

GREENHUT HOSPITAL TO CLOSE TUESDAY

Gen. Monaghan Outlines Work of Largest Single Unit Institution.

86,778 PATIENTS IN ALL

Only Eighty Men Remain; Will Be Evacuated This Week.

The Greenhut military hospital at Eighteenth street and Sixth avenue, officially known as Debarcation Hospital No. 2, will close its doors next Tuesday. Lieut.-Col. William J. Monaghan, the commanding officer, was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Hotel New Yorker's Restaurant last night by the members of his staff. He briefly outlined the work done since the first patients were received less than eight months ago.

The Greenhut is the largest military hospital under one roof in the world and has received and evacuated more cases in a shorter time than any other institution of its kind in the United States. Since the first consignment of wounded from overseas arrived November 23, 1918, a total of 86,778 patients have entered the institution and 36,798 have been discharged or transferred to base hospitals at points nearer their homes. There are now only eighty cases remaining. These will be evacuated before the end of the week.

Accommodated 3,650 Patients.

The Greenhut hospital occupies the building which was formerly Siegel-Cooper's department store and later Greenhut's. With 450,000 square feet of floor space, it had accommodation for 3,650 patients, although on several occasions this number was increased almost to 4,000. The average number of beds occupied daily was 2,483.

To care for these patients, many of them seriously wounded and weak after the discomforts of the voyage, required an enormous staff of doctors and nurses. The personnel, when the hospital was running at capacity, included 107 officers, 306 nurses and 361 enlisted men. In addition to the regular staff there were hundreds of volunteer Red Cross workers, social service workers and ward entertainers who helped to brighten the hours for the thousands of war shattered men who passed through the institution.

For months there has been a constant stream of wounded soldiers from overseas passing into the Greenhut Building through the entrance on Eighteenth street, and simultaneously another long line of homebound veterans leaving from the door on Nineteenth street. The record number received in one day was 2,235; the largest number discharged was 1,424.

As practically all the wounded have now been returned from abroad there is no longer any need for the debarkation hospital here, Col. Monaghan said. On July 1 the Medical Corps reported 6,755 sick or wounded soldiers remaining in France; they can be handled on their arrival here by the hospitals at Camp Mills and Merritt or St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken. The Grand Central Palace, the next largest war hospital here, was closed several days ago.

Among the social workers, who collectively paid an average of 15,000 visits a week to the patients in the Greenhut, are Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mrs. W. M. Polk, Miss Mary Choate, Mrs. John Kerr, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. John Magee, Mrs. Jesse Straus, Mrs. Frank Markoe, Mrs. H. G. Gennert, Miss Margaret French, Mrs. Brown Caldwell, Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt, Mrs. M. T. Byrne, Jr., Mrs. Henry F. Osborn, Jr., Mrs. Theodore Van Norden, Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mrs. J. R. Dillworth, Mrs. W. W. Walker, Mrs. William S. Edgar, Miss Carolyn H. Dorsett, Miss Mary P. Bradley and Miss Helen K. O'cott.

An average of 7,000 men each week attended the night concerts given at the hospital under the auspices of the Bureau of Recreation. Hundreds of the patients were entertained at luncheons and dinners at the city clubs and at private homes. As many as 3,000 were taken for automobile trips on Sunday mornings and from 1,500 to 2,000 theatre tickets were donated every week by New York theatres.

Much Entertainment Given.

Entertainments in the building under the direction of Miss Elaine Starr were given every night; these included moving pictures, vaudeville, boxing, wrestling, educational lectures and concerts. The hospital had no superior in the matter of equipment. Its dining room had a seating capacity of 2,040, with an annex in the quiet building adjoining for the personnel. Although passes were given freely, most of the men preferred to take their meals at the hospital mess, which was 15 per cent. better than the regular army rations.

The American Library Association maintained a library of several thousand volumes and a supply department furnished everything the soldiers could possibly need, from razor blades to chewing gum, 15,000 articles a week being distributed by this service, which was conducted by Mrs. John Clapperton Kerr. With the comforts and entertainment provided for the men, it is not difficult to believe Col. Monaghan's statement that the number of cases of absence without leave was practically negligible.

156 DISPOSSESS SUITS CALLED.

Court sets July 15 as Moving Date in Most Cases. Justice John F. Cowan found 156 dispossession cases on his calendar in the Third District Municipal Court, yesterday. The defendants included low priced rent payers on Tenth avenue, and occupants of a fashionable apartment in West Sixty-third street. The latter had received dispossession notices because the landlord is trying to clear every body out in order to remodel the building. These tenants have until July 15 to vacate. In the majority of cases the court allowed the defendants until July 15 in which to pay their rents or move.

One woman explained that she had not been able to pay her rent because of the absence from home of her husband who is in the navy. Another woman said she has two sons in the naval service. They had been at sea a long time, she said, and she had been unable to catch up with her rent money.

ARRESTED AT SISTER'S GRAVE.

Accused Man Is Victim of Detective's Deductions. Alphonse McCormick, a Queens county detective, saw in a newspaper the other day notice telling of the death of the sister of William H. Dugan, who was indicted in May, 1917, on a charge of abandoning his wife and two children and who had not been seen since that time.

CALL RATE WARNING BY RESERVE BOARD

Figures Have No Effect on Non-Speculative Loans.

Washington, July 9.—Interest rates charged on call money lent to carry speculative stocks can have no permanent effect upon rates for governmental or commercial and industrial purposes, the Federal Reserve Board declared in a statement issued to-night through Governor Harding. Referring to the movement of call rates, which have been as high as 20 per cent. recently, the statement said they were "erratic" but that the arbitrary measures taken during the war to repress speculation could not be perpetuated in peace time.

The statement said that recent refusal of banks to take full advantage of Treasury Department offers to redeem certificates of indebtedness in advance showed that "banking institutions of the country preferred to keep their funds invested in Treasury certificates bearing interest at 4 1/2 per cent. rather than take advantage of much higher rates on stock collateral."

"It is not the function of the Treasury nor of the Federal Reserve banks or the banking institutions of the country to provide cheap money for speculative purposes," the statement continued. "The board feels that the reflex action of the rates for call money on the Government's financial programme and the requirements of commerce and industry has greatly decreased, and will continue to decrease as it becomes better understood that the true functions of the banking institutions of the country and the Federal Reserve system, acting in their aid, is subject to the temporary requirements of the Government, to finance commerce and industry. To have definitely established the fact that there is no necessary connection between rates for speculative purposes and for commercial transactions is in itself an important development."

OFFSETS CUTS WAR'S BILLS TO 18 BILLIONS

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of investment buying, which give reason for the hope, with the continuance of favorable general conditions, there will be consistent appreciation in the market prices of these bonds.

"I do not think it will be wise to make any further issues of long term bonds before the maturity or redemption of the Victory notes, when they will have been such an interval in Government offerings of all kinds as must inevitably result in marked improvement of the market prices of the existing issues, with corresponding decreases in the interest bases at which they are selling and consequent assurance that the Government will be able to finance itself for a longer period upon better terms.

"It is not possible at this time, when appropriations for the coming year are under consideration by the Congress, when contract claims by and against the United States are still in process of settlement, when demobilization is still incomplete, when the extent of the liability on the wheat guaranty is unascertained, and when the business upon which the income and profits tax receipts in the first half of the calendar year 1920 are to be based is still only half transacted, to make a formal estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the United States during the fiscal year 1920. But so large a part of the war expenditures has been paid or provided for out of taxes and the issue of bonds or notes already sold, and so small a part is unfunded, that I confidently expect the Government will be able not only to meet its further temporary requirements for the decreasing scale of expenditure by the sale of treasury certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. or less, but also to fund as many of these as it may be desirable to fund, by the issue of short term notes, in moderate amounts, at convenient intervals, when market conditions are favorable, and upon terms advantageous to the Government.

"It will not be desirable to fund all the certificates of indebtedness for the issue of certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of income and profits tax installments not only furnishes a means of financing the requirements of the Government temporarily upon easy terms, but constitutes an almost necessary financial expedient, to enable the taxpayer to save and to prepare gradually for the great tax payments, and to relieve the banking machinery of the country of the great strain which would be imposed upon it if these tax installments had to be paid on a single day without such preparation.

"I need scarcely say to you that the realization of these sanguine expectations is contingent upon the practice of the most rigid economy by the Government and the continuance of ample revenues from taxation. Such a course, accompanied by the practice of sober economy and wise investment by our people and strict avoidance of waste and extravagance, will make it possible for the American people to respond to the demands to be made upon them privately for capital and credit by the nations and peoples of Europe—demands which are reinforced by the strongest and most vital ties of sympathy for the Allies, who fought and won the war with us, as well as by the most obvious dictates of self-interest.

"It has seemed to me only proper at the end of the last fiscal year of the war period to lay these facts and opinions before the Committee on Ways and Means and the Finance Committee, which bear so large a measure of responsibility for the war loan legislation, and to make them public also, since they vitally concern the millions of Americans whose purchases of Government securities and tax payments made this record of war finance possible."

Presents Four Graphic Charts. In his letter to the two chairman Secretary Glass presented four graphic charts showing: 1. Preliminary financial statement for the Government for the period April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919. 2. Preliminary statement on the public debt, June 30, 1919. 3. Statement showing classified receipts, exclusive of the principal of the public debt, by months for the same period. 4. Statement showing classified disbursements, exclusive of the principal of the public debt, for the same period.

The charts show that Government expenditures for the month of June, just passed, were in round figures \$809,000,000, or less than for any month since September, 1917. Disbursements are falling off rapidly, but it will be several months before they reach normal.

Disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30 were \$18,314,000,000, the largest in all history.

GERMAN DELEGATES DELAYED.

Envoys Held Up by Transportation Difficulties. Paris, July 9.—Transportation difficulties have resulted in a further delay of the German plenipotentiaries designated to come to Versailles for the oral discussions regarding execution of the reparations and other features of the peace treaty which the allied Powers recently signified their willingness to water into. It developed to-day that the Germans would not reach Versailles in time to begin the negotiations tomorrow, as has been expected.



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