

DUPED, SA V AVIATION RECRUITS IN REVOLT

National Guardsmen at Hempstead Plains Assert They Were "Shanghaied."

NOT LEARNING TO FLY

Forced to Do Dirty Work of Camp; Pay \$15 Instead of \$21 They Expected.

National Guard members in camp at Hempstead Plains, L. I., where they went to learn aviation, called a reporter for The Sun into one of their tents yesterday afternoon to tell how they had been "shanghaied" into the National Guard on the pretext that they would be taught to fly. They are not being taught to fly, they say, and want the public to know their plight so others may not fall into the same trap.

More than twenty men crowded into the tent while one whom they had selected as spokesman told how they had been enticed into the service, and another stood outside to watch for the approach of an officer. The men all gave their names as evidence that they were willing to stand back of their statements. "Most of us are machinists, electricians or automobile experts," said the spokesman, Corporal Frank Gorley of New York. "We had good jobs until early in September, when we were given them up to join the National Guard in response to this advertisement, which appeared in several New York papers on September 12."

Men Wanted for Aviation Service. National Guard at border, exceptional opportunity for few bright young men to learn aviation. Apply Monday and Tuesday, MAJOR MORRIS, Army, 423 E. and Columbus Ave., after 9 A. M.

About sixty men applied in response to the advertisement, and about forty of them passed the examination. We were told that we would be taught to fly, that we would get \$21 a month and all expenses, and that all our clothing and equipment would be furnished. We enlisted and came out here in our own street clothes.

Pay \$15 Instead of \$21.

"We have not been taught to fly. Several of the men have never been in a machine at all. Some of the more fortunate have been in the air as passengers a few times, but have not been allowed to touch the controls. Instead of getting \$21 a month we are getting \$15. When we first got here we had no uniforms or equipment. We were set to work doing the dirty work of the camp in the clothes we wore. One man shoveled gravel in a palm beach suit—and finally, when we registered a protest, seven of the men were put in the guard house. But we got the uniforms. We had no mess kits until one of the officers bought us some, and before that we had to stand around until the others got through eating, and then borrow their tin plates and spoons.

"Even now, when the weather is getting cold here, there are no stoves in any of the tents, although stoves for all the tents are stacked up near the camp. The order to put them in the tents hasn't been issued, through somebody's negligence.

"Of our \$15 a month we must pay 10 cents for electric lights. If we are sick the doctor will give us a prescription which we must have filled at our own expense.

"But the main cause for complaint is that we are not learning to be aviators. We enlisted with the understanding that we were to be taught, and now we can't get out of here. If we desert we will be brought back and locked up.

"The fact is that we are simply doing the dirty work of the camp for those who are fortunate enough to have a 'pull' that we have. And that is why they keep us here. One of the men asked an officer the other day what the chances were for getting a few aviation lessons, and the officer replied, 'Mighty slim.'"

Expect to Get in Trouble. One of the men produced a copy of the flight list for yesterday, that is, the list of men who were to receive instruction in the air. He pointed out that the list contained the names of seven civilians, and that none of the men in the tent was included.

The men, most of whom live in New York city, agreed that the fact that they were giving The Sun a story probably got them into trouble; but they said they were willing to take the consequences.

"They can't make things any more uncomfortable for us here than they are now," Corporal Gorley said. "They will not put us all in the guard house, for that would leave no one to do the work of the camp."

"We do not attempt to place the blame for this situation. We are only stating conditions as they are." The men who were present when their spokesman, Corporal Gorley, told of the conditions, gave their names as substantiating his statements. These men were:

Joseph Shay, W. J. Wagstaff, Harry Thompson, William Stud, Louis Bondi, Charles W. Deane, William Keating, William Murphy, Patrick McNally, John Rau, Harry Kessler, Alfred Friedman, Arthur Dixon, Charles Lang, Frank Piotrowski, Charles Miller, John McKeath, Alfred McArthur, Harry McCormick and Fred R. Hopkins of New York, L. B. Jones of Indiana and Alfred Hoag of Michigan.

The National Guard officer in charge of the Hempstead camp when the disgruntled "aviators" were sent there, said last night that these men might have some cause for just complaint, but if so it was not against the Federal army officers in charge of teaching flying there. Lieut. Walter G. Kliner, U. S. A., is in charge of the flight and Capt. Joseph E. Garberry, U. S. A., is administration officer.

U. S. TO ENLIST 3,391.

Equipment of Two New Army Aero Squadrons Authorized.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Authorization was given today by Lieut.-Col. Squier, chief of the aviation section of the army signal corps, for the complete equipment of two additional aero squadrons for the regular army. When the material, costing about \$400,000 for each squadron, has been delivered at San Antonio, Tex., the regular army flying service will have been tripled. Orders for the enlistment of 3,391 men for the new squadrons have gone out.

The squadrons will be organized by Major Benjamin D. Foulois. Each squadron will have twelve aeroplanes of types required by regulations just compiled. It will have in addition twenty-five motor trucks, one seven passenger automobile, seven motor cycles, ten spare motors, material for the construction and repair of twelve hangars, equipment and material estimated to be sufficient for six months maintenance.

NEW PRICES FIXED FOR FILM LOVING IN PARKS

Regular Scale Adopted for Harolds and Ednas Who Use City Grounds.

Hiding the villain behind the rhododendrons in the Vale of Cashmere, Prospect Park, while Harold and Edna keep their tryst and the camera man turns the crank will cost just the same henceforth as if the lovers met on the golf links at Van Cortlandt; that is, \$10. But if after their fond embrace they spin away in their respective limousines as the villain gallops off down the bridge path to tell Edna's father that will be \$3 more, \$3 for each automobile and \$1 for the horse.

The film companies have been paying for the privilege of "shooting" scenes in the public parks for three years, and in that time the Park Department has been nearly \$3,000 the wiser thereby. Yesterday it was agreed that it was unwise to go on with the old lack of system under which the various boroughs had varying fees, so a fixed scale for all parks was adopted.

Here it is: Using machine only, \$5; using ten actors or less, \$10; same number with paraphernalia, \$15; eleven to twenty-five actors, \$25; with paraphernalia, \$30; horses, \$1 each; automobile, \$5 each. Rates for battles, mob scenes, etc., more than twenty-five actors, on application.

News films may be taken free by any of the recognized concerns, but the Park Department will charge a copy of the picture, to be used to illustrate its lectures.

BOLTON HALL FREED; MISS GOLDMAN HELD

Woman Anarchist Taken on Birth Control Charge at End of Other's Trial.

Bolton Hall was acquitted yesterday in Special Sessions of having circulated both birth control literature. One of his witnesses was Emma Goldman. When she left court after testifying detectives arrested her on the same charge and took her to the Elizabeth street police station, where she was set at \$500.

Hall's discharge was on the ground that although he was chairman of the meeting at which the literature was circulated, there was no proof that he knew about the circulation of the literature. He was discharged in person.

Part VI. Special Sessions, was packed with the usual sort of crowd that attends these trials, including some of the most prominent of the theory that a knowledge of birth control should be freely disseminated. The people's case rested yesterday on the testimony of Detective Thomas Price and George Smith, who said they had attended a meeting at Union Square on Oct. 20, at which Hall was chairman. Fifteen witnesses testified to the nobility of his character and to the fact that he had not personally distributed the literature. Among them were John Sloan, 58 Washington place, and Ida Raub.

WIFE SUES FOR SEPARATION.

Mrs. Peiz of Yonkers Declares Her Husband Deserted Her.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 20.—"Now I am going to live where I like and do what I like. You need not leave the latch key off for I will not return. I will not eat a meal or sleep in our home again. It is none of your business where I go or live."

These are the words Mrs. Anna R. Peiz of 47 Third Avenue, Yonkers, says her husband, Carl E. Peiz, a civil engineer, uttered when he deserted her on August 8 last. She is now suing in the Supreme Court at White Plains for a separation on the ground of abandonment.

An order of Justice Tompkins of the Supreme Court was filed today allowing Mrs. Peiz \$100 a month alimony and \$250 counsel fees. On her motion she asked for \$200 a month alimony and \$100 counsel fees.

Mrs. Peiz's complaint sets forth that she does not know why her husband deserted her. She says that her married life for the previous nineteen years had been always happy.

Peiz declared in his answer that he will not disclose his marital troubles at this time.

Andrew Alexander

548 Fifth Avenue At 45th Street



THE new fall shoes for men indicate a gradual return to narrower toes but still show the crisp clean-cut lines of the popular English last.

Brown calf or cordovan shoes, high and low cut, are in demand. Our stock is exceptionally varied for the express purpose of meeting exact requirements. Downtown Store Sixth Ave. at 19th Street

BAYONNE OIL STRIKE ENDS WITH JUBILEE

Factory Whistles Blow and Wives Wave Aprons as Workers Return.

All the striking employees in the Standard Oil Company's Bayonne plant returned to work yesterday morning, bringing to an end the second serious labor disturbance there within fifteen months. Every department was in full operation a few minutes after 7 o'clock. When Police Inspector Daniel Cady and his force of 100 picked policemen marched from the end of Constable Hook, where they had been on guard duty for more than a week, down Twenty-second street toward police headquarters factory and locomotive whistles blew them a noisy farewell, and the wives of many men who had been on strike leaped from windows and waved aprons and handkerchiefs. They, more than their husbands, rejoiced that the strike had ended.

One thousand laborers who receive \$2.20 a day had not abandoned hope last night of an increase of 20 cents in wages. Federal mediators went to Bayonne at the time of the strike last year. After the men had returned to work a wage increase of 25 per cent was announced. The institution of an eight-hour working day increased the labor cost to the company an additional 25 per cent, the officials assert.

SUBWAY BLAST HURTS FOUR.

Unusual of Street Plunking at Seventh Ave. and 50th St.

A woman and three subway laborers were injured slightly yesterday following a blast in the subway excavation at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, which caused an upheaval of street plunking on which they were walking. Robert Farrell was taken to Poly-clinic Hospital with several cuts on his body; the others were treated on the spot and sent home. They were Mrs. Leonard Whitney, 25 years, 540 West 15th Street, and John Egan, 30, and David Howe, 25, both of 350 Third Avenue.

Engineers Back This Morning.

It was said last night by Oscar J. Mora, secretary of the Defendans Association, composed of veterans of the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, that the First Battalion, under command of Major Harvey Garrison, is expected to arrive at the New York Central yards, 129th Street and Twelfth Avenue, at 9 o'clock this morning. Members of the Defendans Association will meet the soldiers at the yards and escort them to the armory.

REPORT ON TRAFFIC ELATES FITZGERALD

Strike Leader Says Police Estimate of 50 P. C. of Cars Running Is Too High.

Satisfaction over the report of the Citizens Committee that less than 50 per cent of the trolley cars were running was expressed yesterday by William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the men on strike. Fitzgerald said the police figures are far too high, because the police take the company's word for the number of cars running.

Between 40 and 45 per cent of the green cars are in operation, he said; 30 per cent of the red cars and 20 per cent of the blue cars, while in The Bronx only 60 cars are running out of a possible 250.

Magistrate Krosel sentenced Michael Sullivan, 168 East Ninety-sixth Street, and James Kearns, 246 East Ninety-seventh Street, to sixty days each for tampering with cars. He sentenced Peter Bradley, 103 East Ninetieth Street; Peter Keilber, 294 East Eighty-sixth Street, to thirty days each for throwing rocks through car windows.

Few strikers from the Third Avenue Railroad Company heeded the threat of Frederick W. Whitridge, president, that if they fail to return to work their insurance policies would be canceled. The policies are for \$1,000 and were taken out under the group insurance plan. The men said they had to pay for the policies anyway. Mr. Whitridge said the company paid \$2 to the men \$1. Mr. Whitridge said there are now 2,100 men working on his lines, as compared with 3,000 before the strike.

Saks & Company Broadway at 34th Street

Announcing a Sale of 3,500 Men's Sample Hats at \$1.95

Better-Grade Soft Hats and Derbies, manufactured to sell at \$3, \$4 and \$5

Shrewd buyers are always suspicious of samples, for they are invariably better than the goods which follow. Samples, so to speak, are a manufacturer's silent salesmen; they must be finished to a nicety.

This selection includes the entire sample line of John C. Wilson & Co., of South Norwalk, Conn., whose hats are better known by their distinctive lines and fine finish than they are by the label in the band.

Also included are sample hats from one English and two Italian hatters, a trio whose names immediately suggest QUALITY.

The Soft Hats are in all the wanted colors and shapes. The Derbies are in black, onion skin, Aldine and Malay brown.

An early call means better selection, while a call any time during the sale will mean an unusual saving on a hat which is perfect in every particular

2,400 Men's Shirts of Silk-Like Fabrics at \$2.95

Not all-silk shirts, but garments that look better, and will wear better than any moderate priced silk shirt obtainable.

Made of silk fibre cloths that are superior to anything yet shown under that name. The weavers—Galey & Lord—have made the weaving of these exquisite cloths an art. The richness of the designs and colorings and unparalleled blending of tones shown in these garments will prove an inspiration to those who admire shirts of the better kind.

6,000 Men's Fine Shirts, \$1.50

Soft and stiff cuff shirts, made of the finest shirtings obtainable in America today. Only after months of tireless preparation is it possible for us to offer these fine garments at such moderate cost.

The designs are in new stripe effects—not conventional cluster or pin stripes, but NEW striped shirtings that will please the most critical. Soft and stiff cuff models to select from.

3,000 Men's Silk Cravats, \$1

There's no news in the price, but the quality of the silks and the richness of designs shown in these scarfs will reveal a wealth of original ideas such as would be expected in scarfs at \$1.50, but are seldom seen at \$1.

The weaves include Italian, French, English, and American silks of the hard-to-find-variety in a wide collection of stripes, brocades, Persian, Mogador, doekin silks, and patterns of the Orient.

Advertisement for Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) regarding the Bayonne Refinery strike. Text includes: 'NOW that the employees of the Bayonne Refinery have returned to work, it seems desirable that this Company make public the facts in the case, and remove any false impressions that may have been made as a result of erroneous or misleading statements as to the facts.' 'The recent trouble at Bayonne originated with thirty-six pressmen who demanded an increase in their pay. These men are employed in removing paraffine wax from the presses, which requires no particular skill and is a high form of common labor. The conditions under which these pressmen work is in no way severe or detrimental to health, and their pay is \$3.20 for eight hours work. The Company feels that this is not only a fair but liberal wage for the labor performed and declined to increase the rate of pay.' 'These pressmen induced others of their countrymen performing common labor and receiving \$2.20 for eight hours work to join them in a demand for an increase of wages. They formed a committee which they claimed represented all employees, but which in fact represented only a portion of the men in four of the sixteen departments of the plant. This committee was met by officials of the Company and a conference was held which resulted in the Company stating to the committee that any grievances that they might present, aside from the question of wages, would be investigated and if found justifiable they would be remedied. As to the question of wages the Company felt that their demand for a general increase of 20 per cent for all men receiving \$3.00 per day or over, and 30 per cent for all men receiving less than \$3.00 per day was an unreasonable demand, and not warranted.' 'The committee's attention was called to the fact that since August, 1915, the employees had received advances in wages amounting to 23 per cent, and that the working time had been reduced to eight hours per day, which reduction resulted in an additional labor cost to the Company of 23 per cent, or, that the Company has since August of last year increased its labor cost 46 per cent.' 'The committee reported the result of this conference to its main body at Mydosh's Hall at 9:00 P. M. of the same day, and the members of this meeting upon its termination declared a strike and at once proceeded to wreck a trolley car, barricade Twenty-second street and intimidate employees of the Company who were on their way to work at the plant for the 11:00 o'clock night shift. Since that time the daily press have kept the public informed as to the situation in Bayonne and the efforts of the authorities to quell disturbances and restore order.' 'In this connection, the Company wishes to say that none of the rioting or violence took place upon the property of the Company, or between the Company's watchmen and strikers, and that as soon as order was restored efforts were made by the men of the various departments looking toward a return to work, which resulted in the plant resuming operations October 19th, with its employees back at the same terms that prevailed when the company deemed it desirable to close the refinery to prevent violence and destruction of property. The Company wishes to further state that it has at all times been its policy to pay full wages in every branch of its business and that it feels it is so doing at the present time, and in consequence does not at this time contemplate any advance in wages.' 'This, notwithstanding the erroneous statements that have appeared recently in the press to the effect that the men have returned to work under a promise of an advance in their pay.' 'The policy of the Company is to keep in the front rank as to both wages and labor conditions. We are giving constant consideration to both of these subjects, and after very careful investigation and full consideration, feel that both our wages and working conditions compare favorably with those prevailing in the country at large.' 'Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) Oct. 20th, 1916 By F. W. WELLER, Vice President.'