KITCHIN BLOCKS PLAN TO REPEAL PROFITS JOKER

Sentiment in House Is Against 8 Per Cent. Levy on Workers.

NEW TAX A COMPROMISE

North Carolina Member Tried to Put Heavier Burden on Salaries.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, Democratic majority leader, and a member of the conference committee which inserted the "joker" in section 209 in the war revenue bill putting an "excess profits" tax on all salaries above $6,000 a year but exempting Senators and Representatives, has flatly refused to sanction and will resist any move to remedy the situation.

Sentiment in the House is apparently against the section, which places a tax of 8 per cent. for "excess profits" on every one earning that much in any way except the man who doesn't have to work for his income and "officers and employees" of the Government, including Senators and Representatives.

Talk of an effort to repeal the "joker," or at least to repeal the exemption which absolves members of Congress from the extra tax, was heard on every side to-day, but it would require unanimous consent from the House to entertain a resolution to repeal anything in the bill and Mr. Kitchin or one of his lieutenants can easily block it.

Last Minute Substitute.

Further investigation of how the "joker" got into the law developed the fact that the objectionable section was a last minute substitute for another proposal regarded as even more grotesque. This was to include salaried men in the excess profits sections affecting capitalized business. It would have provided that the law would assume the salaried man's capital to be five times his annual pay. Then the law would have taxed 12 per cent. of his salary—the amount in excess of the exemption of 8 per cent. of his purely imaginary capital—regardless of how small it might be, and in addition to all income taxes and surtaxes.

"The section will remain as it is," Mr. Kitchin said to-day to a SUN reporter, with an air of finality. "It was intended to do just what it will accomplish. It will put an excess profits tax on everybody whose net income is above $6,000 a year. I have no intention of trying to change it, and will not sanction a move for a repeal of any part of it."

It was pointed out to Mr. Kitchin that it would not reach every one, as the man whose income was derived from stocks and bonds would escape, while the working man whose salary exceeds $6,000 must pay 8 per cent. on all of it above that amount. He admitted this to be a true interpretation of the section.

Source of Agitation.

"I understand where all this agitation to repeal the section is coming from," the North Carolina Representative asserted heatedly. "It is from high priced lawyers and professional men in New York who have escaped up until now. They are just the men it ought to hit."

Mr. Kitchin was asked why it was thought necessary to except specifically Government "officers and employees," which would include Senators and members of the House.

"That is only right," he said. "There is no Government in the world which has a tax similar to the one provided by the section under discussion that does not exempt its public servants from it. Being a Senator or a Representative is not a trade or a business.

"No one is serving the Government for what he can get out of it. The man who is in business or engaged in a profession or on a salary is in it for himself, for what he can get for himself. Government officials are Government officials because they are serving the country, and not themselves. Therefore I think it perfectly proper that they should be exempt from this tax."

Fordney Differs.

Despite Mr. Kitchin's admission that all salaries in excess of $6,000—except Senators and Representatives and other Government officials—are subject to the new tax, Representative Fordney of Michigan insists still that it was not so intended. The Treasury Department construes the section as does Mr. Kitchin.

Mr. Fordney asserted to-day that three experts from the Treasury Department passed on the section before the conference committee inserted it in the bill, and agreed that it would tax only the income of professional men and men in business with no capital or only a nominal capital.

Mr. Fordney has been in close touch with the framing of the bill from the beginning, and was the senior Republican of the House members of the conferees. His only other Republican colleague, Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, understands the section to tax all salaries.

DEPUTY ADDED TO POLICE.

Estimate Board Approves Increase in Police During War.

The Board of Estimate yesterday approved the application of Police Commissioner Woods to appoint an extra deputy and staff to serve for the period of the war, and also approved a request for twenty-five additional sergeants. The requests will go to the Board of Aldermen at their next session.

The Commissioner's request for an extra borough inspector at $4,200 a year, instead of the present rate of $3,500, and that the pay of the present inspectors be likewise increased, was referred to the budget committee.

Borough President Pounds notified the board that Frederic B. Pratt and Alfred T. White had given the city a park site about Garrison's Basin, in Brooklyn. The donors were thanked.

VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR FRANCE

California Starts Sending Enough to Plant 1,000,000 Acres.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 5.—For the first time the United States is sending vegetable seeds abroad. Speeding across the continent, bound for "somewhere in France," is a carload of embryonic Southern California products, the first instalment of 300 tons that will be sent to the Allies to aid them in feeding themselves.

The seeds sent are endive, radish, carrot, lettuce, tomato and other garden varieties. It is estimated that the initial carload will plant from 50,000 to 60,000 acres of truck. If the entire tonnage reaches Europe it means nearly 1,000,000 acres may be planted, for which otherwise there would be no seed.

Tax Falls On Workers Is Kitchin's Admission

Washington, October 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN: Section 209 provides that corporations, partnerships and individuals having no capital or only nominal capital invested in the business or trade, including professions and occupations, shall pay 8 per cent. on net incomes from such business, trade, profession or occupation in excess of $6,000 in case of partnerships or individuals; in excess of $8,000 in case of corporations.

Incomes, therefore, not received from such business, trade, profession or occupation of the individual bears no excess profits tax under this section.

CLAUDE KITCHIN.

COAL SHORTAGE NOT REAL, SAYS GARFIELD

Supply in East Sufficient to Meet All Prospective Demands.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The East is not suffering from a real coal shortage despite all statements to the contrary, Fuel Administrator Garfield said to-day. Dealers and jobbers in New York, Washington and other cities in the East have attributed successive boosts in price to their inability to get coal in the quantities needed to supply the demand.

The actual situation, Dr. Garfield explained, is that there is a supply sufficient to care for present and prospective needs, although it has not been possible to put in storage the usual quantities due to the precedence given to the Northwest by way of the Great Lakes. This condition will continue until November 15, when navigation closes.

Bituminous coal miners of the central competitive field won their fight for a general wage increase to-night, when operators and miner representatives in conference here reached a compromise agreement on the terms of a new contract. The agreement presages a wage raise throughout the industry, since the central field scale serves as a basis for all other districts, and a consequent advance in the Government's fixed price for coal.

Operators' representatives agreed to the new wages on condition that they be absorbed in higher coal prices. After the agreement, drawn by a sub-committee, is ratified to-morrow by the full conference they will go to the fuel administration and ask a revision upward of present coal prices to meet the raise.

Production Costs Increased.

The wage increase, according to operators' estimates, will add from 35 to 50 cents a ton to the cost of producing coal in thick vein mines and considerably more in mines containing the thinner veins.

The new contract will contain provisions to prevent strikes and lockouts and will be so drawn as to make it impossible for either operators or miners to break it on the grounds of changed conditions. It will run for the duration of the war, provided the war does not continue more than two years.

Under the agreement an increase of 10 cents a ton will be paid for pick and machine mining, as against the miners' first demand for 15 cents. Day labor will be advanced $1.40 a day instead of the $1.50 asked, the pay for yardage and dead work will be increased 15 per cent. instead of 20 per cent. demanded. Trappers will get 75 cents a day raise and other boys $1.

COAL STRIKE ENDED.

Kentucky and Tennessee Miners Accept Arbitration.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 5.—The agreement signed by delegates representing 18,000 miners of southeastern Kentucky and northeastern Tennessee was received here to-day. It provides that any grievance from either miners or operators be referred to a joint board composed of two operators, two miners and an umpire, the latter to be chosen by the four members of the board if possible. If the members cannot agree on a permanent umpire, then he shall be selected by Coal Administrator Garfield.

The following questions in dispute will come up first: (a) The question of an advance in wages, tonnage, rates, yardage and dead work; (b) questions of hours of labor and working conditions; (c) question of maintenance of a check weighman.

The agreement states that the miners will resume work on Monday, and that the term of contract whenever signed shall be for the term of the war, except as to wage rates, which may be subject to change by a special arbitration board at such times only as the Government may change the price of coal f. o. b. at mines.

The strike has been in progress since August 11.

NEW COAL PRICE PLAN.

Local Committees to Fix Rates in New England Towns.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Every New England city and town will soon have a local committee with authority to fix coal prices, according to an announcement by James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator. These prices will be subject to review by the State chairmen of the Fuel Administration and by Mr. Garfield, the National Fuel Administrator. Mr. Storrow and the State chairmen returned to-day from Washington, where they conferred with Dr. Garfield.

"Broadly speaking," says the announcement, "the local committees will ascertain the cost of coal at the mines, the cost of transportation and the cost to retail dealers of doing business in their respective communities, and add to the sum of these costs a fair margin of profit. The total figures thus derived, subject to the approval of the State chairmen and Mr. Storrow, will be the coal price in any given community."

The chairmen have already begun the selection of the local committees, but it will probably require a week or ten days to complete the organization. Meanwhile, it is explained, all coal dealers are bound to observe the ruling of Dr. Garfield, which went into effect October 1, regarding price fixing.

"The final plan of having a local committee recommend coal prices for each community will supersede the plan laid down by the National Administrator, which was only a provisional regulation, as soon as these local committees can be organized," says the statement.

Forger to Be Librarian.

Warren S. Jordan, the Peekskill lawyer who recently pleaded guilty to forgery, has just been selected, it was announced yesterday, to be the "literary man and librarian" of the new model Westchester penitentiary de luxe in Elmsford, where he must serve a year.

WRIGHT BECLOUDED BY SECRET SERVICE

Chief W. J. Flynn Makes Public Two Strange Letters by "Mail" Editor.

WOMAN IS HIS ACCUSER

Miss Genevieve Matthews, Stenographer, Says He's Pro-German Plotter.

William J. Flynn, chief of the United States Secret Service, made public last night copies of the letters dictated by Willard Huntington Wright, literary editor of the *Mail*, to his new secretary, Miss Genevieve Matthews, which the secretary gave to Chief Flynn after she had run from Mr. Wright's apartment Thursday night to call the police and have the writer arrested as a pro-German plotter. In making the letters public Chief Flynn would offer no explanation or present no theory about their meaning.

"I think Wright is a pro-German," he said. "I don't know anything about Miss Matthews. She was not a plant of this department. She just thought the letters might be of value to us."

Mr. Wright repeated last night the explanation he gave to the police Thursday night, declaring the letters to have been dictated to try out the girl whom he suspected of failing to mail other letters he had dictated to her since he employed her two weeks ago. He charged that she was a fanatic about the war, even objecting to his playing Brahms and Beethoven.

Text of Strange Letters.

The letters, which Miss Matthews, who is about 32 years old and quite intelligent, turned over to the secret service are as follows, explained in places by notes of the stenographer in parentheses:

"Mr. Stanton Leeds, care Greier Hirsh, York, Pa.

"DEAR STANTON: I had a talk with the Doctor to-day regarding the significance of Wilson's appointment of Col. House. My suggestion is that you at once get to Wilson and see what you can find out. This is a tip which Rumely [Wright spelled 'R-U-M-E-L-Y'] got through Senator L——— [Wright said, 'Leave a blank'] Verbum sap.

"Please see (leave a blank,' Wright said) in the Department of Justice and do what you can to get Tridon's Russian trip through. We will stand for anything on the paper in the way of grease. (Then Wright stopped and thought a minute and said, 'No, cross that out; write salve instead of grease. He then spelled s-a-l-v-e.) Answer by night letter."

The second letter read:

"Mr. ('Leave that blank,' Wright said.)

"DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
"WASHINGTON, D. C.

"DEAR ('Leave a blank,' he said.) 'Tridon, old friend of mine, wants to break past the censor and get to Russia at once. I believe he has been naturalized, but if you can lose the record temporarily, passport could be issued. The whole thing is up to you. What is the good will of the *Mail* and the *World* worth to you? Leeds will come in to see you. Tell him what you can do. I will see him Saturday, so there will be no letters. Sincerely."

Mr. Wright Explains Again.

In explaining the letters last night Mr. Wright said the second letter was dictated for the benefit of the stenographer to "give point" to the first. He declared that he knew no one in the Department of Justice and the letters should explain themselves to any one as being ridiculous.

"I was lying on my lounge dictating to the girl at the table," he said. "I tried to make the letters sound rambling and contain an air of mystery. I had no thought that she would turn the letters over to the police or the secret service or anybody. I merely thought she would hold them, being a fanatic about the war and suspecting different persons of being German spies, and I wanted to see if my friend Stanton Leeds, who is Washington correspondent of the *Mail*, would get the letter addressed to him. I intended writing him a note saying 'If you get a bughouse letter from me or if you don't get one let me know. I will explain later.'

"The explanation was that I have been planning going away on my vacation and I did not want to leave my secretary there to handle my papers and correspondence while I was gone if I thought her confidence could not be trusted. She had only worked for me a little more than two weeks and I had come in one morning and caught her going through my private files. This, with the failure of my friends to get letters I had dictated for her to mail, decided me on making the test with the decoy letters.

Found Sheets Torn Out.

"After I had dictated the letters,' said Mr. Wright, 'the girl went into the next room to transcribe her notes. I called to her, asking her to bring me her note book. She did not come immediately. When she handed me the book I looked through it to find the notes, looking especially for 'verbum sap,' which I knew she would have to write out longhand. Then I discovered that two pages had been torn out. When I asked her what she had done with the notes she turned and ran out the door, screaming.

"The policeman told me afterward that she was shrieking when she got down into the street. I think she has let her feelings about this war get away with her. She has been accusing me of being pro-German and the *Mail* of being pro-German. One morning she came into the apartment and stood at attention at the door. Then raising her right hand she said fervently: 'If President Wilson wants me I will give my life for my country.' That was her morning greeting to me."

Mr. Wright tried last night to see Chief Flynn at his office in the Custom House, but he said the Chief refused to see him.

"All I wanted with him," said Mr. Wright, "was to get him to take the letters at their face value and exonerate me. To have any suspicion cast upon my name would mean that the *Mail* would be forced to discharge me, and to be discharged would add to the suspicion of me, so that I virtually would be ruined. Magazines and newspapers would refuse to accept my work."

Cuba Prohibits Exports.

HAVANA, Oct. 5.—A decree of President Menocal which has just been gazetted prohibits exportation of reexportation from Cuba except under license of all articles named in President Wilson's export prohibition proclamation of August 27 last.

Repatriation Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—President Wilson to-day signed the bill repatriating Americans who enlisted in allied armies before the United States entered the war. Another bill signed was that excusing mineral entrymen from performing assessment work.

12TH, 14TH, 71ST LOSE FIGHTING IDENTITIES

Three New York City Regiments Are Reorganized at Spartanburg.

ALL IN OTHER COMMANDS

Historic National Guard Units Scattered in Twenty-seventh Division.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 5.—Three New York city regiments, all commands that have local traditions and thousands of followers at home, were scattered to the four quarters of the Twenty-seventh Division to-day in the order issued from headquarters equalizing the command.

The Twelfth, the Fourteenth and the Seventy-first, all having sentimental as well as tangible interest attached to them, lost their historic places in the world of arms. Particularly did the Twelfth suffer in the fateful shake up, for its men were scattered among the infantry, the artillery, the ammunition trains and the engineers until its infantry character was completely lost.

The Seventy-first sent 1,375 men to the old Second Infantry. The Fourteenth transferred 1,290 to the old Third.

The old Second, now the 105th Infantry; the old Twenty-third, now the 106th Infantry; the old Seventh, now the 107th Infantry, and the old Third, now the 108th Infantry, hold their organizations and their places.

Squadron A, excepting for the exchange of cavalry service for machine guns, remains intact.

This is but a brief outline of the big order that brought many memories and many heartburnings to the old fellows of the formerly historic commands. The shifting of officers incident to the reorganization has not been announced, and there is apprehension and anxiety among the commissioned officers as to what fate holds for them.

Statement by Gen. O'Ryan.

The statement issued by division headquarters says:

"There will be no changes in the division headquarters and the headquarters' troop. The 104th machine gun battalion composed of four companies from the First cavalry, under command of Major Edward McLeer, will be attached to headquarters.

"Fifty-third Infantry Brigade.—The headquarters of the Fifty-third Infantry Brigade will remain as at present. Brig. Gen. R. E. L. Michie is in command. The 105th Infantry, the old Second, will remain under command of Col. James M. Andrews. The Lieutenant-Colonel will be Maurice N. Liebmann, transferred from the Twenty-third.

"The Second, in order to build up to war strength, will draw 1,375 men from the Seventy-first and 142 men from the Twelfth. The 106th Infantry, the old Twenty-third, will still be commanded by Col. Frank H. Norton, and will have John B. Tuck as Lieutenant-Colonel. He comes from the Third. This regiment will be augmented by 1,290 men from the Fourteenth.

"Attached to the Fifty-third brigade will be the 105th machine gun battalion, commanded by Major William R. Wright and composed of the four troops of the old squadron A. The battalion will be augmented by thirty men from the First cavalry.

"Fifty-fourth Infantry Brigade.—The headquarters and staff of the Fifty-fourth brigade of infantry under Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, will remain unchanged.

"The 107th Regiment, the old Seventh, under Col. Willard C. Fiske, will have as Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Hutchison, transferred from the Seventy-first. This regiment will draw 1,600 men from the First and 320 men from the Twelfth.

"The 108th Infantry, the old Third, under Col. Edgar S. Jennings as Colonel, will have as Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Taylor, transferred from the Second. The 108th will draw 1,320 men from the Seventy-fourth of Buffalo and 293 from the Twelfth.

Machine Gun Battalion.

"Attached to this brigade will be the 106th machine gun battalion, commanded by Major Mortimer D. Bryant, and made up of three companies from the First cavalry.

"Fifty-second Artillery Brigade.—There will be no change in the headquarters detachment of the Fifty-second Artillery Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. Phillips, temporarily commanding the division, with the exception that 35 men will be drawn from the Twelfth Regiment. While Gen. Phillips is in command of the division Col. George A. Wingate will be temporarily brigade commander.

"The 104th Field Artillery, the old First, under Col. Merritt H. Smith, will be increased by 186 men from the Twelfth Infantry.

"The 105th Field Artillery, the old Second, Col. George A. Wingate commanding, will be strengthened by 158 men from the Fourteenth Infantry.

"The 106th Field Artillery, the old Third, will draw 158 men each from the First, Seventy-first and Seventy-fourth infantry regiments.

"Attached to the artillery brigade will be the 102d Trench Mortar Battery, an entirely new organization composed of 180 men drawn from the First Cavalry.

"Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt retains the 102d Engineers, and there will be no changes in the headquarters and staff. The engineers will be strengthened by drawing 87 men each from the First, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventy-first and Seventy-fourth infantry regiments.

"The 102d Field Signal Battalion, under command of Major W. L. Hallahan, remains unchanged, but about 200 men will be drawn from other commands. The 102d ammunition and supply trains, under command of Col. Charles I. De Bevoise, formerly of the First Cavalry, will be increased in enlisted strength by drawing for the ammunition train 29 men from the cavalry and 226 from the Twelfth Infantry. The supply train will draw 144 men from the Twelfth and the Military Police will get 9 men from the Twelfth."

The headquarters staff, it was said, was still working on transfers of Majors and officers under that rank. The work may be completed within the next day or so, and when it is finally given out it will be seen that the Twenty-seventh Division has been completely reorganized.

CAMP DIX ALIENS DRILL.

Foreigners in National Army Perplex New Officers.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Oct. 5.—A score of young officers, freshly laden with the honors of war, and the theories of soldier making, came into camp to-night weary and disgusted. They had been out trying to teach a lot of foreign rookies, who couldn't speak a word of English, how to drill.

When they commanded "right face," the recruits, who came from over the sea, didn't know whether they were being told to execute a movement or being reprimanded in a queer and somewhat raucous tongue. There are a lot of the alien element in the camp and they are holding back the other men considerably.

The other men are making rapid progress and have gone along far enough to be taught some bayonet exercise, barbed wire entanglement making and trench digging. But the new National Army needs a little book of commands in about six languages and twenty dialects for the training of the foreigners, so they can catch up with the procession.

WINS HIS PROMOTION.

Camp Mills Soldier Returned $10 Overpayment.

James H. Bessemer became a first class private in C Company of the 165th Infantry (New York) because he would not skin his helpless and war ridden country out of $10. When the paymaster visited Camp Mills yesterday he gave the soldier ten more "iron men" than his schedule demanded. The youth went to Capt. Kennelly's tent and reported the overpayment.

"Bessemer, you're a square man," said the Captain. "I am going to make you a first class private."

Three big score boards were erected at the camp yesterday, so that the New York, Ohio and Illinois regiments may all get the world's series returns hot from the wire.

Adam Janson of A Company, First Battalion, 165th Infantry (New York), won the two and one-half mile cross-country run in which the 1,000 men of his battalion competed yesterday, thereby annexing a twenty-four hour pass to come to town and enjoy himself. He was once a member of the Paulist A. C. of Manhattan.

The Ohio Society of New York has given the boys from home a library of 300 volumes and 4,000 bound copies of President Wilson's war message.

The Sunday review of the Rainbow Division will be the best military show that Camp Mills has afforded since its opening. Vice-President Marshall may run up to see it.

NEED 25,000 SWEATERS.

"Rainbow" Division Men Soon Leave for France.

Mrs. George R. Dyer, chairman of the Rainbow Division of the National League for Woman's Service, made an appeal yesterday to the women of Manhattan to provide an adequate supply of knitted garments for the members of the Rainbow Division at Mineola shortly to leave for France.

"It seems almost incomprehensible," said Mrs. Dyer, "that it should be necessary to ask the women of New York city to supply this need. Unless these articles are sent to the league headquarters at 257 Madison avenue soon they will be too late for the Rainbow Division."

Twenty-five thousand sweaters, mufflers and wristlets are wanted.

JERSEY TROOPS SHIFT.

Machine Gun Battalion Formed at Camp McClellan.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP MCCLELLAN, ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 5.—Forty-five privates and four non-commissioned officers from each of the First Infantry of Newark, Second of Trenton, Third of Camden, Fourth of Jersey City and Fifth of Paterson were to-day transferred to the One Hundred and Eleventh Machine gun Battalion assigned to the Fifty-seventh Brigade. Orders for the assignment of the men to the unit to be commanded by Major Arthur Mackie of Newark were issued several days ago, but actual organization took effect to-day.

The One Hundred and Fourth Engineers, consisting of companies from all Jersey regiments will be organized this week. Major Alexander MacGlassan of Jersey City has been named to command one battalion, and the following New Jersey Captains were selected from the six infantry companies to command the three outfits of the new battalion: Benjamin F. Day of Newark, Harry J. Burlington of Jersey City and Orlsen Hurd of Leonia.

Capt. Stephen Barlow of Trenton will be supply officer of the battalion. Capt. Hugh Gillespie of Jersey City will be the battalion Adjutant. Capt. J. Madison Hare of Scotch Plains will be the Chaplain, and Capt. P. J. Hogan of Bayonne is named as topographer.

BALTIMORE NEEDS WORKERS.

Jobs for 15,000 There, says United States Director.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—Fifteen thousand industrial workers in all lines are badly needed at this time in Baltimore. The city is calling for help. Every large plant is operating to full capacity, some are working double shifts and some twenty-four hours a day.

Thomas M. Barr, director of the local United States Bureau of Employment, said to-day:

"I can find positions for 15,000 persons in almost every conceivable line of employment, from needle and thread operatives to constructors of locomotives and steamships. Shipbuilding, the erection of the great army cantonment at Admiral, Md., and the ceaseless activities of machine shops and ammunition plants have practically drained the labor market here of all laborers and mechanics."

N. Y., N. H. & H. Limits Beef.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5.—Announcement was made to-day by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad that for the duration of the war all Tuesdays on its dining cars will be beefless days. The company in making the announcement says it is also co-operating with the Government Food Administration in other ways and that all menus are being prepared in accordance with suggestions by the Food Administration.

BERNARD SHAW'S
MISALLIANCE
12mo. Paper wrapper. 40 cents net. Postage extra.
AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.
BRENTANO'S, NEW YORK.

AMOK, HEAD HUNTER, DANCES AT YAPHANK

"Woof! Wo-o-o-offf!!" He Growls, "Me Get Six Germans for Fine Party."

FILIPINO SOLDIER HAPPY

Plans to Take Some War "Tokens" Home to Pa, Ma and the Kids of Bantoc.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., Oct. 5.—A short, stocky, copper colored rookie in dusty, blue store trousers and a celluloid collar and bearing the marks of some strange distant land was certainly running amuck in the company street in front of Barracks R 5, where Company I, 306th Infantry, holds forth. Round and round in ten foot circles he was prancing, eighteen inches of braided black horse tail hair shooting straight out from the nape of his neck with every prance.

"Who-o-o-o! Whee-e-e-e-e! Wow-w-w-w-w! Wow-w-w-w!" Bent almost double and prancing in short two step prances every three of four seconds the strange young man would lift his head high and bay his call to the feeble October sun.

"Know what that are?" asked a Kentucky Regular Army corporal with company pride registering in his voice. "That thar's a Feely-pino practising up for his dance. You couldn't see the likes o' that nowhere fur less'n 10 cents. He's in my squad."

"But what's he doing and why is he practising this dance—going to have a company show?" a timid observed asked.

Head Hunter a Tuning Up.

"Somethin' worse than a company show. He's jes' gettin' a tuned up fur the big dance when he gets a German's head. Say, that feller's a head hunter—you know, he cuts off the heads of his enemies. Somethin' like a caneybal, I reckon. His name's Amok—he usta be in a show at Coney Island."

"Woof—woo-o-o-o-o-f! Woo-o-o-f-f!" The long wail rose like the call of a long lost soul. And he was but tuning up.

"Head hunter"—"Amok"—"Coney Island"—"Filipino." Strange bits of recollection seemed to flow in on these words. Somewhere, some time, none other than the great family newspaper itself had used these mystic phrases. "Woof-woof"—ah, that was the clew! "Woof-woof," the call of the wild; the sweet, simple, expressive word used by head hunters while they are on the trail of their sworn enemy in all the great side shows of the world.

"Woof-woof, wo-o-o-o-o-F!"

Like a bit of sunshine of purest ray serene the truth broke through. This Amok was surely the Amok—our very own Amok, made famous by the family newspaper itself. From his iron cage in Col. Jim Edwards's greatest shows in all Coney Island had not Amok broken into the columns of THE SUN?

Once a Victim of Ennui.

At that time he had been suffering from ennui—head hunting among the cages of Coney Island had lost its thrill. Civilization had done its worst, and from a savage woof woofing head worshipper he had changed to a yawning, tired young man.

Not even the thought of chasing Germans up and down the banks of the Rhine would unloosen the pangs of ennui. He didn't care to go into the army. He loved his ennui.

But when the great family newspaper has told of poor Amok he awoke from his yawning days, scraped the long dried bit of dark red stain from his favorite bolo and stealthily stole down to THE SUN office. But the hunting was poor and all that Amok could do was to return to Col. Jim Edwards's greatest show in all Coney Island and do a dance over a thing with a wooden dome and a hank of hair.

But the old amiteh had been awakened; that head hunting trip to THE SUN office had furnished the little divine spark that was to some day break forth into a great burning, blazing passion. Fooling with wooden domes at 10 cents a person was not anything to brag of for a full grown Igorotte, hand raised on head hunting and feasting back in dear old Bantoc, Island of Luzon, Philippines.

He'd throw off this white man's ennui—he's go into the army and he'd get himself half a dozen or so fine young German heads. He'd show all those wise ones back in Bantoc who had been shaking their heads over him ever since he had left there with a wandering show troupe six years ago. Some fine day he'd get off the 4:17 water buffalo cart special at Bantoc station and he'd give 'em a real treat.

"Bringin' in the Sheaves."

"Lookey what I brang ye, ma," he'd say in the prevailing language of Bantoc. "Here's one for you too, pa. And there's one apiece for all you kids—and, bookey, I got a German General for myself."

And then they'd have a legal holiday and put all the presents on top of poles and have a fine old homecoming war dance, and kill off the pet dogs for the prodigal who'd come back with the bacon. And after the dance they'd put the things in baskets and hang 'em under the eaves of the "ato," which is pure Bantoc for the meeting house, where only the male head hunters are allowed to go and which is a kind of an Elks club for all the young bloods of Bantoc.

"Woof, woof, woo-o-o-o-o-f!" Amok completed another circle and then threw her into high and opened the throttle.

Plain it was now that he had gone into the great army of freedom. Clear it seemed that he was a first class fighting man in Company I, 306th Infantry, Seventy-seventh Division, Camp Upton. Beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt he was keeping in practice for the big feast and blowout when he blew into Bantoc with his presents.

With a wonderful extra strong "woof!" Amok drew up plumb in front of the family newspaper's amateur war correspondent.

He didn't have his bolo on him—that is, it was not visible any place. He was small, and there was a fine young smile about his lips and a very wise twinkle to his eyes. And there was not any bolo showing.

He Wants Six German Heads.

"Going to Germany and get some head, eh, Amok?" was asked in as much of an offhanded impromptu way as was possible under the circumstances, the asker being none other than he who had himself been head hunter.

"Me—sure. Get some heads. Maybe captain he care. But I get 'em—six."

"That's fine—get a lot of 'em," was advised. "Get a couple for me too. Say, you have not got your bolo along, have you, Amok?" This was what lawyers might call a leading question.

"Nope, him home. I get him when I go France, maybe if Captain he let."

The good news about the Bolo put a new complexion on things. One could talk quite frankly now.

"Your family in the business, too, Amok, head hunting?" "Nope, two caught—him in jail."

"Well, that's right sad. Put in jail just for doing a little private head hunting. Well, well. In for life, I suppose?"

"Nope—just from now. But me—when I go Germany—woof! I getta heads—sex, ten tousands. An' I go home Bantoc big dance—dog feast—everything fine. Watch—I show you."

"Woof, woof, wo-o-o-o-f-f-f!" Around the circle pranced Amok begging the dull October sun for no less than six German heads.

In the next street to the right J Company were whiling away the hours doing vocal exercise. A high boarding house tenor struck up a fresh old one and they were off.

You're in the army now,
You're in the army now,
You son of a gun, you'll never get rum,
You're in the army now.

But even this mention of such a wonderful thing as rum had no interest whatsoever for Amok.

All he wanted was his six German privates and a Major-General to take back to Bantoc, and the amateur war correspondent wished him all the luck in the world.

G. L. GLASER MISSING; KIDNAPPING FEARED

Former Queens Co. Politician Disappears From Hotel.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.—George L. Glaser, once a prominent figure in Queens county politics, left the Hotel Loomarwick at Lake Waramaug Wednesday to meet Mrs. Glaser at the New Preston station and no trace of him has been found since that time. Mrs. Glaser was speeding from Florida to the hotel after receiving a message from Mrs. George Towle, proprietor of the hotel, saying that Mr. Glaser's conduct showed the need of attention on the part of the family.

Mrs. Glaser said her husband had been suffering from a nervous breakdown and slight mental aberration. He came north from Miami, Fla., two weeks ago. He was last seen riding in an automobile with a stranger headed for New Milford. Mrs. Glaser thinks that he will either attempt to use his return ticket by the Clyde Line to Jacksonville or has wandered back to his old home at Newton, in Queens county.

The residents of this section fear that he has been kidnapped by men who sought to get a large sum of money thought to be in his possession. The family does not incline to this theory.

Glaser was indicted in Queens county for perjury in connection with the famous Kissena Lake Park scandal in February, 1908, the indictment being based upon statements under oath concerning the disposition of $15,000 of the $66,000 in fees paid him for promoting the park deal. He fought the indictment on the ground that it was illegal. He was a close friend to Bermel in the days when the Bermel administration held sway in Queens.

Wife Aids Soukhomlinoff.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5.—The provisional Government has decided to permit Gen. Soukhomlinoff, the former Minister of War, who was convicted of treason last week, to serve his term in the SS. Peter and Paul prison instead of in Siberia. The General's wife pleaded that if he were sent to Siberia an attempt might be made to murder him.

INTENSIVE TRAINING FOR NATIONAL ARMY

Sixteen Week Course With Lectures for Both Guardsmen and Conscripts.

TO WORK IN PLATOONS

Special Attention Given to Trench Warfare and Night Operations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Training work mapped out by the War Department for National Guard and National Army divisions before they will be regarded as ready for duty abroad is based on a sixteen week course of the most intensive kind of work in the open, varied with lectures by American and allied officers who are experts in modern warfare. To insure uniformity of training throughout the entire army divisional commanders have been urged to see that the schedules announced to-day, are followed closely.

Great stress is laid upon the necessity for night training. Trench raiding, scouting, trench building and operations of all kinds which may be called for in actual combat will be duplicated at the camps through the night hours. To give the men some respite their Wednesday and Saturday afternoons will be kept free, except in the case of backward individuals or units. Target practice runs through the entire course and the schedules call for forty hours training each week.

A striking feature of the programme is the fact that practically the entire sixteen weeks will be devoted to training individuals, platoons and companies. Brigade, divisional and even regimental exercises are reserved for a later period with some minor exceptions during the last weeks.

Lieutenants Responsible.

Since the platoon, commanded by a Lieutenant, is the actual fighting unit in trench battle the new regulations fix upon the Lieutenants of each company the responsibility for training officers than company units, so that they may get in close touch with their men and thus set up an understanding of each other that will be invaluable when they finally "go over the top."

Rigid requirement is made that officers be present with their commands at all drills, and clockline regularity in carrying out training schedules is insisted upon. The whole system is to be co-ordinated and prepared in advance so that each officer and man will know just the work to be done during the day and night before him.

New elements will be injected into the training each week so that every phase of modern trench warfare will be dealt with. The lecture programme is calculated to show the soldier not only just what he is to expect at the front, but also what will be his duties under all circumstances of war. Lectures with graphic illustrations will show all that three years of war have brought of gas attacks, bombing and of trench work. First aid instruction holds a high place for wounded soldiers to-day must depend largely upon themselves and their immediate relatives in a shell torn trench for first treatment.

Test Individual Ability.

The instruction starts with tests of individual soldiers, changes gradually into the squad of eight men spending most of their time in joint drill, which merges into platoon operations and finally into the school of the company. As the men harden to their work the hours of vigorous physical exercises increase and the marching manoeuvres are extended. At regular intervals review courses will be given and a programme of test courses to determine the proficiency of each man in each phase of his work has been devised which will give a perfect line upon every soldier's ability and be the stepping stone to promotion.

GO OVER THE TOP IN STYLE

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Officers' Army Overcoats	$65
Officers' Khaki Uniforms	$16

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Sam Browne Officers' Belt hand-stitched	$4
Munson Army Shoes in tan or black	$6.50
Doughboy Army Shoes in tan or black	$11.50

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Our representative will be at the Hotel Witherill, Plattsburgh, N. Y. today and tomorrow, October 6th and 7th respectively.

October, 1917

Shall it be a month made memorable for all time by reason of an oversubscription to Liberty Bonds in the cause of Liberty? Or shall it be remembered as a month of failure—a month during which the American people repudiated their traditions? The decision rests with you. Buy Liberty Bonds now!

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