

WAR ON THE COAST, ALL STATIONS ALERT

Not Only Ships but the Navy Yards Figure in the Great Game.

ENTIRE SYSTEM IN TEST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Beginning tonight the Navy Department and all shore stations of the navy on the Atlantic coast will be placed on a war footing.

The purpose of this innovation is to make the Navy Department and the various navy yards a part of the war game. Their organization and personnel will be tried out in much the same way that the fleet is put to the test by the war game.

Officers will be kept on watch at all the important bureaus of the Navy Department every night during the war game, just as would be the case in actual battle.

The commander in chief will notify Washington and ask that arrangements be made for docking the Arkansas at the great yard. Or he will report a development in the conflict with the navy which requires that he receive additional supplies or ammunition.

Naval officers feel that the innovation will prove valuable in testing the departmental and shore station organization in the operation of the fleet on a war basis.

Defending Fleet Goes Forth to Battle.

NOVEMBER, Va., Oct. 4.—Fourteen warships steamed from Hampton Roads at 1 o'clock this afternoon to engage in the greatest sea battle ever attempted by the American navy.

This fleet, which will be known as the "defenders," is expected to engage in battle with a fleet which will be known as the "invaders" and which has sailed from Newport. The invaders will attempt to gain an entrance into a port somewhere between Maine and Rhode Island.

Ports of New York Harbor Get Special Orders.

The forts of New York harbor—Hampton, Wadsworth, Hancock, Schuyler and others—are under special military orders during the war game. There is, however, no unusual activity or excitement about the forts or the existence of these orders.

FOES OF LOAN TURN TO SAVINGS BANKS

Truth Society Takes Steps to Trace Use Made of Deposits.

What were called new indications that some of the Germans and German Americans in this city had not abandoned their opposition to the Anglo-French loan and the banks participating in it were reported yesterday, when letters were received by savings banks here from Bernard H. Ridder as chairman of the American Truth Society.

Members of the society's department committee are supplied with the names of the banks in which the savings banks have their funds on deposit.

It is reported that the society's department committee is a committee of 160 and will call on the savings banks and the result of the visit will be made known to the members and the public.

The society is said to be taking steps to prevent subscriptions to the loan.

The laws of this State prohibit foreign banks from participating in foreign obligations of the class to which the Anglo-French loan belongs.

While this would prevent the savings banks from investing freely in the loan, the American National Bank, in which the loan is deposited, is a business known all along that, as a business proposition, it was too good an opportunity for American investors to pass it by.

It is pointed out that American underwriting syndicates are accustomed to large commissions; that money commands a higher price in America, and that advertising and distribution expenses in so great a country are higher.

MAN WHO KNOWS Because his constant experience is with MEN.

PIRIE MAXIMON AND PHOTODUPLICATION

576 FIFTH AVENUE COR. 47th ST.

EXCESS LOAN OFFERINGS MAY TOTAL \$150,000,000

Surplus Already \$100,000,000—Additional \$50,000,000 Expected Before Books Close To-day—Subscriptions Range From \$5,000,000 to \$100—Rush for Bonds.

According to reliable reports last night the Anglo-French loan was over-subscribed nearly \$100,000,000 at the close of the business day.

The syndicate are to close at 10 o'clock this morning and by then, it is thought, the oversubscription will be in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000, making the total amount \$640,000,000.

It was asserted yesterday that it took just ninety-six hours for American financiers to raise the \$490,000,000, which must be subscribed before rebates of \$10,000,000 can be paid.

On Saturday evening the \$450,000,000, which is to go to the two countries in return for \$400,000,000 in bonds, had been pledged.

The mails and the telegraph wires brought an immense number of subscriptions yesterday morning to the syndicate managers in New York city, while still more were reported from Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Ore., and Portland, Me.

These subscriptions were of all sizes, from the \$5,000,000 subscriptions of William Rockefeller and Sir Ernest Cassel to the \$100 offering of wage earners.

Sir Ernest Cassel's subscription was announced for a particular reason. He is one of the foremost private bankers of Great Britain.

At one time he was financial agent of King Edward VII, and he acted as financial agent for the royal family. As he is in thorough accord with the ruling that no money of England should be invested in this loan, his friends made it plain yesterday that every penny of this subscription comes from his American investments.

The money has never been in England, and is being contributed exclusively by his American enterprises.

It was reported again yesterday that John D. Rockefeller had taken \$10,000,000 of the bonds, although no one at 25 Broadway professed to have any knowledge of the fact.

William B. Thompson of the Federal Reserve subscribed to \$1,000,000, according to report, and John Willys, head of a big automobile concern, took \$1,000,000 more.

Savings banks reported yesterday a considerable number of withdrawals of savings in sums of \$50 and \$100 by depositors, and a number of men who went to a big bank to enter his subscription and pay it in cash reported that he had consulted with the manager of the bank as to the safety of the bonds.

"Well," was the dry comment, "if England and France are to become the aggressors, it is to be expected that they will not be able to pay these bonds in United States."

The bank manager explained that before these countries become bankrupt they could, through their citizens, drain the United States of so much money as to put it in a most unfortunate situation.

Agreement to Be Signed Soon.

The agreement between the American syndicate and the representatives of the two countries has been completed and will be ready to be signed in a few days.

Thereafter nothing will remain for the commissioners to do and the members of the syndicate will be free to enter the market for the bonds.

Members of the mission entertained Mrs. Homberg at luncheon at Sherry's yesterday. They were accompanied by the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday at a reception and luncheon.

Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., agents for the syndicate, and announcement last night that all of the money offered yesterday represented oversubscription.

It was fully subscribed on Saturday the exact figures, but did not care to give them. They will be forthcoming when all of the agreements have been signed or when the syndicate books have been closed.

"We have received subscription for syndicate participation from every section of the country," Mr. Davison said. "I cannot give any particular city where we have not members or applicants for membership. All who do apply will have an equal chance."

Although he did not say it, it was understood that some of the larger subscriptions will be scaled, so that all may participate.

Asked about the sentiments of the syndicate managers on the rapid response, Mr. Davison replied: "I want to repeat that we are not surprised. We have known all along that, as a business proposition, it was too good an opportunity for American investors to pass it by. We knew they would take it."

BANKS FACE REVENGE.

Attack in "Vossische Zeitung" on American Institutions.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—American banks with their deposits in the Anglo-French loan are being attacked in the "Vossische Zeitung," a leading German newspaper.

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JOHN D., JR., CONFERS WITH GOV. CARLSON

Both Deny Moves Were Made Toward Quashing Strike Indictments.

DENVER, Oct. 4.—Significant events were numerous here today in connection with the purpose of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to unify all interests in a harmonious programme for the Rockefeller interests in Colorado.

The company's directors voted unanimously to adopt the industrial plan. Returns of the miners' vote from four of the eighteen camps in the field indicate that the plan will be adopted by the workers by an overwhelming majority.

The votes are as follows: Berwind, 149 for the plan to 9 against; Tabasco, 438 to 25; Route, 159 to 6; Lester, 97 to 9.

While all the miners in the coal camps and the directors of the company were voting on the Rockefeller industrial plan State House officials were discussing a conference this morning between Mr. Rockefeller and Gov. Carlson and its probable effect upon the quashing of 400 indictments now pending against former strikers and labor leaders growing out of the Colorado coal strike.

In State official quarters there is a growing belief that the entire industrial situation in Colorado would be improved by the dismissal of most if not all of the strike cases. It is not probable that further prosecution may be dropped in the case against John R. Lawson, United Mine Workers official, whose appeal from the conviction for murder is pending before the State Supreme Court.

Prominent men who are well informed regarding the political strength of the company in Colorado, particularly with the present administration, say, "The whole state could be wiped clean if the mining interests so desired."

The southern counties of the State, where the majority of the cases against former strikers are pending, are facing bankruptcy because of the cost of prosecution. The result of the conference was not made public.

Mr. Rockefeller, however, denied tonight that he had requested the Governor to quash any indictments. He said: "In the course of the conversation the subject of the miners indicted in connection with the strike was mentioned, but it was not discussed at length. I did not make any recommendations."

After the conference Gov. Carlson said: "The subject of quashing the indictments was not mentioned in any direct way."

Mr. Rockefeller made a trip of inspection over part of the roads built by money given last spring by the Rockefeller Foundation to relieve the unemployed in this State. He visited a convict road camp on one of the highways.

"I didn't see what you would call the face of a real criminal in the whole State," said Mr. Rockefeller. "And I don't believe in either a genuine misunderstanding or an absolute lack of graft. In New York about half of the money that is expended for road work goes to grafters, politicians and hangers-on."

Mr. Rockefeller expects to be back in New York by next Monday.

LOSES ESTATE, BUT MUST PAY ADMINISTRATRIX TO SETTLE WITH HELPS, THOUGH ROBBED OF ALL.

Mrs. Etta Lyon of 619 West 128th street, who explained that her failure to appear last Friday before a referee appointed in the Surrogate's Court and account for \$8,000 as administratrix of the estate of her sister, Laura Mason, a singer, was due to the fact that she had been robbed of \$4,000 in cash and jewels in the subway while on her way to the referee's office, suffered a collapse last night after an investigation of the robbery was made by the police.

It was said later at her home that she was too ill to see any one.

The Mason relatives were under instruction by Marcel Levy of 55 Liberty street, as referee for the past year in proceedings brought by Dr. Alfred Walker, a dentist, and Clarke Grace Walker, Mrs. Mason was their aunt.

In their petition for an accounting filed two years ago they demanded half of the estate. A dozen relatives were held out of the estate. After about \$1,000 had been consumed in the litigation, a compromise was arranged by which Mrs. Lyon was to appear in court on October 26, 1911, when she was about to go to the Presbyterian Hospital to undergo treatment for cancer.

The other relatives of Mrs. Mason contested this claim. After about \$1,000 had been consumed in the litigation, a compromise was arranged by which Mrs. Lyon was to appear in court on October 26, 1911, when she was about to go to the Presbyterian Hospital to undergo treatment for cancer.

10,000 SCHENECTADY WORKMEN STRIKE

All But 3,000 in General Electric Works Demand an Eight Hour Day.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 4.—Ten thousand employees at the local plant of the General Electric Company, including all but the 3,000 moulders, coremakers and backsmiths, went on strike today for an eight hour working day. It is understood that those remaining at work have accepted the company's compromise of a nine and a half hour day with a 5 per cent. increase in wages and a nine hour day and another 5 per cent. increase a year from now.

It is doubtful if work can be continued by the men who remained in, as the craftsmen and other crafts walked out.

Today's strike came as a surprise, as the men's complaint had been placed in the hands of the executive committee of the Metal Trades Alliance, comprising thirteen unions, and this committee had been negotiating for the last two weeks with General Electric officials. Hopes of a settlement had been entertained.

The machinists, who led the revolt and were the first to quit work, say the committee exceeded its power in compromising with the officials and for that reason they voted on Saturday night to take the matter in their own hands.

George E. Ehrlich, general manager of the company, said that officially he was in the dark regarding the strike. He added: "I received a letter from an accredited committee of the Metal Trades Alliance when I discussed the question of a shorter working day. I still believe that he did not teach them and that he had been misunderstood. But I added that the opportunities that he so often offered for such misunderstandings were harmful to the university. This was correct."

"Fourth—I am told on further inquiry that Dr. Nearing was asked kindly and considerately if he could not better adapt his arguments to the understanding of his audiences. He says he was not so asked. It becomes a matter of credibility."

"Fifth—I am told positively that an offer to continue Dr. Nearing's salary was conveyed to him and was understood to have been declined. He says that no such offer was made. I am compelled to believe that either a genuine misunderstanding or a quibble. I am inclined to think it is the latter, but at any rate he can scarcely object to the fact that when I thought he had refused such an offer I commended him for his independence."

Professor or Instructor?

"If the editors of the Ladies Home Journal, who he says are responsible for calling him professor instead of instructor, received a correction as to his title the moment the magazine reached them, they must have been singularly persistent as to his titular promotion, as after calling him 'professor' in April, 1913, they have since then continued to do so. I am told that he has not been so called since that time."

Dr. Emerson Says Fumes Come From Pyridine, Not Acid.

F. B. Duryea, chairman of the West End Association's committee to abate the fumes nuisance that afflicts Riverside Drive and the West Side generally from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-sixth street as far as the park every time the wind is blowing off the Jersey shore, at a meeting last night at the Ansonia hotel said that State action is contemplated against Dr. Emerson.

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NEARING IS EVASIVE, DR. WHITE CHARGES

Analyzes and Picks Flaws in Defensive Letter of Former U. of P. Instructor.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—A period of silence has succeeded the renewed outbreak of the controversy over the dismissal of Scott Nearing from the assistant professorship of political and social economy in the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

"I haven't received Wharton Barker's letter," said George Wharton Foster, a trustee, "and I do not feel disposed to answer one issued through the press. I should have nothing more to say, in any event."

Ernest Smith of the university, whom Dr. Nearing now charges with warning him not to talk of child labor or poverty, refused to be seen. He said, in answer to questions conveyed through his secretary, that he would not discuss, confirm or deny any charges made by Nearing.

Dr. William White, however, issued a statement in which he analyzes Prof. Nearing's letter.

Dr. White gives his answer. Dr. White said that he had just read Dr. Nearing's reply to his letter to the alumni. Dr. White added: "He makes seven specifications. It will be convenient to follow them in what I have to say."

"First—He questions my statement as to the truthfulness of his lay audiences to digest his views. I judged on the grounds by the symptoms of mental indigestion which they supposedly evinced. 'Second and Third—He says that he did not teach certain things. I also said that he did not teach them and that he had been misunderstood. But I added that the opportunities that he so often offered for such misunderstandings were harmful to the university. This was correct.'

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Condition on Sept. 25, 1915. Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$23,594,172.77. Deposits \$212,297,316.84. Total Resources \$242,249,238.36. BANKERS TRUST COMPANY New York.

Whitman Inquires Into Drive Fumes. Governor Orders Commissioner of Health to Trace Odors on Riverside Drive. ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Gov. Whitman has directed State Health Commissioner Herman M. Biggs to investigate complaints of residents along Riverside Drive that disagreeable odors and poisonous vapors are wafted across the river from manufacturing plants at Edgewater, N. J. Commissioner Biggs is instructed to report to the Governor by November 1 whether there is justification in the complaint that the life and health of the residents along Riverside Drive and adjacent streets are endangered thereby.

Those Blankets. SUPPOSING you'd forget in springtime to have those blankets or curtains cleaned. There isn't a little bit of those to be impatient with yourself for your forgetfulness. The Department of Dyeing and Cleaning is here for precisely such emergencies. Let us call for those blankets or curtains, and see how quickly and how well we can do them. Prices are exceptionally low. Bloomingdale's 59th to 60th St. LEX. 10-34-15.

The Aeolian-Vocalion. A New Model. Style G \$100. First payment \$5; the balance payable in small monthly payments. Allowances on phonographs of other makes.

THOUGH of such moderate cost, this new model contains all the important scientific discoveries and inventions that make the Aeolian-Vocalion the greatest phonograph the world has ever known. The Sound Box which produces a rich, mellow and rounded depth of tone wholly new to the phonograph, and does away with all suggestion of nasal stridency. The Symphonic Horn which preserves all the subtle tonal characteristics of different instruments and voices and produces for the first time from a phonograph even such delicate effects as the wistful "string-beauties" of violins and the mellow "wood-tones" of flutes and clarinets. The Automatic Stop a new triumph of simplicity and efficiency; only two movements are required to "set" the record to stop at any place desired and start it playing. And the Wonderful Graduala which confers the wholly new phonographic privilege of perfect and artistic tone-control. It lets you play the phonograph with all the musical feeling you possess. If an interpretation suits you or has not yet become monotonous, you let it play itself, as it does on other phonographs. But at any moment and on any record you can introduce just the subtle variations needed to make it sound freshly new and to express your own individuality, as well as the artist's. Demonstrations of this new Aeolian-Vocalion, as well as other makes, cheerfully given to the merely curious as well as intending phonograph purchasers. THE AEOLIAN COMPANY AEOLIAN HALL, 29 WEST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK. Makers of the famous Pianola—Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World. Copyright, 1915, The Aeolian Company.

James McCreery & Co. 34th Street 5th Avenue. An Extraordinary Corset THE SELF-HELP NEMO "WONDERLIFT". This scientific corset was first shown last May, and has successfully passed all tests and is being formally introduced this week. The Corset is unique,—its entirely new supporting device is adjustable and reduces a full figure with splendid ease. It possesses the proverbial "Nemo" durability and comfort, and includes all the invaluable new features. Various models for all types of figures, giving the correct lines for the new modes in dress. EXCELLENT VALUES. Four new models for short full figures, tall full figures, slender and medium figures. 5.00 and 10.00. Regular "Nemo" models. 3.00 and 4.00.

BROKAW BROTHERS. Spectacular talking points—existing today, obsolete tomorrow—are not permitted to find their way into the construction of our clothes. Rather, those qualities that will longest stand service, and those designs and patterns which never fail to impart an air of refinement in correct dress, characterize the broad display of Fall Suits and Overcoats we now have in such satisfying abundance. Astor Place & Fourth Avenue. Subway Station at Door.