Charity Board Says Usefulness of Founder of Republic Ended Long Ago.

WAS UNDULY FAMILIAR

Report Calls Self-Government Harmful and Orders It Abolished.

Condemnation of William R. George and of the institution which he founded in the hope of developing the characters of homeless boys and girls is contained in the report of the State Board of Charities adopted on Wednesday and made public yesterday in regard to the George Junior Republic at Freeville.

The State board, of which William R. Stewart is president, not only criticises Mr. George's moral conduct but says that his example "had the effect of leading to immoral acts of a number of the older boys and girls." It then recommends that Mr. George "be removed, in fact, from any connection whatever with the republic, as your committee is firmly of the belief that his usefulness at Freeville has long since ended."

The report praises Thomas Mott Osborne, former president of the institution. The report recommends the removal of the girls from the colony and the stripping of the institution of practically every feature which has characterized the republic idea. It would do away with the self-government idea entirely. Recommendation is made that the local courts and all their paraphernalia of grand jury, district attorney and police officials, the jail and the other means by which the citizens of the colony govern themselves should be done away with.

The committee says experience has shown that such a system not only is useless but also is harmful. While the report says it is well to teach the citizens something about government, that should be done more by the trial of mock cases than by letting the citizens govern themselves.

Means Abolition of the Republic.

These two recommendations are part of the ten suggestions which the State board makes for the government of the colony in the future. They are all so different from the ideas which Mr. George originated that directors of the Freeville institution and of the national association said yesterday these reforms meant the abolition of the republic scheme if put into effect.

The report does not answer the question as to whether Mr. George has been guilty of immoral conduct with girls in the colony. That question has been left to the special committee of the National Association of George Junior Republics, which is expected to make a decision in a short time. The report does say "that in view of certain confessions and statements regarding his exercise of hypnotic influence upon the citizens of the republic and his admission of lapse of memory, his presence in the institution is clearly undesirable."

Discussing the moral training at the republic the report then says: "The evidence shows that for many years it has been the custom of Mr. George to exhibit undue familiarity with the girl citizens. Whatever may have been his motives his example and the influence of these acts had the effect of leading to immoral acts of a number of older boys and girls."

Girls Punished Most.

The effort to eradicate the evil conditions caused about a year ago, the report says, the arrest and conviction of several citizens of both sexes. Both girls and boys were sentenced to eight months imprisonment for each offence. "Some of these girls," the report says, "were found in the girls' jail when your committee visted the institution in November after a period of one year from the time of the incident referred to, although the boys, who were equally guilty, were long since free."

The evidence shows, in the opinion of the committee, that there were many opportunities for immorality among the citizens of the colony and that the conditions are such as to bring temptation to the inmates, particularly boys and girls of weak moral fibre. The report refers to the fact that the girls were permitted to do housework in houses occupied by boys.

The State board says that the republic gives too great emphasis to crime. It points out that there are cells in the jail for twenty-eight inmates, while the average population of the republic is 125. In sharp contrast is the State Agricultural and Industrial School, which has jail accommodations for only 3 per cent. of its inmates.

The report says that the republic has not been careful in selecting "house mothers"; that not enough money is paid for such positions to command the services of intelligent, broadminded, motherly and conscientious women.

Poor Financial Management.

As to the financial condition of the colony the report says there are fifty-two paid employees for an inmate population of 125; that the salary list amounts to about $30,000 a year and that in the last year the expenses exceeded the receipts by $22,000.

That the sanitary conditions are bad and that the health laws are not complied with is also charged in the report. Incidents are related of a girl who was ill for several months before her ailment was discovered and of a boy who died because an amateur diagnosis was made of his illness.

It is recommended that the boys be made to do their own housework; that the study of Latin, Greek and higher mathematics be abolished and that there be substituted opportunities for vocational training; that every boy on admission be instructed as to the rules of the republic; that a competent physician be hired and that the minimum age of admission be reduced from 14 to 12 years.

Lyman Beecher Stowe, secretary of the National Association of Junior Republics, said yesterday:

"Were the recommendations of the State Board of Charities carried out, the Junior Republic idea would be abandoned and the republic transformed to an ordinary institution, with the exception of a few features which would be retained for the purpose of academic instruction in the forms of American government.

"It is, perhaps, natural that our principles, which consist in the development of character through the imposition of the responsibilities incident upon self-support and self-government, should not appeal to the State board officials, since, if they did, they would naturally introduce them into the State institutions which come under their jurisdiction.

"Since the Junior Republic method for making honest and efficient American citizens out of all sorts and conditions of boys and girls, provided they are mentally and physically fit, has been recognized by leading progressive educators and penologists, the isolated opinion of a single State board is not of much significance so far as the national association and the self-government movement is concerned.

"It might be appropriate to mention the obvious unfairness of prejudicing the public mind against William R. George, the founder of the movement, in advance of the decision to be rendered by a committee acting for the national association, and whose decision will be based upon an investigation of Mr. George's entire life from boyhood to the present time. I should like to say in conclusion that Mr. George, contrary to published accounts, enjoys the confidence and respect of all his colleagues in the national association, or those connected with the New York association, with the notable exception of Eben E. Olcott."

ATTACKS CHARITY BOARD

Republic Trustee Says It Has No Jurisdiction Over Institution.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Rev. C. W. Helzer of this city, the oldest trustee in point of service on the Republic board and a close friend of Mr. George, issued the following statement to-day:

"The State Board of Charities has absolutely no jurisdiction over the Republic itself. It has authority over the citizens who are sent there by court commitments, but none over those who go there voluntarily or are sent by their parents or guardians. At the present time there are just twelve citizens of the Republic who were sent there by the courts out of the total of 120 citizens.

"We are confident that this lambasting of Mr. George is prompted by one of the trustees of the Republic in an endeavor to influence the final verdict of the official investigating committee. We believe that the State Board of Charities represents the old reformatory idea of dealing with incorrigibles, and this is the reason that such a report has been made."

DEFEAT FOR UNIONS IN DANBURY HATTERS CASE

Appeals Court Affirms Award of $252,130 for Damage by Boycott.

Another victory was scored by the manufacturer in the Danbury hatters' litigation yesterday, when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of $252,130 awarded by the United States District Court of Connecticut to D. E. Loewe & Co., independent hatters of Danbury, in their Sherman law damage suit against the United Hatters of North America, Martin Lawlor and other members and officers of that organization.

It was in 1903 that the plaintiffs first asked the Federal courts to reimburse them under the anti-trust law for the alleged injury to their business by a boycott, because they refused to let the union dictate whom they should employ. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed the judgment awarded to the plaintiffs by the Federal District Court of Connecticut and sent the case back for retrial.

The judgment which the Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed yesterday was awarded by Judge Martin in Hartford, Conn., on October 11, 1912. The defendants through their attorney, Alton B. Parker, will doubtless appeal to the Supreme Court again.

The decision was written by Judge Coxe, who says that the applicability of the Sherman law to the acts of the hatters' union in this case is no longer even debatable. The law, according to Judge Coxe, makes no distinction between classes, employers or employees, corporations or individuals.

In his resume of the case Judge Coxe says that the union in 1901 resolved to unionize the plaintiffs' factory. On July 25, 1902, the strike was called and a boycott declared. This boycott, according to Judge Coxe, was successful and converted a profit of $27,000 made in 1901 into losses, ranging from $17,000 in 1902 to $8,000 in 1904.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY WRECKED.

Oberlin College Students Accused of Breaking Into Building.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Students are accused by the police of being guilty of breaking into and wrecking last night the interior of the new Carnegie library here, which is used jointly by Oberlin College and the town. Books and magazines were thrown about and all card index files were destroyed. The damage will amount to several hundred dollars.

Meanwhile, the building will be closed and college reference work handicapped.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

CONFESSES $16,000 THEFT.

Tells in Suit to Recover Money of Peculations of Six Years.

William W. Burgess, former assistant secretary of the National Fireproofing Company, and a trusted employee of the concern for eleven years, admitted in testimony filed in the Supreme Court yesterday that through an arrangement with Tower Bros. & Co., stationers of 23 West Twenty-third street, he robbed the company of over $16,000 in six years through false vouchers for stamped envelopes that were never delivered.

Burgess confessed his thefts after his employers had found a voucher for stamped envelopes supposed to have been delivered to the company's stable. Upon his promise to aid the company to recover the sums lost the company agreed not to prosecute, and brought suit against Tower Bros. & Co. Burgess was examined before trial in behalf of the plaintiff in an action to recover $12,073, representing part of the money stolen.

Burgess testified that he got $25 a month as assistant secretary. One of his duties was buying the stationery for the company. He said he went to the office of the Towers and told Walter Tower that he wanted a bill made out for a number of stamped envelopes at a certain price. He said he would approve the bill when it came in, the Tower company would get a check, and then the amount of the check was to be sent to him in cash. He would use part of the money to get such stamped envelopes as he needed elsewhere.

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