

TROOPS WILL GUARD GEORGIA GOVERNOR

Martial Law Prevails Around Home of Executive, Who Spared Frank's Life.

NO TROUBLE IN ATLANTA

ATLANTA, June 22.—Two battalions of infantry and a troop of horse guards remained on duty to-day and to-night at the governor's home on Peachtree road. Martial law prevailed within a radius of half a mile of the home and a tented camp of infantrymen has been thrown about the Governor's home and the members of the horse guards are patrolling the roads in the vicinity. Martial law is strictly enforced and no one is allowed to pass the lines unless he is properly vouchered for.

The proclamation establishing martial law, and it is said to be the first time in the history of the United States that a Chief Executive has been ordered to issue such a proclamation in behalf of himself. Gov. Slaton himself called attention to this in a humorous way.

While there is a warlike appearance about the Slaton home there is no enemy in sight, and there has been none since 3 o'clock this morning, when the last members of the crowd that had been gathered at the Governor's home vanished before a charge by the troops, throwing bricks as they retired. Major Cator and Lieut. Farnum were the only men and several of the soldiers were hurt by bricks.

Gov. Slaton left his home to-day for the first time since Saturday. He rode for an hour this morning over the roads about his estate, accompanied by twenty cavalrymen, and later in the day spent several minutes in his office in the Capitol. The trip to the Capitol he was carefully looked after.

The Governor plainly shows the effects of the strain he has been under, but he faces the storm of criticism with courage.

"I am confident that my decision was right," he said, "and time will vindicate it. When the people of Georgia are calmer and when they study my statement they will agree with me."

Atlanta was quiet to-day. The great demonstration made against Gov. Slaton on Saturday, when he retired from office and Judge N. E. Harris is inaugurated, it is stated that the great demonstration coming ostensibly to attend the inauguration, but really to engage in a demonstration against Gov. Slaton.

A number of feisty bursts in the streets have been directed exclusively at Gov. Slaton. It was charged that there was much prejudice against the Jews in Atlanta, and that the demonstrations have been molested since the demonstrations began.

Reports from all over the State to-day indicated that the demonstrations were being approved by the Governor's action and those who disapproved seemed equally tired of useless discussion.

At the announcement of Frank's commutation yesterday morning an avalanche of telegrams of congratulation from people in all parts of the country has poured into the Governor's office.

FRANK IN POOR HEALTH.

He Was Not Afraid of Gallows, He Says in Prison.

MILDERVILLE, Ga., June 22.—Leo M. Frank was not in the best of health on the State prison farm to-day. He is frail and wasted from his stay in the Atlanta jail and the worry over his fight for his life probably has added to rest until his strength returns.

"A good thought is like a good prayer," said Frank to interviewers. "It is like to help him for whom it is offered."

He smiled as he spoke of good thoughts and good prayers. Then he sat silent for a moment. "I am grateful first of all to the Governor," he went on slowly. "I am also grateful to the warden, who has been so good to me since I came here. I thank the people of New York for their sympathy. I appreciate their efforts to help me. Whether they have benefited me in any way is a mooted question."

"I was not afraid of the gallows," Frank went on. "I trusted to logic. Here was my argument: I knew Gov. Slaton as a man with a legal mind, a polished gentleman, who smacked of the cosmopolite."

"I knew he had the evidence. I knew he was considering it carefully. I saw only two men with legal minds who inspected it thoroughly decided in my favor. I mean Judge Roan, who appealed for me in a letter from the prison, and Judge Patterson of the Prison Commission. I trusted to the judgment of these two men. By what logic I knew that a man like the Governor must decide as they did. I was stacking all my chips on the turn of the card, that is true, but I knew all along what the card was. I was not nervous during the last hours before the commutation came. I had reasoned the thing out. I knew I must be as it was. I did not know it was certain. It was purely a matter of logical reasoning."

LABOR PEACE COUNCIL LAYS WAR TO CAPITAL

Buchanan's New Organization Asks Wilson to Stop Arms Exports.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Labor's National Peace Council, the organization which Representative Buchanan of Illinois has called into being "to promote peace," has adopted an ambitious program. Here are some of the proposals that the council decided to advocate at a meeting here to-day:

The enactment of laws that will restrict the United States Government to immediately take up as executive Government business within the United States, all manufacture of arms, instruments and munitions of war.

US SAYS GALLIES TO KEEP OUT OF MEXICO

Villistas, in Conference With Admiral Howard, Agree to Attack Yaquis Once More.

DANIELS WIRES CAUTION

WASHINGTON, June 22.—News was received here to-day that at a conference held aboard the battleship Colorado commanded by Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet and Gen. Leyva, Villista commandant at Guaymas, an arrangement was made under which the Mexicans will send another force into the Yaqui Valley to protect the lives of foreigners who are known to be in danger.

Gen. Leyva frankly told Admiral Howard that if American marines were landed the purposes of the United States might be misinterpreted by the Mexican people. This is the second time that the Villistas have conveyed information to this Government that trouble might follow any attempt on the part of Admiral Howard to send marines and blue-jackets inland to protect Americans and property.

The first expedition sent to Esperanza, where the American colony that this Government is determined to protect is located, was routed by the Indians. If a like fate should befall the second expedition, some of the anti-Boycott Association here fear that the United States can no longer delay taking action on its own account.

In a way Admiral Howard's hands are tied. He is directed by the Secretary of the Navy to-day to take no steps of importance without telegraphic instructions. It is feared, might prevent the action of Secretary Daniels in emphasizing them in supplemental instructions. It is feared, might prevent Admiral Howard from acting at just the time when action is most needed to save the American lives in jeopardy.

The Government apparently has the intention of permitting Admiral Howard to send his force inland as long as there is any hope that the Villistas will be able to hold out. Only meagre information has been received relative to conditions in the Yaqui Valley. The Indians are well armed, officials here fear that they have inflicted great damage on foreign interests by this time. Such information as is at hand indicates that the Yaqui Valley has been devastated by the Indians. A force of 1,500 troops under command of Gen. Raymond Sosa has left Guaymas and is expected to put the Yaqui quietus on the Indians in a short time. If they fail the United States will be forced to act.

It is noted that the situation on the west coast officials are deeply interested in political developments in Mexico. Reports received here seem to indicate that the Government is not without work among the Villista faction, while Carranza appears to be setting his house in order.

It is noted to be established that Gen. Obregon has not deserted Carranza, as reported, and that in fact he is in the field with the Villistas. Only patches were received at the Carranza agency to-day from Vera Cruz carrying statements by Obregon in which he is reported to have declared that he and Carranza and the Constitutional cause. Obregon advised against treating with Villa.

Announcement was made at the headquarters of the American Red Cross that Stephen Bonsal, the writer, had started for Mexico to-day to make a general survey of the work there and report to Washington. His experience in Spanish-American war and his special training especially fit him for the work.

He goes as the representative solely of the Red Cross. Mr. Bonsal has already sailed from Galveston for Vera Cruz.

300 WOUNDED PERISH.

Villa's Hospital at Chihuahua Destroyed by Fire.

EL PASO, June 22.—Three hundred Villa wounded soldiers perished last night when the military hospital at Chihuahua burned. The hospital, with 600 wounded in the hospital at the time the fire started, and 300 of these could not move from their beds.

Fighting has resumed at Lagos and Gen. Villa, in personal command of troops, is advancing south.

Steve Parmenter, an American, was killed by a bullet from the rifle of a man of the State of Jalisco, two weeks ago. Parmenter was shot while attempting to guard the mine property. His home is in Los Angeles.

NO PAPAL ENVOY FOR MEXICO.

Pope Entrusts Church Affairs to Delegate in U. S.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ROME, June 22.—Owing to the exceptional situation in Mexico, the Pope has acceded to the petition of that episcopate, asking that for the time being the work of the Holy See in Mexico be entrusted to the Apostolic Delegate at Washington.

POWER RECEIVERSHIP FOUGHT.

International Co. Appeals Against Insolvency Judgment.

TRENTON, N. J., June 22.—Charges of fraud and mismanagement on the part of Joseph P. Hoadley and his associates in connection with the affairs of the International Power Company were revived before the Court of Errors and Appeals to-day, when argument was heard on the appeal of the company from the orders of Chancellor Walker adjudging the company insolvent and appointing a receiver to wind up its affairs.

The burden of the company's case, presented by former Supreme Court Justice Gilbert Collins was that the company was not insolvent within the meaning of the statute; that its assets were more than sufficient to meet all claims; that it was not immediately threatened by impending creditors; that it had not been stripped of its more valuable assets by Mr. Hoadley and his associates; and finally, that the receiver proceeding brought by Mr. Bull and others were instituted at the instigation of interests other than those of the stockholders.

Regarding the latter point Mr. Collins charged that the animus back of the suit was to prevent the International Company from becoming a competitor of the New York Edison Company by preventing it from putting into operation the franchises granted to the Long Acre Light and Power Company.

Answering these defenses counsel for Mr. Bull insisted the company had lost its income producing assets through the manipulations of Mr. Hoadley and his associates and ridiculed the idea that it had actual control of the Long Acre power franchise. As a statement of law counsel for Mr. Bull said: "A corporation having book assets of millions, composed of the capitol stocks of other corporations, none of which has paid a dividend for years; out-lawed notes, patents and patent rights and investments in mining companies which have yielded no returns and have a debit standing \$250,000 without any money to pay them, is insolvent."

OPEN SHOP MEN HAVE UNION AGENT ARRESTED

Charles H. Bausher, General Representative of Carpenters, Is Arraigned on Charge of Conspiracy—Use of Spies Alleged in Complaint.

Criminal proceedings growing out of the long fight made by open shop sash, door and blind manufacturers of New York and Brooklyn against the carpenters' union were begun yesterday in the Gates avenue police court, when Charles H. Bausher, general agent of the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was arraigned on charges of conspiracy to injure trade under the anti-trust laws and the Penal law.

Warrants for three other officers of the union have been issued by Magistrate Folwell on the same complaint, made by John Bossert of the firm of Louis Bossert & Son, one of the largest sash, door and blind houses in the country. In the affidavit supporting his complaint Mr. Bossert says that his business in Manhattan, formerly amounting to more than \$100,000 a year, has been reduced to almost nothing by the repressive acts of the union.

The criminal action is a part of the country-wide struggle being conducted by the Anti-Boycott Association against the United Brotherhood, and was brought, according to Walter Gordon, the managing director of the Anti-Boycott Association, by the union leaders, who are being paid from the treasury fund of the manufacturing Woodworkers' Association.

Mr. Bossert cites the case of Jacob Schwartz, a Brooklyn builder using the name of the union in his advertising. He says that in 1911 a business agent of the then Joint District Council named Frederick Dhuys, called on Schwartz at a place where he was building two tenements and told him that he would have to give up using Bossert & Son's material.

How One Strike Was Called. A strike was called, although Dhuys, according to the affidavit, "stated to said Schwartz that he had called said strike because of an alliance between the union officials and manufacturers running open shops for the stamping out of open shop products. These manufacturers, he says, employ spies to watch the disposition of non-union materials and when they are found being put into buildings the unions are notified to get busy and call a strike. Such action, the affidavit continues, is almost always followed by the signing of an agreement between the contractor and the union, the only result being a fine of \$2,500. The result of this cooperation, Mr. Merritt says, is such that wherever the union movement has spread in the country were non-union, their trade has dwindled and the little manufacturers by according to the union demands and the union movement has been reduced to what was formerly non-union business.

The attempt to organize all the non-union shops and bring them under the control of the brotherhood began in 1904 when there were only 200 union mills in the United States. Mr. Merritt added that movement hit New York in 1905 and was so successful that when the Anti-Boycott Association was called in five years ago to help the non-union manufacturers by litigation almost all the material brought into Manhattan was union made.

In 1910, Mr. Merritt said, the first real fight developed between the two factions came when a strike was called on the Cathedral of St. John the Divine because the choir stall and other decorative woodwork was being installed by Irving & Casson, non-union manufacturers of art work. An injunction prevented the work being stopped.

Then the union officials felt so sure of their work in Manhattan that they extended their activities to Brooklyn, according to the association's lawyer. At that time more than 1,000 shops were under the jurisdiction of the union. Bausher and others were affected a year later and secured an injunction, which Mr. Merritt says, has been persistently violated. A week ago contempt proceedings for violation of the injunction were brought before Judge Crane in the Supreme Court, and argument was heard on it yesterday about the same time that warrants were issued by Magistrate Folwell.

Bausher Paroled. When Bausher, who is said to have directed or supervised all the strikes against non-union shops in the last year, was arraigned he was paroled in the custody of his counsel, Charles Beattie, for examination.

The employment of spies, Mr. Bossert says, was made necessary by the union manufacturers, some outside of New York who sold their goods, because they could not compete with the goods of the non-union goods unless they had the aid of the union boycott. This led to an agreement for the manufacturers and the union leaders, who were being paid from the treasury fund of the manufacturing Woodworkers' Association.

Several suits to restrain the union from calling strikes because of the use of non-union trim and other damages are now pending. The Anti-Boycott Association represented the manufacturers in the Danbury haters and Buck Stove and Range company litigations, and Mr. Merritt says, will push this fight with every resource at its command.

Bossert's Affidavit. Mr. Bossert's affidavit asserts the existence of an alliance between the union officials and manufacturers running open shops for the stamping out of open shop products. These manufacturers, he says, employ spies to watch the disposition of non-union materials and when they are found being put into buildings the unions are notified to get busy and call a strike. Such action, the affidavit continues, is almost always followed by the signing of an agreement between the contractor and the union, the only result being a fine of \$2,500. The result of this cooperation, Mr. Merritt says, is such that wherever the union movement has spread in the country were non-union, their trade has dwindled and the little manufacturers by according to the union demands and the union movement has been reduced to what was formerly non-union business.

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ROFRANO RESIGNS HIS \$5,000 CITY JOB

Says Testimony at Carnivale Murder Trial Completely Exculpated Him.

BIAMES POLITICAL FOES

Michael A. Rofrano, an Italian lawyer who was appointed a Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner at the behest of Mayor Mitchell and whose name has been mentioned in sworn testimony at "recent East Side political murder" trials, gave up his \$5,000 a year job yesterday.

His resignation followed the conviction Monday night of Rosen Carnivale of murder in the second degree in connection with the killing of Michael Galmari, a political lieutenant of Thomas F. Foley, Tammany leader in the Second Assembly district, at Chestnut and Madison streets on March 8. Rofrano disputed Foley's supremacy in the district and thus gained political recognition.

Rofrano explained in his letter of resignation to Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston that the testimony at the Carnivale trial "completely exculpated" him from any connection with the offence and therefore he felt free to resign.

Commissioner Fetherston declined to make any comment on the elimination of Rofrano from the department except to say: "Mr. Rofrano's resignation was received. I think it was sufficiently self-explanatory. I have accepted it. The incident is closed."

After reciting in his letter that he had talked with the Commissioner last February about resigning, his personal obligations to clients and institutions with which he is connected making it increasingly difficult for him to give to his onerous duties as Deputy Commissioner the time they required, Rofrano said it was agreed that he would resign as soon as he had completed some important matters of reorganization.

"Before that work was finished, however," he continued, "my name was most slanderously connected with a gambler's murder in the Second Assembly district, the final culmination of a series of charges made against me by the late Mayor Mitchell and myself appointed me and thereby incensed my political enemies. When this last fact came to my attention, I felt that I could not resign in justice to myself as well as to the department until I had had an opportunity to testify and to clear my name from any connection with this murder."

"During the trial of Rocco Carnivale some facts were brought out as well as some testified to facts which were not disputed, which completely exculpated me from any connection with the offence. Therefore I now feel free to carry out my plans and I hereby tender my resignation as your deputy."

Carnivale will be sentenced to-morrow.

TEN AMERICANS ON ARABIC.

White Star Liner to Carry Big Cargo of Munitions.

The White Star liner Arabic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, will carry a cargo of about 10,000 cases of munitions for the Allies and a large quantity of munitions.

Among the 115 cabin passengers are ten Americans who are going to risk their lives in the submarine zone. There will be about 200 steerage passengers, mostly Britons who will enlist in the army.

NEW HAVEN MEDIATION NEAR.

Clerks and Road Agree to Conference on Differences.

New Haven, Conn., June 22.—Clifton Reeves, the Federal conciliator, stated to-night that the New Haven road and its clerks had consented to mediation in the present trouble regarding alleged breaches in the agreement signed by both parties two years ago.

A conference between all parties concerned will be held here to-morrow and as a result W. W. Hanger of Washington, Commissioner of Mediation, will probably be called in to settle the disputes.

Aldermen to Adjourn July 20.

The Board of Aldermen will adjourn for its summer recess on July 26. It will reconvene on September 21.

U. P. TRUSTEE SAYS NEARING USED 'HELL'

Dismissed Professor Charged With Attacking the University's Fitting School.

HIS REMARK DEFENDED

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—A committee of students of the University of Pennsylvania to-day sent a circular letter to all fellow students requesting them to mail or wire their protests against the trustees' dismissal of Prof. Scott Nearing of the Wharton School.

Ex-District Attorney John C. Bell issued a statement to-day in defence of the trustees' action. After saying he voted against Dr. Nearing's retention for "the good of the service," Mr. Bell added:

"As an indicative instance that an instructor who intemperately declared, as reported to us by his dean, that 'if he had son he would rather see him in hell than have him go to the Episcopal Academy—one of the long established and best preparatory schools in the city, and a fitting school of the university—invites dismissal."

Harrison S. Morris, an executor of the estate of Joseph Wharton, the founder of the Wharton School, issued a statement to-night in reply to Mr. Bell, as follows:

"I have been informed by Wharton Barker, one of the university trustees, that at the meeting of the board of trustees which dismissed Dr. Nearing they had seen many a letter from the trustees of the Wharton School, issued a statement to-night in reply to Mr. Bell, as follows:

"Nobody was present except the one deficient Episcopal Academy student and Dr. Nearing's statement to them was a private, not a public statement; provoked, as I am informed, by the fact that the university received several deficient students from the Episcopal Academy."

COLORADO UNIVERSITY MAN BLAMES HIS STRIKE OPINIONS.

BOTTLER, Col., June 22.—James H. Brewster, for the last year professor of law at the University of Colorado, issued a printed statement to-day in which he makes the charge that he will not be reappointed to the faculty because of his views on the recent Colorado coal strike. The statement is addressed to his former associates in the University of Michigan.

Prof. Brewster, formerly a leading Detroit attorney and several years prominent in the faculty of the University of Michigan, retired a few years ago and came to Boulder to live. He cites Dr. Farrand's characterizations of his work in the faculty as "eminently satisfactory" as proof that the failure to reappoint him is due to the attacks made upon him because of his strike views.

POLOGY TO BILLY SUNDAY.

Ackley, Ex-Secretary, Admits "Unfortunate Weakness."

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Following threats to expose Billy Sunday and his plagiarist B. D. Ackley, former secretary of the National Y. M. C. A., issued a statement to-day apologizing for his recent remarks. Ackley's apology was:

"An unguarded and almost unconscious remark, owing to an unfortunate weakness and under peculiar circumstances I may have said things which have been distorted with statements for which I disclaim responsibility."

EX-POSTMAN AT 74 STARTS NEW TASK

Francis Scannell Campaigns to Get U. S. Pensions for Old Carriers.

QUIT TO AVOID DISCHARGE

Francis Scannell, who carried United States mail for forty-five years in the Madison Square district, while the pleasant dwelling hours were being chosen to huge skyscrapers, told yesterday how he had retired without a pension from the service rather than be automatically discharged, because he has been prevented by long illness from carrying mail for more than 150 days in the year.

Scannell said that he intended during the remaining years of his life to do all he could to prevent younger carriers in the service from undergoing a similar bitter experience. He is campaigning for pensions for the men to whom Uncle Sam's mail is entrusted and advocating the suspension of the 150 day rule.

Tall, strongly built and still possessed of much of the briskness of youth, despite his 74 years, Scannell looked fit yesterday in his home at 125 Irving avenue, Brooklyn, to shoulder a heavy mail sack again, but nearly half a century of climbing long flights of stairs had affected his heart.

"It isn't for me that I want pensions for carriers," he said yesterday, "for they'll be a long time coming and I won't long have need for one. But I've seen many a fellow go in as a carrier and work long years in the service and then be dropped without hope of another job when he's too feeble to work longer. For some of them, who by reason of a big family couldn't put by enough to keep them, it meant living on the children."

"It does seem a bit hard when you look at what those big corporations are doing for their old employees that Uncle Sam won't give you even enough to keep you in tobacco for your pipe after using up your lifetime to carry his mails."

"The districts in the old days were a deal larger than they are now, for Madison Square was the home of the wealthy and the houses were well spread apart. There was no heavy carting much then, but it was the walking and the long hours that made it hard work. There was no eight hour law then and we worked for thirteen or fourteen, or as long as they pleased, sometimes."

"I never thought I'd see big auto trucks carrying the mail as fast as a locomotive through streets, in 15 to 20 we got along fast enough on foot and with horses, and it was pleasant and safe, with you going along the dirt roads, with your bag on your arm, to hand out letters to children who roared after you."

"Yes, I worked during the blizzard of '88, and I'll always remember how we got through the drifts every day of the storm for one delivery at least. The first big day was the worst and it was many a long hour before we dragged our bags back to the post office."

"I don't want you to think I'm complaining about the way I've been treated, for I'm not, but I'm hopeful that the people in Washington will learn how badly some old carriers, and young ones who are getting old, need pensions. Perhaps if I could have taken a long rest when my heart began troubling me last July I would be working now. I kept on until a couple of weeks before Christmas. Then I got pneumonia as well as another heart attack, and that laid me up for good. The doctors gave me up, but I did it and managed to fool them. So just before the 150 days were up this spring I resigned so they couldn't discharge me. You know, after all those years I somehow hated to be discharged from the service."

Many members of business firms along Scannell's route who signed the petition addressed to President Wilson protesting against the enforcement of the 150 day law and urging that he ask Congress for pensions for carriers said yesterday that they had done so because Scannell, despite his age, was always efficient, cheerful and obliging.

1665-1915

NEW YORK today is wiser than the old man who walked to his son's home on his eightieth birthday. "It was fine," he said, "till I saw a sign—"

"SLOW DOWN TO 15 MILES AN HOUR."

That held me back some!" New York at 250 prefers to make haste slowly, in comfort, on a



discharged from the service. Many members of business firms along Scannell's route who signed the petition addressed to President Wilson protesting against the enforcement of the 150 day law and urging that he ask Congress for pensions for carriers said yesterday that they had done so because Scannell, despite his age, was always efficient, cheerful and obliging.

A New Industrial City MANUFACTURERS

STEINWAY TUNNEL (Queensboro Subway) NOW IN OPERATION

Trains run direct to Long Island City and the Degnon Terminal. Running time 4 minutes from Grand Central Terminal. Factory sites for sale or to lease, where already are located the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., the American Ever-Ready Works of the National Carbon Co., Mack Cross Co., the Brett Lithographing Co., Studebaker Co. and the Operaphone Co. We can prove our claims of Savings in Rent, Power, Insurance, Trucking, Labor.

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The World its Field. Safety First. You can not be properly insured unless you are safely insured. THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON GLOBE Insurance Co. Ltd. JAMES MANNION Keeps His Name. Jewel Mannon is and will continue to be the London Branch delegate to change the name of the old house to Washington's Headquarters. A resolution calling for the rechristening was adopted by the request of the Committee of Thoroughfares.

ALLOWS ROCK ISLAND SUITS. Court Decision Opens Way for Bondholders' Action. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in an opinion handed down yesterday, permits certain of the bondholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company to intervene in the equity receivership proceedings against the railroad in the United States District Court. This gives the bondholders the opportunity to fight the injunction of the Federal court preventing them from pressuring suits in the State courts, in which the railroad and certain of its directors are asked to account for the alleged squandering of some of the road's assets.

\$6,000 Job for John H. Boschen. John H. Boschen resigned as an Alderman yesterday and accepted the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Public Works of Manhattan offered by Borough President Marks. The salary is \$6,000 a year.

Wounded Russian General Among Passengers on Liner Niagara. The French liner Niagara, in last evening from Bordeaux, brought Lieutenant Baron von de Stackelberg of the Russian army, who was wounded in the left leg in the fighting in Galicia, and is here to recuperate. The Baron is descended from a French family of noble ancestry.

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