

PATROLMAN IS PAUPER BESIDE CARRIER OF HOD

Commonest Sort of Labor Is Better Paid Than New York Police.

GOOD MEN HARD TO GET

Lure of Half Pay Pension in Old Age Outshone by New Opportunities.

For the first three years the New York policeman gets a smaller wage than the commonest kind of common laborer. Even after he has swung a nightstick five years and has ascended, step by step, from \$1,050 to the patrolman's maximum, \$1,500, and has become a skilled man in his difficult trade, he doesn't come within a mile of receiving as much pay as a skilled worker in any line outside the city service would receive who worked for ten and two-thirds hours a day 365 days in the year, which is the policeman's regular average.

Short Day, More Money.

The prevailing rate for common labor on construction work—pick and shovel work—ranges from 42 1/2 to 45 cents an hour. This is not for a policeman's long day, but for a day of eight hours. For each hour overtime the laborer's regular pay is increased by 50 per cent., and for Sundays extra pay. Contrast this with the \$2.87 a day, 26 1/2 cents an hour, which New York city does out to its policemen in their first, second and third years.

Don't forget that 2 per cent. of the policeman's pittance is deducted for the pension fund, and that he is further taxed, with the entire cost of his uniforms and equipment—\$300 taken out of his salary the first year, about \$150 every year thereafter. And don't forget that "time and a half" for overtime and double pay for Sundays are phrases unknown to the policeman's vocabulary.

All Government work is done on the "hour basis." The scale for skilled labor is interesting. All around him the patrolman, striving to keep his head up on \$2.87 a day, striving to rear a family in the American way, pestered and worried by debts that never seem to get paid up, sees things like these:

Boilermakers and blacksmiths are getting from 75 to \$1.14 cents an hour, machinists on piece work, from \$5 to \$8 a day; carpenters, \$2.12 to 70 cents an hour; hod carriers, \$4.50 a day.

Yes, Even Hod Carriers. Yes, even the hod carrier earns \$4.50 for eight hours of hoddling, or nearly twice as much as the first, second and third year policeman gets for the same length of time. Assume that he works only 300 days of the year, and only eight hours each day, the hod carrier's income is \$1,350. This is just \$300 more than the New York city policeman gets in the three lower grades of the world's best police force. It is \$150 more than the fourth year policeman gets. A man has to be a policeman four years before his gross income, as a policeman, as a hod carrier's. Counting his expense for uniforms, bills, revolvers and other things, which the city ought to furnish, but doesn't, the patrolman no longer how long he serves, even at the top figure, \$1,500, has a slimmer pay check than the hod carrier who is steadily employed, to do nothing of the length of a policeman's day compared with that of the bearer of the sacred hod.

Scanning the industrial horizon, the policeman sees painters getting jobs at 55 cents an hour through the Government's employment bureau; plasterers at 75 cents an hour; molders at \$3 a day; railroad track laborers at \$5 to 25 cents an hour; a bricklayer, a trade unionist; no men can be had at these figures; ship fitters at 70 to \$1 cents an hour; muntion workers from 40 to 72 cents an hour, according to the class of employment.

Building Trades Increase.

Getting away from the Government rates, consider the building trades of New York city. There have been fifteen wage increases since January 1. Four of these were granted voluntarily. Existing agreements between employers and unions were not to terminate until 1920. There was no danger of strikes, but as shipyards were paying more for certain kinds of labor than was demanded by the union scale, private firms had to raise the ante to keep their men from drifting away.

Good Pay for Hoisting Cement.

Indeed they are. In the building trades even a cement worker's laborer gets \$4 a day, and all he has to do is pour ingredients into a box and mix them with a hoe. The cement worker himself gets \$5.50, the dock and pier carpenter \$5.50, the stationary engineer \$5 the excavating engineer \$7.50, the smith \$7, the marble cutter \$6.50, the machinist \$7, the plasterer \$7, the plumber \$6, the roofer \$6, the bricklayer \$7, the bricklayer's laborer, who merely helps to up the brick for the other fellow to place in position, \$4.50; the pattern maker \$7, the granite cutter \$6, the elevator constructor \$6.50, and so on. These men have learned a trade; they work eight hours a day and receive extra compensation for every minute beyond eight hours. The policeman also learned a trade—one of the most exacting trades—yet all these men get more money than the first, second and third year patrolman, and most of them are considerably better than the patrolman even at his topnotch salary of \$1,500 a year. And at night they go home to their families, while the patrolman, if not on active duty, rolls into a bunk in the station house.

In view of all this, it is naturally becoming harder and harder to induce the

right sort of young men to take up policing as a career. Formerly the certainty of a half pay pension at the age of 35, after twenty-five years' service in the city's blue, was considered compensation for the small pay, long hours, personal hazards, severity of discipline and irregular homecomings. But to-day the young man, pondering the future, takes due note of the fact that in the same hours, around the corner in the factory, everywhere, are other young men and older men who are earning more and saving more and living better, and more comfortably than he can expect to do if he "joins the cops."

In the matter of police and fire salaries in the city of New York, even with the \$100 advance for some grades in the last two years, has taking into consideration the cost of living and outside competition for the services of men, done more than merely stand still. It has gone back.

Meanwhile the State of New York, quicker than the city to realize that old salaries will not do in new times, has acted. The SUN has already reminded its readers of the bill signed by Gov. Whitman giving a 10 per cent. increase to all State workers who have been getting \$2,000 or less a year. Whether it had the power to do so, the Legislature and the Governor have also come to the relief of men whose salaries come out of the city treasury.

Various Increases Given.

All employees in the administrative force of the District Attorney of New York county were raised 10 per cent. Eight assistant deputy sheriffs of Kings county were raised from \$1,000 to \$1,100. Ten employees in the Bronx District Attorney's office were raised by sums aggregating \$3,700. The transfer tax clerk in Richmond was raised from \$1,100 to \$1,200.

Both the number and salaries of the transfer tax clerks in the Kings county Surrogate's Court were increased. Even the attendants in the New York Court of Sessions were boosted from \$1,800 to \$2,100 a year. This act of the State government is especially striking, as the work of these attendants is not nearly so arduous as that of a policeman, and against the policeman's \$300 initial expense for a complete set of uniforms and equipment, the court attendant buys brass buttons, coat, which is all the uniform he needs. The poorly paid city employee has kept tabs on all this salary raising. He knows that his treatment has not yet come to him. The smart of injustice constantly felt, as well as the sharp edge of poverty.

CALLS VENEZUELA'S HEAD PRO-GERMAN

Dr. Bustamante, Editor, Says He Will Give Evidence to Wilson.

Dr. Carlos Lopez Bustamante, a Venezuelan editor, who arrived at an Atlantic port Saturday night on a ship from Central American ports, is on his way to Washington, where he says he will lay before the United States Government incontrovertible evidence that the Gomez administration of Venezuela is brazenly pro-German and given to constant and gross violations of the nation's neutrality.

Specifically Dr. Bustamante asserts that he was thrown into prison and kept there eight months without a trial for insisting on publishing pro-ally editorials in his two newspapers. Melodramatic in the extreme are the details of his story. He declares that he was kept chained hand and foot in such a manner that he had to sleep standing up.

He also said he was half starved in prison and survived only because, in an unexplained violation of his general attitude toward him, the Government allowed him to retain the money he had when arrested and to purchase outside food. On one occasion he chafed, and fell into a some food intended for himself (Bustamante) and died from poisoning two hours later.

Dr. Bustamante is one of a revolutionaries who are perennially seeking to bring about a revolt in Venezuela. "His story is absurd," said Mr. Rincones, "and will probably get the want of consideration it deserves at Washington. If this man is indeed going to the capital on such a ridiculous errand. No one knows better than the authorities at Washington that these stories of the Venezuelan Government being pro-German are utterly false."

Dr. Bustamante said he was not prepared to say that there were German submarines based in Venezuela, but he stated that he had evidence to prove that many plots against the United States had been hatched by the Gomez Government.

"While the Government is undoubtedly pro-German, the people are exactly the reverse and resent the stand the Government has taken," he declared.

COAL PRODUCTION BREAKS RECORD

Anthracite Shipments Increase 9,000 Cars a Week.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The production of coal in the last two weeks has mounted to the highest point in the history of the country, according to statistics furnished to-day by C. E. Leaser, of the Geological Survey, which states that the output of the bituminous mines alone is at the rate of 13,460,000 tons. The average daily production for the first week in June, he says, was 3,977,000 tons, compared with 1,789,000 tons during the same time last year.

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POLICE MEMORIAL HELD AT CATHEDRAL

Bravery of Men of Department Is Praised in Sermon by Father Coogan.

PARADE ON FIFTH AVENUE

Monsignor Michael J. Lavelle Welcomes Marchers to St. Patrick's.

Fifteen hundred members of the Police Department attended yesterday afternoon the annual memorial service for the members of the department at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The men, clad in new summer uniforms and gray gloves, marched in solemn procession to the church, led by Chief Inspector Daly and accompanied by the Police Department Band. Behind the chief inspector followed other inspectors and the Rev. John J. Coogan, police chaplain, the color bearers, captains, lieutenants, the honor regiment, sergeants and patrolmen from the various precincts representing the traffic division, bridge precinct, marine division and mounted, bicycle and motorcycle squads.

With colors fluttering in the breeze and to the tune of patriotic airs, the policemen proceeded from their starting place on Leonard avenue and Fifty-fourth street to Fifty-sixth street, thence to Fifth avenue and to the Cathedral. Thousands of spectators, many of them in military uniforms, lined the sidewalks, and the marchers, stood devoutly and in profound silence broken only by the sound of the trumpeting feet as the men with measured steps entered the church by the lofty doorway.

Enright in Attendance.

At the church entrance awaiting them was Police Commissioner Enright, John A. Leach, First Deputy Commissioner; William J. Lahey, Second Deputy Commissioner; Mayor Hylan, the Rev. John Wada, Episcopal chaplain; Rabbi A. Blum, Jewish chaplain, and Dr. Charles E. Nammark of the department medical staff.

As the men entered the Police Club they sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and with the entry of the Commissioner and his escort the police band played the march "Thunder," by Sousa. Preceding vespers services there was a professional of priests and altar boys, for which the "War March of the Priests" was played by the New York police band. The vespers service was conducted by the Rev. Bernard E. McQuade, accompanied by organ and choir, and followed by after vespers services at which the Agnus Dei from "L'Arlesienne," by Bizet, was sung.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Michael J. Lavelle, Vicar-General of New York and rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, made an introductory address in which he welcomed the members of the department in the name of Cardinal Farley, the clergy and all the people of our city, as the brave and efficient defenders of our lives, our homes and all that we hold dear.

"Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return" was the text of the memorial sermon delivered by Father Coogan.

Five Killed During Year.

"We have not to commemorate," he said, "the memory of those who have died for the city in the faithful discharge of their duty. We mourn their loss, but it is a consolation to know that there is not one in police uniform who would hesitate to give up his life to protect us."

M'ADOO PAVES WAY FOR LOAN IN FALL

Continued from First Page.

During the summer, an offering will be made to the general public directly and through the banks of an amount yet to be determined, perhaps \$2,000,000, not in certificates of suitable maturities for use by taxpayers in paying next year's taxes, viz.: taxes payable June, 1919; levied under existing and pending legislation.

"To the extent that certificates of that character are sold substantially, an equivalent reduction in the amount of the regularly fortnightly sale of certificates issued in anticipation of the next Liberty Loan will be effected. In giving this timely advice of the estimated requirements of the Treasury to all the banks of the country and through them to those who expect to make payments of taxes in 1919, it is hoped that they will make arrangements promptly of such a character that no delay will be experienced in the sale and distribution of Treasury certificates of both issues.

"The Federal Reserve banks will advise all national and State banks in their respective districts of the amount of certificates which they are expected to take from time to time in pursuance of this programme, which amount can be figured roughly to equal 2 1/2 per cent. of the gross resources of each bank and trust company for every period of two weeks, or a total of 5 per cent. monthly.

"Already more than 700,000 of our splendid American boys are on the soil of France, and many of them are actually fighting among the heroic defenders of the western front. Fresh contingents of American troops are constantly going forward to France, and this stream will not stop until there is enough of American manhood and valor on the battle line to defeat the Kaiser and his minions, and force peace upon the righteous basis which will make secure the liberties of mankind.

"America's sons are dying daily in those battles of fire and poison gases that are now raging in France. The heart of every American must thrill with pride and emotion as he thinks of the sacrifices our sons are making for our safety and our liberty.

THREE MEN CAUGHT JEREMIAH O'LEARY

Continued from First Page.

arrest here on charges growing out of the O'Leary case—acted as advance agent for O'Leary in his flight. It was Corbett who bought the little chicken farm in the woods, near Sara, Washington, about two weeks after O'Leary, accompanied by Lyons, fled from New York for the West. And it was Corbett who visited an employment agency in Portland in search of a "caretaker" for the ranch and had selected the German-born Stein as the proper man for the place.

Advance Agent Corbett—whoever he may be—bought the ranch from T. L. Sagard, a Portland, Ore., real estate agent for the property and signed a note for \$350, which was the unpaid portion of the 1909 purchase price of the ranch. Later O'Leary managed to have a sum of money transferred to him, the exact amount of the bank roll the fugitive received not being disclosed by the Police Department agents, and this sum is at present on deposit, it is said, in a Western bank.

Early in the last week of May Corbett announced, according to Stein, that he had to go back to Boston. He told the "caretaker" that his "brother-in-law" would arrive from Portland the next day to take charge of the chicken farm. And the following day the tall young man, already beginning to show the stains and strains of his flight, came out of the woods and announced that he was the "brother-in-law" expected.

Ego Amoris Itself.

Had any one read Jeremiah O'Leary's book—no, not the new arrival to Stein and to the rural delivery mail carrier who occasionally came toward the ranch. Had they read O'Leary's important writings in that neighborhood? Thus the ego released itself daily, while nightly the long walks in the dark woods were begun, to be followed by the aleph, the tau, and the twittings in the rough bunk in the cabin.

Even when he reached the ranch O'Leary was eyesore and unable to do his work. He was found by himself strong enough to take a hike into the little town of Ridgefield, Wash., one day for the purpose of buying some canned goods for his ranch. And the little trip was the immediate cause of his undoing.

Seemingly he had begun to feel more secure from pursuit as the days had passed. But about the time he went into Ridgefield early in the present month the Government sleuths were already closing in on him. At least the police had tracked him so successfully that one of them was in Ridgefield the day he entered the "general store" in the hamlet and recognized the camouflage of the "brother-in-law" which was beginning to make a wreck of his "good looks."

From that moment until the officers routed him from beneath the small automobile on the ranch, the Federal agents knew just where the agitator was, what he was doing day and night, and just when and where to pick him up when they wanted him. They could, in fact, have gathered him in days before they finally decided to arrest him, but the officers held off for reasons of their own, one of which, the reasons for the delay in the arrest being that they did not want to take O'Leary into custody until his travelling companion, Lyons, had been apprehended.

Disappear With Prisoner.

When the Government officers had secured all that they thought worth taking away from the sick they expressed their appreciation to the civilian members of the posse who had helped them, and then, with O'Leary in tow, disappeared in the woods. The man, a maniacal prisoner as mysteriously as he had appeared.

Late that night, Wednesday, O'Leary, accompanied by the "Federal" officers from the East who had captured him, was taken aboard a Northern Pacific Railroad train at Vancouver, Wash., and the long haul toward Chicago was begun. For obvious reasons the Government officials are not announcing the details of the prisoner's journey east. It is believed, however, that the prisoner and his guards reached Chicago last night, and as he is being rushed to New York without delay it is likely that he will arrive in Manhattan tomorrow or tomorrow morning at the latest.

Stein, who is a man of 70 years and has been in America since childhood, was left behind by the Federal officers who arrested O'Leary. It is evident, close mouthed as the old man has proved himself to be since O'Leary was captured, that the aged German-American was in confidential terms with the Sinn Fein agitator. Little, however, has been learned from the old man since O'Leary was taken away. Stein insisting to be interviewed, that "under orders from the United States Government," he has been forbidden to talk about O'Leary or his affairs.

It is said Stein will prove to be a valuable witness for the Government in the trial of O'Leary in case the Federal prosecutors care to put the old man on the stand. His very secretive nature has been in charge of the case, has convinced all who have talked with him that he enjoyed O'Leary's closest confidences.

"His chief work since Wednesday night last has been to drive from the little ranch any one who ventures on the property. Probably the old caretaker will be taken to Portland shortly to be examined by Federal officials. A letter from the old man to Stein, which has been in the hands of the Government, has convinced all who have talked with him that he enjoyed O'Leary's closest confidences.

"The arrest was effected without serious resistance or trouble of any kind. The Government officers, once they had secured the man, O'Leary, who was in custody, hired an automobile at Portland and shot northward through the woods roads until they had reached the edge of the clearing, arrangements having already been made to have civilian assistance within call.

The car was stopped before the berry packing house of A. P. Sutton of Ridgefield, where some of the details of the arrest were arranged. Then a rural mail carrier named T. L. West, who is familiar with the neighborhood, was taken into the car and the journey to O'Leary's hiding place was resumed. It

was West who was selected to advance toward O'Leary before the Federal officers closed in upon the fugitive. Stein, however, that they know little and told the sheriff's office that "some arrest was made the other night" at the ranch. He was puzzled. He told the officers of Clark county, Washington, the details as far as he could remember them, having been particularly impressed by the rapidity with which events happened.

Officials Are Uncertain.

Department of Justice men and other officials of the local Federal district insisted yesterday that they know little or nothing of the details of the arrest of O'Leary on the Pacific coast, by what route he was being brought here or the time, even approximately, of his arrival in Manhattan. They professed not even to know the names of the Department of Justice officers who are bringing O'Leary back from the West.

O'Leary is expected to reach here tomorrow, Tuesday or Wednesday, said Assistant United States Attorney Earl D. Barnes, who is prosecuting the cases against Jeremiah O'Leary, last night. It is certain that O'Leary will be taken to the Federal House of Detention for his return. When he does come back here Jeremiah O'Leary will be available to go on the witness stand, if necessary, to testify as to the facts for his brother John, now on trial on the charge of having helped Jeremiah to escape from his jurisdiction.

It is generally believed here that Jeremiah O'Leary will arrive here late today or early tomorrow. Efforts to discuss with John O'Leary at the Tombs yesterday certain phases of the case, and to arrange for an arrest were fruitless. The prisoner merely sending word from his cell that he did not care to discuss the case at all. At the home of Charles H. de Woody, chief of the Department of Justice, it was said that the lawyer had left for Boston by boat on Saturday, accompanied by a physician, and he would not be back in town until this morning.

Charles H. de Woody, chief of the Department of Justice, left here on Thursday night, presumably to meet O'Leary and his guards midway across the continent and return here with the prisoner. Chief de Woody kept his departure, which occurred in a few hours after O'Leary had been arrested in the State of Washington, so much a secret that it was not until late on Saturday last that even his office associates knew he had left town.

Miss Victoria to Testify.

Miss Marie K. Victoria—who is said really to be the Baroness von Retelmann—probably will be called as a witness when the trial of John O'Leary is resumed to-day. Miss Victoria, like much of the evidence, has been indicted on a charge of violating the espionage laws of the United States, a crime which, in case of conviction, may result in a sentence of death by hanging or thirty years in a Federal penitentiary.

It had not been definitely decided yesterday whether or not Arthur L. Lyons of Brooklyn, who has accompanied Jeremiah O'Leary to the far West and was arrested upon his return to Brooklyn, will be placed on the stand in the trial of John O'Leary. There is good reason for the common belief that it was largely through Lyons that the Government's case against John O'Leary has been built up. John O'Leary's attorneys say they will put the defendant on the stand as the first witness for the defense.

It is probable that more than two hundred other witnesses will be called to testify for the defense to prove John O'Leary's contention that he, unlike Jeremiah O'Leary, took no active part in the propaganda intended to succeed our war policies. The Government will probably call about a dozen witnesses, and it is now believed will finish the trial of the case against John O'Leary some time tomorrow.

RADICALS TO FORCE BONE DRY ISSUE

Conservatives in Congress Doubtful of Justice and Success.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The prohibition majority of the Senate Committee on Agriculture is determined that into the pending emergency food bill an amendment should be incorporated designed to promote war time national prohibition. At the meeting of the committee Saturday it was found that even with the defection of certain conservative prohibitionists on the committee, aided by the President's denunciation of the movement to couple prohibition legislation with appropriation measures, the conservatives effected the compromise of arranging hearings at which the opponents of a bone dry nation might be heard.

Already Senators from New York and California have sought the privilege of addressing the Senate. So also has Representative Kahn (Cal.), who will present an argument against the prohibition of the vast wine industry of his State. At these hearings representatives of the practical and sentimental prohibitionists will also appear and present arguments.

There is grave apprehension among conservative prohibitionist members of the Committee on Agriculture and of the Senate in general that the task of drafting a prohibition law that will stand the test of court review on constitutional grounds is a little bit more than the expert prohibitionists of the Senate are willing to attempt. This, it has been pointed out in THE SUN, is the stumbling block to coordinated action by the combined prohibitionist elements in the Senate.

It is held by the conservative following that the only possible justification for attempting to force a bone dry prohibition on the States is the prohibition of the manufacture of wine and beer, is that the continued use of beverages thus manufactured is prejudicial to the full efficiency of the man power in the nation in the conduct of the war.

Boy Drowns Watching Dirigible.

In his eagerness to watch a dirigible balloon flying over Jamaica Bay yesterday, a little child, the son of 12, of 60 Bussell street, Maspeth, climbed to the top of a pile on a pier at the foot of East Ninety-second street, Canarsie, lost his footing and fell into the water. His two companions waited for him to come up, but finally became alarmed and called for help. The body was not recovered.

MEXICANS OFF FOR BOSTON.

Editors Will Be Entertained by Chamber of Commerce.

The company of twenty-one Mexican editors who have been seeing New York under the guardianship of the Committee on Public Information turned their backs on the metropolis last night and started for Boston, where they will be entertained to-day as the guests of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. As they went away the Mexican newspaper and magazine makers said the other cities to which they are bound will have a difficult time surpassing the hospitable spirit in which they were received and entertained here.

Only a day will be spent by the tourists in Boston. They will lunch at the Harvard Club at noon and spend the afternoon looking over the shipbuilding plants at Fore River. Tomorrow they will arrive in Albany and make a side trip to Schenectady to inspect the plant of the General Electric Company. Next they will go to Buffalo and see Liberty motors and airplanes in the making.

The party then will strike out on the jaunt across the continent. They are due at the Ford plant in Detroit Thursday and will spend the following three days in Chicago.

JEW IS NAMED A GENERAL

Australian, Civilian Before War, Becomes High Officer.

LONDON, June 15.—An Australian officer who belongs to the new citizen army has been made a Lieutenant-General. He is Gen. Sir John Monash, who before the war was a civil engineer and an officer of the military. He commanded an Australian battalion at Gallipoli, where he gained great distinction.

Afterward he was in command of an Australian division at Ypres and Messines, and now is at the head of an army corps. Lieut.-Gen. Monash is a Jew by race and religion.



Mademoiselle, Can't you tell? I came from afar, But I'm smoking Helmar.

Advertisement for Helmar Turkish Cigarettes, featuring a large illustration of a cigarette pack and the text '13 Cents' and 'Quality-Superb'.

Advertisement for The Provident Loan Society of New York, offering a 1% per month pledge of personal property for loans.