

BIG SUBMARINE PLAN IGNORED BY SENATORS

Admiral Grant Tells House Committee No Heed Was Paid to His Plans.

LARGE CRAFT IN FAVOR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Another instance of the Secretary of the Navy failing to take expert advice of officers supposed to stand in an official relation to advise him was brought to light in the House Naval Committee to-day, when Rear Admiral Grant, commander of the submarine fleet, was forced to admit that he had gone to Mr. Daniels and recommended that Congress be urged to appropriate additional money to speed up submarine work.

According to the Admiral, the Secretary told him he did not believe Congress would give the money and the subject was dropped. This occurred prior to the time the five-year building program was considered.

What authority did he have for the statement that Congress would not give the money? asked Representative Butler.

"He did not tell me," Admiral Grant answered.

Admiral Grant recommended to the committee and said he had recommended to the Secretary of the Navy a new submarine policy, discontinuing the present size and type and substituting the 500 ton type, somewhat similar to the German U boats.

Representative Callaway, one of the anti-preparedness elements in Congress, asked Admiral Grant to outline what he considered should be done by the navy to keep the country safe from attack.

Admiral Grant declared that all dreadnaught construction should cease and two divisions of four battle cruisers each had been added to the fleet, twelve scout cruisers had been built and eleven submarines of 400 tons to be completed by him.

In a pinch Admiral Grant said all the necessary submarines could be built in a year if the Government used all of the facilities. Under present conditions, he said, there is no reason why the eight submarines should not be built in a year.

No Longer Experiments. "We have reached the point," Admiral Grant said, "where we are justified in going ahead with the experiments. The main trouble now is in working out proper engines for surface propulsion, the present types being extremely hard to keep cool under normal conditions."

With the submarines, battle and scout cruisers and the necessary tenders and auxiliaries that I have recommended to the committee," Admiral Grant said, "the United States would enjoy a much greater degree of security than it does now, and any country would hesitate long before becoming embroiled with us."

DANIELS MUZZLES FISKE

Secretary of Navy Refuses to Permit Admiral to Speak Here.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske will not speak at the luncheon of the National Committee of the American Defense Society at the Hotel Biltmore on February 22.

The inclusion of political discussion in the functions of a naval officer cannot but be detrimental to the navy," J. F. Hubbard, chairman of the convention committee of the society, wrote to Mr. Daniels on January 24 asking permission for the naval officer to make an address.

Mr. Daniels refused to permit Admiral Fiske to speak under the restrictions prescribed in the navy regulations.

In reply, Secretary Daniels enclosed a copy of the regulations which state that the inclusion of political discussion in the functions of a naval officer cannot but be detrimental to the navy.

SUBMARINE BIDS OPENED

Electric Boat Lowest—Gardner Asks About 1914 Contract.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Almost simultaneously with the opening of bids at the Navy Department to-day for two new seagoing submarines Representative A. B. Gardner of Massachusetts introduced in the House a bill for the Secretary of the Navy to explain why no work has been started on the seagoing submarine Schley, authorized in 1914.

The Electric Boat Company, which has the contract for the Schley, and the Lake Torpedo Boat Company were the only concerns represented at to-day's bidding.

The best way to obtain peace is to be ready for war. You don't want a first class navy and we must double the efficiency of our fleet. Engineers will play one of the most important parts in the preparedness of this country.

BULGARS FREE MRS. FARWELL

Allow Her and Dr. Forbes to Quit Monastir—Both Go to Sofia.

ATHENS, Feb. 16.—After being detained in Monastir for two months Mrs. Walter Farwell of the city of Tribune and Dr. Forbes of Boston, who have been engaged in Red Cross work in Serbia, have been released by the Bulgarian authorities.

The two Americans were under the protection of foreign consuls in Monastir for some time, and when all foreign consuls were expelled from the city a few days ago concern was felt for their safety.

The Bulgarian authorities notified the United States consul in Sofia to-day that the two Americans are now on their way to Sofia. It is not known whether they will be permitted to proceed toward the city of Tribune.

Both Mrs. Farwell and Dr. Forbes were roughly treated by Bulgarian soldiers when they fled from headquarters at Monastir, which was searched.

WATCHFUL WAITING SEND SURE NOV. 2, SAYS CHOATE

Tells Security League Faith in Wilson Is Gone and "A President May Change His Mind, but the Country May Change Its President."

FLASKS PARALLEL TO WILSON

"A President may change his mind, but the country may change its President." With this pithy reminder Joseph H. Choate wound up an indictment of President Wilson at the meeting of the National Security League in the Hotel Astor yesterday and apparently his auditors liked the sentiment, for they cheered him long and loud.

There were at least as many women as men in the six hundred or so present and the president, S. S. Menken, announced that in recognition of the services performed by the women in the league a number of representative ones would be appointed to places on the various committees.

Mr. Choate presided and made the opening speech. Frederic R. Couderf followed with a plea for the continental army, giving illustrations of the inefficiency of the National Guard in a real war drawn from his own observations in the Spanish-American conflict.

Mr. Garrison could not remain in the President's cabinet, because he was in the continental army, in an army of defence in the pay and under the control of the United States. Well, I don't know what the President's views are now, but I have here some newspaper clippings which show what his views were a few months ago. For example, in a speech on January 27 he said:

"What we want is a body of men trained to defend under national authority."

"January 31, at Chicago, he said: 'We should be defended by a reserve body of men trained to arms under the United States.'"

"Well, a President is at liberty to change his mind, but the people are at liberty to change their President."

"President Wilson has frequently counselled us to have patience, and patience is a very good thing sometimes. I fancy our patience will last just about till November 2 next. Let us take with us after next November start with a new one."

"The National Security League is organized for war, and let every man and woman in it be a better standing for defence until we have gained an adequate army and navy, organized by the best army and navy experts."

Mr. Couderf declared his preparedness was now "not a question of principle, but merely of program."

"The country is practically united on the necessity of preparedness," he said. "The only difference of opinion is how to do it. We won't receive it at the hands of the present Congress. The great danger is that Congress will trick the people, will palm off some half-baked project when they are not ready for it, and when this war is past, when our apprehensions are lulled, the people will lose their eagerness and we shall rest in a false security."

PEACE FAKERS MENACE PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

U. S., SAYS GEN. WOOD

Shouters of "An Army of a Million in a Day" Called Greatest Dangers.

In an address on preparedness to the faculty and the student body of Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken yesterday Major-Gen. Leonard Wood said:

"The system prevailing in the National Guard renders efficiency practically impossible and I don't reflect on the officers and the men, because they have done all that is possible under the conditions. The volunteer system is a failure. It has been proved in the past that we cannot rely on it and we have to find a method of training our people. We cannot go into a big struggle with a haphazard system."

Alexander Humphreys, president of the college, invited Gen. Wood to make the address in the hope of winning over the board of trustees of the college to his plan to introduce military training in the institution. Continuing, Mr. Wood said:

"We do not like wars, but we know they occur and we ought to make preparations to protect ourselves. These peace fakers who shout of peace and sunset are the greatest menace to peace. They lure people into a false sense of security."

"I do not believe that America will ever enter a war of aggression, but I believe it is possible we may be attacked by an aggressive nation. With peace conditions prevailing it has taken a year and a half to manufacture the shells as to the comparative work of the industry of Government regulation and control as compared with Government ownership and operation."

The committee is authorized to sit in recess of Congress with full powers to make a comprehensive study and report on the general subject. The appropriation of \$2,000 and directions are given to report as expeditiously as possible to Congress."

MAYOR FAILS TO END STRIKE

Central Vermont Imports Men at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 16.—Mayor Rogers was active from early morning to-day trying to straighten out the strike of the strikers and managers at the Central Vermont and New London and Newburgh street car lines.

The ten victims of the riot yesterday said reported out of danger at the hospital.

Fifteen special policemen, several deputy sheriffs, two State policemen and ten Pinkerton detectives are aiding the local police force.

Late this afternoon fifty strike breakers arrived and will start work on the Central Vermont to-morrow morning.

The offices of the Department of Labor and the Workmen's Compensation Commission have been transferred and moved to a new location under the direction of a new industrial commission. The change, which Secretary Henry D. Sawyer announced yesterday as having been made by the industrial bureau, affects the following departments:

The offices of the Department of Labor, the bureau of inspection, statistics, employment, mediation and arbitration, which were formerly at 181 Fourth avenue; the bureau of industries and immigration, formerly at 95 Madison avenue; the Workmen's Compensation Commission, formerly at 171 Madison avenue; and the general offices formerly located in the Metropolitan Tower, and the Bronx office formerly at 171 Madison avenue. All of these have been removed to the Victoria Building, at 230 Fifth avenue.

\$200,000 FOR N. Y. IN AMERICAN PORTK BILL

Millions for Southern Creeks Lines Up Republicans Against Measure.

DEFEAT SEEMS CERTAIN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Efforts of Representative Murray Hulbert of New York, backed by President Wilson, succeeded to-day in injecting into the river and harbor bill an appropriation of \$200,000 to deepen the approach to the Brooklyn navy yard by removing Diamond Reef.

The measure was reported out of the committee after a bitter fight on this item, the only new one in the bill. The vote was 9 to 7, strictly along party lines. The committee failed to approve the bill, but the House will take it up.

There is a growing conviction in the House that the President's interference with the committee will result in the final defeat of the measure. It is understood that the Republicans will vote against the bill when it is brought up in the House.

The proposition to dig a forty foot channel in Boston harbor was defeated by the committee and no money was appropriated for work on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal leading to Philadelphia. In addition to this objection it is said that the Republicans intend to make port measures an issue in the coming campaign.

Defeat of the bill in the House depends entirely on the Republican vote. It is solidly against the bill will fail. The Democratic element to insure this.

Republican members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee are preparing a minority report, arguing that the bill be defeated and setting forth a host of reasons for such action.

Opposition will be led on the floor of the House by Representative Humphrey, ranking Republican member of the committee, who hitherto has voted for every similar bill. He is confident that it cannot pass.

Estimates submitted by the War Department for continuing existing projects amounted to about \$44,500,000. The bill as reported appropriates \$29,608,410.

Southern Projects Opposed. The hottest fight is expected on the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for an inland waterway from Buford, N. C., to Norfolk, Va. Objection is based on the assertion that it is really a canal project and not a waterway.

Another bitter fight is expected over the appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the Missouri River between Kansas City and the mouth of the river, a project which has been opposed by a number of the board of army engineers and which has evoked strong criticism.

The New York State items include Chester Harbor, \$27,500; Port Jefferson Harbor, \$200,000; Sag Harbor, \$7,000; Saugerties Harbor, \$11,250; Rondout Harbor, \$4,250; Peekskill Harbor, \$1,000; Tarrytown Harbor, \$200,000; Newburgh Harbor, \$200,000; Amherst, Chamot, \$10,000; Bay Ridge and Red Hook, \$150,000; Hudson River Channel, \$450,000; Buffalo Harbor, \$10,000; Buffalo Harbor, \$2,000; Great South Bay, \$10,000; Oswego Harbor, \$100,000; Cape Vincent Harbor, \$20,000; Plattsburgh Harbor, \$11,000; Bronx River, \$50,000; Hudson River, \$200,000; Harlem River, \$250,000; Newtown Creek, \$10,000; Hudson River—cash \$50,000, continued work, \$610,000; Wappinger Creek, \$2,500; East River, cash, \$200,000, continued contract, \$500,000.

BOND SEIZING STIRS BANKS TO PROTEST

All Firms Affected by British Rule Meet To-day to Unite in Demand.

A meeting of all of the Stock Exchange houses, bond houses, banks and private banking institutions which have been affected by the British rule on security shipments from Holland to this country, will be held to-day to determine just what the various firms and institutions affected by the British rule should do.

It was pointed out to-day that the line of affairs had changed last Saturday when it was reported that American securities, especially in relation to their holdings of American securities, had been seized by the British authorities.

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MORTGAGES PAY

THE seventy-first annual report of the New York Life Insurance Company shows that it has invested more than \$12,000,000 in loans on real estate during the past year.

It shows that these mortgages paid a higher return in the way of interest than any other investment of the Company.

If you wish the best mortgage there are, we can furnish you mortgages guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guaranty Company.

They are an investment that will pay you well and on which you cannot lose. There is no expense to you.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. Capital . . . \$ 5,000,000 Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000 170 Broadway, N. Y. 170 Nassau St., N. Y. 300 Fulton St., N. Y.

RESERVE BOARD TO PROTECT U. S. GOLD

Plans Agencies in Europe to Buy Exchange Bills After War.

\$2,000,000,000 NOW HERE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—As a measure of preparedness for the protection of the abnormal gold supply in the United States at the end of the war the Federal Reserve Board is investigating the practicability of opening agencies of Federal Reserve banks in Europe. The investigation is being made by Gov. Strong of the Federal Reserve bank of New York, who is now in England.

Gov. Strong's mission is the first step in the unfolding of the Federal Reserve Board's policy of preparing the new currency system to meet the stress to which it will be subjected when the anomalous reserve banks in Europe, which have been established by the war, are closed.

The reserve bank agencies, according to the plan, would be opened primarily for purchasing a line of foreign exchange bills at the end of the war. In this way reserve banks would be in a position to protect the American gold supply from any sudden or undesirable drain which might be threatened by trade tendencies.

Strong's Real Mission. It is a policy of the Reserve Board to take measures to this end to enable the new banking system to influence the rate of foreign exchange as a means of protecting the gold supply from any sudden or undesirable drain which might be threatened by trade tendencies.

The tremendous export trade of the United States since the war began has resulted in the accumulation of an unprecedented volume of gold in this country. The American gold supply now exceeds \$2,000,000,000, a sum greater than held by any two nations in the history of the world.

Financial authorities fear that with the reestablishment of peace and the initiation of a flight on the part of the United States, the gold supply will be determined effort will be made to reclaim part of the gold which they have been forced to send to the United States. It is realized that the financial needs of these nations may be met after peace is declared to demand gold payments even at a sacrifice of profit in order to secure a return of the medium of exchange sufficient to the financial needs of the respective countries.

To Wait for Peace. The board feels that the best insurance against a sudden drain would be the purchase of a volume of foreign bills by agencies of the reserve banks. This would enable American bankers to pay the bills and draw on the gold supply. The board, however, does not contemplate the establishment of the high agencies of peace, as proposed, inasmuch as it is felt that the gold supply would be secured as long as the war lasts.

Gov. Strong has been abroad for two weeks and probably will not return for several weeks more. No preliminary report has been received from him thus far.

It has been reported that another object of Mr. Strong's mission is to discuss the possibility of the United States purchasing a volume of foreign bills by agencies of the reserve banks. This would enable American bankers to pay the bills and draw on the gold supply.

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BRANDEIS HEARING NOW LIKE COURT PROCEEDING

Chairman Appoints Attorneys to Take Charge of Testimony and, With Winslow on Stand, Inquiry Assumes Controversial Aspect.

OSBORNE PLEADS TO-DAY

Es-Warden's Trial on Perjury Charge Begins Monday.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Former Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing will appear before Judge Charles C. White, Plattsburgh, tomorrow morning to plead to the superseding indictment for perjury just filed by the Westchester county Grand Jury. He will also plead to the indictment for mismanagement. It is said at least twenty convicts will be called in the warden's behalf.

Previously the indictments have charged that Mr. Osborne committed perjury in his testimony before the State Prison Commissioner, Dr. Diedling, on October 8, 1915. The new indictment filed October 8, 1915, and on other occasions. This was done to bring out the testimony of the warden and convicts, should the court admit such evidence.

District Attorney Weeks said to-day that he has no intention of seeking delay in the trial of Mr. Osborne next Monday.

"There is no truth in the stories printed that I intend to seek delay," said Mr. Osborne. "I shall be ready on Monday and will push the trial to a finish. I have never sought adjournments."

This morning a representative of George Gordon Battle asked Mr. Weeks for an inspection of the minutes taken at the trial of Mr. Osborne last October before Dr. Diedling. Mr. Osborne said that he had no objection to an inspection of the minutes.

"I can't agree with that," replied the witness. "Mr. Osborne could not do otherwise from any act of his authority conferred by the fact that he had been a director of the company for eight years."

Mr. Anderson took exception to a statement made in a pamphlet circulated by the United company to the effect that Mr. Brandeis "in spite of his quickened conscience" had not made any statement within three months of the time he went into the flight of those who were attacking it.

"Do you consider that a fair statement?" he asked.

"It is fairer than statements made by Mr. Brandeis concerning the company," retorted the witness.

A series of questions was then propounded to show that a considerable time elapsed after Mr. Brandeis left the United Shoe Machinery Company before he took up the case of the shoe manufacturers. Much friction developed during the cross-examination, Mr. Winslow frequently taking exception to questions put to him.

The pamphlet "Brandeis and Brandeis," published by the shoe machinery company, was "offered" by Mr. Anderson as evidence to show the hostile attitude of the board of directors toward Mr. Brandeis, and to show "that when this sort of thing was circulated it tended to make people think there was something wrong with him."

"I wouldn't have come here voluntarily," testified Mr. Winslow. "My statement was prepared since I came here. I wanted to give you some idea of what I felt about it, and Mr. Brandeis' entry into it. I do not feel that it should, where such a high office is involved."

Change Not So Abrupt. William M. Anderson's questions indicated a purpose to show that Mr. Brandeis' change of attitude toward the legality of the tying clause in the company's machinery leases was being positive as to the facts of the case, as Mr. Winslow had indicated. Mr. Winslow admitted that tying clauses as a business practice existed before the organization of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

"Mr. Brandeis resigned in 1905," said Mr. Anderson. "Were your relations pleasant up to that time?"

"Yes," replied the witness. "I am a letter to him that he could not share your views as to business policy."

"I talked to Mr. Brandeis on the telephone," Mr. Winslow said, "and he expressed his resignation other than those expressed in his letter."

In this letter Mr. Brandeis said he was resigning as a director in a corporation which he represented as counsel.

Mr. Winslow added that he had conferred with Mr. Brandeis regarding the tying clause, but that he could not understand Mr. Brandeis' position. He could not remember details of the conference. Pressed closely by Mr. Anderson he said:

"Please don't put words into my mouth."

"I don't know whether you know Mr. Brandeis," he added further on. "He has impressed me as being very positive as to his conclusions, but he does not always get down to brass tacks."

Asked whether he meant to imply that Mr. Brandeis was the captain of the moral process, the witness said hastily:

"I do not mean to reflect upon him. He has the capacity for stating things very badly at times."

"In objecting to the form of the leases," asked Senator Cummins, "what was Mr. Brandeis' attitude? Did he think it was morally objectionable to do with it? It was a matter of general business policy."

"You and Mr. Brandeis split over general policy," suggested Mr. Anderson. "I wouldn't put it that way," said Mr. Winslow.

Referring to the witness' statement that Mr. Brandeis had used the information obtained as counsel of the United company to make attacks on it later, Mr. Anderson demanded specific instances.

The witness said that in 1908 he had gone thoroughly into the business methods of the United company with Mr. Brandeis and that the information so acquired was used to attack the company.

"Did Mr. Brandeis use specific facts?" asked Mr. Winslow, who was asked, "It is not so stated in my statement before the committee," he replied.

"Mr. Brandeis adopted your construction of the facts concerning the leases

OUR PROMISES

It has sometimes taxed our capabilities to live up to our contract promises, but the fact that we have a reputation for keeping all our promises is the best proof in the world of our ability to make good under pressure.

SEA ROWER RETURNS A REAL WAR HERO

Patrick A. Kelly of San Francisco Won Honors in Gallipoli Campaign.

After Kelly had been in training six months they sent him to Gallipoli and he decided to be a hero. His opportunity came when the Turks were shelling a pontoon bridge over the straits. Kelly was one of the first to get into the water and began diving after the ammunition cases. He brought up fifteen cases himself, while others spluttered and urged others of his comrades to follow. He was made a sergeant and officer of gallantry. He got a medal and on his way home England.

Patrick Kelly is only 21, showed a letter from his commander, Major E. Evans, complimenting him for his courage in rescuing the ammunition under the shells. He was made a sergeant and officer of gallantry. He got a medal and on his way home England.

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