PATRIOTS DRIVING RIVETS IN NEW SHIPS

Enthusiasm Shown in Dr. Eaton's Meetings at Big Staten Island Plant.

WORK HARD TO WIN WAR

Col. Gray Stirs Hearers With Man Power Talk on Achieving Victory.

"If you have done your average day's work—200 or 300 rivets—and the man next to you says, 'Let's knock off,' don't do it! Don't listen to him. He's a German. Pick up your hammer and finish off about 300 or 400 more. For every rivet you drive is giving ammunition to those boys over there. The man who does less than his full day's bit is a traitor."

That is the way the shipbuilding programme is being driven into high speed. That is what the men who are working on Government contracts were told yesterday at the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company's yards by Col. I. Thor Gray, late of the Eleventh Northumberland Fusiliers, an emissary of the newly organized national service section of the United States Shipping Board.

The school children at Curtis School, Borough of Richmond, are perhaps among the best observers of shipbuilding progress. As they turn out at noon or after closing hours they see a bay full of ships. To the west are skeleton ribs and to the east dry docks and more ships. Things are moving on Staten Island.

For the morale of the shipbuilders too much cannot be done. It is due chiefly to the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, that the Government's wisdom has been directed to this problem. No soldiers in the trenches are getting more assiduous attention than these men of "gas gun" and steel plate, smeared faces and steel muscled arms.

Two "meetings" were held at the plant at Port Richmond and Mariner's Harbor, where three ships for the Government already have been launched, and another is ready to leave the ways. Two thousand workers, more than half of them skilled to the trade, and 65 per cent. of foreign parentage, have done this work.

No Prayer Meeting Platitudes.

What Dr. Eaton told the workmen was not exactly prayer meeting stuff. When Col. Gray referred to the Boche he didn't say, "German" only, but he invoked tingling adjectives.

One of the speakers said:

"The Germans call you American swine. Every rivet you drive is putting a nail in the Kaiser's coffin. There may be a lot of German spies around here. If they're not, they'll soon be here as thick as maggots. The first thing to do to a spy is to knock the face off him. Do the explaining afterward."

It is reasonable to suppose that the workers at the Staten Island plant didn't need this exhortation, but the National Service Section does not assume anything. A band organized in the plant played "Over There" and the national anthem. The workers repeated the pledge of allegiance, facing a flag that hangs constantly before their eyes while they work. They cheered and hissed when their Kaiser's work was told, and their own efforts bescught. When hands were raised fully half—500 or more at the Mariner's Harbor plant—signified that they had relatives in the war.

"We don't want the Kaiser to rule over us," Dr. Eaton said. "I respect a fighter when he fights fair, and he's a better man than I am; but when he goes down the street and strikes a woman or puts a bayonet through a baby, I want to hang him to the nearest pole. It has got to stop. We'll work all night and day, we'll sweat blood, till we crush the German monster!"

Riveter Now a Clergyman.

The Rev. J. Havergal Sheppard of the Park Baptist Church, Port Richmond, is responsible for a good deal of the honest Americanism in the plant. He is assisting Dr. Eaton. He was a riveter in the plant until a few days ago.

Col. Gray's stories of the war and of the importance of shipbuilding were a great factor in yesterday's meetings. He said in part:

"There are 1,950 miles of the western front. To protect it Germany has to hold 3,000,000 men on defence at all times. For work behind the lines Germany must have constantly 3,000,000 more at work. Her total man power is 15,400,000 men.

"Our task is therefore to kill or capture 4,500,000. We are putting out in service now an average of 100,000 men a day. At this rate it will require forty-five months to end the war. If we have these 1,100 ships contracted for we can send over millions of American boys. With them we can make an end to it in eighteen months. But we must have the ships!

"They are going to lick us, sure as faith," he said, "if we don't get these ships on time. But by the look of your faces we are going to have them in time."

At the meeting were H. I. Beal, M. L. Clifford and H. H. Halliday, who will do service similar to that of Dr. Sheppard. A. R. Parkhurst is Dr. Eaton's assistant. The Rev. Richard F. Taylor of Greenwich and New York was a speaker yesterday. It is through W. J. Davidson, president of the ship company, that the meetings are being held.

League to Form Branches.

Extension of the scope of the National Security League to aid in speeding up work in shipyards was agreed upon yesterday at a meeting held in its headquarters, 19 West Fourty-fourth street. Formation of branches in shipbuilding communities for war propaganda and pledging workers to do their utmost to help the shipping programme are the essentials of the new plan.

A committee of seven ship builders was appointed to take charge of the campaign. The members are John D. Schoonmaker, president of the Kingston Shipbuilding Company; David E. Baxter, vice-president of the Oscar Daniels Company; H. D. Connick of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation; McKee Duncan of the Lone Star Shipbuilding Company, Beaumont, Tex.; Alfred Gildersleeve of the Gildersleeve Ship Construction Company, Gildersleeve, Conn.; W. C. Hebard of the Foundation Company, and Samuel W. Traylor, president of the Traylor Shipbuilding Corporation, Allentown, Pa.

Tyrala Now Is Walter Sherwood.

Asserting that his surname has caused him much annoyance all his life, Walter Tyrala of the Fox Film Company yesterday asked Justice Bijur for permission to change it to Sherwood. He has used the cognomen Sherwood professionally for several years, and on January 23 married Miss Hilda Cora Louise Enwhistle as Walter Sherwood, which he had decided to adopt as his own.

GAS POISONING KILLS FIVE; 34 OTHERS ARE OVERCOME

Accidents in Brooklyn and Jersey City Tax Rescuing Efforts of Hospitals—Company's Claim Agent Blames Cheap Heating Appliances.

Five persons were killed in Brooklyn, yesterday, and thirty-four others overcome by illuminating gas. Hospital facilities and the police were taxed to care for the cases.

Andre Furey, 15 years old, and his brother, James Furey, 14, of 289 Prospect avenue, were killed by gas. Pulmotors were used and efforts made to revive them. Three other deaths, by the same cause, were reported in the cases of Hobley Simmons, 16, of 223 St. James place, and John Schmitt, 50, of 714 Gold street; Mary Hewitt, 54 years old, of 444 State street.

Five persons in one house were overcome. Mrs. Anna McGuryl and her four daughters were found unconscious in their apartment at 236 Kingsland avenue, by Thomas Edwards, who also lives there. He discovered the fumes were coming from a gas stove. He notified the Greenpoint police station and the lives of the five women were saved.

Mrs. Louise Gibson, her three daughters and her son were overcome by coal gas in their home at 16 Lake street. Herbert Gibson, the father, went to the cellar before leaving for work, in the morning, and put coal in the furnace. When he left gas overcame all except one of the daughters, who crawled to the street and notified a postman. Policemen gave first aid to the family until Ambulance Surgeon Levins of the Coney Island Hospital arrived and applied restoratives.

Use First Aid Measures.

George Bonner of 1911 Himrod street, clad in pajamas and a bathrobe, stumbled up to Patrolman Duffey of the Glendale station and said his mother and sister had been overcome, but he was too weak to revive them himself. Again the training of first aid was put into practice, until the ambulance surgeon arrived.

There were a large number of similar cases reported both in Brooklyn and New Jersey. Mrs. Anna Blanche of 657 Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, woke, and, feeling ill, tried to wake her husband, but found him unconscious. Her four children were in the same condition. She gave an alarm. The six were taken to the City Hospital.

Mrs. Anna Fisk of 12 Hancock avenue, Jersey City, woke, and, noticing the odor of gas, wakened her husband and their two sons. They were able to leave the house, but collapsed in the street. They were also taken to the hospital.

Julius Spitzmacher of 57 Monitor street, Jersey City, was overcome in his room, but was soon discovered. In addition there were a number of other cases reported less serious.

In Newark Mrs. Katie Huber returned home after a short absence and found her husband lying unconscious on a couch and her two children overcome on the floor. It was discovered the gas jet in the kitchen had been left open. The three were taken to the St. James Hospital.

Says Company Not to Blame.

"The Brooklyn Union Gas Company can in on way be held responsible for the unusually large number of cases of gas poisoning in the last few days," said George F. Kirchner, claim agent for the company, when asked for an explanation of the cases in Brooklyn. "It is the unfortunate result of the coal shortage, coupled with the use of cheap or second hand gas appliances."

He showed a large pile of various kinds of tubing. Some of the samples were made of paper, others of cheap rubber, which would crack when given a slight twist. Others were made of such flimsy material that they could be torn or broken without the slightest trouble. "These are the things responsible for the cases," said Mr. Kirchner.

CITY'S 'TOWN CLOCK' TO TOLL THE HOURS

Bell Will Be Placed in New Cupola on Fire Damaged Structure.

New York city's "town clock" is to have a bell on which the hours will be struck in truly village fashion. It will be installed in the new cupola of the City Hall. In addition to marking the hours the bell will be tolled to commemorate any unusual event in city, State, nation or world.

President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen said yesterday he hoped the first tolling of the bell would be to mark the signing of a treaty of peace that would end the world war. But, if that cannot be, it will probably be in place in time to be tolled for the first time to mark the anniversary of the independence of the United States on July 4.

The bell, which weighs 1,500 pounds, can be hung in the new steel cupola, just under the clock, without any change in plans. It was cast more than forty years ago by the Meneely Company of Troy for the old village of Tremont and became the property of the city of New York upon consolidation. It is thirty-seven inches in height and forty-two inches in diameter at the mouth and was used in the old days to sound fire alarms and announce village gatherings. It has been silent now for more than a quarter of a century.

The City Hall clock will be operated by electricity, but will have an emergency hand winding mechanism.

NEWSDEALERS END STRIKE.

Association Orders Members to Resume Selling Papers.

The strike of the newsboys and newsdealers against the publishers of newspapers in this city was officially declared off last night by the National Association of Newsdealers and Stationers. The strike was started on January 26, when the newspapers decided to raise the retail selling price to two cents because of the rise in price of paper and other expenses. The following statement was issued last night by Irving I. Rackoff, counsel for the association, following a meeting of the executive committee:

"In view of the action of the executive committee ordering a discontinuance of the strike on the part of the newsdealers and newsboys against the publishers, members of this organization are hereby notified to resume business on and after this date."

PAPER CO. HOLDERS LOSE DIVIDEND SUIT

Justice Gavegan Sustains Demurrer of Directors.

Suit brought by Ernest F. Turnbloom and Delevan A. Holmes, holders of common stock of the International Paper Company, to compel the directors to distribute, as dividends, surplus earnings that have accumulated, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Gavegan.

Plaintiffs alleged that as the result of statements countenanced by the directors that dividends would be paid to common as well as preferred stockholders the price of common stock rose in 1916 from $9.50 to $75 a share. The company not only failed to pay common stock dividends, but, it is alleged, also has failed to pay out $7,500,000 which should have been paid preferred stockholders. Common stock, it is alleged, has declined to $31 a share, according to late quotations.

Justice Gavegan in sustaining defendant's demurrer and dismissing the complaint in part said:

"While there is not to be found among the facts alleged any inclination on the part of the dominant interests to do justice to those whose voice in the management is weak, still the facts alleged do not as a whole justify the charge of oppression, either of these plaintiffs or any others similarly situated.

"If plaintiffs acquired their stock prior to the representations of corporate prosperity and the consequent rise in the market value of the common stock the statements were quite harmless and immaterial. If they were not early purchasers but acquired their stock after the last annual meeting it is possible that the former owner voted the stock against the distribution of dividends. I cannot assume those facts in plaintiff's favor."

Kohler Is Health Office Secretary.

Charles L. Kohler, a lawyer, of 262 West Twelfth street, was appointed secretary to Health Commissioner Amster yesterday. The salary is $3,000. For more than two years he has been deputy collector in charge of the cashier's office in the Second United States Internal Revenue District.

THOUSANDS SUFFER BY B. R. T. METHODS

Turning Back of "L" Trains to Park Row Subject of Committee Report.

That there is the best of reason for the charge that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is inconveniencing thousands of persons every day by turning back Park Row bound elevated trains at the Brooklyn side of Brooklyn Bridge has been revealed by an investigation made by the recently appointed committee on transportation complaints of the Public Service Commission.

Figures show that in December and January 1,400 trains were turned back and their passengers forced to get out and wait for other trains. Sometimes two or three trains would come in and be turned back before one would go through. In a similar period a year ago only 543 trains were turned back.

The railroad company has to pay a toll on every car operated over the bridge. Vice-President Dempsey has told the commission, however, that economy had nothing to do with the turning back. Of the 1,400 trains, he said, 540 were so late that they had to be sent back in an attempt to straighten out the schedule. The remaining 860 were not operated through to Park Row, he explained, because of equipment trouble. The regulations of the Department of Plant and Structures prohibits the operation on the bridge of cars with flat wheels or defective motors.

The commission started yesterday to make a further count, in which Commissioner Delaney of the Department of Plant and Structures will cooperate. Vice-President Dempsey of the B. R. T. has promised the commission he will see that hereafter an adequate service is operated across the bridge.

Commissioners Hervey and Kracke, comprising the new complaint committee, said yesterday:

"The purpose of the committee on complaints is to handle as expeditiously and satisfactorily as may be possible the situations arising out of disturbances to traffic throughout the city. The whole country is undergoing the hardships that naturally follow the presence of a great and disturbing national emergency. What the companies cannot do they will not be expected to do. But everything that they can do they will be expected to do and they must do."

SELL $100,000 WAR STAMPS.

Big Drive Planned by Federal Employees' Union.

The members of the Federal Employees' Credit Union, formed chiefly from employees of the United States Appraisers' Stores, yesterday agreed to put up $100,000 of Liberty bonds bought by its members as security for the same amount of War Savings Stamps that the members expect to sell. The union has been made a Federal agent of the second class and placed on the same terms as banks and post offices in the selling of stamps. Agents of the second class can get all the stamps they want from the Treasury Department by depositing collateral.

The carpet and rug division of the war savings committee for the interior furnishing trades will hold a meeting this afternoon at 212 Fifth avenue to make plans for a big drive for the sale of War Stamps. Hugh L. McElroy is chairman of the committee which is directing the drive.

INTERNED MAN DEFENDANT.

Victim of Automobile Seeks $25,000 From Rudolph Hecht.

Rudolph Hecht, a banker of this city, now interned in Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, as an enemy alien, was defendant yesterday in Justice Hendrick's court before a jury in the trial of an action for $25,000 damages brought by Wolf Ellin of 101 Christopher avenue, Brooklyn, for injuries alleged to have been suffered by being run down by the defendant's automobile.

Ellin says he was injured on November 11, 1916, at Lafayette and Prince streets, the Hecht car being driven at the time by Frank D. Cole, a chauffeur. Mrs. Hecht, wife of the defendant, was allowed to make a deposition in order she might return to her husband in Georgia. The trial of the case will be continued to-day.

Two Held in $20,000 Silk Theft.

Magistrate Marsh, in the Jefferson Market court, held Carmello de Costa of 1776 Seventy-fifth street, Brooklyn, and Samuel Green of 61 First street, in $1,000 bail each yesterday for examination Wednesday upon the charge of having some connection with the theft of silk worth $20,000, which was taken from the loft building at 133 West Nineteenth street. Detective Oliver told the court that the silk was found in De Costa's home.

EVERYTHING 'FREE' AT BEANSY'S 'CLUB'

Course Dinners and Drinks Galore, but "Kitty" Earns About $25,000 a Year.

ONLY CIGARS ARE EXTRA

"Central Merchants" Reveal Secrets at John Doe Gambling Inquiry.

"By stayers," asked Judge Wadhams, "you mean those who remain——" the judicial query tailed off to a gentle, inaudible murmur.

"Exactly!" said the witness. And the court smiled.

Poker as played in Mr. Beansy Rosenfeld's "Central Merchants Club" at 108 East Seventeenth street was the topic that developed this amiable and diverting dialogue between the Magistrate of the John Doe inquiry and one Norman S. Holton, a Central Merchant who was attempting yesterday afternoon to give a picture of the conveniences, attractions and intellectual appeal of the institution maintained by grace of a Supreme Court restraining order against the police.

In Beansy's club, which boasts neither constitution nor by-laws, according to its president, Samuel Jackson, but which has a board of governors, a house committee, two or three kinds of treasurers and a greedy little kitty, one may eat free, drink free, regale the intellectuals with improving conversation and play a little poker, pinochle or bridge whist, all for the trivial sum of $12 a year in annual dues. Of course the dues don't cover the price of a stack of chips in the $1 or $2 limit poker games, but the evidence taken yesterday is very clear that everything else is gratis except cigars.

Merchants Tell Club Secrets.

Questioning of half a dozen Central Merchants by James E. Smith, the Assistant District Attorney in charge of the John Dosing, brought out that the annual dues in Beansy's athenæum come to perhaps $3,000 a year, which may pay the rent of the few clubrooms and furbish up the thick piled carpets, the oil paintings, the mahogany tables and the other necessaries of the polite gathering.

But nobody would venture a guess as to Kitty's annual takings. The sum and substance of the testimony brought out that Kitty was a voracious little feline, clawing a white chip, worth 12½ cents, out of every pot before there were stayers, or, as Judge Wadhams suggested, "remainers," and snatching another white chip if the remaining was good.

One mathematician guessed that the kitty took about $3 every half hour, which led to the calculation that ten hours of play, six days a week, would bring in for somebody the respectable income of $18,000 or so a year. But this was on a basis of $1 limit, and $2 limit was played quiet frequently, not to speak of bridge whist and pinochle. They were figuring at the District Attorney's office that Beansy's institution must realize at least $25,000 annually.

The court and Mr. Smith sought to locate the kitty tender and the chip dispenser, but the memories of the witnesses were unreliable. Holton said that a man named Louis Hyman was steward of the club and sometimes took up chips for the kitty. What seemed to impress Mr. Holton was the liberality displayed at the Central Merchants' Club.

Course Dinner for Nothing.

"I have had whole dinners there from soup to nuts and not one cent did they cost me," he said. "And drinks were free to members," he added.

Emanuel Jackson, a curb broker, testified that he had been president of the club since 1916 and that the membership was about 200 persons. He never had seen or heard of constitution or bylaws, but the club staggered along pretty well. He named Sidney Feldman as secretary and Leo Rosenthal as treasurer. He hadn't seen a club financial statement for a year, but he thought that the kitty took in about $100 a day and provided 95 per cent. of the club revenues.

Jackson estimated that it cost $80 a day to run the institution, though just how and why did not appear, and said that out of the surplus every year a New Year's dinner, with souvenirs, was given for the members.

Feldman testified that the members of the Central Merchants put in their time very pleasingly at eating, drinking and playing cards occasionally. Other members testified to the same general purport.

The inquiry will be continued to-day.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE TIED UP.

Short Circuit and Wagon Crash Paralyze Traffic.

A B. R. T. feed cable at the Brooklyn anchorage of the Brooklyn Bridge was short circuited yesterday, stopping elevated and trolley traffic for fifteen minutes. A slight fire, easily extinguished by Engine Company 118, followed the accident.

While the employees still were talking of this affair along came a team drawing a produce wagon, and driven by Albert Reed of 811 Flatbush avenue. The wagon got in the way of a trolley car headed for Brooklyn. The car struck the wagon, one of the horses fell across the tracks. Reed and the motorman of the trolley, Edward Smith, were hurt slightly.

The accident stopped vehicular traffic on the south roadway, as well as on the south trolley line tracks and thousands of persons walked over the bridge. The "L" trains and trollays on the bridge were stalled for an hour.

WILL SPEED HOME "TO HELP TROTZKY"

Buxhoewden, Bolshevik Follower, Quits Sing Sing.

Finishing his sentence Eugene Buxhoewden, Bolshevik leader of Sing Sing, who once escaped from Czar Nicholas's secret service after being sent to Siberia, was released from the prison yesterday.

Buxhoewden, who while behind the bars a year ago predicted the Czar's overthrow by the masses, said he was going to make a beeline for Petrograd to share some of the credit of the revolution with the Bolsheviki. Buxhoewden was mixed up in a larceny and assault scrape in New York city. He confided to friends that he was anxious to go to an American prison because Russian diplomatic agents were arranging to have the United States deport him so they could put him out of the way.

The released prisoner says that the Russian police learned after his escape that he was plotting the Czar's overthrow and that if the old Russian regime ever had been able to lay hands upon him he would have been executed. Buxhoewden says Leon Trotzsky and Nicholas Lenine of the Bolshevik Cabinet are two of his old pals. He thinks he can help them to straighten Russia out.

FEARS CONDUCTORETTES MAY CUT MEN'S WAGES

Transit Lines Displacing Male Employees With Women to Save Money, Says Women Trade League—Plans Albany Fight.

To regulate hours and wages by law so that women in industry won't rob the soldiers whose jobs they are taking is the object of a drive for members and money that the Women's Trade Union League is making.

At a meeting in the home of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, 6 East Sixty-sixth street, yesterday, Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the league; Mrs. Maud Swarts, its executive secretary, and Miss Leonora O'Reilly, its founder, warned the well dressed women before them that unless the women voters stood together for the protection of American labor employers would use the war as a pretext to exploit women, and through them reduce wages so that when our boys come back after beating the Kaiser they will find their jobs worth less than when they went away.

Trolley Companies Save Money.

"Employers are doing this already," Mrs. Swarts said. "The street car companies are taking on women at 27 cents an hour to take the places of older men, whom they are laying off, and whom they paid 32 cents an hour.

"To a woman who perhaps worked in a box or candy factory at $5 a week 27 cents an hour seems big, but the men who fear that their wages are going to be forced down permanently by this are resenting the entrance of women as car conductors, elevator operators and workers at unaccustomed trades. Employers are taking women on not because of any scarcity of men, for men are not scarce except in the highly skilled trades—they are taking them on because they believe they can get them to work for less.

"If we women don't look out when our soldiers come back from the war we'll hear them saying, 'What's happened? We used to get $4 a day for this trade or that, and now we can only get $3. Is this what women in industry have done to us?'

"The Women's Trade Union League is organized to keep watch on the laws, to try to organize the women, to keep them from underbidding the men, and if you will to do middle class women don't back up these efforts to safeguard our democracy at home while the soldiers are fighting for it abroad, then those soldiers will have a right to reproach you for robbing them."

Street car work, Mrs. Swarts said, was no harder than toiling in a hot laundry, and to a girl who had braved the subway crush night and morning going to and from a factory or store job it was no greater hardship to push her way through a crowded car collecting fares.

"The great trouble is," she said, "that there are no conveniences in the car barns for women and they have to spend some time at the barns."

Sees 16,000,000 Women Workers.

"This country had 8,000,000 women in industry before the war," Miss O'Reilly said. "When the war ends there will be twice that number. And I can tell you that women aren't going back into the kitchen from the outside jobs they are filling now."

Miss Schneiderman told the audience the league was introducing a bill at Albany to bring women car conductors, elevator operators, &c., under factory laws as regards hours, conditions and so on.

"Woman has been the under bidder, the puller down," she said. "As she learns to organize this will cease. She is bound to go into all industries."

Many women at the meeting joined the league or pledged themselves to contribute certain sums regularly. The organization recently moved to 7 East Fifteenth street.

As the meeting broke up Miss O'Reilly mildly reproached Mrs. Laidlaw for having her invitations printed by a man who wasn't a union printer.

REPORTER VICTIM OF POLICE ATTACK

Patrolmen Resent Refusal of Newspaper Men to Permit Them in Card Game.

Darby Dent and Conrad Seebach, patrolmen, attached to the East Fifty-first street station, were arrested yesterday afternoon in the Yorkville police court on charges of assault and were held in $500 bail each for examination to-morrow morning before Magistrate Simms. Immediately both men were suspended from duty and Inspector Frank J. Morris this afternoon will continue the examination of their cases he started yesterday.

The policemen are accused by George Price Arnold of having beaten him early Wednesday morning in an office opposite the East Fifty-first street police station. Arnold is a reporter on THE SUN, and was about to leave for home when the two policemen came into the place. There were three other reporters in the room at the time. Arnold did not know either of the two men. After some discussion as to why they had called, one of them said it was for the purpose of playing cards, and was told that they could not play cards there because they were unknown to any of the reporters.

Dent then is alleged to have exclaimed: "Well, if you don't let me play, you won't play any more to-night or any other time, either." With this remark he tipped over the table, disconnected a gas range and made several vicious attempts to strike Arnold, who had fallen to the floor. Seebach separated the two men, who by this time had clinched and then it was, the complaint says, that Dent struck Arnold with his fist. Both eyes were discolored from the force of the blows and three stitches were required to close a cut under the left eye.

When Captain Duggan, commander of the precinct to which the men are attached, heard of the affair he called all of the witnesses together and personally took them before Magistrate Simms, who, after listening to the evidence given by Arnold, directed that a warrant for assault in the third degree be issued. This was followed immediately by their arraignment and both men pleaded not guilty and asked for delay of a week in which to prepare a defence. This was denied and both were directed to be in court, with counsel and witnesses, if they have any, to-morrow morning.

FINGER PRINTS TAKEN OF 21,427 GERMANS

Only Two Days Are Left for Aliens to Register.

At the end of the fourth day of registration of German aliens last night 21,427 men had been finger printed and their cases disposed of. A total of 37,941 had signified an intention to register by getting affidavit forms at the police stations.

The figures give an idea of the magnitude of the task that remains to be done. Without considering the number who will wait until the last minute to hurry to get the affidavit forms nearly as many men remain to go through in two days, a proceeding that takes from eight to ten minutes, as were registered on the first four days of the week.

The total registration by boroughs last night follows: Manhattan, 10,745; Bronx, 2,690; Brooklyn, 5,152; Queens, 2,385; Richmond, 455. Total, 21,427.

Miss Julith Bernay, secretary of the committee on aliens, of which Mrs. Henry Moskowitz is chairman, last night said that the information bureaus established in many parts of the city to aid aliens had met an evident need. On the East Side, she said, the number of applicants for instruction has been large.

WOOLWORTH AIDS NEIGHBORS.

Gives Glen Cove Residents Half His Car of Coal.

F. W. Woolworth, who is known to every householder through his great chain of five and ten cent stores, has endeared himself to a number of residents of Glen Cove, who through his patriotic kindness are to-day able to enjoy the warmth of a real coal fire. The inability of coal barges to get to the Cove because of the ice and the congestion of the railroad placed the village in straits. There was no coal to be had and little hope of getting any.

Mr. Woolworth had just received a carload of coal for use at his residence in the north country colony. His supply, too, was at its lowest ebb, but he learned of the situation in the town and quickly decided to give his neighbors what money could not buy, just then. Through Mr. Frothington, the local Fuel Administrator, he arranged for the distribution of half the carload to needy residents. To say his act was appreciated is to put it mildly.

WHITMAN PRAISES MEN OF THE 308TH

Governor Writes Gen. Johnson That Parade Was a Most Inspiring One.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP UPTON, Feb. 7.—A general order published to-day to the men of the Seventy-seventh Division by headquarters reproduces a letter from Gov. Whitman to Brig.-Gen. Evan M. Johnson, acting division commander, complimenting in the highest terms the appearance and bearing of the soldiers of the 308th Infantry, in their parade on Monday, and expressing the hope that New York soon will be favored by another parade of one or more regiments from Camp Upton. The letter reads:

State of New York,
Executive Chamber,
Albany,
Feb. 6, 1918.

The glow of enthusiasm which your splendid parade of yesterday inspired is still with me. Only a few weeks ago I saw the same men at that time wearing civilian clothes—many of them but recently released from employments, which owing to conditions in our great cities, had been confining and far from health building—march down Fifth avenue. The change in appearance and bearing is remarkable. It seems to me impossible that men could have undergone such magnificent physical improvement as was yesterday so noticeable, without having at the same time experienced a marked uplift and advance in mentality.

I congratulate you most warmly upon the result and request that you convey to those earnest, hard working officers who under your guidance have produced the wonderful improvement which was so evident, our warmest praise.

I am glad to know that the men of the 308th wish to be called New York's own, for I am sure that we are all proud to accord to them that title.

So inspiring was the parade that I earnestly hope New York city will soon be favored with another one, in which this or other regiments of your command will be given opportunity to show to their friends what is being done toward the betterment of the soldiers in the Federal camps.

With kindest regards, I am yours very sincerely,

CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

The order adds the following comment:

"It is with a feeling of pride that the commanding General publishes for the information of the command the foregoing testimonial from the Governor of the State of New York, with whom, and the Mayor of the city, he jointly reviewed the 308th Infantry on the initial parade of any National Army organization in the city of New York. The soldierly appearance of the men, their steadiness and smartness, the alignments and distances which were kept, were the object lesson to the onlookers as to what a few months of military training and discipline would do toward preparing the untrained citizen of our country for the war in which we find ourselves involved.

"If the many letters received and the comments of the metropolitan press are to be believed, this was the lesson which the fine showing which was made by the regiment taught, and it is an evidence of the ability of the officers, the discipline of the men and the high moral standard which has been maintained in the Seventy-seventh Division."

SEEK AGAIN TO MOVE CENTRAL PARK RAILS

Proceedings Begun to End Menace on West Side.

Oscar Straus, president of the Public Service Commission, yesterday asked Mayor Hylan to start a proceeding to relocate the tracks of the New York City Railways Company in Central Park West. The rails now are on the east side of the street and the northbound track is close to the curb.

"A condition of imminent menace and danger exists," wrote Mr. Straus, "which should be remedied with all possible expedition."

Residents of the West Side have tried for some years to force the removal of the tracks to the centre of the street but the company would no do it unless the city paid the bills. In 1917 an act was passed at Albany providing that the Public Service Commission might order a relocation of the tracks upon determination after a complaint by the Mayor that they constitute a menace.

Mayor Mitchel made such a complaint and a number of hearings were held, but it was found there was a technical flaw in the proceeding and it had to be abandoned.

UPTON'S CHIEF WAG KEEN FOR THE FRAY

Jakey Is Not Much of a Soldier, but He Certainly Is Willing.

HAS NO FEAR OF THE FOE

As One of New Army His Anxiety Is That Brother Will Go First.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Feb. 7.—Although the shadows of this war are long, they are not long enough, it is sometimes discovered, to reach to the understanding of every man in the barracks. Least of all do they appear to have reached to the understanding of Private Jakey Solomon, incurably droll and reigning wag of Company F, 306th Infantry—the wag, in fact, of Major Boseman Bulger's battalion.

Jakey is not a born soldier. Few recruits at Camp Upton fit into their olive drab with less martial success than he; few go through the manual with so much distracting originality. But the one thing which distinguishes Jakey in Capt. Charles F. Johnstone's company, aside from his continuous "kiddin' and spoofin' and slingin' the bull," is his willingness. For a "willinger" rookie never scraped a pan in kitchen police or performed the odious details of barrack fatigue. There was nothing that he has not been ready to do, nothing that he grouses, even in the bosom of his squad, about tackling.

Jakey Holds His Counsel.

Because he is like this, because nothing—not even the talk of meeting Germans alone in No Man's Land in the darkness—seems to sober him, Jakey is not taken in on much of the fighting talk by the others. Every man of them wants to go to France, to be sure, and get in his crack at the Boches, but the mention of France about the barrack stove usually brings on a quiet spell after a while. It leaves the fellows smoking, grim and reflective. But not Jakey.

The notion of getting across, of seeing it through, seems only to add, if anything, to his serenity. So they have put him down as "one of them guys that don't know what its all about." And Jakey never has told them.

If he had they would know that he has one really serious concern now, and that is whether he or his brother, who is in the Regular Army, will get to France first. Also they would realize that it is just as natural now for him to be going over seas as it is to be springing witty lines. And doing the natural thing he can but act naturally—no more, no less.

If the little plot of ground on which you were born had been scuffled and tramped under the feet of two great armies, if the small fields where your father ploughed had been almost the pivot of one or two of these immense turning movements on the eastern front, if your own family had been carried away by the conqueror, perhaps you would understand, too, that starting out to encounter the Boche for yourself would be only the natural thing to do.

Eight years ago Solomon left a little farm near Kovno, Russia, to the southwest of Riga, to follow an older brother on the golden trail to America. He became a plasterer and a good one, too, soon rising to the status of contractor. Then the war broke out. In the course of time and by devious ways Solomon heard from his home.

Then Came the Uhlans.

In August, 1914, when war was declared, from over the horizon, down every road which ran past the farm, came riding the Cossacks—great strapping fellows with spears on their backs, a seemingly endless tide. They were the cavalry screen of the Grand Duke Nicholas. Troopers stopped for the night and occupied the house and stables. Then came myriads of foot soldiers, who at that time formed the imperial army of the Czar. In time they passed on.

Reports sifting back told how they were sweeping on into East Prussia, that cities and towns were daily falling into their hands, that the Germans were scattering before them. Then a silence. There was talk of lakes. The Mazurian Lakes were mentioned. And finally parts of a disorganized, dishevelled army came tumbling back across the farm. They did not linger now. "The old men of the lakes" was all that could be heard from then.

And then came the Uhlans. Without the pitch and verve of the Cossacks they rode—stolid, dourfaced and unsmiling. They overran the farm, carried off what they wanted and were away on the heels of the Russians. Came interminable columns of German infantry, more stolid and dourfaced, if anything, then the Uhlans. They took what was left; that was accomplished quickly enough.

A few weeks later they returned, not in disorder, like the Russians, but hurriedly and in a ruthless mood. This time there was nothing left for them to take but the family, and so they carried off Solomon's father, mother and brothers to Germany. He never heard from his mother again. As nearly as relatives could ascertain she died in captivity.

The father and brothers escaped in time. They worked their way back to the farm. But life was soon overturned for them again. At the time of the Mackensen drive of 1915, the Germans trampled across the farm once more. They have held it ever since. As to Solomon's father and brothers, now who knows?

BAKER ORDERS MORE PARADES TO BE HELD

Warns Railroads Mustn't Be Burdened, However.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The success which attended the parade in New York recently of the 308th Regiment from Camp Upton has convinced Secretary Baker and officers of the War Department that the plan of having such parades is a good one and acts as a stimulant to patriotism. Consequently Secretary Baker issued an order today to camp commanders to avail themselves of opportunities to parade their men publicly, providing it did not entail too great a burden on the railroads.

The order reads: "Reports which come to the department from the Regular Army, National Guard and national army camps, show the remarkable improvement which has been made in the physique, bearing and spirit of the men called to the colors

"The country has a deep interest in its soldier and is entitled to see them in their military organizations whenever an opportunity can be afforded without prejudice to their continuing instruction. I would therefore be glad to have you issue a general order to all commanders asking them to avail themselves of opportunities for reviews and parades in regiment and larger units in cities near their several camps.

"The commanders should be cautioned not to add an unnecessary burden to the railroad transportation facilities of the country by taking troops on railroad journeys; but whenever it can be otherwise arranged it is desirable."

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For eastern New York, fair and slightly colder to-day; increasing cloudiness to-morrow; moderate north to northeast winds.

For New Jersey, fair and slightly colder to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; moderate north to northeast winds.

For northern New England, fair and colder to-day; fair to-morrow; continued cold; moderate north to northeast winds.

For southern New England, fair to-day and to-morrow; slightly colder to-day; moderate north to northeast winds.

For Western New York, generally fair to-day; fair in the east to-morrow; snow in the west portion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The cyclonic depression central over the plateau region Wednesday night has advanced in two sections, one of which overlies Manitoba and the other southern California. The northernmost section is losing in intensity and will doubtless soon disappear. An anti-cyclone of moderate intensity is moving eastward over western Ontario. Except on the Pacific coast and in the plateau region, there has been no precipitation of consequence other than light local snows along the great lakes and in Northern New England.

Temperature continues above the seasonal average, except in the lake region and New England.

Rain is probable Friday in western Tennessee, Ohio Valley and snow in the upper lake region. The rain area will doubtless advance eastward Saturday, reaching the western portion of the middle Atlantic States.

The temperature will not change materially except that it will be slightly colder Friday in New England and the middle Atlantic States, and somewhat colder in the lower Ohio Valley.

	8 A.M.	8 P.M.
Barometer	30.03	30.10
Humidity	65	72
Wind—direction	West	West
Wind—velocity	18	31
Weather	Rain	Cloudy
Precipitation	.01	None

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M.	37	1 P. M.	45	6 P. M.	46	
9 A. M.	37	2 P. M.	49	7 P. M.	46	
10 A. M.	37	3 P. M.	50	8 P. M.	46	
11 A. M.	41	4 P. M.	49	9 P. M.	46	
12 M.	43	5 P. M.	47	10 P. M.	45	
	1918.	1917.			1918.	1917.
9 A. M.	37	31	6 P. M.	46	34	
12 M.	43	38	9 P. M.	46	34	
3 P. M.	50	35	12 Mid.	46	34	

Highest temperature, 50, at 3:00 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 34, at 12 Mid.
Average temperature, 43 [illegible]
Observations yesterday at United States Weather Bureau stations showing atmospheric conditions in the various cities:

Place.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Atlantic City	48		S.W.	.02	Clear
Eastport	12	..	N.E.	.02	Snow
Boston	36	32	N.W.	..	Snow
Jacksonville	70	60	E.	..	Clear
Chicago	32	26