SUBWAY SHUTTLE TO BE SIMPLIFIED

Terminal Stations Will Have Passage Ways to Prevent Confusion.

NO SERVICE UNTIL READY

Discomfort at Opening Attributed Largely to Mistakes of Public.

It was announced yesterday by the Public Service Commission that when the subway shuttle service under Forty-second street is reopened for passenger traffic the terminal stations will be equipped with arrangements of platforms and passageways which will eliminate any possibility of the confusion and disorder which marked the inauguration of the new H system on Friday.

The shuttle service was discontinued at midnight Friday night and will remain closed until all the changes contemplated have been fully installed. Some of the changes were included in the original construction plans and are nearly complete. Others were never thought of until the stress and congestion of the first day showed their necessity.

The faith of the Interborough officials and the Public Service Commission is reflected in a statement issued last night:

"It is firmly believed that the new East and West Side subways, with their capacity practically double that of the old Interborough line, will provide an infinitely superior service and that passengers will find the routes shorter, the trips quicker and the comfort of travel materially increased as they become familiar with the routes."

It was explained also that originally it was not the plan to open the shuttle service on the same day the through trunk lines were opened, but that the full H service was opened all at once purely out of consideration for the public. But the Commissioners still hold the view that the opening would have been accomplished smoothly if only those passengers had used the shuttle service who actually were obliged to transfer at Grand Central and Times Square.

Many Didn't Understand.

In their statement of last night the Public Service Commissioners said in part:

"Months ago attention was given to the matter of not attempting shuttle service from Grand Central to Times Square until a part of the reconstruction was completed at these two stations, but the inconvenience to a considerable percentage of passengers led to the conclusion that the shuttle service should be attempted immediately upon the inauguration of through service on the East and West Side subways. It is still felt that such shuttle service would have handled the passengers who needed to make such transfer, but the shuttle service became swamped by tremendous numbers of passengers who in reality did not need to transfer had they understood better how to use the two new subways.

In the district south of Chambers street it is actually more convenient for passengers who live on the west side of Central Park to take the Seventh avenue trains at points in William or Greenwich streets than to take the old subway in Broadway. This was not realized, however, and consequently thousands of passengers from this district took the old subway in lower Broadway and then undertook to transfer at Grand Central station and Times Square.

"Temporary wooden bridges across the tracks of Times Square have now been completed so as to allow the operation of three shuttle train pockets, and within the next three or four days, at Grand Central station, temporary wooden extensions will be built from the east end of the present station platforms directly eastward to the south end of the new diagonal station. This will be used exclusively by passengers coming from Times Square desirous of reaching the East Side subway on the Queensboro subway.

"Passengers from Queensboro or Lexington avenue subway towards Times Square will use the passageway adjacent to the New York Central station which is the passageway which has been in use both ways for the last two or three days causing considerable congestion. With the opening of the new temporary wooden passageway south and parallel to it the separation of the east and west bound passengers will be possible, and therefore relieve congestion."

Prevention of Confusion.

A profusion of sign boards and the presence of 350 policemen and nearly twice that number of special guards mustered into emergency service by the Interborough prevented a repetition yesterday of the confusion and disorder of opening day.

During the morning and afternoon rush hours the police formed lines along the centre of each of the main platforms at Grand Central and Times Square stations and kept the crowds moving in the direction in which they should go. Assisting the police were the special company employees, none of them in uniform, but each man wearing in his hatband a card with the word "Information" printed upon it in large type. Some of these men were high priced employees who had been summond from their desks to help in the emergency. Others were men who had been picked up at random anywhere. Among them they represented every degree of sartorial elegance and sartorial dissolution.

Also the signboards were a great help. They had been prepared hastily over night and the paint was still wet on a number of them. But they were in conspicuous type and at close intervals and set forth concisely the information as to stairways, alleyways, trains and platforms which passengers had wanted so badly the day before.

Conditions were helped also by the fact that it was a Saturday in August and the fact that apparently, only those rode in the subways who had to ride in them. But whether a large part of New York had gone out of town for the week end or was riding to its offices in the surface cars the police estimated that at least 100,000 fewer persons used the service yesterday than had used it the day before.

Mayor Hylan Makes a Tour.

Mayor Hylan made a tour of inspection over the shuttle lines just after noon and upon his return to City Hall expressed the opinion that—although he was no engineer—the stations at the shuttle terminals might have been arranged better for the accommodation of the people of this great city. On his inspection trip he was accompanied only by Grover A. Whalen, his secretary. He said:

"Although the congestion will not be so great to-night as it has been, because of the Saturday half holiday, the conditions are still serious. This morning during the rush hours the police had to take matters in hand and demand that railings be removed which held back passengers in the shuttle stations at Grand Central and Times Square to prevent injury to passengers in the crush.

"I am not an engineer, but I cannot see why sub-stations could not have been constructed below the regular station platforms of the Lexington avenue subway at Grand Central and at the Times Square station of the Broadway subway, so that passengers desiring to change to and from the shuttle could have gone either up or down stairs, as the case might be, the stations being located directly above one another.

"At present there is a long walk that the passenger must take from a ten car train at either end of the stations before he can board a shuttle train."

Officials of the Interborough and members of the Public Service Commission conferred several times yesterday at the office of the commission in Lafayette street. Two members of the commission, Travis Whitney and F. J. H. Kracke, did duty as station guides during the worst of the confusion on Friday evening, and insisted at yesterday's conferences that fully half the passengers who thronged the shuttle terminals on the first day were present through their misunderstanding of the elementary purposes of the H system and made unnecessary changes of cars, which greatly overtaxed the station platforms and shuttle trains.

Ernest Schmidt, an electrician, was killed yesterday while working in the shuttle tunnel between Grand Central and Times Square. He was struck by a passing train while splicing a cable, and service in the westbound tube was delayed half an hour. A physician from Bellevue Hospital who answered the ambulance call had considerable difficulty making his way to the tracks through the crowd on the platform.

PASTORS TO ASSIST IN SAVING BABIES

Call to Mothers for Need of Cooperation to Sound From Pulpits To-day.

The campaign to save 100,000 babies during the second year of America's participation in the war is to be called to the attention of mothers from many pulpits in the city to-day. Mothers are to be impressed with the fact that if the campaign is to be successful the Government must have their cooperation.

The campaign programme places 4,700 as the quota of babies who must, through sundry ways and means, be saved in New York city.

Big Birth Decrease.

Dr. S. Josephine Baker, who is supervising the baby saving activities here, said yesterday:

"Since the war's commencement there have been 650,000 less births in England and something like 2,000,000 in Germany. In New York city during the first seven months of 1918 there were 2,000 fewer marriages than in the same period last year. There were 400 fewer births. It is inevitable this country will feel the reaction of war. And recognizing this the Government, through the children's bureau of the Department of Labor and the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defence and the various kindred committees in State and city, is waging a child saving campaign. Here in New York we have 160 agencies working to the one end. Every organization, however small its interest in child welfare work, is cooperating.

"We are attempting to have all the children of the city between birth and five years of age examined and weighed and in this way determine what is needed for their well being. In some cases it is change of air, in other proper food, and still others, medical attention. To carry out this part of the programme we have to appeal to all doctors. And despite the great number of them who have gone to the front and the extra burden that has been placed upon those at home, the response has been wonderful. In Richmond borough 60 per cent. of the doctors volunteered and have already completed their examination of children. We have thousands of women giving splendid aid but their number is not large enough.

Volunteers Are Needed.

"We need many more women volunteers to assist the physicians in their examinations. It is difficult to get women for this work. Probably because it is not so spectacular as other forms of war endeavor. And yet it is none the less war work and just as essential. Child saving is the salvation of the country.

"And I would have every mother understand that it is her patriotic duty to respect the call of her Government and have her children made healthy. Every expectant mother can obtain prenatal nursing and instruction to maintain her own health and that of her baby through the Division of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health, the Maternity Centre Association, the New York Milk Committee and other organizations who are lending their energies to this phase of the campaign.

FINED, HE THANKS JUDGE.

Worth the Price to Meet House, Writes Motorist.

Magistrate House announced yesterday he had been honored for the first time with a letter from a traffic violator whom he had fined thanking him for his administration of justice. The letter follows:

"I am the A. J. Polack whom you fined to-day the sum of $1 for failing to signal Officer Mosher before turning into a garage for my gas. I want to take this opportunity to say this: Much has been said about your severeness and your stern applications of the law, but after meeting you to-day with your most humane smile and very lovely decision in my case I came to the conclusion that while you may appear very hard to those deserving I can but grant you the most wonderful, clean and squarest Judge I ever met.

"Had you fined me $5 or $10 I would have said even then the price is worth meeting you."

SERVICE CLUB OPENS TUESDAY.

Far Rockaway Women Will Act as Hostesses.

A soldiers' and sailors' club, fitted up by the Community Centre on Plaza Square, Far Rockaway, will be opened Tuesday. The women of Far Rockaway have volunteered their services to make this clubhouse a success, each member of the association pledging herself to pass at least an hour a week in the clubhouse, so that there will always be a hostess present to look after the military visitors.

Bernard W. Timoney, president of the Allied Association of Queens, which is to erect a soldiers' and sailors' community clubhouse with rest rooms and sleeping quarters on the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, said yesterday that most of the $5,000 needed has been raised by subscription.

Falls Six Stories and Lives.

Walter Wallace, a twelve-year-old youngster, was trying to dislodge a pet pigeon from an airshaft on the roof of his home at 68 First avenue yesterday when he lost his balance and went down the shaft six stories into a courtyard with a cement floor. He fell into a net of clotheslines, and when neighbors came at his cries he was found tangled in the lines and apparently but little hurt. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said he has a good chance for recovery.

ENEMY BARRED HIM FROM DYING WIFE

Dr. H. S. Beland, Former Postmaster-General of Canada, Back From Germany.

IN PRISON THREE YEARS

Suffered Mentally From Close Confinement, but Got Food From England.

Kept a political prisoner in Germany for three years and not allowed to put his foot outside the stone walls for two years, although his wife was dying only a few miles distant, Dr. H. S. Beland, M. P. for Quebec and former Postmaster-General of Canada, at last has been released. He reached New York yesterday on a British ship.

At the outbreak of war Dr. Beland was practising medicine in Antwerp and immediately upon learning of Britain's declaration of the discontinuance of diplomatic relations with Germany volunteered his services to the Canadian Government. In this manner he became the first Canadian to volunteer for active service in the present war.

Meantime he attended the wounded soldiers as they came in and was at the original defence of Liege. While ministering to the British marines at Antwerp the city fell and he was taken prisoner. He was placed in the Grand Hotel, Antwerp, which had been commandeered by the Germans, and three days later was removed to the Stadtvogiet prison in Berlin, where he was kept until about six weeks ago, when an exchange was effected for a brother of Prince von Buelow, who had been the representative of Krupps in England.

Could Walk in Gardens.

"I was as well treated as a man can be in a prison," said Dr. Beland yesterday. "Two years passed before I was allowed to set my foot on the street. Last year, on account of failing health, I was allowed three hours twice a week under escort, when I could walk in the gardens. I had to promise not to attempt to speak to any one or enter any place.

"There was no bad physical treatment accorded me, but mentally I was in trouble. The German authorities never allowed me to call on my wife when she was ill and when she died the news was held from me for eleven days. I had pressed and pressed to be allowed to go to her, when finally they said it was too late as she was already buried.

"Some time ago a treaty was arranged whereby men over 45 years of age would be exchanged. I was one of twenty, the number allowed, that were kept. I told them several times that I was 48 years of age, but they would always say 'you have a political connection in Canada.'

"My memory suffered greatly while confined. This was the case with a great many prisoners who had nothing to do. I was a little more fortunate than the rest, as I was allowed to act as prison physician except when the regular man was there, for two hours each day.

"The situation in Germany is very interesting. Up to and during the last offensive in March the population of Germany was confident of victory. They had been confident of victory ever since the conclusion of peace with Russia at Brest-Litovsk. My impression is that the bulk of the German people are longing for peace and have been for more than two years.

Opinion Undergoing a Change.

"At present there is no doubt that the opinion in Germany is undergoing a change, largely due to the last counter offensive of the Americans. The food situation is considered serious. The rank and file of the population live on bread and potatoes. They are very submissive, and if they grumbled we did not hear it. There is no doubt they are suffering very much. My food was good because I did not get it from the prison. I had placed an order with the High Commissioner of Canada, who had food forwarded me from England. I saw Hindenburg once from the lawn of the Garden Strasse. They talk very much of him in Germany and everyone says that Hindenburg is a God. He is much more popular than the Kaiser.

"When Hindenburg makes a success the Kaiser immediately rushes to that point and sends back word 'I am here and all is well.' The Kaiser is popular and the people do not believe he is responsible for the war. The Crown Prince is not at all liked by the people.

"The German soldiers asked me many questions. They all wanted to know when the war was going to end and I would always reply that I did not know. One man asked me several times so at last I said 'In two or three years.' He replied, 'Isn't it fearful, isn't it fearful? How can it last two years?'

"I tell you, gentlemen, I came out of prison as a baby that had just been born. My correspondence had been small and very greatly censored.

"I left the prison at 8 o'clock on the night of May 12 and reached the border at 12 the next day. You are first searched and then placed on this train which goes to Goch, Holland, without a stop. I should have gone back by way of Belgium. I was asked before leaving prison if I would like to visit my children in Belgium, and upon saying that I would was told that it would take some days to arrange matters.

"Later I learned that this was to atone for their treament in not allowing me to see my wife. When the time arrived, though, I was told that I could not go to Belgium. Upon reaching England I was summoned by King George, and spent a very pleasant half hour at Buckingham Palace. The King was very kind and asked me particularly about conditions in Germany. The only advantage that I reaped from my experience in the German prison was that I learned a new language."

Asked what his plans for the future were, Dr. Beland replied: "It is my intention to go back to the front with the Canadian forces."

Elected When in Prison.

Dr. Beland was Postmaster-General of Canada up to 1911, when the Laurier Government went out of power on the reciprocity issue. While in Germany he was renominated and reelected member of the Canadian Legislature from St. Joseph de Beauce, Quebec.

Dr. Beland's stepson, Jean Cogels, was living in Belgium at the time of the German advance, but escaped through the electrified steel fence between Belgium and Holland by means of a rubber frame which he used as a non-conductor. The family that aided the boy was fined 1,500 marks when the escape became known. Dr. Beland left New York for Canada last night.

Dirty Soda Glasses Cost $340.

Eighty soda dispensers paid fines totalling $340 in various police courts yesterday on complaint of inspectors for the Department of Health. They were charged with serving drinks in dirty glasses. Only nine cases failed of conviction. On Friday the inspectors visited 115 soda fountains. The clean up has been recommended by army authorities.

PLAN TO FORCE GAS COMPANY'S HAND

P. S. C. Asks Schedule of Rates Within Two Days.

In order to force the hand of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company the Public Service Commission adopted yesterday a resolution directing the company to file within two days a schedule declaring the rate it intends to charge for gas in the Coney Island district and when it purposes to put the rate into effect. If the company attempts to carry out its threat to put the rate up to $1.25, the commission will take steps to get out an injunction.

Corporation Counsel Burr has instructed Assistant Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien to take an immediate appeal from the decision of Justice Charles E. Hughes, as referee, which the gas company has taken to mean that it could charge such rate as it considers "compensatory."

"No stone will be left unturned to protect the gas consumers," said the Corporation Counsel. "Mayor Hylan is in full sympathy with my plans. An appeal from Judge Hughes's decision will be taken as soon as his findings are officially on file.

"After the appeal is taken we will go into the Special Term of the Supreme Court and ask for an order impounding all moneys that the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company may collect above their old rate."

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Brooklyn announced last night that he will at once institute an appeal from the decision of Mr. Hughes as referee by which the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company believes it is entitled to charge its subscribers $1.25 per thousand cubic feet for illuminating gas.

Mr. Lewis said he was unable to understand a decision which exempted gas consumers in certain sections of the city from the provision of the so-called 80 cent gas law.

GIRL TRAVELS FOUR YEARS; FINDS SUITOR

Crosses Ocean Several Times to Locate Soldier Sweetheart, Once Wounded.

Margaret Bale, 22, an American girl, arrived in an Atlantic port yesterday on what she hopes will be the last lap of a journey which has extended over four years and has entailed four Atlantic ocean crossings and four trips across the English channel.

Miss Bale early in 1914 became engaged to an American boy in Minnesota. The date for the wedding was set when the war occurred and her fiance went to Canada, where he enlisted in the Maple Leaf army and went to France with the first Canadian contingent.

The young woman and her mother a short time later crossed to England, and for two years Miss Bale tried unsuccessfully to obtain permission to visit France.

When she arrived in France she found that he had been ordered back to Canada on a recruiting mission, and she followed him there, to find on arriving that he had rejoined his company on active service somewhere in Flanders.

Nothing daunted, the young woman, travelling alone, recrossed the western ocean and this time got permission to go to France. When she had again crossed the English Channel she found that her fiance had been wounded and a few days before had been sent back to Canada to recuperate.

As soon as she was able Miss Bale secured passage from France, and landing in England, just managed to make connections with the ship she came to this country in yesterday.

As she jumped into a taxicab at the steamship pier to be rushed to a Canadian express she leaned from its window and said:

"Gentlemen, if I ever do catch up with that men he's going to be married very suddenly."

The same vessel carried 900 passengers, among them a military mission from France, a Canadian doctor of laws who has been a prisoner of war in Germany and a number of returning soldiers and officers.

Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Carpenter the first American naval officer to be decorated for extreme bravery with the Distinguished Service Order, was a passenger and he refused to tell what act of heroism on his part had resulted in the award of the British medal.

John W. Barnett, hospital secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in London, returned on the same ship after spending ten months in London. He said that the coming of American troops revived the fighting spirit of England.

He also said that Kerensky left England a sadder but wiser man. The one time man of the hour in Russia, he said, arrived in England convinced that he would be immediately lionized. The reverse of this was true, as he was hissed when he spoke at public gatherings and in more than one instance was showered with overripe fruit and vegetables.

England, said Mr. Barnett, blamed Kerensky for the overthrow of his regime, because he did not throttle the efforts of Lenine and Trotzky when those two inciters first began their activities.

A report was printed in an evening newspaper yesterday that passengers on this ship said that they had seen a submarine periscope on the third day out from the other side, but this was denied by the ship's officers.

WILSON MAY VISIT PACIFIC.

President to Take Active Part in Fourth Liberty Loan Drive.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Possibilities of President Wilson visiting the Pacific coast during the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, which begins September 28 and ends October 19, have strengthened into probabilities.

It became known some time ago that plans were being made for the President's participation in the next drive which will be a greater affair than any of its predecessors and probably will include speeches throughout the country by members of the cabinet and of Congress. Representatives from many States have written to the President inviting him to visit their States.

The plans are still indefinite and it is not desirable to discuss too far in advance any of the President's plans for speaking throughout the country.

HELD AS REVOLVER'S OWNER.

Doctor Arraigned After Boy Kills Comrade.

Dr. Shelby C. Shurick, a physician, of 1115 Amsterdam avenue, was held in $300 bail yesterday charged with owning the weapon which was used by Clyde Fyfe, 15, an office boy, to shoot his chum, George Carr, 15, of 3134 Broadway, in Dr. Shurick's apartments Friday night. The Fyfe and Carr boys were visiting Dr. Shurick's son and were engaged in a game of cards, which terminated by Carr taking the winnings.

Fyfe then went to the Shurick boy's room, took the revolver from a drawer and, returning, fired point blank at Carr. The bullet entered the forehead above the right eye and resulted fatally. Fyfe said he did not know the gun was loaded. Both boys are held at the Children's Court.

TWINS STEAL $1,500 AND QUICKLY LOSE IT

11-Year-Old Brooklyn Boys Hide Loot Behind a Loose Chimney Brick.

BUT SOME ONE PEEPED

When Bank Manager Forces a Confession He Finds the Money Has Disappeared.

The Gross lads, Harry and David, are Brooklyn twins but 11 years old, but unless something is done immediately to slow up their financial yearnings it looks as if Twin Harry and Twin David will soon find themselves skidding down a shoot the chutes that will land them in the general strata presided over by Jake Herzig, alias G. Graham Rice, of fast financial fame.

The troubles of Harry and David began on Wednesday night and came to a complete and sticky jel yesterday before Justice Robert J. Wilkin in the Children's Court, Brooklyn, when the eleven-year-old twins pleaded guilty to no less a crime than the grand larceny of $1,500 from the teller's cage of the Public National Bank, 87-89 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, late on Wednesday.

Then they hid the money, in three packages containing $500 in each parcel, under a loose brick at the base of a chimney on top of the building of which the ground floor is used by the bank. But when detectives, accompanied by bank officials and the irate father of the twins, looked into the cache described by the energetic Harry and David they found the loose brick but no money.

When Teller Wasn't Looking.

The father of Harry and David is John Gross, janitor of the bank. On Wednesday night while Janitor Gross was cleaning up the bank after the outer doors had been closed Harry came down stairs from the living quarters of the Gross family above the bank and turned in to help pop clean away the papers on the bank floor. At that time three tellers were still at work in their cages.

While Harry labored with his father in sight—and reach—of much wealth two of the tellers wound up their work and departed. Then came a moment when the third teller had his back turned to a bundle of bills on his desk and also was looking the wrong way from little Harry Gross. Up went Harry's little hand through the bars of the cage and noiselessly Harry drew toward him his $1,500 pile of swag.

For reasons of his own Twin Harry decided promptly after that to call it a night and go upstairs again. Upon the resumption of business the theft was discovered and reported by the teller, Morris Meltsner, manager of the bank, who immediately brought every one in the bank who might know something about the disappearance of the money up on the carpet—every one that is except the Gross twins. For a time the investigation stood in the general neighhood of where it had been started.

Traced by a Safety Pin.

Some one recalled that Twin Harry had been seen near the place where the money was last known to be. Harry was also summoned to the carpet. Twin Harry, s'elp 'im, didn't know nuthin' about nuthin'. But as the search went one one of the bank officials came upon a safety pin straddling a cross bar of the teller's cage. Little Harry Gross, it was recalled, had a strong leaning toward the same sort of safety pins in the matter of personal adornment and harnessing.

Thereupon, on the suggestion of Detective Tom Carroll, who, with Detective Robert Ferries, had been working on the theft, Twin David was submitted to the humiliation of being accused of the theft after the detectives had watched the twins for two days without fastening upon anything tending to show that the twins had taken the money. David, like Harry, was silent for a time, but finally confessed.

"Yes," cried David, with a sullen rush of contrition and oratory, "Harry took the money. I helped him hide it up on the roof under a loose brick in the chimbly."

To the roof scrambled the breathless detectives. Sure enough there was a loose brick, just as Twin David had described it. But when the brick was pulled out nothing was found in the hole except Brooklyn atmosphere. And the twins found themselves in court yesterday, where they were paroled by Justice Wilkin after they had pleaded guilty to grand larceny, until August 16, when a disposition of their case will be made.

Seventeen families occupy the apartments above the banking rooms of the building. The police last night were giving some attention to various apartment dwellers. It was intimated yesterday that a clue had been found which may result in the early arrest of an adult.

LAFAYETTE DAY IS TO BE CELEBRATED

Defence Society Plans Big Noise September 6.

There is going to be a riproaring celebration of Lafayette Day—September 6—this year all over the country, if the ideas discussed at a meeting of the executive committee of the American Defence Society held yesterday are carried to the perfection which the society hopes to attain. The observance of the 161st anniversary of Lafayette happens to fall on the same day as the fourth anniversary of the first battle of the Marne—the little affair which caused the Kaiser's contemplated Paris dinner to grow perpetually cold and clammy.

At the meeting held yesterday the American Defence Society formally resolved to cooperate on the big day with the Lafayette Day National Committee, which has been celebrating on September 6 for the past three years. Also the executive committee decided definitely yesterday to adopt September 6 or Lafayette-Marne Day, as the annual "American Defence Day."

A call was issued simultaneously to the American people to join with the Defence Society to observe the day fittingly, the proclamation being set forth by the Lafayette Day National Committee, which includes among its members ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, George W. Wickersham, Charles J. Bonaparte, Caspar F. Goodrich, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Moorfield Storey, Henry van Dyke, Maurice Leon, Charles Stewart Davison, Charles W. Eliot, William D. Guthrie, Henry Watterson, W. R. Hodges and Judson Harmon.

Father of Five Drowned.

William Stewart, 45, the father of five small children, was drowned in the North River at Ninety-fifth street yesterday when he stepped from the dock to an ice barge and missed his footing. His wife and children live at 1839 Amsterdam avenue. The body was not recovered.

BELIEVES PALESTINE NEEDS U. S. JEWS

W. E. Meyer, Zionist, Back From Holy Land.

"American Jewish man power" is the great need for the upbuilding of a Jewish nationality in Palestine as planned by the Zionist movement, according to Walter E. Meyer, who has just returned from Palestine and yesterday gave out the first official messages from Jewish Palestine to the Jews of America. The best human material to develop the Zionist plan in Palestine, Mr. Meyer is convinced after making a thorough political, economic and sociological study of conditions of the land, is the Americanized immigrant Jew, especially those who have come here from Russia, Rumania and Austria and have been here long enough to have grasped American methods and principles and still retain their Jewish idealism.

"Palestine needs just such men of affairs as these," said Mr. Meyer, who was graduated by Yale and by the Harvard law school and was serving as a "dollar a year" man for the Government until sent to Palestine as an attache of the Zionist Administration Commission. "These are the men who will go into the land with their ability and their money, and having the Jewish national purpose in mind while doing so will make investments, launch commercial enterprises, develop industries and afford means of employment to the population. The Jewish population of the country and the British authorities are agreed that this is Palestine's prime need if it is to develop along the lines laid out by the Zionist organization in consonance with the British declaration later, and especially if there is to be a mass emigration from Russia and Poland, there will be great need for men of special training, experts in various branches, including teachers.

"For cultural reasons it will be desirable that these teachers shall be proficient in English and French as well as Hebrew."

GRAFT TRAIL LEADS TO SHIP BOARD AID

Kitchin's Former Partner Arrested With Two Others in Fee Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Evidence connecting at least one minor official of the Shipping Board with an alleged conspiracy to obtain contracts from the Shipping Board at extra high prices has been gathered, by Government secret agents, it became known to-day.

This was disclosed as a result of the arrest in Washington of Edward L. Travis, former law partner of Representative Kitchin (North Carolina,) majority leader in the House and manager of Senator Overman's campaign for election several years ago; and Selim B. Joseph and Leon M. Green.

The technical charge against the men is that of conspiring to obstruct the draft by getting a job for Green which would place him in deferred classification. More generally, however, it is charged that they, acting in connection with Government employees, promised to get orders for between 18 and 24 ships at a price of $195 a ton, which is considerably higher than most contracts provide, with a view to dividing the bonus. Several Government employees are under suspicion of having agreed to be associated with the men.

Company Trails Men.

The ship contracts, which never were actually negotiated, were to have been given to the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company of Perth Amboy, N. J., which aided the Government in running down the men after they were said to have made proposals which seemed improper to the company officials.

Joseph, it is charged, approached the dry dock company with the story that a close friend of his in New York who he said was a nephew of a Cabinet member was in a position to get millions of dollars' worth of contracts from the Shipping Board at high prices.

The company notified Government secret agents, who assigned Richard F. McDonald to represent the Perth Amboy Company in an effort to discover the men's game. He was said to have found that the alleged "Cabinet member's nephew" was Green. It was proposed, it was said, that Joseph was to receive $1.50 a ton on each ship for which orders were obtained at prices above the average, while Green was to get 50 cents a ton, and in addition a position with the Shipbuilding Company at a big salary. This position would have made him practically exempt from the draft, it is charged.

Green referred to Perth Amboy Company's supposed representative to Travis in Washington, who was said to have posed as having great influence with the Shipping Board. He also mentioned his former connection with Representative Kitchin and Senator Overman, it is charged.

Seeking Easy Money.

Several months ago, it was said, the three men under arrest were involved in another effort to get ship contracts on a commission fee basis, but were unsuccessful.

For his latest efforts Travis was to have received a fee of $100,000, it is charged.

Information leading to the arrest of the men was obtained originally by the Navy Intelligence Department, which later was assisted by Department of Justice agents.

Other shipbuilding contracts are being investigated.

In connection with activities of contingent fee agents it has been reported for some time that secretaries of Members of Congress acted as information agents of the commission fee men, although as yet no evidence warranting prosecution has been developed against these secretaries.

United States Commissioner Richardson fixed at $5,000 each the bail bonds for Travis, Joseph and Green. Green, whose home is in New York, was a member of the staff of former Gov. Blease of South Carolina. Joseph's home is in Chicago.

SWEET LEAVES $2,160,782.

Family to Share Practically All of Property.

The appraisal completed yesterday of the estate of Clinton W. Sweet, who died in Yonkers, showed a valuation of $2,160,782 by Transfer Tax Appraiser W. C. Clark of Westchester county, who will file his report with Surrogate William Sawyer of Port Chester to-morrow.

Mr. Sweet was an owner of the Sweet-Orr Overall Company. Most of his estate consisted of stocks and bonds. There is some realty in Yonkers and elsewhere.

To Annie Davids he left $5,000 and Emily and Mary Worden $2,500 each. His sister, Fannie Lindsey, receives $29,000 and grandchildren a total of $250,000. His sons, Reginald and Stanley Sweet, get the residue equally between them.

GEN. PAU HERE ON WAY TO AUSTRALIA

One Armed Hero of Marne Praises Valor of Pershing's Men.

WILL CALL ON WILSON

M. Albert Metin, Fighting Deputy, Another Member of Mission.

A group of distinguished citizens and soldiers of France, headed by Gen. Paul Gerald Pau, one-armed hero of the Marne, and M. Albert Metin, who quit his seat in the Chamber of Deputies for the firing line last spring, slipped almost unnoticed into New York yesterday.

Within a few hours after their arrival at an Atlantic port the visitors, who are en route to Australia on a mission looking to closer economic relations between their country and the commonwealth after the war, had settled in temporary quarters in the Vanderbilt Hotel and were telling newspaper men what magnificent fighters the Americans had proved themselves to be.

No other sort of welcome to America, they said, could have been half so pleasing—not if all the bands in New York had been turned out—as the news of what had been happening in France since they took ship. Their appreciation of the part Pershing's men are playing in the great allied advance was summed up by M. Metin, when he said:

Praise American Troops.

"Good news is twice good news when it is received here. Your Americans have had a big part in making it, and will have a bigger part in the better news that is coming. I am delighted to have the opportunity of getting such good news in America and of expressing the gratitude of France to the sister Republic."

M. Metin and Gen. Pau vied with each other in praise of the morale, equipment, efficiency and all round formidability of the American troops. The former, who had passed much time with the Americans in the field, said he had been impressed chiefly by the extreme simplicity in which our staffs choose to live and by the high calibre and spirit of the selected men of the National Army.

"In France we are accustomed to see every class represented in the rank and file of the army," he said. "What we have seen of your National Army has greatly affected French opinion. While we expected great things of you, we were not prepared for such wonderful strides as you have made in the last twelve months.

"The achievements of the Americans in transporting troops and war materials, surprising as it has been to the French, must appear still more remarkable to Germans. And if they knew the spirit of your troops they would be even more frightened."

Peace sentiment in France, said M. Matin, is at present "very small." He explained that the workers have been convinced by the downfall of Russia that the war must be pushed through to victory. And when victory is achieved he has no doubt that every democratic nation will act eagerly on the proposal of a league of nations to guarantee world peace.

League to Gain Victory.

"But that," was his smiling comment, "is a thing of the future. Our league of nations now is a league to gain victory."

M. Metin has met Gen. Pershing many times and says the impression made on him by the American commander is most favorable. He also referred to the rapidity with which the Americans learned the French language and adapted themselves to the customs of France as evidence of a closer friendship between the two republics to follow the war. M. Metin, who was Minister of Labor in the Briand Cabinet and later won the military cross as a Lieutenant of the line, said the new allied success convinced him that the final victory was closer at hand than the Allies dare expect.

Gen. Pau, gray and with one empty sleeve to tell of his services to France in 1870, is possessed of a soldierly spryness which belies his 71 years, a spryness which extends to his strategy, as was well demonstrated when in 1914 he let loose a horde of cavalry on the invading Hun at the Marne and destroyed a five mile train of ammunition with which the way to Paris might have been won.

The General did not trust his scanty English to do justice to his appraisal of the Americans, but spoke through an interpreter.

initiative and finely disciplined and ordinary obstacles don't stop them. I am deeply impressed by their wonderful dash and morale. Officers and men are winning imperishable glory in fighting at the side of their allied comrades for the liberties of the world.

Learn Amazingly Fast.

"It has astonished me how quickly and how well the Americans have learned the lessons the war has to teach. I am certain that with their help there can be only one end to the struggle—a lasting, permanent and just peace. But the greater good will come in the increased admiration of France for America and America for France, which even now is assured as we fight shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy."

Members of the Australian mission, of which M. Metin is chief, include M. Henri Corbiere, agricultural delegate; M. Thomson, labor delegate; Lieut. Leclercq-Motte, textile delegate; M. Mathieu, commercial delegate; M. Gravier, metallurgical delegate, and Commandant d'Andre. M. Andre Siegfried is central secretary for the mission and M. Bader accompanies it as assistant secretary.

The mission, after a brief view of New York which began with a motor tour yesterday afternoon, will move on to Washington to-day and probably will meet President Wilson, Tuesday. M. Metin, himself a member of the faculty of the University of Paris, claims an acquaintance with Mr. Wilson which dates back to his days at Princeton.

From Washington the mission will go to Chicago and before sailing for the Antipodes will visit Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco.

WAR WORK FOR 300 MEN.

Ordnance Department Wants Those Not of Draft Age.

The Ordnance Department requires immediately the services of 300 men who are not of draft age to serve as ordnance inspectors. Their work will be done in the munitions plants in the New York district. There is an opportunity too for a few women for similar tasks in factories where women already are employed.

Applications for the positions are being received by George F. Roberts, local district chief of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, whose office is in the Albemarle Building, Broadway and Twenty-fourth street. The greatest number of vacancies exist, Mr. Roberts said, in the shell loading plants, where the work of inspection requires little or no previous experience. Where applicants' other qualifications meet the department's requirements they will be taught the technical part of their work.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For eastern New York—Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; warmer to-morrow; light variable winds becoming southerly.

For New Jersey—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; continued warm; light variable winds becoming southerly.

For Northern New England—Fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy, with showers and warmer; light, variable winds.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day and probably to-morrow, warmer; moderate southeast to south winds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—An area of low pressure has moved eastward along the northern boundary States and is now central north of Minnesota. It has been attended by a marked increase in temperature extending from Texas to the Canadian border. In eastern Kansas the highest temperature ever recorded in August was registered Saturday afternoon.

The rainfall in the last twenty-four hours has been confined to Florida and the middle Rocky Mountain region.

Except for local rains in the lake region Sunday and Monday the weather elsewhere in the Washington forecast district will be fair, with continued high temperatures in the south and west and a rise in temperature in the middle Atlantic and New England States and the lake region beginning Monday and probably continuing for several days.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORTS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.93	29.[illegible]
Humidity	85	[illegible]
Wind—direction	N.	N. E.
Wind—velocity	17	[illegible]
Precipitation	Trace	None
Weather	Clear	Clear

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

8 A. M.	68	1 P. M.	71	6 P. M.	[illegible]
9 A. M.	69	2 P. M.	72	7 P. M.	[illegible]
10 A. M.	70	3 P. M.	73	8 P. M.	[illegible]
11 A. M.	70	4 P. M.	77	9 P. M.	[illegible]
12 M.	70	5 P. M.	76	10 P. M.	[illegible]

	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
9 A. M.	69	71	6 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 M.	70	77	9 P. M.	73	71
3 P. M.	73	81	12 Mid.	71	71

Highest temperature, 78, at 7 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 68, at 5:30 A. M.
Average temperature, 73.

Observations yesterday at United States Weather Bureau stations showing atmospheric conditions in the various cities:

	Temperature High.	Low.	Wind.	Velocity.	Rain.	Weather
Atlantic City	76	68	E.	Light	..	Clear
Eastport	64	..	N.W.	8	.12	Clear
Boston	68	64	S.E.	Light	..	Pt Cldy
Jacksonville	86	74	S.W.	10	..	Cloudy
Chicago	74	66	N.	14	..	Clear
St. Louis	98	78	W.	Light	..	Clear
Denver	92	63	N.	12	Trace	Rain
Bismarck	96	66	N.	16	..	Clear
Charleston	86	76	N.W.	4	.01	Pt Cldy
Norfolk	88	..	N.E.	Light	..	Clear

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey—Standard Time.

Sun rises......5:51 A M Sun sets......8:09 P M
Moon rises......3:38 A M

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...6:34 A M Gov. Island...7:12 A M
Hell Gate......9:23 A M

LOW WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:36 A M Gov. Island..1:09 A M
Hell Gate......3:22 A M

Note—The foregoing table has been corrected to conform to the new "artificial time."

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Meeting of Supreme Council, Knights of Columbus, Waldorf, 10 A. M.

Dr. William Spurgeon lectures on "Does Religion Pay?" 4 P. M., and Dr. Iago Osborn Wight lectures on "The Reconstruction and Education of the Crippled Soldier," 5 P. M., West Side Y. M. C. A.

Special service to commemorate Great Britain's entrance into the war, Trinity Church, 11 A. M.

Memorial service for Capt. John D. Irving, St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 5:30 P. M.

WILSON GIVES SHIP BOARD MORE POWER

Proclaims Full Control Over All Vessels and Charters Exceeding 250 Tons.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Government control over all transatlantic and coastwise shipping entering the ports of the United States was tightened by a proclamation issued by the President to-day giving the Shipping Board complete jurisdiction over American vessels and foreign vessels chartered by American citizens and providing heavy penalties for violations of the Government charter.

The proclamation provides that no American vessel of more than 250 tons can be chartered unless the terms of charter are approved by the Shipping Board. No foreign vessel can be chartered to an American citizen without the Shipping Board's approval.

Since the declaration of war the board has exercised control over vessel chartering by using bunker and other licenses as a club. There were many disputed questions and appeals, however and in some cases much contention. There were no penalties.

The proclamation is expected to straighten out and make easier the work of the Shipping Board chartering committee, which has its headquarters in New York. The proclamation does not cover vessels on the great lakes and the other inland waterways of the country.

It was issued under the act of July [illegible] 1918, recently approved, which gave the President ample power to take control of all American shipping. This power is now delegated to the Shipping Board.

As a step toward bringing the man power of the American merchant marine up to the highest efficiency Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board to-day appointed a special committee to investigate personnel, study the entire question of man power and recommend necessary measures to put the service on the highest plane of efficiency.

The committee will give particular attention to the La Follette seamen's act which created much [illegible] the war as to its general [illegible].

The committee is composed of [illegible] Nichols of Boston and New York [illegible] manufacturer and business organization expert; A. S. Hebble of New York, connected with the Southern [illegible] ping service, and Dr. [illegible] president of Dartmouth College, a recognized authority on labor [illegible] present connected with the War Department. William [illegible] ton, formerly connected with the [illegible] Chamber of Commerce, [illegible] James Thompson of New [illegible] will assist the committee, [illegible] opened headquarters at [illegible] Broadway, New York.

Chairman Hurley has ordered the committee make a searching [illegible] conditions in the merchant [illegible] fecting the standing of American merchant officers and crews as [illegible] to report on ways and means [illegible] American merchant crews [illegible] est level of character, [illegible] efficiency.

The committee will begin [illegible] study of working and living [illegible] on American ships, the [illegible] tion of the present seamen's [illegible] wages and hours of labor, [illegible] operation on American ships [illegible] deck and below decks and [illegible] corporating permanently in the [illegible] marine personnel the [illegible] young men now entering [illegible] service on patriotic grounds [illegible] training system of the Shipping [illegible] recruiting service. In this [illegible] the committee will study the [illegible] service training schools for [illegible] men as well as all civilian [illegible].

The committee has been [illegible] take up the question of nationa[illegible] tion and equal rights and [illegible] merchant mariners in war [illegible] basis of equality with men in the army and the navy.