

WILSON FACES HARD FIGHT ON R. R. ISSUES

Plan for Compulsory Investigation of Labor Disputes Opposed.

UNIONS CALL IT UNJUST

Brotherhoods and A. F. of L. to Get Pledges From Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—It was made plain as the result of conferences conducted here to-day by the labor leaders and the proceedings at the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Baltimore that President Wilson is facing a hard fight if he intends to push through Congress at the coming session his proposition for a compulsory investigation of labor disputes.

The railroad brotherhood chiefs, in accordance with the American Federation of Labor, are as determined that this shall not become a law as they were to secure for themselves last summer the eight hour day. They are counting upon the power they expect to exercise upon Congress to prevent any such plan from going through.

Unions Antagonize New Plan.

In the past the influence of Gompers and the federation and the influence of the railroad brotherhoods have been working in the same direction. In fact, there is more or less antagonism between these groups of organized labor. They have now agreed to work together in an offensive and defensive alliance to secure a general eight hour day for the railroad industry and to defeat all measures that would compel a man to work if he did not want to. This condition they place upon the President's plan for compulsory arbitration suggested by others as a solution of the situation precipitated by the passage of the Adamson act.

Message Ready for Congress.

The President has practically completed his message to Congress and it was intimated that this would be one of the strongest features of it. The President, it is understood, is to propose not only the eight hour day but also the one made last August that Congress give its approval of consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of increases in the rate of interest on additional expenditures made necessary by the eight hour day, providing the commission about to investigate the situation of the railroads in an effort to stop the law's decree before January 1. In any case, the Government plans to have the constitutionality of the law before the Supreme Court when that tribunal reconvenes December 4 and to urge that it be advanced for immediate hearing.

Selected Open in Receivership.

Action in the case was taken on the injunction petition of the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf, rather than on similar petitions of other roads throughout the United States, because the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf is in receivership and under the direction of the Federal court. This enabled the Government to ask the cooperation of the railroads in obtaining a final decision of the case before January 1. This assistance can be ordered by the court and, as indicated by Judge Hook, will be so ordered if he decides to grant the motion. Had the Government proceeded against a railroad not in receivership, it would have been out by a member of the Government counsel, the railroad might have chosen to go through various legal manoeuvres which would have delayed the final decision indefinitely.

Cite Injustice of Canada Law.

In other words, that while the workers were rendered powerless to make any move to protect themselves while such an investigation was in progress, the employers were not prevented from entrenching themselves and preparing for a strike and to secure an advantage which it would be impossible for their employees should a strike eventuate to overcome. This was the case, they pointed out, in a dispute which arose in the mining inquiry in eastern Canada. While the compulsory investigation required by the Canadian labor law was in progress the mining companies built other mines and their mines and took other defensive measures.

CROKER TIGERS BRING \$1 EACH.

Auction Sale of Tammany Belongs at 5 East Seventy-fourth Street. Two little Tammany tigers were sold for a dollar each yesterday at the auction of the furnishings of the Richard Croker home at 5 East Seventy-fourth street. Other articles which brought a correspondingly low price. The articles were the property of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Croker, first wife of the former Tammany chief. They were auctioned at the direction of the executors of her estate, Richard Croker, Jr., and Mrs. T. F. White, who was Miss Elizabeth Croker. The house was crowded for the sale. The most spirited bidder was Mrs. Larkin who for twenty-seven years was housekeeper for Mr. Croker.

NEW HAVEN MAY CUT TRAINS.

Shortage of Coal Reason Given by Railroad Head. Boston, Nov. 21.—The Public Service Commission received a letter to-day from Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven Railroad, stating that shortage of coal may force the road to discontinue some passenger trains from branch lines. Officials of the road said they are having difficulty in securing enough coal to keep passenger and freight service up to schedule.

MRS. EMMA MANN SHOT BY OLD SUITOR

Electrician, Rejected, Attempts to Kill Widow of Well Known Author.

Mrs. Emma W. Mann, 50 years old, widow of Henry Mann, author, editor and civic leader, was wounded, probably fatally, yesterday afternoon in her home at 708 West 178th street by Alfred Henriksen, 51, an electrician, after she had refused to marry him. Henriksen fired a shot into his temple after shooting the woman twice in the body. He is not expected to live.

Four years ago Mrs. Mann, who is of Swedish birth, met Henriksen, a Dane, in a social gathering. He was a man of pleasing manner and made himself agreeable to Mrs. Mann. Later he called on her home and met Mr. Mann and soon became intimate with both. On October 16, 1915, Mr. Mann, who at that time was president of the *Prosperity Magazine*, the national Republican organ, died. The calls of Henriksen at the home of Mrs. Mann, although frequent before, now became almost daily. He became demonstrative, and recently has on a number of occasions asked Mrs. Mann to marry him. In spite of her refusal, Henriksen has not desisted. He became so pressing that she was obliged to order him to leave her apartment.

Yesterday afternoon Henriksen again came to see Mrs. Mann. He told her that he had just lost his position and demanded that she marry him. Her refusal was so obstinate that he snatched a framed picture of Mr. Mann from the wall of the parlor and dashed it to the floor. "Do you think I could marry a man who would do such a thing as that?" Mrs. Mann exclaimed as she approached him and snatched the picture from his hand. Without a word Henriksen drew a revolver from his coat pocket and fired a shot at her. The bullet pierced her side and struck her in the floor of her apartment. She could not escape from the room. Henriksen fired another shot, hitting her again in the body. The woman managed to open the door of her apartment, which is on the ground floor, and ran out into the street.

Legislation along this line will be suggested in Congress. The Webb bill, allowing American firms to unite for foreign trade without the \$500,000 mark annually. Uncertain as the future is and varying as are all the reports, no doubt is felt here that the country faces a grave economic danger unless it does all possible first to forestall such a struggle, and, second, to prepare against it in case present indications are borne out. Legislation sought. The Shipping Board, provided at the last Congress, is expected to be named shortly and to submit a programme dealing with the American sea borne trade from dependence on foreign bottoms. A maximum and minimum tariff automatically to favor friends and punish those discriminating against American goods is another proposed means of defence which will be submitted for consideration by the new tariff commission. Reports to the Department vary as to the probability of success of the various bills. It is apparent that personal hatred among the masses will result in practical boycotts against goods from countries now hostile. Doubt is expressed, however, as to whether an actual trade war, as proposed by the London Chamber of Commerce, with different tariffs for colonies, Allies, friendly neutrals, unfriendly neutrals and enemies, will be decreed by official act. The tariff commission is expected to report on the provisions of the Paris economic conference of last June, which sought to bind the Allies to commercial unity against the rest of the world, already to a large degree have been carried out. The blacklist that was adopted was shortly made public. Mutual concessions and freedom from certain tariffs also followed. The provisions of the Paris economic conference of last June, which sought to bind the Allies to commercial unity against the rest of the world, already to a large degree have been carried out. The blacklist that was adopted was shortly made public. Mutual concessions and freedom from certain tariffs also followed. The provisions of the Paris economic conference of last June, which sought to bind the Allies to commercial unity against the rest of the world, already to a large degree have been carried out.

HEADS OF RAILWAYS PLAN ONE TEST SUIT

Continued from First Page.

case, took the motion under advisement and announced that he will render a decision to-morrow. While the Government's action was taken to-day in the case of only one railroad every railway system in the country is affected by it and eventually will be participated in. Judge Hook stated from the bench that if the motion were granted he would require the receivers of the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf to invite the legal representatives of all of the railroads in the United States to take part in the proceedings before the highest court in the land, which will decide finally whether or not the law is to be enforced. Should the law be held constitutional by Judge Hook it is expected that the railroad will appeal from the decision in favor of the Government in an effort to stop the law's decree before January 1. In any case, the Government plans to have the constitutionality of the law before the Supreme Court when that tribunal reconvenes December 4 and to urge that it be advanced for immediate hearing.

CHILD MOVIE LAW STANDS.

Statute Excluding Young Folk Under 16 Upheld by Court. ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The law which excludes children under 16 years old from moving picture theatres unless accompanied by a parent or guardian is constitutional, the Court of Appeals decided to-day. The law excludes exhibitions for the benefit of a school, church or other educational or religious institution. The decision came in the case of Jacob Yanbrink, proprietor of a moving picture house in Lexington, New York City, who was convicted in Special Sessions for violating the law. He took an appeal on the ground that the law abridges the right to do business and also that it is class legislation.

M. P. BURNS ON COAL PROFITS.

Head of Big Fuel Firm Says It Does Not Exceed 25 Cents a Ton. Michael P. Burns, head of Burns Brothers, one of the largest of the city's coal dealers, issued a statement yesterday in which he said that his firm has not exceeded a profit of 25 cents a ton on coal since 1902. He said his company had been forced to buy from individual operators owing to the shortage in the market, and that he had paid premiums as high as \$2 to \$4 a ton at times within the last few weeks. Mr. Burns said his firm had averaged the price of the coal paid from independent high rates with that purchased by the firm at regular rates and had sold it at a figure which would yield approximately 25 cents net profit. Mr. Burns called on District Attorney Swann yesterday and will probably appear before the Grand Jury in a few days.

WANTS FEDERAL PAY RAISED.

Representative Hamill Also Favors Pensions for Civil Servants. At a meeting of the local branch of the National Association of Civil Servants Employees held yesterday afternoon in the Harlem Masonic Temple, James A. Hamill, Representative in Congress from New Jersey, spoke in favor of increasing the salaries of Federal employees because of the high cost of living. Most of the present salaries were fixed forty years ago, he said, and "have not progressed as costs have." He also advocated pensions for civil servants.

FEAR FOR AMERICAN TRADE AFTER WAR

Officials Think People Do Not Realize Grave Danger Country Faces.

PREPAREDNESS IS URGED

Effort to Be Made to Forestall Economic Struggle—Legislation Sought.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The prospective European commercial war after the war, viewed with increasing seriousness here, is being watched carefully by American consular officers abroad and reports are being received regularly at the State Department from many different sources. It is known to-day that all available facts are being sent to Washington both as to the progress already made in planning this economic struggle and as to expected future developments. Officials here think the American people do not fully realize the possible effects of such post-bellum strife on their huge foreign trade, which has passed the \$8,000,000,000 mark annually. Uncertain as the future is and varying as are all the reports, no doubt is felt here that the country faces a grave economic danger unless it does all possible first to forestall such a struggle, and, second, to prepare against it in case present indications are borne out.

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Betting Commissioners to Pay Election Wagers To-day. More than \$5,000,000 will be paid to winners of election bets to-day by a score of betting commissioners, including the State Lottery Commission, it is expected. They are said to be satisfied the recount in some of the doubtful States will not change the result materially. The postponement of the payment of the bets has resulted in a rich harvest as the interest on the money deposited in the banks will go to them. One of the largest winners is Edward L. Bohlen, a Los Angeles oil operator, who will be paid approximately \$200,000. Mr. Doherty probably was the largest single backer of President Wilson.

CLELANDS GOING TO EGYPT.

Daughter of State Comptroller Will Assist Husband in Teaching. Mrs. Wendell Cleland, daughter of Eugene M. Travis, State Comptroller, is going to Egypt in December with her husband to engage in educational work. Mr. Cleland will become professor of English in Cairo University, which is being established under an interdenominational board of trustees, and Mrs. Cleland will assist her husband. She was graduated from Mount Holyoke College in 1910, and has been active in the Epworth League, Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Campfire Girls movement.

SUFFS PLAN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN IN 1917

Convention Decides to Work on Political Lines to Swing State to Votes.

MORE STREET SPEECHES

Six Hundred Delegates Surprise Leaders Voting Unanimously for Project.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The work of the campaign to obtain votes for women in New York in 1917 will be conducted on intensive political lines, the State convention of the Woman Suffrage party decided to-day. The decision was reached when the convention, without a discussion and without a single dissenting vote, adopted recommendations of the State committee calling for: Greater attention to uniformity and detail in order to strengthen the organization. Exact conformity throughout the State to central headquarters outlines. The careful naming of efficient and aggressive workers in every branch of the service. The inauguration of the work of election district captains. More campaigning in streets and the open air, with less attention to indoor work.

The inauguration of the work of election district captains. More campaigning in streets and the open air, with less attention to indoor work. The expeditious adoption of the recommendations came as a surprise to Mrs. Norman Whitcomb, the State chairman, and other leaders. They had expected some opposition to their plan, and their arrangements for the proceedings had allotted a time for their discussion. "Only those that you will put these recommendations in effect as soon as possible and as effectively as you have adopted them," said Mrs. Whitcomb, when the report was adopted unanimously. The convention also sent a telegram of congratulation to Miss Ruth Law for her successful fight from Chicago to New York, a message expressing hope for the speedy recovery of Mrs. Inez Millard Bolsover and adopted a resolution requesting the New York State Teachers Association at its annual convention in Buffalo next week to go on record for equal suffrage.

More than 600 delegates from all parts of the State attended the opening session of the convention. They listened to encouraging reports from the officers and to a fervent appeal from Mrs. Whitcomb for an aggressive, vigorous campaign both in the next Legislature and at the election polls next November, when, if their plans materialize, the suffrage question will be re-submitted to the voters of the State. Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, the treasurer, reported that the party had expended approximately \$100,000 during 1915. Of this amount \$21,000 had been raised and spent in New York, \$50,000 by the central board and \$30,000 by the up-State local committees. The suffragists laid aside their convention business for several hours to-night and enjoyed a banquet, at which the principal speakers were Mrs. Duer Miller, corresponding secretary of the State party, Samuel Seabury, who was billed to speak, late to-day in a message to the press that business had called him from the State. During the day and early in the evening many of the prominent workers addressed the convention in various parts of the city. Officers will be nominated by direct primary to-morrow and the election will take place Thursday.

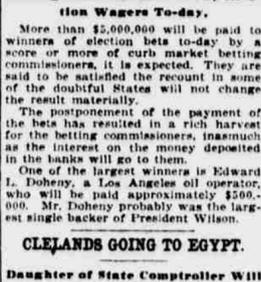
COMMERCIAL VEHICLE FEES.

State Commission's Schedule is Threatened With Attack. ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Any schedule for graduated registration fees for commercial vehicles which the State commission may decide upon will be attacked in the courts as unconstitutional, according to threats made at the commission's hearings to-day by representatives of the commercial vehicle interests. The commission consists of the State Highway Commissioner, State Superintendent of Public Works and the State Engineer. The commission was authorized under an act which directs it to file a schedule of fees with the Secretary of State on January 1, 1917, and the schedule shall become effective February 1, 1917. It is declared that this is a delegation of legislative power and unconstitutional. Eugene Stern, City Engineer of New York city, said that the \$50 million of highway in and about New York city is a perfect one of its kind, and transportation is increased ten cents a mile in New York city the cost of living there will go up about \$20,000,000 a year.

TEX RICHARD BUYS IT TO GIVE TO THE COLONEL.

A \$10,000 polar bear skin that was put on exhibition at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday started yesterday on its way to Oyster Bay. Tex Rickard saw the skin, said to be a perfect one of its kind, and measuring eleven feet six inches from tip to tip, and eleven feet six inches from tip to tip, and he took the opportunity to buy it from the way of Col. Roosevelt was talking in the political campaign, in an ardent admirer of the Colonel's, and sent the skin to him with his compliments. It is said that when Mr. Rickard saw the skin, he was struck during the gold rush, he tried to get a big white bear skin to present to the Colonel, but never could find just the "specimen" he wished.

Photo by E. Brunel, Bloomingdale Studios.



Turn-out—tour-out—confident that you are "in correct form"—and have power to meet every road emergency. To the gentleman of yesterday every detail of his equipment was a matter of painstaking interest—when he drove his coach and four—or his coach and twelve. The mode and appointments of the vehicle—the "cut" and trim of the harness—the number and size of the horses—even the weight and length of the whip—all had to be just right. He was out before the Ask the man who owns one.

The Packard Motor Car Company of New York Broadway and SIXTY-FIRST. Branches at Brooklyn, Hartford, Newark, Paterson, Springfield and White Plains.

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LABOR UNITING FOR GENERAL 8 HOUR DAY

Efforts Gain for Affiliation Between Four Brotherhoods and Federation.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Efforts to effect an affiliation between the American Federation of Labor and the four big railway brotherhoods received a commendation from the national bank act be amended so as to enable national banks to establish and central reserve cities to establish branches. Another recommendation made by the council was to ask Congress at its approaching session to amend the Federal Reserve act so as to provide that the final steps specified in the act be taken early in the year 1917 instead of in November of that year as now provided, as the balances with reserve agents should cease to be counted as reserve after February or March, 1917. This change would reduce materially the present excess reserves, and the so-called "reserves" now kept by country banks with correspondent banks would henceforth be considered properly as bank balances only. This is a change which under the law is made not later than November 16, 1917. In the opinion of the Federal Advisory Council and of the Federal Reserve Board it could be effected now or in the near future without inconvenience and to the real benefit of the country. Both bodies agreed that it would be highly desirable to make this change at a time when we are certain that it can be done without any shock or jar, and when the increase of real reserves with the Federal reserve bank would be so effective in strengthening the control of the country's gold supply, and would at the same time minimize any apprehensions that might be felt because of its increasing volume. While all members of the council reported excellent business conditions in their districts, statements were made that here and there some indications of increasing demand for credit facilities are to be noted, as well as a tendency on the part of some banks toward over-investment of funds. Members of the board and of the council expressed the view that there are no dangers that need come from further importations of gold in settlement of our heavy trade balances, provided proper methods are employed to control the gold and to prevent undue expansion. The consensus of opinion was that a general adherence to a policy of prudence and conservatism would be the surest means of maintaining our present prosperous conditions.

Both sides entertain high hope that they will be able to gain much, particularly in the way of favorable legislation during the coming session of Congress and in preventing the breaking down of present favorable labor laws, by presenting a united front. They believe, too, that official affiliation will await certain formal steps to be taken by the brotherhoods at their next convention, to be held some time next year. Programme indefinite. Other than to say that they would oppose all sorts of compulsory arbitration bills in Congress, the speakers were rather indefinite to-day as to what they had in mind for the future of the railway workers. Federation leaders, however, said frankly that the primary object of the proposed affiliation is to bring about a universal eight hour day for workers of all classes, and against all compulsory arbitration measures the same as if an official affiliation had been perfected. Encouraged by the friendly reception of the plan, the leaders of the two organizations were preparing to-night to inaugurate a joint fight for better working conditions, particularly for railway workers of all classes, and against all compulsory arbitration measures the same as if an official affiliation had been perfected.

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GOLD INFLOW HELD NOT TO BE A PERIL

Reserve Board and Advisory Council Agree That Prudence is Merely Needed.

TO PREVENT EXPANSION

Legislation Recommended to Reduce Excess Reserves in Country Banks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Advisory Council agreed at a joint conference to-day that there were no avoidable dangers in the continued extraordinary inflow of European gold in settlement of trade balances, but that proper methods must be employed to control the gold supply and to prevent undue expansion. Close to \$300,000,000 is represented in the net inward movement of gold this year, without any indication of a diminishing or reversal of this movement. The conference closed the quarterly meeting of the Advisory Council, composed of prominent bankers and representatives of the various Federal Reserve districts. The board's official statement to-night regarding the conference said, in part: "The Council reviewed and recommended that the national bank act be amended so as to enable national banks to establish and central reserve cities to establish branches. Another recommendation made by the council was to ask Congress at its approaching session to amend the Federal Reserve act so as to provide that the final steps specified in the act be taken early in the year 1917 instead of in November of that year as now provided, as the balances with reserve agents should cease to be counted as reserve after February or March, 1917. This change would reduce materially the present excess reserves, and the so-called 'reserves' now kept by country banks with correspondent banks would henceforth be considered properly as bank balances only. This is a change which under the law is made not later than November 16, 1917. In the opinion of the Federal Advisory Council and of the Federal Reserve Board it could be effected now or in the near future without inconvenience and to the real benefit of the country. Both bodies agreed that it would be highly desirable to make this change at a time when we are certain that it can be done without any shock or jar, and when the increase of real reserves with the Federal reserve bank would be so effective in strengthening the control of the country's gold supply, and would at the same time minimize any apprehensions that might be felt because of its increasing volume. While all members of the council reported excellent business conditions in their districts, statements were made that here and there some indications of increasing demand for credit facilities are to be noted, as well as a tendency on the part of some banks toward over-investment of funds. Members of the board and of the council expressed the view that there are no dangers that need come from further importations of gold in settlement of our heavy trade balances, provided proper methods are employed to control the gold and to prevent undue expansion. The consensus of opinion was that a general adherence to a policy of prudence and conservatism would be the surest means of maintaining our present prosperous conditions."

Wrong Drug Costs \$100 Fine.

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Michigan Central Man Testifies Industrial Conditions Won't Permit It.

W. H. O'Keefe, assistant general superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, with headquarters at Detroit, was the only witness yesterday before the board of arbitration sitting at the State Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty street, to adjust differences between 5,500 switchmen and thirteen railroads under the provisions of the Newlands act.

Mr. O'Keefe, under cross examination by S. E. Heberling, president of the switchmen's union, made the flat assertion that the Detroit yards could not be put on the eight hour basis—one of the switchmen's demands—because of added expense. "The industrial conditions are not such as to permit it," he said. "The manufacturers are not prepared for it and if we made an attempt to put it in operation the expense would be prohibitive." In spite of this assertion, Mr. O'Keefe, when he was asked by Mr. Heberling, when he would shut down should it be compelled to adopt the eight hour law, smiled and said: "No, I would do the best I could under the circumstances." The witness estimated that placing the switchmen on an eight hour basis would increase the expense of operation in the Detroit yards and in the number of crews by about 35 per cent. He admitted that some of the work could be done in two shifts, but generally speaking this would be impracticable and unsatisfactory to the men, as some of them go on more than one division, and, in other cases, on four divisions before the trip is completed. The hearing will be resumed this forenoon at 10:30 o'clock.

Wrong Drug Costs \$100 Fine.

For substituting another drug for the one called for in a prescription Anthony Offici, a druggist at 216 First avenue, was fined \$100 yesterday by Magistrate Appleton. The fine was paid. Offici substituted aspirin for phenacetin.

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Charles of London 718 Fifth Avenue CORNER 67TH ST. Special Exhibition of Old English MARBLE MANTEL PIECES

FIXED \$300 FOR 8 PHEASANTS. New Yorker Shipped Them by Parcel Post, but Was Detected.

ARRONSON, Pa., Nov. 21.—State Game Protector W. S. Lash got on the track of a shipment of birds by parcel post to-day. He intercepted the shipment, got the birds, and with a warrant confronted J. E. O'Donohue of New York. O'Donohue when shown the eight pheasants and the warrant settled without an execution of the warrant by paying the fine, which is \$25 a bird, of \$200.



In black Russia and dark tan Russia. Price