DANIELS'S NAVY FACTS MISLEADING, SAYS MR. MEYER

Some of U. S. Battleships Lack Speed and Are Near Age Limit.

OLD ORGANIZATION HAS BEEN DISRUPTED

George von L. Meyer, who was Secretary of the Navy in President Taft's Cabinet, has taken exception to Secretary Daniels's recent statement on the present condition of the United States navy. Mr. Meyer has written a reply, which is printed below and which points out that the service is demoralized and disrupted and that the navy is not adequately prepared for emergencies.

By GEORGE VON L. MEYER,

Ex-Secretary of the Navy.

BOSTON, May 2.—The Secretary of the Navy's reply to the request of President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College for an authoritative statement concerning the present status of the navy equipment of the United States leaves much to be desired in the way of information.

The Secretary neglects to state, when he refers to the last two years of the Taft Administration, that the House of Representatives, which originates appropriations, was in control of the Democrats on account of the bye-elections. That they went into caucus and voted "no battleships." It was on the issue that no party could afford to caucus on patriotism, placed before the people by some of the leading papers at my request, that we broke the caucus and obtained very grudgingly from the Democrats one battleship for each of the remaining two years.

The war and the campaign of education on national defence has influenced Congress in making more liberal appropriations, but the third battleship Mr. Daniels obtained was made possible by the sale of the Idaho and Mississippi to Greece, using the fund derived from this transaction for an additional dreadnought. But the Idaho and Mississippi were both modern ships, built in 1904, and while President Wilson's sale was a good business transaction it will not apparently increase our tonnage.

Near Age Limit.

It should also be noted that the Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon can no longer be included in our tonnage list. That the Iowa, Kearsarge, Kentucky and Alabama will reach their age limit in 1918, while the Illinois, Wisconsin, Maine, Ohio and Missouri are due for replacement by 1920, as battleships become obsolete in twenty years.

It is obvious, therefore, that a policy pursued according to this year's programme of two battleships with certain auxiliaries, no scout cruisers and no battle cruisers will lead nowhere if it is the real purpose of the nation to have an adequate navy, for we are not even following a programme of new construction intended to replace those vessels which have been or will soon be condemned because unfit for service on account of age.

While, as the Secretary has stated, the navy is to-day recruited to its maximum strength (which is due to the decreased demand for labor in various lines of trade throughout the United States), yet the commander in chief of the fleet, in a communication to the Naval Academy, gives the opinion that the fleet lacks in its complete equipment about 5,000 men and a number of officers.

To put all the ships in commission that could be useful in time of war would require 18,000 additional men and many officers, according to Admiral Badger in his evidence before the Naval Committee last winter; and yet in his letter the Secretary assures the public that the navy of 1915 is larger, better equipped and in better condition than in any previous year, while experts know that this is impossible, since many of the battleships have been retained so long in Mexico that fleet manoeuvring, vital for efficiency, has been terribly hampered and interfered with.

The naval conflicts of the European war have emphasized the importance of speed, range and armament. The Blucher, faster than any of our ships, was destroyed because she was slower than any of the other ships in the conflict. Yet we are building no fast cruisers or battle cruisers. The Secretary, in his enthusiasm over our 14 inch guns, which he says will shoot further, shoot straighter and hit harder than any naval gun now in use, overlooks the fact that Japan has in commission and building eight naval ships with 14 inch guns probably as good as our 14 inch guns, and that England has the Queen Elizabeth in commission with 15 inch guns, a battleship of over 27,000 tons, with a speed of 25 knots, and nine other capital ships building with 15 inch guns.

The war has demonstrated the need and value of aircraft. The general board recommended the appropriation of $2,000,000, but only one-fifth of the amount was obtained.

More Submarines Wanted.

In view of the increasing number of submarines and the accident in Hawaii there is urgent necessity for testing and wrecking docks that may be used for salving submarines of any size, docking submarines and testing to determine the resistance to external water pressure. Two docks of this description will be required for the Atlantic and two for the Pacific.

Upon the efficacy of the supply ships depends the efficacy of the fleet. The importance of supply ships has also been demonstrated in this war. One was authorized in 1913. It would have been nearly completed by this time if built under contract, but it is to be constructed in one of our navy yards and it has not yet been laid down!

Without ample coal and oil storage at distant bases, in the absence of a large merchant marine to insure a continuous supply of fuel, the range and efficiency of the fleet will be seriously impaired in time of war.

The General Board in a report to the Secretary stated: "The strength of the fleet is measured too often in the public mind by the number and tonnage of its material units. The real strength of the fleet is the combination of its personnel (with their skill and training) and its material, and of these two elements the more important, the personnel, is too often forgotten and neglected in making provisions for our fleet."

One of the basic troubles at the present moment is the demoralization which has been going on of our personnel and which is not taken into account. Further, it is poor economy to build battleships without making, as we are doing now, a proper provision for the increase required in personnel, as is the approved practice in other countries.

The difficulty in the administration of the navy at the present moment is due to the fact that the organization in force for four years, founded on a plan to a great extent the outcome of Admiral Mahan's ideas, has been disrupted and disorganized without consulting experts, and nothing has been put in its place. Imagine a new railroad president removing division heads without replacing them, and expecting the operation of the entire railroad system to be continued with efficiency, economy and despatch.

NO BRITISH DREADNOUGHT EQUAL TO AMERICA'S BEST

Daniels Explains How the Pennsylvania, With Twelve 14 Inch Guns, Is Superior to the Queen Elizabeth, With Eight 15 Inch Guns.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The fact that the British have in the Queen Elizabeth a dreadnought carrying larger guns than the United States is putting on any of its battleships, built or building, has drawn fom navy ordnance experts a statement as to why the American gun is preferred.

The Queen Elizabeth carries 15 inch guns, but American naval officers contend that the best American dreadnought armed with its 14 inch guns is more than a match for the British vessel. The new American dreadnoughts now building will carry twelve 14 inch guns, while the Queen Elizabeth, on account of the greater weight of her 15 inch guns carries only eight of them. It is also asserted that the 14 inch gun has as great an armor piercing power at fighting range as has the 15 inch gun. The New York and Texas carry ten 14 inch guns.

The Department's statement on this subject authorized by Secretary Daniels is as follows:

"The question of the proper calibre for the main batteries of our battleships is one that has received the most careful consideration on the part of the Bureau of Ordnance and the General Board.

Navy Axiom on Calibres.

"There is an axiom with regard to calibres which amounts to this: That a ship should mount the smallest big gun that will pierce the enemy's armor over vitals at the maximum probable fighting range. The 14 inch guns of the Pennsylvania will get through the maximum armor afloat, so far as our knowledge goes, at a range of 12,000 yards.

"The Queen Elizabeth's 15 inch guns will do little more than that. If our information is correct as to the velocity of the British 15 inch gun the 14 inch guns on the Pennsylvania will range a little further than the Queen Elizabeth's 15 inch guns. The flatter trajection of the 14 inch gun gives it increased probability of hitting in comparison with the 15 inch gun.

"The Pennsylvania mounts twelve guns to the Queen Elizabeth's eight. Therefore the volume of fire of our ship exceeds the volume of fire of the British ship by 50 per cent.

"The Navy Department has built and proved a 16 inch gun superior to both the 15 inch and 14 inch gun so far as penetration of armor at fighting range is concerned. If the Pennsylvania were to be armed with the 16 inch guns she could carry only eight, as against the twelve 14 inch guns now assigned to her. If we adopted the 15 inch calibre we would have to make a sacrifice in number of guns as great or nearly as great as was done in the design of the Queen Elizabeth.

Hitting Power 70 Per Cent. More.

"Counting volume of fire and probability of hitting we see that at battle range the number of blows delivered by the Pennsylvania in a given time will exceed those given by the Queen Elizabeth by 70 per cent. The 15 inch gun, it is stated, fires a shell weighing 1,920 pounds. Our 14 inch shell weighs 1,400 pounds.

"The bursting effect of the larger shell will be greater of course, but we have little doubt that the destructive effect of the burst of the 14 inch shell will be quite sufficient for its task. No one can doubt the advisability of delivering seventeen hits to ten of the enemy. Added to all of the above we must recollect that the chance of having gunfire survive reste with the ship carrying the greater number.

"Now, if we compare these guns at range greater than battle range or armor piercing range and merely count the ability to reach the enemy's decks or unarmored parts we find that the Pennsylvania's guns range as far at a maximum as those of the Queen Elizabeth. Both guns range further than they could have any hope of hitting a ship—that is to say over 21,000 yards, or something like twelve land miles."

BIG BATCH OF PLATT'S LETTERS TO AID COLONEL

Continued from First Page.

fied that he had talked to Barnes about the evils of corporation contributions and the right of the people to rule.

He will try to show that the Platt-Roosevelt letters prove that these conversations were held by Senator Platt and Gov. Roosevelt, and that the Colonel is far astray in attributing to him, Barnes, sentiments that really were Platt's.

Colonel and Corporations.

It is hardly to be doubted that the backbone of his whole testimony will be that the Colonel was not the sincere and disinterested champion of the popular will that the Colonel pretended to be, but that, in fact, he was very willing to oblige corporations even in matters that were against the public interest.

He will recall that Gov. Roosevelt vetoed the Ford franchise tax bill, a bill drawn rigidly, as Mr. Barnes recalls, and which would have prevented corporations from going to law about tax payments and so delaying the State's receipt of millions of franchise tax money.

Mr. Barnes will recall that Gov. Roosevelt accepted and signed a second franchise tax bill drawn by Frank Platt, a son of the Senator, a bill more loosely drawn than the Ford bill, to Barnes's notion. He will try to make the point that under this law corporations have dragged long suits through the courts.

The plaintiff will also seek to show that while life insurance companies contributed to the campaign funds of the Republican State Committee in 1904 when he was chairman of the executive committee, they also contributed $191,200 to the Republican National Committee the same year—the Roosevelt Presidential campaign year. He will deny that he ever told Roosevelt that he approved of bi-partisan contributions or that it was necessary to "protect" corporation contributors.

There's another little matter that Mr. Barnes's counsel will probably make a point of. Col. Roosevelt testified that he enforced wide publicity concerning his approval of the absorption by the United States Steel Company of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in 1907, during the panic; that he sent for the newspaper correspondents immediately after he conferred with Judge Gary and Henry C. Frick and told them that the merger had been permitted and why.

Fail to Find the Publicity.

Mr. Barnes's counsel have ascertained, they say, that there was no such publicity as the Colonel declares. They have examined the newspaper files of November 3 and November 4, 1907, and have failed, they say, to find the stories that should have been there if the Colonel's testimony was accurate.

This is only one of a number of matters Mr. Barnes will put forward as tests of the Colonel's credibility. Some time in the latter part of this week or in the early part of next week it is going to be worth while to have a seat in the court room.

Questions of veracity aside, Mr. Barnes is prepared to defend his attitude toward public printing awarded by State, county and city to the Journal Company, the Argus Company and the J. B. Lyon Company of Albany.

He will contend that there was no collusive bidding by those companies, that the Journal Company had a perfect right to sublet bids to either or both of the other companies, that such payments as the Journal Company received were properly earned, that the State, county and city were not excessively charged and that the whole business, in fact, is open to satisfactory explanation.

Beginning to-morrow morning the defence, however, will try to show these matters in their worst light and expect to take two or three days in doing it.

The whole sum and substance of their method will be to prove that Barnes owned one company, held a fourth of the stock of the other without any payment appearing on his part and received tribute from the third; that he dictated where the public printing should go, that there was crookedness in bidding and in carrying out the contracts, and that Barnes, solely because of his political domination, got large sums when enormous profits were divided.

A String of Witnesses.

A long string of witnesses has been called by the Roosevelt counsel to testify in regard to these matters and there are many pages of dry but essential documents to be read to the jury. Some of the seats in the court room are apt to be empty for the next day or so. There isn't much excitement in arithmetic.

Also to be called is a witness who is expected to testify (along the line of Barnes political domination). "I don't want any person who wears a high hat and has his shoes blacked and could obtain nerve enough for what he wants. I want a candidate for this office who is down and out, on his uppers and has fringed clothes. Then I can hoist him into office and he will be mine."

The person who is expected to testify as to this is a prominent citizen of Albany, whose name is not revealed by the Roosevelt counsel. There may be a few other witnesses called for the purpose of showing that Barnes gave his preferment to applicants only on condition that they would submit to dictation.

In spite of gossip that continues to float around the Hotel Onondaga there is not much likelihood that Gov. Whitman will be pressed to testify about the Duell letter. Justice Andrews has plainly intimated that the only purpose which could possibly require the Governor's presence here would be testimony as regards the authenticity of the latter.

Since the Governor has admitted writing it, the necessity doesn't exist. Any notion on the part of the Barnes counsel that they could score a point by having the Governor testify that he didn't have Barnes in mind when he spoke of "the men and measures responsible for corruption in the State" would be corrected by the Justice, most probably, who has already ruled concerning several letters and documents—instances as affecting or strengthening Col. Roosevelt's opinion of Barnes—that it isn't important what the writer meant. The only matter of importance is whether the Colonel believed the statements made.

Hendricks Not to Testify.

It was denied to-day that Francis Hendricks, who is still Czar of Onondaga despite his eighty-two years and whose chair in the court room nobody presumes to take, however large the crowd, will be asked to testify.

Mr. Hendricks is averse to being dragged into the suit. At the last minute it may be decided not to call another venerable leader, Payn of Columbia. Justice Andrews seems determined to shorten the case as much as possible and to rule out everything that is not absolutely pertinent.

This was a day of rest for principals in the case and persons associated with it. Col. Roosevelt attended church in the morning and in the afternoon took a long automobile ride with his friend and host, Horace S. Wilkinson.

Mr. Barnes took luncheon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Barnum. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers were entertained by friends and Mr. Ivins doctored his grip and remained in seclusion, studying the fine points of his case. There were no important conferences of lawyers.

Guesses are already being made as to the length of time the jury will be out, provided the jurors get a free hand in deciding the case. A blind pool, got up by one of the persons in the case, shows more than 100 guesses, which run all the way from thirty minutes to six days.

WHITMAN RETURNS TO ALBANY.

Won't Talk of Possibility of Testifying in Barnes Case.

Gov. Whitman, accompanied by Mrs. Whitman and his military secretary, returned to Albany last evening after spending a few days in this city. His Sunday here was quiet. Mrs. Whitman and he motored about in the afternoon.

Before the Governor left he was asked whether a subpoena had been served upon him to testify at the Roosevelt-Barnes trial at Syracuse and if so what he would testify to. His answer was:

"I can only answer that out of consideration for the court at Syracuse I decline to be drawn into any discussion as to my sentiments or my plans."

The Governor said that he expects to spend virtually all his time from now on until May 26 in Albany. He will devote himself to the study of a mass of bills that have been passed by the State Legislature. He said that after he has disposed of the different measures he will start on a trip to California.

Japanese Merchantman Here.

The steamship Gishun Maru, flying the Japanese flag and officered and manned chiefly by Japanese, arrived yesterday from Liverpool consigned to D. T. Warden of the Standard Oil to load oil for China. She is the first Japanese merchantman ever seen in this port.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh

T. R.'S MILITARISM CALLED POLITICAL

Motive "Too Obvious," Says League Formed to Limit Armaments.

LETTER RAPS GARDNER

Raps at those who are attempting to make political capital out of the military unpreparedness of the United States are contained in a letter sent to-day to members of the American League to Limit Armaments, in which they are asked to direct public attention to such efforts. Col. Roosevelt and the Navy League come in for censure.

The letter says that the preparedness issue is undoubtedly being used to further political ends, and adds:

"Several politicians have, indeed, been very frank about it. For instance, Representative Gardner says: 'Six months ago I should have been a mighty poor politician if I had preached about our lack of national defence. To-day I should be a mighty poor politician if I were to drop the subject.'

"This is frank, at least. But not all the efforts to develop this subject for partisan purposes are equally frank. Col. Roosevelt has an article in the April *Metropolitan Magazine*. Its title is 'The Need of Preparedness.' The main purpose of the article would seem to be its bitter attack upon the present national Administration, the basis for the attack being the refusal of the President to involve the country in the European conflict by taking a stand against the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany.

"The whole argument is so specious and so foreign to any logical consideration of 'The Need of Preparedness' that the conclusion is clear that this title is chosen as a prop on which to 'put over' the political harangue so artfully sandwiched in between an argument to prove that the United States needs 'preparedness' because Switzerland does and a Caudle lecture addressed to hyphenated Americans. Whether the ex-President is striving to develop a Progressive issue or entering a bid for Republican applause there is nothing to show, but that there is a political motive in it is still too obvious.

"'I try to choose the time for an attack,' says the Colonel in his libel suit at Syracuse, 'when I can get the vote of the people to accept the principles for which I stand.'

"The Navy League offered the national defence controversy to the first bidder as a partisan issue when it said that the Democratic party by knocking holes in the (navy) appropriation bill generally was 'presenting the Republican party with the most popular issue now before the American people.'"

The letter also quotes William Dudley Foulke at a Progressive meeting as saying that he expects to vote for the party and candidate that gives him the "strongest security that our country shall be defended against aggression," and ends with an appeal to members to show up political motives in this cause.

THREE ARRESTS AFTER FIRE HOUSE BATTLE

Captain and Lieutenant Accused of Assaulting Fireman.

Capt. Raymond L. George and Lieut. Joseph Bonna of Hook and Ladder Company 26 were held in bonds of $1,000 each by Magistrate McQuade yesterday for felonious assault on John Broderick, a fireman in the same company. Broderick, who is also under arrest on the same charge, is at Harlem Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain as the result of a fight in which the three took part in the captain's office at midnight Saturday. According to the police, Broderick, who lives at 340 East 129th street, was absent without leave for some time on Saturday. When he appeared at the fire house late in the afternoon he was told that charges would be made against him. He went home, but returned about 11 o'clock that night. He begged Capt. George to withdraw the charges against him. When this was refused he became abusive, it is alleged, finally throwing an inkwell at the captain. Lieut. Bonna helped the captain and in the struggle Broderick was hit with a wooden dumbbell.

George and Bonna were bailed out yesterday by Battalion Chief Walter Gorgen and went back to their posts last night.

PERIL FROM DRUG CRAZED MEN SPREADS OVER CITY

No Person Safe, Says Representative of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt in Crusade—Jails and Hospitals Filled to the Limit.

Here are some facts following the strict enforcement of the recently made laws forbidding the sale of narcotic drugs:

April 13—Charles Hunt, 21, of 204 East Ninety-sixth street, died and Lawrence McMahon, 22, of 507 East Ninety-ninth street, was found unconscious from narcotic drugs taken after a day's abstinence; George Himes, 17, was taken to Bellevue a nervous wreck from drug craving; ten others applied at the Reception Hospital to be cured.

April 14—Isadore Lechenthal, 18, of 203 East 104th street, was arrested at his father's request, as his health was being ruined by drugs; fourteen men received treatment for the drug habit at the City Hospital, Blackwell's Island; twenty more were turned away because only physical wrecks are accepted; six were committed to the hospital in night court; a patient in the Reception Hospital, frantic because deprived of drugs, tried to leap from a window.

April 22—Walter Shay, 23, an actor, 301 West Forty-first street, collapsed in court for lack of morphine. He was sent to the City Hospital.

April 28—Thomas Green, 212 Front street, held up a clerk with a revolver at the Good Samaritan Dispensary, 73 Essex street, to get heroin. He was sent to the City Hospital.

April 29—Joseph Geller, 24, of 270 East Fourth street, fought with a clerk in a drug store to get cocaine; five men and a woman, all with shattered health, were held in the West Side court for possessing drugs; all begged to be cured.

May 1—Louis Lauer, 24, of 74 Oliver street, was arrested for holding up Alexander Sadowski, Hartford, Conn., on the Bowery for money to buy drugs.

SITUATION IN CITY IS CALLED APPALLING

"An appalling situation in which drug maniacs are allowed at large," is Ernest K. Coulter's characterization of the present state of affairs in New York. Mr. Coulter represented Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt in the long fight to suppress drug traffic in this city. He was asked yesterday to tell what ought to be done to handle the many cases of drug victims who, deprived of cocaine, heroin and other habit forming drugs, are committing acts of violence and filling the city's prisons and hospitals to the crippling point.

"I don't believe the people of the city realize the seriousness of the situation," said Mr. Coulter. "It must be understood that these men who rob, assault and kill to get morphine or some similar drug are insane. They are the most dangerous kind of lunatics when the craving comes over them. The drug means more to them than life, and they will never hesitate to sacrifice lives—others and their own—to get the stuff.

"Now, if the city cannot deal with these people, the lives of all of us are in constant peril. And let no one think that the matter won't touch him or his family. Drug victims come from every class of society. Aside from the danger from these roving lunatics in search of drugs, no one can be sure that his own brother won't form the habit. The introductions to drug using are too many and too deceptive for any one to feel immune from danger.

Warning Given.

"The situation that has arisen is perilous in the extreme, but it is not unexpected, and ample warning of what would come about if the city did not prepare for it was given a year ago before the Boylan law became effective on July 1 last. The city was told then that it must prepare to handle hundreds, yes thousands, of unfortunates. But the only thing that has been done to my knowledge was to appropriate $9,000 for the inebriety farm at Warwick, N. Y.

"That is totally inadequate. Let me call your attention to the letter to Mayor Mitchel written on January 25 last and signed by Assistant District Attorney Floyd E. Wilmot, Theodore Rousseau, secretary to the Mayor, Burdette G. Lewis, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, and myself. The results of six months of the Boylan law, were set forth in the letter as follows:

"Commitment of drug habitues to hospitals had been found to be a flat failure because the hospitals were too overcrowded to keep these cases a sufficient length of time. In addition experience had shown that the hospitals were not the proper places for drug cases, because the clinical or medical treatment needs to be followed by a prolonged social, physical and mental rehabilitation. The prisons were then overloaded with drug users and we found that in nearly every case the prison terms were too short for treatment to effect anything like a cure.

"Consider this: from 40 per cent. to 65 per cent. of prisoners are drug users. Leaving out those sentenced for this very thing, from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. of persons convicted of other offences are found to be drug users. They have to be treated for this, but the workhouse sentences, for instance, are so short that nothing adequate can be done to rid them of the habit.

For Indeterminate Sentences.

"The Mayor was informed that the Department of Correction needed both money and medical facilities to handle drug users in the city's jails and especially to put them to work in the open air. Our letter also pointed out the great need of an indeterminate sentence of not to exceed three years in all offences where the person convicted was found to be a drug victim. Properly to deal with a very threatening state of affairs we told the Mayor that from $75,000 to $100,000 would have to be spent on the inebriety farm at Warwick and $175,000 in the city's prisons.

"To deal with these necessities $9,000 has been voted.

"I fully realize the city's financial straits, but the city cannot afford to economize this way—it cannot risk the presence of hundreds of insane drug users, unknown, unsuspected, at liberty to rob, destroy and kill at any instant, anywhere.

"The necessary legislation has been made into law—the State and the Federal Government now have excellent and severe laws against the drug traffic, and there is not much more needed in that direction except, perhaps, measures to wipe out the business of selling fake drug cures, which has lately grown to large proportions. What is imperative is that something adequate be done to meet the situation that the new laws have brought about.

"Private philanthropy is helpless before this problem; it is governmental. It is not the amount of money that is needed that puts the matter beyond the reach of private charity, although $275,000 for the city's institutions would be a large amount to raise privately; it is the fact that to cope with the problem requires the exercise of the police power that puts it entirely out of the hands of individuals. The police power is necessary to put men in prisons or hospitals and keep them there until they are fit for release."

How Prices Advanced.

The Boylan law, the Vanderbilt and other anti-drug crusades, and to some extent the war, have increased drug prices as much as 1,000 per cent.

A year ago a six ounce can of opium cost the "pipey" or smoker from $6 to $10. Now it costs from $35 to $55. Sold by the "toy," the smallest and most popular measure, it brought $1 for first class opium or 50 cents for lower grade. Now Lai Yuen, the best opium, costs $6 a "toy." Recently 300 six ounce tins of this opium sold for $15,000 and the buyer expected to make $3,000 profit.

Cocaine, now selling for $22 an ounce, could be obtained a year ago for $3 or less. A "cleek" of cocaine, the small package generally used in the illegal drug trade, sells now for $1.50 to $5, and the user gets less than he used to for 25 cents. It is now sold in smaller packages, containing only a few doses, for 50 cents or $1. The drug now is often adulterated.

Heroin, or morphine diacetyl, was imported largely from Germany and little manufactured here. It comes in tablets, which are crushed and "sniffed" through the nose. A hundred tablets now sell for $5 to $6. Before the war they cost $1. Heroin powder, adulterated with sugar of lead, is sold at a corresponding advance.

The morphine user pays almost as much as the opium smoker. Morphine is selling now at $5 for twenty-five grains. Formerly the same amount was sold for 25 to 35 cents.

Boy Killed by Train.

Herman Tiarkas, 9, of 3305 Broadway, died last night in the Washington Heights Hospital of injuries suffered several hours earlier when he was struck by a New York Central freight train at Port Washington Park and 166th street. The body lay in the hospital several hours before it was identified by the boy's father.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

The Saks Label that you find in a Man's Suit of Clothes

is a certificate of clothing character fully appreciated by clothing-wise men of New York and the thousands who come to New York for their apparel. Unlike a copyright or patent right, it is *not a protection for us*, but, rather, like the famous "mark" of the London Stationer's Hall or its "Sterling" sign, is *a guarantee to you*.

It is the sign that a man may be well and appropriately dressed at a fair cost. Neither luck nor accident have played any part in the success of the Saks clothing business. Day-in-and-day-out endeavor for many years to do everything a little better than any one else has made the Saks Tailoring Organization famous. We buy direct every yard of cloth and lining and all trimmings.

Each process of designing, cutting, tailoring and finishing is under our direct supervision. Nothing can be hidden from us. We employ skilled workers the year round. Our organization is not languishing one month and gasping from over-exertion the next. Sane, well-considered, skillfully executed plans are reflected in the appearance and quality of our Clothing.

Men's Suits from $17.50 to $45.00

A greater variety of models, fabrics and colorings and patterns than are shown by any other one store in New York

This season checks and stripes seem most in demand, and browns to be the tones most wanted. Upon our showing of these we shall be content to abide your judgment of the entire Men's Clothing Store. Fifth Floor

Founded

Behind each sale we make is a 59 year record of practical clothes-making ideals—a record that is your guarantee of perfect clothes and utmost satisfaction whenever you invest in them.

It, therefore, is not surprising that every suit and overcoat we are showing reflects that individuality that has for so many years distinguished our garments.

Spring Suits $18 to $45
Spring Overcoats $16 to $40

BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

WAR LOANS TO DATE ARE $9,613,400,000

May Circular of National City Bank Tells How European Finances Stand.

SOUND SITUATION HERE

The May circular of the National City Bank gives some interesting facts regarding the present situation in European finance, particularly that of the belligerents. It says the war loans to date stand as follows: Great Britain, $2,525,000,000; France, $1,802,400,000; Russia, $1,065,000,000; Germany, $3,491,000,000, and Austria-Hungary, $730,000,000, a total of $9,613,400,000. It then says:

"This goes so far beyond any credit operations known before that it would be very interesting to know just how it has been accomplished. Where have these funds been found, and how much more can be had in the same quarters or by the same means? There are only three sources from which they have been forthcoming—current savings, sales of securities in foreign markets and the pyramiding of credit, meaning by the latter the pledging of private or corporate credit as a basis for Government credit."

Taking up the three sources from which the war loans in Great Britain have been forthcoming, it is pointed out that the annual savings in that country in recent years have been calculated at about $2,000,000,000. Whether individual savings are greater or less in times of war is a question. Investments in foreign securities have practicaly ceased and there has been considerable liquidation, while the diversion of business from its customary lines has released a large amount of capital ordinarily employed in financing trade and enabled it to be diverted to Government finance.

However, it must be remembered that while trade loans are self-liquidating, Government loans are not, and one of the questions of the future is how capital will be supplied for trade when it returns to normal channels. Statistics show that the deposits and circulation of the ten largest of the European nations have increased nearly 100 per cent. and the gold holdings have increased about 26 per cent. Issues of paper currency have been frequent, and in Germany they now approximate $450,000,000, against which there is no special gold reserve. In England there is outstanding $206,300,000 of British Treasury currency, against which is $137,500,000 of gold segregated at the Bank of England.

The Reichsbank, however, has gained steadily in gold while the gold holdings of the Bank of England stand at $275,000,000, showing a net loss of $85,000,000 from November 18, 1914.

The circular then says:

"It would be a mistake to suppose that the expansion in the condition of the banks was all, or even mainly, due to the Government loans. Most of it occurred immediately after the outbreak of the war and was largely due to loans to the business public, made necessary by the sudden disruption of international relations and the paralysis of credit. The English merchants who had been cut off from remittances from Germany and the German merchants cut off from remittances from England both had to have help.

"The holdings of the Bank of England in 'other securities,' which includes loans to the public, rose from $183,000,000 on July 22 to $581,000,000 September 2; in other words, they were multiplied by three, with something over, in five weeks. From this high point they declined with some fluctuations to about $489,000,000 on February 24, since when the movement has been upward to a new record on April 29 of $701,000,000.

"The Reichsbank on July 23, 1914, held discounts and advances to the amount of $200,000,000, and on August 31 they had risen to $1,200,000,000, or multiplied by six. No moratorium was declared in Germany, the situation being handled from the first by free lending at the bank. Moreover, the German Government did not resort to the public loan market as soon as the British Government. This increase of loans to the public had the direct effect of expanding the deposits and note circulation of these banks.

"The deposits of the Bank of England were $270,000,000 on July 23 and $788,000,000 on September 2; its note circulation is unimportant as a means of extending credit.

"The note circulation and deposits of the Reichsbank rose from $700,000,000 on July 23 to $1,600,000,000 on August 31."

Concerning the situation as it concerns our country the circular says:

"The situation in the United States is strong and sound at this time. We have, however, previously pointed out that there are great possibilities of credit expansion here, owing to the reduction in the reserve requirements of the national banks, and that the Federal reserve system would have no control over such expansion until it had reached the stage where the member banks were needing help.

"If the existing slack should be taken up rapidly by means of speculation and rising prices, instead of by legitimate growth, the resources of the Federal reserve system might be seriously strained. It must be borne in mind that the system is new and only comes into its full resources in the course of three years, while the new reserve rule for the member banks is already in full effect. In other words, the old reserves have been reduced before the new reserves are in full working order.

"Notwithstanding this situation, there are people who think the reserve banks are altogether too slow about getting their funds into use."

OFFICES in AEOLIAN HALL

"Convenience Is One Thing, But—"

A good location is not only a matter of convenience, it may be a source of prestige. When it is both, it is a rare find—and a highly valuable business commodity.

Aeolian Hall is at the center of Manhattan's transportation facilities. A block either way to Grand Central and the Times Square Subway stations. The main surface lines lead to the door. The Sixth Avenue Elevated is but a step. Fifth Avenue, the city's greatest automobile artery and the route of the Fifth Avenue 'Bus Line, is but half a block. Pennsylvania Station, the Hudson Tubes, and Grand Central Terminal may be reached by surface cars, by elevated, or—soon—by subway, within five minutes.

And Aeolian Hall is a building known to every newspaper reader in New York City — to the educated classes throughout America and Europe! The finest and best advertised building in the greatest commercial community of New York, Aeolian Hall is a distinct source of prestige to its tenants.

A de Luxe booklet on request

AEOLIAN HALL

"A Location with both Convenience and Prestige"

ELLEN & JEFFERY
Agents for AEOLIAN HALL
TELEPHONE, BRYANT 897