ENRIGHT ASKS FOR POLICE EXEMPTION

Commissioner Tells Baker 45 Year Limit Would Demoralize Department.

CITES PRESENT TROUBLE

Points Out That Requorements of This City Are Different From Others.

In view of the grave danger of depletion which threatens the New York police force, should the draft age be raised to 45, Police Commissioner Enright conferred with Secretary of War Baker at Washington yesterday, with a view of having members of the force exempted.

The call for men between the ages of 21 and 31 years was serious to a certain degree, as large numbers of patrolmen were taken, but with the age limit raised to 45 years the department will lose large numbers of officers.

The department feels that the efficient policing of the city is practically as necessary to the proper termination of the war as are the troops on the firing line, and in support of his request for the exemption of the force Commissioner Enright presented the following memorandum to Secretary Baker last night:

"To date 700 men have been inducted into the service of the Government, approximating 7 per cent. of the total. The years' end will unquestionably see this number increased to 1,000, and ultimately approximately 3,000 men or about 28 per cent. of the force will have been drafted. When it is remembered that prior to the war there was a distressing shortage of men in the Police Department the seriousness of these constant withdrawals, further depleting its strength, will be grasped.

Would Take All Policemen.

"It is rumored that the Government contemplates raising the draft age to 45 years. Should this project become an actuality practically every able bodied policeman would be absorbed by the army. Moreover, physically fit policemen will be called before civilians with dependents as the Fenner law gives them the difference between the Federal and civil compensation, and makes it impossible for them to claim exemption on the score of inadequate provision being made for their dependents.

"The provisions of the Fenner law, besides the outlay of the money necessary to comply with it, works an additional hardship on the city. When policemen have been drafted there is a lien on the money appropriated in the city budget to pay their salaries, and their places cannot be filled. Thus the municipality suffers three distinct losses: (a) The loss of the services of experienced policemen; (b) the loss of the services of the men who might fill the places of those drafted, and (c) the loss of the money under the Fenner law, for which the city receives no return. In consideration of the fact that this law is purely patriotic, encourages the enlistment of civic employees, and is in no way selfish, it would appear that the city is made to suffer rather heavily on account of it.

"New York city is comparable with no other municipality in this country, as it occupies a position on account of the character of the activities carried on here that places it in a class of its own. It is the prime gateway of the country's commerce; it is the financial centre of the country, if not of the world; from it radiate all activities looking to the proper and efficient conduct of the war and the maintenance of the prestige and power of this country in the eyes of the world.

"A disaster in or to New York city, directly or indirectly attributable to insufficient or inefficient policing, would be multiplied and exaggerated a thousand times in the enemy press and provide stock from which countless arguments could be drawn with which to encourage the flagging spirits of the enemies of this country.

Danger Always Present.

"The possibilities of serious disorder are ever present and on the increase. Labor is restless. Pernicious and insidious forms of enemy propaganda are constantly being unearthed. Traditional racial feeling is smoldering. Many of the Federal and city government regulations demanded by the exigencies of the war and vitally necessary to the successful conduct of it have been misunderstood by the foreign language speaking element, and the wording and intent of some of these regulations have no doubt been intentionally garbled by the agents of enemy governments with a view to fomenting disorder.

"The functions of a police officer in New York city are unique and his training is of necessity commensurate with the demands of his work. A competent policeman cannot be created in a few weeks. Up to recently the task of refilling the depleted ranks of the Police Department from the questionable material left over from the draft was discouraging enough, the civil service requirements of candidates for the position of policeman being very severe. Hard on the heels of this difficult situation comes the announcement that the draft age is to be expanded to include all those within the ages of 20 and 36.

"Heretofore the draft has only taken patrolmen. Now, however, under this extension of the age limit, sergeants and Lieutenants will be drafted. Unless some arrangement is made to take care of their interests, outside of the damage that will be done the proper conduct of the city's affairs by their withdrawal, they will be done a serious injustice. Due to some misunderstanding the former Administration announced to the members of the Police Department that they would not be subject to draft, and that the Government considered members of the force could do better work policing this city than they could by serving in the army.

Lost Chances for Commissions.

"In keeping with the spirit of this idea no leaves of absence were granted and, ultimately, when the situation developed further, many able members of this department were compelled to go into the army as privates who might have received commissions had they been accorded the same privileges as civilians.

"Consequently, unless it is possible to avoid drafting the members of the department entirely in the future, some provision should be made looking toward securing commissions for the sergeants and Lieutenants who will be brought into the army under this new regulation.

"The argument has been advanced that if the New York city Police Department received any special legislative consideration in the matter of exempting its members from the draft every other city could reasonably expect to receive similar concession.

"There is no comparison between New York and any other city in this country. Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco do not bear the brunt of handling and forwarding the food, ammunition and clothing intended for our own and allied armies. Those cities do not have the handling of the financing of the various foreign Government loans and private enterprises that are of foremost consideration in the successful conduct of the war, nor do any of them occupy as exposed a physical position as does New York, nor would a successful uprising or disorder unchecked in one of them create the same satisfaction among the enemy as a similar occurrence would in New York. It is impossible to find any parallel between this city and others.

"As a matter of common sense and the most elementary principles of self-protection New York city is entitled to the best protection her own carefully trained and highly intelligent police force can give her. The experienced officers and men of the department—each representing a considerable sum from an economic standpoint—should be preserved to the city, that the greatest seaport in the world may have adequate protection and that the industries located here that are vitally necessary to the conduct of the war may suffer no interruption."

TANK SHIP FIGHTS U-BOAT; COOK HURT

Fear of Gun Keeps the Submarine at a Safe Distance.

A tank steamship that arrived at an American port yesterday sent her cook to hospital with his right leg shattered by shrapnel from a shell from a German submarine that hit the ship on Friday when she was about 600 miles east of Sandy Hook. The tank herself was only slightly scarred, and no other member of the crew was hurt.

The tank, which was returning from a European port in ballast, escaped destruction partly through manœuvring and partly through the quite apparent fear of the submarine's commander of getting in range of the tank's four inch gun.

The fight between the tank and the submarine lasted from 2 to 7 P. M. and was begun by the U-boat at a range of about eight miles. The submarine apparently had three guns in action all through the fight, two probably six inch and one of much smaller calibre.

The first shots were solid. As the submarine drew closer she let loose with shells, and one of these burst over the ship forward and knocked down the cook, smashing his right leg. The plan of the U-boat was to intercept the tank as she headed toward land. When the tank skipper saw this he turned tail and fled at top speed eastward, back on his course. The submarine apparently had a plentiful supply of ammunition as she sent at least 200 shots toward the tank, scoring only one hit.

While the shells were breaking all around her the tank's gunners worked their own piece busily, sending forty shots at the U-boat, one of which came within a few feet of its mark. The tank gathered unexpected speed and began drawing away from her pursuer, which gave up the chase.

In the night the tank's skipper took a southwesterly course and saw nothing of her enemy in the morning. She had sent out wireless calls all the three hours she was under fire, and it may be that the submarine was prompted to run through fear of encountering something with guns of her own size.

HUGHES AT CURTISS PLANT.

Aircraft Investigator and Gregory Reach Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 30.—Charles E. Hughes and Attorney-General Gregory arrived here to-day to continue the inquiry into the failure of aircraft production.

Mr. Hughes visited the plant of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation this afternoon.

U. S. GETS PERMIT TO BUILD AT BATTERY

War Emergency Board Agrees to Request by Baker's Aid.

The War Emergency Board of the Board of Estimate agreed yesterday to permit the United States Government to erect for the period of the war concrete buildings at Battery Park which will house all of the administrative offices of the army.

Under the present arrangement the Government has its army work so scattered that twenty-two buildings in various parts of the city are being used.

"The Emergency Board consists of the Mayor, President Smith of the Board of Aldermen, President Dowling of the Borough of Manhattan and Comptroller Craig. The board acted directly upon a communication from Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War, who urged the park site as the most available one for public purposes.

It is planned to provide 350,000 square feet of floor space and to make the construction so that it can be increased to 1,000,000 square feet later.

Laurence McGuire president of the Real Estate Board, was an active factor in making the selection. He said yesterday:

"I have made a careful study of the requirements of the Government and did not recommend Battery Park until every other available site was considered. The gathering of the offices of the Government into a central location is all important to the proper conduct of the official business.

"Objections occurred to me, but these were overcome as soon as the promise was given by the Government to restore the park to the taxpayers in the same condition as given. The trees will have to be removed, but these will be replaced. When everything is said and done, patriotism is first and last, and every one here in New York city is proud to be able to do everything in his power to make the task of the Government easier.

"Once the work of construction is commenced the buildings will be ready for occupancy in about four months."

SPAIN'S COMPLAINT GRAVE.

Sinking of Oil Ship Kills Eight—May Cause Fuel Famine.

PARIS, July 30.—A despatch to the Havas agency from Madrid says the Spanish newspapers assert that the torpedoing of the Spanish steamship Ramon de Larrinaga is the gravest incident that has occurred between Germany and Spain since the beginning of the war.

Eight Spaniards perished in the disaster and the petroleum which the ship carried, together with that burned aboard the Spanish freighter Serantes in New York harbor, constituted almost the entire stock assured to Spain under the Spanish-American agreement.

This despatch is the first intimation that the Spanish steamship Ramon de Larrinaga had been sunk. She was a vessel of 2,975 tons and was owned in Bilbao. She was last reported as arriving at an American Atlantic port May 29.

GEN. ALEXIEFF IN CONTROL.

Ex-Chief of Russian Armies Rules Western Siberia.

AMSTERDAM, July 30.—A Moscow telegram to the Essen *Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung* says the entire region from Tomsk, in west Siberia, to Udinsk, on the Uda, including Krasnoyarsk, capital of the Government at Yeniseisk and Irkutsk, are under the control of Gen. Alexieff, formerly Commander in Chief of the Russian armies.

Gen. Horvath, the anti-Bolshevik leader, is east of Irkutsk and controls the region from Transbaikalia to Vladivostok. Gen. Horvath and Gen. Alexieff are cooperating in military matters.

COMMITTEE TO RULE FOOD.

International Conference Decides on Unified Control.

LONDON, July 30.—It was announced to-night that the food controllers of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States, who have been holding daily conferences here, have appointed a permanent committee, called the Committee of Representatives.

This committee will study various programmes of food supply and transport and coordinate programmes among the various commodities with shipping and supervise their execution.

U. S. PRISONERS DISGUISED.

Captors Sought to Hide Fact of American Participation.

PARIS, July 30.—Information reaching Paris from Swiss sources tends to show that the Germans still are trying to keep from the German people the fact that American troops are now engaged in battle with the Germans on the Soissons-Rheims sector.

These advices say the Germans recently stripped the uniforms from a number of Americans they had made prisoner and gave them other clothing to wear.

SWISS DYING OF SPANISH GRIP.

Black Plague Epidemic Is Blamed on Austria or Germany.

PARIS, July 30.—Reports from Switzerland say that the epidemic of Spanish grip in that country has grown to alarming proportions. Entire families have died from the disease. Funerals are being held at night and relatives are forbidden to follow the bodies to the grave. The bodies of the dead turn black.

The epidemic is thought to have emanated from Austria or Germany.

Missing Aviator Returns Safely.

PARIS, July 30.—Rumors of the disappearance of Lieut. William T. Ponder of Texas, an aviator, have proved groundless. Ponder was forced to land during a reconnaissance over the German lines because of engine trouble and for a time was unable to rejoin the French flying section to which he was attached temporarily. He turned up two days ago.

GRACE LARUE SEEKS DIVORCE.

"Millionaire Kid's" Mother Attacks Legality of Marriage.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 30.—Grace Larue asked Justice Borst in Supreme Court in this city to-day for a decree of divorce from Byron Chandler, "the millionaire kid" of Manchester, Vt., who backed two productions, "Molly May" and "Betsey."

Adjournment was taken to get the testimony of Chandler's mother, who contends that when her son married Miss Larue in Pownal, Vt., in 1909 he had not been legally divorced from his first wife.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS BACK WILSON'S AIMS

Demand Government Take Them as Its Own.

PARIS, July 30.—A resolution demanding that the French Government revise its war aims, denounce imperialistic tendencies and set forth clearly its peace terms on a basis defined by President Wilson has been adopted by the French Socialist party. It was presented before the National Council of the party by a minority section headed by Jean Longuet, Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies.

The resolution demands further that the preliminary negotiations for a league of nations be commenced at once in accordance with the terms and the spirit indicated by President Wilson. It also adhere unreservedly to the reunion of the Internationalist Socialist Congress and declares the party ready to accept the invitation of Camille Huysmans, secretary of the Internationalist Socialists and Belgian Socialist leader; Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist, and Pieter J. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, for a meeting of Socialists at Berne. In conjunction with other allied Socialist bodies, the resolution declares, every means, even to a refusal to vote war appropriations, should be taken to force the Governments to issue the necessary passports for Socialist delegates who wish to attend this conference.

Protests against allied intervention in Russia, except that it be carried out with unanimous consent of Russian Socialists are voiced by the resolution, which concludes with a section regretting the action of certain members of the parliamentary group of Socialists toward the American Federation of Labor, which, it says, is in open opposition to the decision of all bodies of allied Socialists.

20 YEAR SENTENCE FOR DIX OBJECTOR

Court-martial Gives Pacifist Life Term, but Scott Cuts It.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP DIX, Wrightstown, N. J., July 30.—Karl S. Robinson of 10 West Ninety-third street, New York city, was sentenced by court-martial to life imprisonment at hard labor, it was announced to-day, following a review of the case by the special board appointed by President Wilson. The prisoner claimed to be a "conscientious objector."

Robinson was drafted from a Monmouth county town, where he was posing as a farm laborer. It is said his family is wealthy and it was noted that the young man left home for a farm at the time it was generally believed that all farm labor would be exempted.

Owing to the leniency of Major-Gen. Scott he will not be compelled to serve the sentence. Gen. Scott ordered that the sentence be reduced to twenty years at a Federal prison with all loss of pay and allowances, to be concluded with dishonorable discharge from the service at the end of the term.

Robinson was charged specifically with violation of the articles of war in refusing to obey orders and submit to physical examination or to wear a uniform. He is said to have based his objection to serving in the army on a theological creed upon which he conducted his personal life. He had no affiliation with any recognized religious organization opposed to war.

The special board in its review decided his pretensions were insincere and determined upon the maximum sentence.

TEN YEARS FOR DISOBEDIENCE.

Camp Meade Private Gets Hard Labor Term at Fort Jay.

CAMP MEADE, Md., July 30.—For refusing to obey an order from a superior officer, Private Wasil Kriworick, Twenty-third Company of the 154th Depot Brigade, will have ten years to reflect upon his indiscretion. By an order issued to-day the soldier has been sentenced to hard labor for that period at Fort Jay, N. Y.

The convicted man also will forfeit pay and be dishonorably discharged.

STRIKE PILES UP MAIL.

2,000,000 Letters Await Distribution in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 30.—No less than two million letters are piled in the post office here because of the strike of clerks and letter carriers, postal authorities estimated to-night. Clerks from leading mercantile houses are trying to sort out business mail, but no effort at private delivery is being made.

Similar conditions, it was stated, prevail in other cities of western Canada, where the strike has been in progress for more than a week. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, is here conferring with the strikers, who are holding out for a board of conciliation to act on their demands for increased wages.

EIGHT INDICTED IN ROBBERY.

Chicago Grand Jury Acts in $250,000 Gem Theft.

Indictments against eight persons whose names are withheld were returned in Chicago by a Grand Jury yesterday in connection with the $250,000 gem robbery from the Heller-Rose Jewelry Company of Chicago last January. The charges include conspiracy, robbery and receiving stolen property. It is understood arrests have not yet been made.

Louis Simon, who is charged with receiving $14,000 worth of the stolen property from one of the Chicago accomplices to the theft, is being held here under $20,000 bail.

Nippon Munition's Blast Kills 30.

LONDON, July 30.—Thirty persons were killed and sixty others injured by an explosion of munitions at Shimonoseki, Japan, on Saturday, says a Central News despatch from Tokio. The munitions blew up while a crowded train was standing in the station.

FORMER PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA ARRIVES

Gen. Montes Going to France as Envoy—Pleased Over Marne Victory.

Gen. Yamael Montes, twice President of Bolivia and eminent among South American financiers and diplomats, arrived at an Atlantic port last evening from his native land and will shortly sail for France to represent Bolivia at the French capital as her Minister Plenipotentiary.

He was met on landing by the Bolivian Consul-General and other distinguished Bolivians and expressed himself as delighted to be in the land of a people who were battling disinterestedly under a great leader, President Wilson, for the liberation of the world. He said he had been informed by wireless messages to the ship of the splendid successes of the Allies at the battle of the Marne and that the news gave him extreme pleasure.

Pleased by Marne Victory.

"The news of the Marne victory," the General said, "will be most welcome in Bolivia, where the sentiment is almost wholly for the Allies. I am particularly glad to learn that the Americans have displayed such gallantry and skill in their first great battle."

The General said it was true his country was the first South American republic to sever relations with Germany, but he begged to be excused commenting further on that theme, remarking that it might not be regarded as diplomatic.

Gen. Montes's friends said he had been selected to represent Bolivia in France because of his known enthusiasm for the policies of President Wilson and the General's own belief in the rights of little nations, which he ardently believes will be conserved after the declaration of an allied peace.

He is the son of Gen. Clodomero Montes and fought beside his father in the war with Chile in 1879. Most of his subsequent life has been spent in the peaceful development of his country. He was President of Bolivia from 1905 until 1909. After an interval of four years, while he was representing Bolivia in Europe, he was again made President, serving until last year.

Long Active in Bolivia.

He practically created the Bolivian National Bank and has been instrumental in developing the mineral wealth, the transportation systems and the financial credit of the country. He is the leader of the Liberal party. His friends said he would be the leader of a group of other illustrious statesmen of South American republics who would go to Europe to present their opinions at the great gathering of statesmen that would arrange a world peace after the smashing of Germany's dream of power.

Gen. Montes is 57 years old. His wife, who comes of one of the most distinguished families of the country, has borne him twelve children. A son, Carlos, is studying agriculture at Cornell and soon will be graduated.

$218,000,000 FOR STORAGE.

Government to Have 33,800,000 Square Feet of Space.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Storage warehouse facilities for the speedy handling of materials at storage points for the American forces abroad will cost about $218,000,000, the War Department announced to-day. When completed these warehouses will provide approximately 33,800,000 square feet of warehouse space, additional wharves and piers and improved harbor depths.

About 4,000,000 square feet of warehouse space for the storage of ordnance supplies is completed, but for military reasons the location of these warehouses cannot be given out.

GEN. BELL TO COMMAND EAST.

To Relinquish Charge at Upton; Goes to Governors Island.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., July 30.—Major-Gen. J. Franklin Bell relinquishes command of this cantonment in a few days to assume command of the Eastern Department. Major-Gen. William A. Mann, whom he succeeds, retires to-morrow. Gen. Bell will leave for Governors Island in a few days.

He has been here since September, when he began direction of the training of the Seventy-seventh, or National Army, Division, called "New York's Own." He was relieved from command of the Seventy-seventh, which was led across by Brig.-Gen. Evan M. Johnson, acting commander during a trip to France by Gen. Bell, and Washington announced his appointment as commander of the Western Department.

His order to the West was revoked soon after its issuance and he was returned here as cantonment commander. His successor has not been announced.

ASKS WILSON TO AID MOONEY.

Delegation Wants Him to Transfer Case to U. S. Courts.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A delegation of labor leaders and others, headed by W. Bourke Cockran of New York, called at the White House to-day to ask the President to transfer from the California State courts to the Federal courts the case of Thomas J. Mooney, under sentence of death in connection with the Preparedness Day bomb explosion at San Francisco. They did not see the President, who was engaged with the semi-weekly Cabinet meeting, but will submit their request later in writing.

In the delegation were Fremont Older of San Francisco, Frank P. Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and Edward F. McGrady of Boston, New England representative of the Department of Labor's employment service.

HAND GRENADES PLENTIFUL.

2,000,000 on Hand, 60,000,000 of All Types Ordered.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Hand grenade production in this country has gone into quantity production, the War Department announced to-day, and the present output—2,000,000 grenades of four different types—will be more than doubled within the next four months.

In addition to this programme rifle grenades are being produced now at the rate of a million a month and this rate will be multiplied appreciably within six months, the War Department promised. Orders for grenades of all types total more than 60,000,000 and 13,000 persons are working on them in various plants.

Police Department Orders

TRANSFERS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Transfers and assignments ordered yesterday. To take effect 8 A. M. August 1:

PATROLMEN.

Alfred Bricker, 4th Prec., to 97th Prec.
Thomas J. Lenihan, 14th Prec., to 45th Prec.
Joseph P. Murray, 38th Prec., to 45th Prec.
Henry Lustbader, 45th Prec., to 38th Prec.
William P. McGann, 65th Prec., to 38th Prec.
Robert W. Charlton, 65th Prec., to 33th Prec.
John H. Cavanagh, 82d Prec., assigned to Kings County Hospital.
Michael Hines, 82d Prec., assignment to Kings County Hospital discontinued.

From precincts indicated to Division of National Defence (special war payroll); granted an indefinite leave of absence:

Frank W. Mahoney, 25 (drafted), to take effect 12:01 A. M., July 25.
August Voegler, Jr., 42 (drafted); Thomas V. Clancy, 93 (enlisted), to take effect 12:01 A. M., July 30.

TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS.

SURGEON.

D. J. J. Donovan, 5th surgical district, in charge of chief surgeon's office in addition to his other duties for twenty days from 12 P. M. August 10.

CAPTAIN.

William F. Day, 40th Prec., in charge of 6th Insp. Dis., in addition to his other duties, for ten days from 8 A. M. August 22.

PATROLMAN.

Michael Hines, 82d Prec., to 15th Insp. Dis., to duty in raided premises, from 8 A. M., August 1, 1918, to 8 A. M., August 18.

ASSIGNMENTS DISCONTINUED.

PATROLMAN

John H. Cavanagh, 82d Prec., to 4th Insp. Dis., to duty in raided premises (temporary), from 8 A. M., August 1.

The following leaves of absence are authorized. With full pay:

INSPECTOR.

Cornelius F. Cahalane, 6th Insp. Dis., for ten days from 8 A. M., August 12, to be deducted from vacation.

CHIEF SURGEON.

Patrick J. Murray for twenty days from 12 P. M., August 10; annual vacation.

Without pay:

PATROLMEN.

Denis J. Long, 25th Prec., for 1 day from 4 P. M., July 30.
Maurice Manisof, 37th Prec., for 1 day from 4 P. M., July 28.
Peter J. Reilly, 33th Prec., for 1 day from 4 P. M., July 29.
Bernard Rehm, 48th Prec., for 1 day from 12:01 A. M., July 29.
Charles R. Beach, 50th Prec., for 1 day from 8 A. M., July 27.
Thomas O'Connor, 92d Prec., for 1 day from 4 P. M., July 30.
David H. Kiersted, 94th Prec., for 4 days from 4 P. M., July 27.
Conrad Pape, 85th Prec., for 1 day from noon, July 29.

The following application for full pay while under suspension is approved:

SERGEANT.

George H. Marxhausen, No. 710, 31st Prec., from 11:15 A. M., May 3, 1918, to 8 P. M., June 19.

Orders affecting special patrolmen in the employ of the Police Department. The following leaves of absence are authorized without pay:

Joseph Baratini, Bridge Prec., for 1 day from 8 A. M., July 27.
Harry C. Comstock, Bridge Prec., for 1 day from 4 P. M., July 28.

The following transfer and assignment have been ordered by the Police Commissioner to take effect 8 A. M., August 1:

James Murray from Headquarters Division (Health Squad) to 53d Prec.
Charles I. Boll from 111th Prec. to Headquarters Division, to duty in Health Squad.

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Yonkers	9:50	11:10	3:10
Bear Mountain	*11:30	*12:30	*4:50
West Point (w'k days only)	*11:50	*1:15	*5:15
Cornwall	.....	*1:40	5:40
Newburgh	*12:20	*2:00	6:00
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:50	7:00
Kingston Point	2:10	.....	7:50
Catskill	3:25	.....	9:15
Hudson	3:40	.....	9:35
Albany	6:30	.....	11:30

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OLD DOMINION LINE All Points South & West. Every Week Day. Pier 36, N. R. Tel. 3900 Franklin.

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Daily Except Saturday
TO TROY DIRECT
Modern steel freight and passenger steamers "Clermont" and "Oneiora" leave foot of Christopher St. daily except Saturday, 6 P. M.; West 42d St., 6.20 P. M.; West 129th St., 6:45 P. M. Due at Troy 6 A. M. Restaurant. Horses and automobiles carried. Tel. Spring 1845.

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$3.65 BOSTON $3.65
Worcester, $2.75. Providence direct, $2.50
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.
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"STEAMER Mandalay"
Day and Night Trips DOWN THE BAY
To Atlantic Highlands. Fare 35c. Each Way
Lv. N. Y., Battery Pier, *9:30 A.M., 1:45, 8 P. M.
Ret. Lve. Atlantic Highlands 11:30 A.M., 5, 9:45 P.M.
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To BOSTON $5.23
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Staterooms, Meals—The Best
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HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY, Daily from Pier 32, N. R., 4 P.M.; West 125d St. 4:30 P.M.

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Mental, moral, physical, military training. Boys taught HOW to study.
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PHILLIPS ACADEMY MILITARY CAMP
For Preparatory and High School Boys. At Andover, Mass., July 3 to August 14, directed by Canadian Overseas Officers. Same instruction given as in France. Trench Construction and maneuvers. Bayonet Fighting, Bombing, Rifle and Machine Gun Practice. All departments of Military Instruction pertaining to modern warfare. Equipment and plant of Phillips Academy to be utilized. Fee, $150.00, including everything. For information write Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, Principal.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Notice of Intention to Organize
ITALIAN DISCOUNT AND TRUST COMPANY.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to organize a Trust Company under and pursuant to the Laws of the State of New York, and in conformity with the statute in such case made and provided we hereby specify and state as follows, to wit:

FIRST. The names of the proposed incorporators are
Alexander J. Hemphill, 13 East 69th Street, New York City, N. Y.
Eugene W. Stetson, 929 Park Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
George P. Kennedy, 1138 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harry Lawton, Serpentine Drive, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Theodore Rousseau, Tenafly, New Jersey.
Emmanuel Gerli, 135 Central Park West, New York City, N. Y.
John J. Freschi, 39 West 93rd Street, New York City, N. Y.
Emilio L. Wirz, Rome, Italy.
Stuart H. Patterson, 1111 Park Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey.

SECOND. The name of the proposed Trust Company is ITALIAN DISCOUNT AND TRUST COMPANY.

THIRD. The location of the proposed Trust Company is to be the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York.

FOURTH. The amount of its capital stock is to be five hundred thousand dollars.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto affixed our signatures this 17th day of July, 1918.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL
EUGENE W. STETSON
GEORGE P. KENNEDY
H. LAWTON
THEODORE ROUSSEAU
EMMANUEL GERLI
JOHN J. FRESCHI
EMILIO L. WIRZ
STUART H. PATTERSON

SUMMER RESORTS.

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The Most Attractive Country Hotel Near New York City.
Garden City Hotel
Garden City, Long Island.
One of the most exclusive Hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan luxury seldom found; conducted on the American plan, with a handsome a la carte restaurant for the convenience of motorists. The Hotel Management has recently purchased
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21 Miles from N. Y.; frequent electric train service from Penn. Station.
J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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STATEN ISLAND
Refined Amusement Amid Refined Surroundings
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Cleanest and safest bathing on the Atlantic Coast.

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C. B. Knott, *Proprietor and Manager*

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A Thousand Miles Through New England's Scenic Wonderland.
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NEAREST MOUNTAIN RESORT TO NEW YORK
Thoroughly Rebuilt, Refurnished and Renovated
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4 miles from New York, macadam roads. Garage and every convenience.
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"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
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No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
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