

BROADWAY CLUTTER SLIGHTLY CLEARED

Passageway in Front of Opera House Widened, but Holes Remain Unfilled.

MUD WALLS DRYING

Fortieth Street Congestion, Due to Choked Off Entrance, Continues.

Some improvement was shown in the condition of so-called paving on Fortieth street both east and west of Broadway yesterday, but it was not the result of human effort.

On the east side of Broadway, in the block in front of the Metropolitan Opera House, the Public Service Commission a week ago bore fruit and the northbound passageway for vehicles brags enough to try it.

But even with this improvement and the fact that the Fortieth street swamps are less liquid than on Friday morning.

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Rock Like Ships in Storm.

They were driven at a snail's pace over the irregularities of paving at the Broadway end of Fortieth street, and rocked like ships in a storm.

They held back the long lines of other automobiles, and the street was jammed to make matters worse one automobile stalled in the bottleneck passageway.

Earth filling is required at this point, even though it would help to relieve congestion appreciably.

Contractors' materials consisting of structural iron, shoring timbers, manhole rings, collars and covers, iron pipes and cast-iron manhole covers, piled solidly at various points on Broadway and in Fortieth street near Broadway on both the east and west sides of that thoroughfare.

A group of soldiers apparently from out of town and strangers in New York crossed the wooden runway and the bottleneck paved with holes, mud and paving stones on the west side of Broadway just before the opera was over yesterday. They were piloted by a middle-aged man in a military uniform.

"Do you like New York," he was heard to ask, and most of the boys nodded affirmatively. One, with a Southern accent and the ruddy health apparent in the majority of our army, responded more slowly.

"Tollie," he said, "but when it goes to be finished."

This is a question that many persons who have to use this particular part of a city characterized often as "one of the worst paved in the world" would like to see answered.

Improvement of considerable extent is predicted and promised by the Public Service Commission, and the Borough President's office, which has jurisdiction over this particular pavement when it is put down again, promises that it will accept only as good a compromise as is offered when the street was first torn up to allow construction work.

There are those in New York who have mired down in the Fortieth street mud holes and whose automobiles have suffered broken axles who do not expect a great deal from promises. They want action.

COPIES PLATINUM NUGGETS.

Museum Reproduces Part of Shipment From Ural Mountains.

The American Museum of Natural History, through the courtesy of the Superintendent of the United States Assay Office in this city, has had the privilege of reproducing a part of a shipment of platinum nuggets, which were part of a shipment of 21,000 ounces brought into the United States by F. W. Draper.

The platinum, which came from the Eastern slope of the Ural Mountains in Russia, was personally carried by Mr. Draper over the Trans-Siberian Railroad through Siberia to Vladivostok and through Japan direct to the United States.

EMPEY TO AID RED CROSS.

Will Talk at Benefit Directed by Associated Bank Clerks.

Arthur Guy Empey, who has been "over the top" and whose recital of experiences at the front has thrilled thousands of Americans, will be one of a notable cast of entertainers who are to take part in a benefit for the Red Cross in the Metropolitan Opera House Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Associated Bank Clerks.

This organization is the representative of the clubs formed by the officers and employees of numerous banking institutions. These clubs are the Bankers Club of New York, Chase Bank Club, City Bank Club, Commercial Club, Fifth Avenue Club, Grace Club, Guaranty Club of New York, Liberty Bank Club, the Metco and the Thesaurus Club.

Clubs George and her company are to present a show at the Metco here, Francis Star and May Arwin will give a number of their best selections from their repertoires, and Mrs. Roshanara Akbar and other well known entertainers have agreed to be present.

The entire proceeds will go to the Red Cross. Tickets are on sale by club representatives at the box office and at all ticket agencies.

NAILS GERMAN LIES ABOUT U. S. TROOPS

J. A. Whitmore, Back From Front, Brings Message of Health and Morale.

American soldiers fighting in France are neither drunks nor disease ridden incompetents. That was the message brought back to this country by James A. Whitmore, who recently returned from the front among the men of Gen. Pershing's army on the American fighting front as a representative of the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, and delivered with striking emphasis yesterday when he was the principal speaker at the luncheon of the Lawyers Club.

Mr. Whitmore denounced stories of drunkenness and disease among the American soldiers as the worst kind of German propaganda, and pleaded that the enemies circulating them should be treated "as if we were at war with them."

"These stories," he said, "are being circulated for the purpose of causing anxiety and heartache to the fathers and mothers—especially the mothers—of America, and to break down the morale of those at home as well as at the front. That the American soldiers are yielding to the temptations of drink and to other temptations that there are in the front, is not true. Among the men, all in position to denounce them all as lies."

Stories Palpably False. "I have lived and worked with our boys on the other side, in the camps, in the cities when they are on their own or on leave, and at the actual battle front, so I know what I am talking about. I am in position to denounce them all as lies."

Mr. Whitmore specified the case of 350 American soldiers on leave and enjoying a holiday in Paris, where all of them lived at the same hotel and where there was no shortage of liquor. He declared he did not believe the American people fully realize the morale of the British and French armies, as well as the women of those allies.

"I feel that the time has come," he continued, "for America to drive out of our country the cheap German propaganda of hope for peace and those lies about our soldiers in Europe. It is not too much to say that our American soldiers are cleaner in morals and in health than is an equal number of men in America. The Germans in America should be treated as if we were at war with them."

Fighting for Christianity. The other speaker was the Rev. Isaac J. Lansing, who had as his subject "What Are We Fighting, and What For?"

"We are fighting for Christianity against pagan cruelty, which knows no pity for the weak, and for the rights we desire war for itself. We do not believe war is a high state of desirable human life, and so we regard our entrance into the war as a necessary evil. But we are suffering as we can encounter in resisting inhuman tyranny cannot compare with the suffering which Germany's victorious would inflict."

William Allen Duff, president of the club, made a plea to the diners to aid in the recruiting campaign being conducted for the Seventh Regiment, New York Guard, which has replaced the old Seventh Regiment, now at Spartanburg, S. C., training to go to France. The new regiment has enlisted 650 men and is conducting a drive to boost the membership to the prescribed quota of 900.

BIG SUBMARINES LOSE NAMES.

Hereafter the Schley Will Be Known as the AA-1.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The sea-going submarines of the American Navy will be numbered under a double letter system it was announced today at the Navy Department. The first of this type, the thousand-ton submersible Schley, has been renamed the AA-1 and a destroyer has been given the name of Schley.

The smaller submarines retain the single letter to denote the type with the number attached to denote the individual boat. Large submarine succeeding the AA-1 and differing from that vessel in type will be designated as the BB or CC or DD class.

SHIP INSURANCE RATES DROP.

McAdoo's Order Reflects Lessening of U-Boat Menace.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Lessening of danger from submarines was reflected today by Secretary McAdoo's order reducing from 8 per cent to 6 per cent the Government marine insurance rate on hulls and cargoes passing through the war zone and from 50 cents to 25 cents per 100 of payroll, the life insurance rate on officers, masters and crews of merchant vessels.

To those concerned with the trade this is not an unusual use of platinum, although to the public, not familiar with the varied demands, sources of supply and the value of this valuable mineral, it may come as a surprise.

The constantly growing demand, coupled with the present extreme shortage, has caused a phenomenal rise in price.

BUILD SHIPS, M'ADOO TELLS CARPENTERS

Urges Mechanics to Adjust Themselves to Conditions Due to War's Needs.

SHOULD MOVE IF NEED BE

Plenty of Work for All and Government Will Help Them to Get It.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary McAdoo today called on American labor not to object if the nation's war policy of conserving credit results in curtailed building operations, but to seek some other kind of employment if necessary as a patriotic duty.

In a letter to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, answering a protest by the Building Trades Council of San Francisco and other labor unions against shutting down on building during the war, Mr. McAdoo said:

"Men are needed to build ships, to build houses to house men working in the shipyards, to erect plants to produce war material, to run our railroads, to operate our industries to produce food required by the Allies and ourselves. These needs are already great and will increase, not lessen, as the war progresses."

"If our wage earners are unable to find employment for which they are best fitted and which they prefer, or if they are unable to find employment where it would be most convenient for them to work, the opportunity is presented to render a most patriotic service in this period of national stress by seeking other kinds of employment, and if need be moving to other districts where work is to be had."

War Essentials Rank First.

The Secretary explained that the Government does not seek to prevent building of homes and other structures which are absolutely needed, but it encourages the postponing of "building operations which are not required to protect the health or provide for the comfortable needs of the people, or to supply facilities necessary for the proper conduct of business essential to the successful prosecution of the war."

"The Secretary's letter was made public together with one from J. R. Kenmore, director of the United States Employment Service, to Paul M. Warburg, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board's capital issues committee, saying the Department of Labor would assist workmen in finding employment in other occupations or other districts. In the letter to Mr. Gompers Secretary McAdoo said:

"As you know, I have no authority to direct that building operations be curtailed. I have merely suggested that unnecessary work of that kind be postponed until the end of the war. Such postponement, I am sure, will help win the war, but every patriotic man must be determined by his own conscience in the matter and must decide for himself if he can postpone the execution of a contemplated building until the war is over. The situation must be viewed from a national and not from a local standpoint."

"The great financial operations of the Government make it essential that every unnecessary expenditure by the Government, by the States and municipalities, and by private corporations and individuals be avoided while the war is in progress."

Nation Needs Its Man Power.

"There must be no slackers in Wall Street, none in our industries, capital and labor alike must do their utmost. There must be no waste, no extravagance, no unnecessary expenditure. The nation has need of all its man power, of all its wealth, of all its resources."

Mr. Denmore, writing to Mr. Warburg, said the system of distribution of labor and of housing workmen is faulty.

"While it is true," he said, "that the labor situation in the United States is comparatively satisfactory, it is equally true that conditions could be greatly improved through a more scientific distribution of labor."

"Of course it is understood that change of domicile by workers entails sacrifice and expense. But you will find the laboring man of America hesitating about the sacrifice of his comfort when the nation calls."

"To transfer labor from surplus to

NEW TREASON SEEN IN PEACE MONGERING

S. H. Church, Head of Carnegie Institute, Tells Republican Club of Danger.

BELIEVES U. S. TOO LAX

Spies Here Only Interned, While U. S. Soldiers Die for Sleeping on Post, He Says.

Peace mongering, described as a new form of treason in the United States, was condemned in bitter terms by Samuel Harden Church, president of Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, in speaking yesterday at the Republican Club, Fortieth Street near Fifth Avenue, on the introduction of Russian Bolshevik theories and vagaries in this country. Dr. Church particularly mentioned the "American Bolsheviks" of New York and other cities as being the promoters of a vicious peace propaganda which is sapping energy vitally needed by the nation in carrying the conflict with the Kaiser and his allies to a successful issue.

"The only reason for talking peace in this country now is that the man who does it wants Germany to win," said Dr. Church, "and when they talk peace let them acknowledge their treason. The American Bolsheviks are the Kaiser's best friends and serving his interests when they give approval to a German peace treaty."

"We are at war because we are lovers of peace," he continued. "Those who are peace mongers would carry us down to defeat."

Favor Muzzling Some Germans.

Dr. Church advocated a muzzle on German newspapers and German organs in this country. He said that it is not so much a word of condemnation for German outlaws and frightfulness been read or heard in these agencies.

Three Ways to Aid.

"There were three ways then in which the Government should financially aid the industries. First, it could furnish money or credit to the industries direct from the Treasury Department by issuing bonds and by war taxes."

"Secondly, by empowering the Federal Reserve system to furnish the necessary credits or money. The committee thought that the Federal Reserve system had enough burdens to bear and that it should be continued in its integrity."

"The third way was to create a new agency by which the Government could monopolize the whole field of credit through the issuance of Liberty bonds. Today there are \$5,000,000,000 in credit certificates in the industries of the country that cannot run for more than one year. These must be taken up. The banks continually are being appealed to to supply the necessary money to meet the credit certificates as they fall due, and the burden is too great."

Mr. Church cited the case of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, with large war contracts, as showing the necessity for the bill. Because many big banking interests control its competitor it has been unable to obtain loans to make necessary increases at its plant.

TWO WILLS AID CHARITIES.

J. P. Davis of Yonkers and Miss Helen Gibson Leave \$455,000.

More than one-half of two estates which the appraisers completed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser W. C. Clark of Westchester County, value at \$455,000 are to go to charity.

Joseph P. Davis of Yonkers left a fortune appraised at \$252,000. There are thirty-two different legacies, including \$10,000 each to the Westchester County Children's Hospital, the Yonkers Children, the Women's Institute of Yonkers, the Yonkers Hospital and other charitable and philanthropic institutions. Mrs. Louise Brooks is made residuary legatee.

Miss Helen Gibson of Mount Pleasant left a fortune appraised at \$203,000. She left legacies to the Yonkers Hospital, the Yonkers Children, the Yonkers Hospital and other charitable and philanthropic institutions. Mrs. Louise Brooks is made residuary legatee.

"These men are fighting us behind our backs," said four of our own soldiers who are fighting for us in France have been sentenced to death for sleeping at their posts. They die, but the men who have murdered or blown up munition plants in France, who have been spying, secreting and underhanded violence are merely interned for the war."

SELFRIDGE TELLS OF WAR CHANGES

Wage Workers Wax Prosperous, but Middle Classes Are Hard Hit.

LUXURIES VANISH FIRST

Industry Is Shifted to Necessities and Business Goes Booming On.

H. Gordon Selfridge, former Chicago merchant, now proprietor of a large retail store in London, has written for the National War Savings Committee at Washington a summary of business conditions in England, in which he refutes the popular belief that money will win the war. He tells of economies being effected among all classes in England, and of a surprising increase in business generally.

"War is not a money making business," he said, "and money will not win this present struggle. English merchants and manufacturers now see that it isn't merely money that a nation at war needs, but the product of human labor. While we pay war taxes in money and pay for the Government bonds in money, what is really happening is that the Government is taking a large share of our industrial production—our labor and material—and consuming it in warfare."

"Spending for one's self in such a time of national need is now recognized as a distinctly unsocial act, and treasonable if carried to excess. What difference is there between having cargoes of needed materials sunk by enemy submarines or having them consumed at home for personal gratification? It took us some time to see the truth of this, but every manufacturer and merchant in England today knows the gospel of goods and services and the curtailment of domestic spending is everywhere advocated."

"Luxury business has ceased in England. The women no longer buy elaborate gowns. There hasn't been a big social function in London since the Germans invaded Belgium. Motor riding for pleasure was long ago abandoned because the gasoline is needed in munition plants and the chauffeurs are wanted at the front or in the factories."

Richmond Hill Fighter Dead

Charles M. Hoerning of Perahing's Army Succumbs.

Word has been received from Washington of the death of Charles M. Hoerning, 28 years old, of Richmond Hill, who died in France a week ago. The notification says that the death was caused by an intestinal obstruction.

He was the son of Charles K. Hoerning, a builder and real estate operator. On graduating from high school he was employed by Henry Claws & Co. and later was appointed teller in the Richmond Hill branch of the Bank of Long Island. While at Camp Upton he acted as supply sergeant. He left for France about a month ago for France.

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Cadet Being Instructed by Lieut. Harold Andre Meets Death.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 16.—Lieut. Harold Andre of New York and Cadet Joseph Lanagan from Dick Field, Dallas, were killed here this afternoon when an American airplane fell. Andre was instructing Lanagan at the time of the accident.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

RECENT ADDITIONS TO OUR EXCLUSIVE EXHIBIT OF ENAMELED FURNITURE

Since the freight embargo has been lifted we have made noteworthy additions to our large and exclusive exhibit of furniture for Summer Homes, among which are new patterns in ENAMELED AND DECORATED SUITES.

They have been most moderately priced to insure quick disposal.

MANY COMPLETE SUITES AND ODD PIECES LEFT FROM OUR FEBRUARY SALE ARE STILL OFFERED AT VERY MATERIAL REDUCTIONS.

- EXAMPLES: LIVING ROOM Mahogany Sofa and Arm Chair—Covered in Velour. Usual Price \$167.00. NOW \$110.00. BEDROOM Antique Ivory—Louis XVI.—Seven Pieces. Usual Price \$900.00. NOW \$600.00. DINING ROOM Mahogany Adam Design—Eleven Pieces. Usual Price \$835.00. NOW \$668.00.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS

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SPY SUSPECT TAKEN FROM BIG Y. M. C. A.

Ludwig Hoffman Arrested in Brooklyn Central Branch and Jailed.

MANY LETTERS SEIZED

Allen Enemy Who Has Been Touring Latin America Still Held.

Ludwig Hoffman, a German, yesterday was whisked from the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at 35 Hanson place, Brooklyn, where he had been living, to the Tombs. He will be held there until charges to the effect that he has been communicating secretly with persons in Germany have been investigated thoroughly.

The arrest was made by officers of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, who called at the big building with an automobile. After placing their prisoner in the car they searched his room, seizing masses of German correspondence, some of which is said to have made its way here via Holland and by clandestine routes.

Hoffman's case was brought late yesterday afternoon to the attention of William Wallace, Jr., head of the New York Port Allen Enemy Bureau, who ordered a thorough examination. The prisoner was questioned briefly by Capt. Roger H. Hull, U. S. A., one of Mr. Wallace's assistants, after which he was committed temporarily. His case was stated, would require translation and careful reading before any further action could be taken.

In their search, it was said, the officers had found a loaded .32 caliber revolver which Hoffman was keeping in his room in violation of the terms of the President's proclamation forbidding the possession of firearms in their possession. The case will be gone into more deeply to-morrow, when he will be brought from the Tombs for further examination.

Hoffman is one of four Germans who were held for investigation yesterday. The others are Max Kohlfert of Jersey City, Robert Glert of Elizabeth and Albert Schwauck of 317 East Eighty-third street.

Kohlfert was arrested by a watchman on one of the New York Central Railroad piers for violation of the war-front regulations. Glert had refused to register in the alien enemy census.

The case of Herbert Meisterknecht of 117 Ludlow street, Yonkers, who is being held on Ellis Island, has not been turned over to the Allen Enemy Bureau. He is being held by order of the searching officer of the business it is to investigate all persons arriving in the port by boat.

EX-CZAR MUST PAY CLAIM.

Hotel Builders Obtain \$9,000 Attachment Against Deposed Ruler.

An attachment for \$9,000 against the goods of Nicholas Romanoff, once Czar of Russia, was issued by Supreme Court Justice Erlanger here yesterday in a suit brought by the S. Flory Manufacturing Company, C. J. Medkowsky, formerly commercial attaché of the Russian Embassy, is also named as a defendant.

It is alleged that on March 17, 1917, shortly before the Czar's downfall, he contracted with the plaintiff for twenty-five steam hoists, valued at \$12,000. Twenty-three of them are alleged to have been delivered and \$61,472 paid for them. The company says it is ready to deliver the two remaining hoists, but that the one time Czar refused either to take them or pay for them. It asks the court to make him.

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Bohn Refrigerator is used exclusively by practically every American in dining and refrigerator cars, in the greatest hotels and the finest private homes in the country. The U. S. Government is buying Bohn Refrigerators in quantity.

Be sure not to miss these special prices. If you wish, we will accept your order at said prices subject to later delivery within a reasonable time.

BOHN REFRIGERATOR CO. OF NEW YORK 53 W. 42nd St. (Opp. Bryant Park.) Tele. Vanderbilt 1927.

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Sale Prices in Effect in Both Stores

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