SECOND TERM BOOM FOR WILSON STARTS

President's Diplomatic Successes Will Become Keynote of Campaign.

OLLIE JAMES LEADS MOVE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The campaign of President Wilson for renomination may now properly be said to be under way. Tangible evidences are appearing that Mr. Wilson's confidential political advisers have reached the conclusion that the time has come for them to make the preliminary moves looking toward the actual launching of his candidacy. These developments are sufficiently definite to show that Mr. Wilson's advisers have no uncertainty as to his attitude toward the second term principle and a renomination.

The first movement in this direction was made several weeks ago, when friends of the President brought about the election of National Committeeman Fred B. Lynch of Minnesota to the chairmanship of the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee. It was understood then that Mr. Lynch would take a prominent part in promoting the Wilson candidacy if the President decided to run.

At the behest of Senator Ollie James, the Kentucky Democratic State convention adopted the following resolution yesterday:

"We believe that his mastery of the situation (referring to the European war) requires his nomination in 1916, and we heartily indorse him as the party's efficient and trusted leader in the coming national election, believing that patriots without regard to party recognize Woodrow Wilson as the one man best suited to bear the burden and perform the herculean task now confronting the President of the United States."

Senator James on Sure Ground.

Senator Ollie James stands high in the councils of those who are nearest to the political plans of President Wilson. It may be said on good authority that the President's confidential advisers knew of and approved in advance Senator James's plan to bring about an indorsement of Mr. Wilson by the Kentucky convention.

A week ago the Democrats of the Tenth district of Wisconsin adopted a resolution "with reference to the 1916 nomination" indorsing the Wilson Administration. A copy of this resolution, forwarded to the White House by Andrew J. Sutherland of Eau Claire, Wis., chairman of the Democratic district committee, resulted in a warm note of appreciation from Secretary Tumulty.

The President's secretary wrote that Mr. Wilson was "genuinely grateful and heartily appreciative of this generous indorsement." He said that the President had directed him to ask Mr. Sutherland if he "would be good enough to convey the President's expression of his appreciation to all parties concerned." The letter was warmly phrased and left no doubt as to the feelings with which Mr. Wilson's advisers received indorsements for his renomination.

The attitude now taken by Mr. Wilson's advisers is in marked contrast to that assumed by them a year ago. On September 22, 1914, Secretary Tumulty wrote to Democratic State Chairman Grosscup of New Jersey at the President's direction to head off a movement which was known to be under way to indorse Mr. Wilson for renomination.

Secretary Tumulty in the letter declared that the President feared such an indorsement given in the critical days which followed the outbreak of the war by the Democrats of Mr. Wilson's home State might be attributed to a willingness on the President's part to derive advantage from the extraordinary conditions then existing. The President would shrink from such a construction, said the private secretary, and he "begged that the indorsement be withheld."

Active Work for the President.

It is believed that from this time on the political friends of Mr. Wilson will be found increasingly active in getting for him indorsements of Democratic committees and other party organizations as they assemble. With the meeting of the next national convention less than a year away, the President's managers realize that the time is near at hand when they must frankly set the machinery in motion that will bring about his renomination without friction in the party.

Despite the disposition of ex-Secretary Bryan to insist upon the one term declaration of the Baltimore platform the friends of Mr. Wilson are confident that the great majority of the rank and file of the Democratic party will demand Mr. Wilson's unanimous renomination.

Political advisers generally realize that Mr. Wilson because of his success in dealing with the German crisis is far stronger than his party politically and there are no indications yet that important opposition will be made to his renomination.

The President's managers will contend that his success in keeping the country out of the European war without sacrificing its rights or its honor is the most conspicuous achievement of any President since Lincoln. As far as can be learned they will endeavor to make the President's diplomatic successes the keynote of his campaign.

REED SUCCEEDS PALMER.

Ex-Representative on National Democratic Finance Committee.

William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced yesterday the appointment of Representative Eugene E. Reed, National Committeeman from New Hampshire, as a member of the finance committee of the Democratic National Committee to succeed Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, who resigned.

The appointment will hold probably until the Democratic national convention. Mr. Reed's term in Congress expired last December.

Richmond Democrats Designated Van Name for President.

Calvin D. Van Name, recently elected Borough President of Richmond borough, was designated for that office last night at a meeting of the Democratic general committee of the borough held at St. George.

STATE HOLDS APPLE SALE.

Hudson River Orchard Product Offered to Highest Bidder.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The first of the series of experimental sales by the New York State Food and Market Department to bring growers and producers in closer touch was held at Red Hook this afternoon, 30,000 barrels of Hudson River apples being offered in lots to the highest bidder.

While the results were not up to the expectations of some of the promoters of the movement, a large number of buyers were present and bidding on many of the lots was spirited. On the largest lot 2,600 barrels from the W. S. Teator orchard a bid of $3.12½ was refused.

Another orchard lot was purchased by Dominick Bros. of Newark at $2.75, while the highest price paid was for 1,350 barrels bought by Manielo Bros. & Myron of New York at $3.25 a barrel.

BARNES KILLS FOUR YEAR TERM FOR THE GOVERNOR

Convention, However, Raises the Chief Executive's Salary From $10,000 to $20,000—Root Would Dignify the State Legislature.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—Lemuel Ely Quigg and William Barnes led an attack in the Constitutional Convention on an amendment favored by the Tanner committee increasing the term of the Governor from two to four years after January 1, 1918, and making him ineligible to succeed himself, and the convention killed the amendment after a long debate by a vote of 85 to 45.

Then, by a much larger vote, the convention adopted the amendment increasing the salary of the Governor after January 1 next from $10,000 to $20,000 a year. Mr. Quigg protested that giving the Governor a four year term would do more to install invisible government at Albany than anything that could be suggested, while Mr. Barnes declared that responsible government would be imposible to secure through the Governor if he was denied reelection.

Mr. Quigg declared that since the days of the Clintons there have been only eight Governors reelected, and it is only in the cases of the greatest Governors that the people are not perfectly willing to get rid of them after their first two or three years.

"The test vote on the reorganization amendment of the Tanner committee," Mr. Quigg said, "showed that the bill succeeded without a majority of the convention being in favor of it. It has been widely published in the newspapers that I know invisible government when I see it.

"I want to say I also know a deal when I see it. I know that the reorganization bill was passed because the committee in charge surrendered their principle in regard to it in accommodation to the ambition of the Comptroller of this State.

"The public gets its knowledge of such matters from the newspapers and they have been supporting this short ballot idea. But the newspapers have concealed what it really means from the people that they are going to have more to pay and less to say. By that proposal you are entrusting practically all of the power to the Governor. Can you afford to increase his term?"

Barnes Is Shocked.

"I am astonished," William Barnes declared, "at this amendment. I had no idea that this proposal was taken seriously after the enormous increase in power that has been given the Governor. It seems incredible that this committee would push another innovation on the people.

"I cannot believe that this convention would think of extending the Governor's term to four years, and I did not believe it possible that the ineligibility clause would be even introduced. The Tanner proposal approved the other night is not overstrong itself, but if you load it down with other things like this, I do not believe it will pass. We cannot say now how it will work out. It is said to be the destruction of invisible influence; it may be the resurrection. It is in very grave danger if you pass this."

"If you deprive the people of the right of calling their Governor to account at least every two years," declared Jacob Gould Schurman, "they will insist on the recall."

Among the delegates who voted to keep the Governor's term at two years were Quigg, Morgan J. O'Brien, Schurman, Brackett, Betts, Cullinan, Wiggins and the Republicans of the State machine persuasion generally, including the Brooklyn Republicans along with the Tammany Democrats.

Among those who supported the four year term were Delegates Low, Stimson, Wickersham, Hale, O'Brien, Wadsworth, Nicoll, Dyckman, Stanchfield and Sheehan.

A motion to leave the Governor's salary at $10,000 was overwhelmingly defeated. The amendment was then advanced to the order of final passage, accomplishing nothing but the increase of the Governor's salary.

To Dignify Legislature.

President Root purposes to dignify the Legislature and make it respected and honored, in order that able and ambitious young men wil again seek service there as an avenue to preferment by the people.

To accomplish this Mr. Root had the convention adopt an amendment to-night providing for the printing daily of the debates in the Legislature as well as the Senate and Assembly daily journals.

"The printing of legislative debates daily," said Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, "will be a kind of automatic valve on the hot air, and if there is anything needed in this room when the Assembly is in session it is the said valve, because there is a good deal said here that when it gets into print won't look very good, and this may restrain some members from saying it."

This seemed to be all the convention needed to hear upon the subject and with no more debate it was adopted with a rush.

One Good Turn, &c.

"The effort of this convention in amending the Constitution regarding the conduct of the State government has rightly been to seek to bring about public action rather than private, and I will not say secret, but unknown action," said Mr. Root.

"We will now follow this up with this amendment, which is designed to enable the people to know why the Legislature passes bills and why it refuses to pass them. It is designed to restore the art of debate to the Legislature and to make the Legislature an avenue to preferment, so that able and ambitious young men may seek places in the Senate and the Assembly, in order that they may demonstrate their capacity and become known to the people of the State.

"I see no reason why this great State of 11,000,000 people should permit its Legislature to do its business in such a way that there is no way of knowing the reasons for its action. We ought to dignify the Legislature and seek to make it respected and honored. We ought to treat it as worthy of attention by the people of the State. The Legislature itself would feel a natural hesitancy in providing for the daily printing of its debates and we ought to do it for them."

The convention passed three more amendments to-day, making sixteen to date. Those passed to-day provide for absentee registration and the succession to the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, temporary President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly in case of vacancy or impeachment.

The amendment designed to give home rule to counties was advanced to a third reading. It permits the Legislature, by general laws, to establish different forms of government for counties not wholly included in a city, any such form of government to become effective in any county only when approved by the voters.

This would permit the continuation of the present form of county government or the establishment of the county manager or the commission form of government, as now applied to cities, but even after the Legislature determined the form of government in the county the voters would have the last say.

It is further provided that no local or special law relating to a county or counties outside of New York city shall be enacted except upon request, by resolution, of the governing body of the county or counties to be affected. Senator Foley had New York county exempted from this provision, because the home rule article for cities takes care of the counties in New York city from the home rule standpoint.

To meet a situation peculiar to Westchester and Nassau counties there is a provision that the Legislature may confer upon any county official or officers, whether elected or appointed, any of the powers and duties now exercised by the towns in the county relating to police, highways and the care of the poor.

The committee on rules submitted a report to-night to the convention preferring twelve of the thirty constitutional amendments now in general orders and assigned time for discussing them, which will consume Thursday and Friday. In view of the fact that the convention expects to complete its labors on Saturday night this means that a dozen or more amendments will die in committee of the whole, because of lack of time to reach them. The amendments preferred for consideration in committee of the whole are:

Increasing the term of the Governor from two to four years and his salary from $10,000 to $20,000.

Parsons's amendment permitting the Legislature to regulate manufacturing in tenements.

On Compensation Law.

Parsons's amendment including injuries from occupational diseases among those for which there may be reimbursement under the workmen's compensation law.

Franchot's amendment authorizing the Legislature to permit the non-compulsory inspection and grading of food products.

Establishing a rule for the legislative apportionments.

The bill of rights article, which among other things permits a jury to recommend whether the penalty shall be death or life imprisonment in a murder case, and giving the right of condemnation to private power owners in flooding private property located above their water-power sites.

A. E. Smith's amendment permitting the Legislature to delegate power to a commission to restrict the operation of labor law provisions in different localities.

A. E. Smith's amendment providing a living wage for women and children.

Herbert Parsons's amendment providing that nothing in the Constitution shall limit the power of the Legislature to enact laws for the protection of the lives, health, safety, morals or welfare of employees.

Transferring the pardoning power to a State board

Dunmore's amendment enabling the court to pass upon the reasonable necessity of any law passed by the Legislature under the police power of the State to protect the general interests of the community.

Clearwater's amendment recognizing the State Probation Commission in the Constitution.

Barnes Amendment Wins.

The convention advanced to the order of final passage to-night amendments reported from the committee on legislative powers, of which William Barnes is chairman, which permit the amendment of a bill on the order of third reading in the Legislature, a practice which is now prohibited; prohibiting the Legislature from passing a private bill, granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to prove a claim against the State or against any political subdivision thereof or authorizing any political subdivision of the State to allow or pay any claim or account, provided that the Legislature shall not audit nor allow any private claim against any political subdivision of the State, and eliminating from the Constitution the section which required that three-fifths of all the members elected to either house shall be necessary to constitute a quorum on the final passage of a bill which imposes, continues or revives a tax or creates a debt or charge or makes or revives any appropriation or commutes any claim or demand of the State.

This would permit the passage of this class of legislation in the Assembly with but seventy-six members present, provided they all voted for the law, that number being a bare majority of the Assembly, and by twenty-six votes in the Senate, a like majority.

Reversed Its Vote.

Led by Delegates Smith and Wickersham, the convention at first by a vote of 51 to 38 retained this section which Mr. Barnes desired to have eliminated from the Constitution after Mr. Smith and Mr. Wickersham had amended it so as to provide that the three-fifths requirement for a majority should apply to the passage of all bills in the Senate and Assembly instead of a bare majority as now.

This action was taken at the afternoon session of the convention, but it was undone when the convention met to-night, when Herbert Parsons led a fight in favor of eliminating this section altogether, insisting that a bare majority was sufficient to pass this class of legislation and that a three-fifths requirement would enable a minority to hold up legislation.

The Republicans rallied generally to Mr. Parsons's support and a vote of 38 in the afternoon to indorse the Barnes proposition to eliminate the section from the Constitution was reduced to 9 to-night.

LOW REPLIES TO MAYOR.

Says Mitchel's Knowledge of Home Rule Plan Is at Fault.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—Seth Low, whose convention committee drafted the home rule amendment, has sent a letter to Mayor Mitchel replying to the Mayor's criticism of the article now awaiting final passage. The letter says in part:

"I think your understanding of the amendment is very much at fault, as I shall hope to show you when the work of the convention gives me leisure enough to write at length. My personal belief is that there is less room for litigation under this plan than under any home rule scheme adopted in any State.

"The amendment commands the support of Senator Root and of other lawyers whose competency to form an opinion on just such questions as you have raised is not surpassed. Beyond question, the amendment grants a great and substantial measure of home rule."

INTERBORO PAYS DIVIDEND.

Disbursement Declared on Basis of 20 Per Cent. Annually.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable October 1 to stock of record September 22. This is at the rate of 20 per cent. a year, the same that was paid in the previous fiscal year. Then payments were made in four quarterly declarations of 2½ per cent. each and two extra dividends of 5 per cent. each.

A declaration of a 5 per cent. dividend at this time probably means that the stock will be put upon a regular 5 per cent quarterly basis.

WIGWAM SNUBS MURPHY; SMITH BEATS BIG BILL

Continued from First Page.

should go to a district leader. That boon was denied them.

Looking about for a strong man who was not a district leader, their attention then centred on Al Smith and Frank Dowling, minority leader of the Board of Aldermen. The issue last night really lay between Smith and Dowling. It was full of perplexity, for both men have been rated as irreplaceable in their respective State and city jobs. But with the anti-Edwards crowd the need of a man to beat Edwards prevailed over their desire to keep Al Smith in Albany and Frank Dowling in the Board of Aldermen. As to Smith, they argued that Tammany couldn't expect him to stay at Albany all his life, even if the new constitution raised his salary to $2,500 a year. Big Tom Foley, who had fathered the Smith boom in the first place and then had regretfully told Smith that this wasn't his year, saw a chance to lard his man after all. So, as the clan gathered last night, Smith suddenly loomed big in their talk.

Mr. Murphy, who sits in the executive committee as leader of the Twelfth district (Thomas F. McAvoy being chairman) followed his flock into the meeting room. Swann for District Attorney went through with a bang, though a few leaders spoke for Magistrate Corrigan. The judicial slate was also disposed of quickly. Then came a rool call on the designation for Sheriff.

Smith Off to a Good Start.

Daniel E. Finn of the First district popped up and said he was for Al Smith. Mr. Foley for the Second district also said "Smith." Five leaders spoke for Smith before any other name was heard. Frank J. Goodwin of the Seventh was Dowling's chief advocate. Several other district leaders got complimentary mention. Among them were James J. Hines, Michael J. Cruise John V. Coggey and John J. Dietz. Congressman Dooling and Richard J. Delany, an undertaker of the Fifth district, were other favorite sons. But far more than half of the leaders were for Smith on the roll call.

It was when his name was called as leader of the Twelfth that Mr. Murphy said his few words of counsel without mentioning Edwards. He knew, of course, that he was beaten on a preference vote. He knew also that it was good publicity to have it go abroad that he had let the district leaders have full swing and had approved of their choice. There is just a possibility, moreover, that Mr. Murphy wasn't so keen about Big Bill Edwards as some of his men thought and that he welcomed a showdown which put Edwards off the map and a strong Tammany man like Al Smith on.

Anyway, at the end of the roll call Frank Goodwin moved that Smith be designated by acclamation. It was done, Mr. Murphy being one of the acclaimers. When the meeting was ended Mr. Murphy went straight to his desk in the big office. He had nothing to say for publication. Neither did Tom Foley.

As a matter of fact, it may be said that when Mr. Murphy gave friendly ear to the Edwards talk a few weeks ago he had no idea that it would cause such a rumpus. He is said to have figured that it would be good politics for Tammany, with an eye on the Presidential campaign of next year and the Mayoralty fight of 1917, to bring the independents into camp by putting up a ticket all along the line that the so-called anti-Murphy Democrats could cheer for.

FULLAM, DETACHED AT ANNAPOLIS, GOES TO SEA

Admiral, Who Resented "Cribbing" Sentences, Will Command on Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The detachment of Rear Admiral Fullam from duty as superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, to command the reserve fleet on the Pacific coast was announced here to-day. This action is regarded as an aftermath of the so-called "cribbing" scandal at Annapolis this spring, which resulted in an exhaustive investigation by a naval court of inquiry.

Admiral Fullam took seriously the situation arising from the discovery that some midshipmen had advance information about examinations. Action taken by the Admiral and officers under him was questioned, and it was understood then that Admiral Fullam was prepared to ask for detachment from the academy if he and his subordinates were not sustained. The action of the court of inquiry did not by any means entirely sustain Superintendent Fullam, and it is believed by many here that as a result he has asked for assignment to other duty.

Admiral Fullam will succeed Rear Admiral Pond as commander of the Pacific reserve fleet, Admiral Pond being transferred to command the naval station at Portsmouth, N. H. Capt. Edward W. Eberle, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, will succeed Read Admiral Fullam at Annapolis.

WESTERN PACIFIC DEFAULTS.

Bond Interest Unpaid—Foreclosure Suit Predicted.

The Western Pacific Railway failed yesterday to pay the interest on its first mortgage bonds which was due on March 1 and unpaid at that time. Under the terms of the mortgage indenture the company had six months grace after default in which to make good. The six months period was up yesterday and the company failed to pay.

Suit for foreclosure will be started shortly. The bondholders protective committee, headed by Alvin W. Krech, president of the Equitable Trust Company, will bid in the property and bring out a plan of reorganization. No plan as yet has been devised. The State of California, which at one time was planning to buy the road, has changed its mind. About 90 per cent. of the $50,000,000 bonds have been deposited with the protective committee.

TWO TAKE NUNS' VOWS.

Solemn Ceremony Conducted at Mount St. Mary College.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 1.—Following the specified probationary period of two and a half years, Miss Mary Diamond of Belleville and Miss Anna Carney of this city took their first vows at a solemn ceremony of profession at Mount St. Mary College to-day.

At the same time Miss Katherine Carroll of Trenton and Miss Mary Strumback of this city, following a probationary period of six months, were received into the religious life of the sisterhood. Miss Diamond took the name of Sister Mary Eymard and Miss Carney that of Sister Priscilla.

Sister Mary Eymard has been assigned to Camden and Sister Priscilla will remain at the college.

QUAKER CITY BOSSES TO CRUSH REFORM

Four G. O. P. Candidates for Mayor Lifted, Leaving Field to Thomas B. Smith.

BRUMBAUGH IN THE DARK

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Representative William S. Vare, Representative J. Hampton Moore, District Attorney Samuel P. Rolan and Public Service Commissioner John Monaghan, rival aspirants for the Republican nomination for Mayor, announced to-day their decision to withdraw from the race, leaving the way clear for the nomination of Thomas B. Smith, Public Service Commissioner, ex-postmaster and the Republican organization candidate. This action will bring about harmony, and, political wiseacres assert, will undoubtedly mean the election of Smith and the doom of reform government in Philadelphia.

The news that Smith was to be the Republican harmony nominee, agreed upon by the Penrose-McNichol and Vare factions, caused indignation throughout the city. Unusually stanch Republicans protested that the party was being made the "catspaw" of a deliberate game and "frameup." Representative Moore himself characterized the whole business a "colossal campaign of bluff, bluster and bunco."

Everywhere there were expressions of regret that the bosses had succeeded in either fooling Gov. Brumbaugh or deceiving him into being a party to a political deal that was characterized as the "rawest in years." In some quarters there was heard the prediction that the picking of Smith would be the signal for a political revolution similar to that in 1905.

The withdrawals came after letters which David Lane, Republican city committee chairman, had sent to Mr. Vare and other candidates with the exception of Mr. Smith requesting that they abandon the race in the interest of party harmony.

DENTISTRY COLLEGE TO BUILD.

N. Y. Institution Will Have New Home on 42d Street.

On the south side of Forty-second street, 292.8 feet east of Second avenue, is to be constructed a seven story building for the New York College of Dentistry. It will have a facade of brick, limestone and terra cotta in Renaissance style and will be fireproof. It will have a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 98.9 feet.

On the first floor will be the patients examination room and two lecture rooms. The second floor will contain the chemistry, museum and library and faculty room. On the third floor will be the manikin head room, inlay room and oral surgery clinic. The fourth floor will contain a practical physiology laboratory and the histology and pathology room.

On the fifth floor there will be the prostlatic technic, operative technic and X-ray room. On the sixth floor will be the prostlatic laboratory, prostlatic clinic and demonstration amphitheatre and on the seventh floor will be the infirmary. Shape & Brady are the architects and have estimated the cost at $50,000.

GARMENT MAKERS IN N.Y. PREY TO DISEASE

U. S. Health Service Finds 13,457 Defects Among 3,000 Workers.

ONLY 2 PER CENT. NORMAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Representatives of the United States Public Health Service will soon make public the results of a searching inquiry into the condition of the garment workers in New York city. This report will show that only about 2 per cent. of these workers are normal; that is, free from some physical defects or disease.

Three officers of the Public Health Service, with a staff of trained nurses and experts, conducted the investigation in cooperation with the labor organizations. It is the first of a series of such investigations to be made by the Public Health Service into the question of "industrial sanitation." The object is not only to prevent accidents among the employees of the industries of the country but to make them healthier.

The conditions disclosed in the New York garment industry were those prevailing in the summer of 1914.

The Public Health Service will report that 3,000 workers in all were examined, of whom 2,000 were males and the rest females. The investigation of these 3,000 individual workers disclosed 13,457 defects or diseases of all kinds, of which 9,451 appeared among the male workers and 3,916 among the female workers, the percentage of defectives being greater among the males than among the females.

Males Work Longer Hours.

The reason for this is given in the report as due to the fact that most of the male workers put in longer hours, particularly in the piece work class, because they were for the most part heads of families and were anxious to earn more money.

The report will find that among the 3,000 workers examined the average for each in distinct defects or disease was 4.36 per cent.

"Not all of these were serious," says the report, "but many of them exercised a deleterious effect upon the individual. The examination showed that there were no vocational diseases peculiar to the garment trade."

The investigation disclosed that tuberculosis is the most common disease in the garment industry. Among the male workers it was ascertained that the percentage of tuberculosis cases was ten times as great as it is in the United States army, while among the female workers in the garment industry the percentage is three times as great as in the army.

It was found that the disease is most prevalent among the lowest paid workers, pressers and finishers, particularly among the males. The factor which increased the percentage among the male workers, according to the Government experts, was the greater age of the males and the longer average period of occupation among male workers.

Defective Vision Common.

In enumerating the defects and diseases most common the report will disclose that 69 per cent. of the workers have defective vision, that 59 per cent. of the males assume a faulty posture at their work which amounts to a positive defect; that 26.2 per cent. have chronic nose or throat affections; that 26 per cent. have defective teeth, 26 per cent. have weak and flat feet, 15.3 per cent. are afflicted with hypertrophied tonsils, 10 per cent. have defective hearing and nearly 8 per cent. have nervous affliction.

Of all the workers shown to be suffering from defective vision less than 12 per cent. wore glasses and of these less than 3 per cent. wore glasses that fully corrected the defect.

The report will condemn the health conditions in the garment factories of New York. It will state that the greater number of the workers who were examined complain of bad health and that fewer than one-third of the number said that they felt well.

"A large part of the defects and diseases of garment workers arises from ignorance or neglect of personal hygiene," says the report. "A proper regard for these principles on the part of workers would go far in nullifying the bad effects of a sedentary indoor occupation upon the health."

The public health service will recommend a system of education of the workers in personal hygiene, the correction of visual defects and the formation of correct postural habits. It will recommend that instruction in these things be carried into the public schools.

Business Hours until September 15th:
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 12 Noon on Saturdays.

B. Altman & Co.

Autumn Styles in Men's Hats

The new assortments of men's derby and soft felt Hats are now on display, featuring an extensive line of imported Hats in the correct shapes and shades.

Young Men's Clothing

is shown in the extreme models favored by the young man desirous of being in the van of fashion; also in a choice selection of styles for the man of more conservative taste.

Boys' Suits and Furnishings

in the newest styles and fabrics for Autumn wear, are now in stock at attractive prices.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

SAXON CARS
Strength-Economy-Service

Buy a modern car

When you place your order for a Saxon Roadster, you get a car in the latest automobile fashion—one that is stylish in looks and modern in every detail of design. Saxon Roadster is the only car in the world under $400 with modern features.

Saxon "Six," $785 Saxon Roadster, $395

Saxon Motor Co. of New York
251 W. 57th St. Phone Col. 7811
(138)

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

NEW YORK'S PRIVATE SCHOOLS

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Kindergarten to College. Graduates in leading Colleges. Gymnasium and Tennis. Catalogue. 423 West 148th Street.

BARNARD SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD ARTS, 226 W. 79th St. Training for home makers. Dressmaking, designing, millinery, cooking, accounts. Tel. 9969 Schuy.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS 90th St. & Riverside Drive. Tel. 2230 Riv. College Certificates. Domestic Science. Regular & Special Courses. Large Gymnas'm.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS West End Ave. & 98th St. Tel. 4129 River. Kindergarten, Elementary, High School and College Prep. Boys' Elementary Dept.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING, 259 West 75th Street. Office 241 W. 75th St. Tel. Col. 8894. Two years in one. Absolutely individual.

GARDNER SCHOOL 607 Fifth Ave. Boarding and Day School. 58th year begins Oct. 5th.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS Fieldson, West 242d St. Boys may remain all day, including Sat'y. Study hour. Tennis Courts. Athletic Field. Kind'g to College.

IRVING SCHOOL L. D. RAY 35 W. 84th St. Tel. 4836 Schuyler. Boys from 6 to 20. All Departments. No home study for boys under 15.

TRINITY SCHOOL 139-147 West 91st Street A Church Day School FOR BOYS.

Mr. CARPENTER'S SCHOOL for BOYS 310-312 West End Ave. Tel. Col. 4390 The 15th year begins October 4, 1915. Outdoor exercises 1.30 to 4 all winter.

DWIGHT SCHOOL, 15 W. 43D ST. Day Dept. of New York Preparatory School. Thorough work, limited classes, mod. fees. Summer Session for Sept. Examinations.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR BOYS 590 West End Ave. Tel. 6802 Riv. COLLEGE PREPARATION. 24th Year Begins Sept. 30th.

THE BUCKLEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS 696 Madison Ave. Reopens Monday, October 4th. Lord Buckley, A. B., Head Master.

BERKELEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS 72D ST. AND WEST END AVE. FROM PRIMARY TO COLLEGE.

CUTLER SCHOOL. 49 and 51 East 61st St. Reopens Sept. 28th. Primary Dept. Oct. 4th. Gymnasium, Outing Classes.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL FOR BOYS Opens September 27th. Virgil Prettyman, Headmaster. West 246th Street, near Broadway.

THE BROWN SCHOOL of TUTORING, 241 West 75th St. Tel. Col. 8894. Two years work in one. Absolutely on one at a time with a teacher.

THE LAWRENCE SMITH SCHOOL Reopens October 4 at 111 East 60th Street. Afternoon supervision.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL Box 18, Garden City, Long Island. WALTER R. MARSH, Headmaster.

BOTH SEXES.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL opens September 27th. Kindergarten, Elementary & High School. H. C. Pearson, Principal. Broadway at 120th St.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL Central Park West and Sixty-third Street. From Kindergarten to College. Athletic Field. Open Air Department.

THIS DIRECTORY APPEARS DAILY & SUNDAY. RATES ON REQUEST. THE SCHOOL, COLLEGE AND CAMP BUREAU, N. Y. SUN, N. Y. CITY.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.

NEW YORK—New York City.

Reopens Wednesday, October 6th.
The Veltin School FOR GIRLS
GENERAL COURSE AND COLLEGE PREPARATORY. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. Fireproof school building thoroughly equipped.
160 AND 162 W. 74TH ST., N. Y.
Connecting with & including 165 W. 73 St.

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL
879 WEST END AVE. (COR. 105D ST.)
For Girls. Kindergarten, Elementary, High School. Catalogue. Telephone Riverside 840.
Boys taken through Fourth Grade.

THE SEMPLE 241 Central Park West, cor. 84th St.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. College Preparatory and Special Classes. Opens Oct.

THE ELLIMAN Kindergarten Normal Training Class (27th year). Reopens Sept. 20th at the Morningside School, 435 W. 116th St. Circulars.

VALHALLA, New York.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
A Home School for Girls in the Real Country, under care of Friends. Boys under 14 years in separate dept'n. Home Mother for young children. 44th year. 25 miles from N. Y. 70 acres; 500 ft. elevation. Primary, Preparatory and Finishing Courses. Music, Art, Domestic Science, Manual Training and Commercial Dep'ts. Gymnasium. Regents Standards. Rates, $300 to $515.

TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, New York.

Miss Mason's School
"The Castle"—Only 40 minutes from New York. Upper School for girls 13 to 25. Lower School for girls 7 to 13. Graduating and Special courses, including Vocational, Art, Music, Literature, Languages. Catalog. Address, Miss C. E. MASON, LL. M., Box 933, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

NOTRE DAME, Ind.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE AND ACADEMY, St. Joseph Co. Notre Dame P. O., Indiana. Complete courses in Collegiate, Academic and Preparatory Departments. Music, Art, Household Arts and Athletics. For Catalogue address—The President.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.

BISHOPTHORPE MANOR
A select school for girls. College preparatory and finishing courses. Elective studies. Address CLAUDE N. WYANT, Principal, Box 258, South Bethlehem, Pa.

CHIROPODY.

NEW YORK, New York City.

OUR FACULTY CONSISTS of leading physicians and surgeons. We have made a profession of Chiropody. Plenty of room for the competent and the active. Catalogue.
SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY OF N. Y.
(Registered by the Regents)
51-53-55 East 125th St., New York City.

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

NEW YORK, New York City.

RAPID REVIEW RECORDS
Chemistry 75% in six weeks; English, fourth year, 75% in two weeks, and Plane Geometry 90% in two weeks are records made by our pupils in the last Regents' examination.
Our Summer School guarantees success in September exams.
We guarantee to prepare boys of average ability between 10 and 12 years of age for High School in one year.
Two hours outing each day for boys under 12 years.
Fall Term begins Sept. 27.
The Groff-CLARK SCHOOL, 259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE
Broadway and 131st St., New York City.
Founded 1853.
Brothers of the Christian Schools.
Arts and Letters.
Civil Engineering.
High School of College Preparation.
High School of Commerce.
PREPARES FOR LEGAL, MEDICAL, DENTAL & OTHER PROFESSIONAL COURSES.
Resident & Day Scholars. Write for Catalogue.
Studies resumed on Monday, Sept. 13.

For a Thorough Training for College or Business Send Your Boy to
De La Salle Institute
CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.
Small classes tending toward higher mental, moral and physical development.
Up-to-date Primary and Grammar Depts.
Reopens Wed., Sept. 15. Write for Catalogue.

St. Ann's ACADEMY For Boys
Lexington Ave., 76th and 77th Sts., N. Y. City.
A NEW TYPE OF DAY SCHOOL
Boys may stay until 6 P. M.
A Boarding School. CATALOGUE.

IRVING SCHOOL
L. D. RAY, 35 WEST 84TH ST.
BOYS FROM 6 TO 20. ALL DEPARTMENTS
150 Graduates Have Entered College.
No home study for boys under fifteen.
Outing Classes and Games including Saturdays. Telephone 4836 Schuyler.

OSSINING-ON-HUDSON, New York.

Mount Pleasant Academy
Founded 1814
Oldest Military Academy in the country except West Point. Certificate accepted at West Point and elsewhere. Mount Pleasant Hall for boys under 13. For catalogue and history of Centennial Celebration address
THE PRINCIPAL, Box 401, Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, New York.

Irving School for Boys Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
On beautiful hill side. 79th year. 24 years under present Head Master. New site and buildings, 1904. Prepares for colleges and business. Individual and class instruction. Athletic Field, large new Gymnasium and Swimming Pool. Limited to 100 Boys.
J. M. FURMAN, Head Master, Box 555.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, New York.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS, New York.

WESTCHESTER ACADEMY
For Boys. White Plains, N. Y.
From Kindergarten to College.
For particulars address the Headmaster.

HOBOKEN, New Jersey.

STEVENS SCHOOL
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
Reopens Sept. 13th, 1915.
Registration Days, Sept. 7th and 8th.
Examination Days, Sept. 9th and 10th.
Courses of study preparatory to Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition is $150 per year.

STAMFORD—CONN.

STAMFORD PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Stamford, Connecticut.
A school for boys, on the cottage plan. Individual instruction.
ALFRED C. ROBERT, Director.

BUSINESS SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—New York City.

REGENTS
Fifteen years' experience in Regents Work.
Higher Accounting and Auditing
Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Spanish AND Secretarial Courses
Merchants and Bankers' Business School
MADISON AVE. & 58th STREET
S. C. FSTEY, Director. Plaza 2993.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, Typewriting, Spanish, Civil Service & Stenotype Departments.
Day and Evening Sessions.
Call or write for Catalogue.
Eastman-Gaines
123d St. & Lenox Ave.

Pratt Institute Fall Term Begins Sept. 22. Evening Classes, Sept. 29.

LAW SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK, New York City

LAW SCHOOL FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
140 NASSAU STREET
Near Federal and County Courts. Brooklyn Bridge Subway. Elevated lines.
Afternoon Classes 4:15 to 6:15
Evening Classes 7:45 to 9:45
Term Begins Sept. 23. (ANY SYSTEM)
Tuition Fee One Hundred and Fifty.
Catalogue sent on application to Dean.

BROOKLYN, New York.

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL
305 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Day and Evening Sessions.
Three Year and Post Graduate Courses.
Parallel courses and same faculty day and evening sessions. Students can enter any time.
Begins Sept. 27. Catalogue on request.

SWIMMING.

NEW YORK, New York City.

Swimming AND DIVING TAUGHT PRIVATELY TO BOTH SEXES
Under Prof. DALTON Careful Supervision. 21 West 11 St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

School Information F