SAYS A. F. L. CALLS BOLSHEVISM A JOKE

Holland Admits Reds Rule Some Unions, but Thinks Federation Is Safe.

ACCUSES JAMES J. BAGLEY

Says Pressmen's Agent Urges Revolution—25,000 of 900,000 Unionists Extremists.

Bolshevism is a joke in the opinion of a majority of the organizations in the American Federation of Labor, according to James P. Holland, president of the State Federation of Labor, who testified yesterday berfore the Lusk legislative committee in City Hall.

In spite of the fact that he had told the committee that the radicals had succeeded in capturing some of the organizations in the federation and making much headway on others, they never would get control, he said. This was because the Socialist and Bolshevik leaders were "intellectuals" rather than workers.

Ultra radicalism fed on notoriety, the witness declared, and was increased by "some people who want to get notoriety in the public press."

Some day there would be a labor party, Mr. Holland declared, but it would not be controlled by either the Socialists or the Bolsheviki. When Assemblyman McElligott tried to get the witness to acknowledge that the Republican and Democratic parties had done well by labor in the Legislature in the last ten years he smiled and replied that it was a political question which he would rather answer in the next campaign.

Accuses Pressmen's Agent.

Mr. Holland said there had been considerable violent talk in the meetings of the Central Federated Union in this city, and that James J. Bagley, president of Local 23 of the International Pressmen's Union, had openly advocated sabotage and the overthrow of the Government.

"Has he ever expressed himself as favoring the Soviet form of government?" asked Archibald E. Stevenson, associate counsel, who conducted the examination.

"He would favor any form of government that would overthrow the United States Government, and has openly stated so," was the reply.

"Has it been brought to your attention that any appreciable number of radical leaders have been advocating sabotage?"

"Yes; Mr. Bagley preached that on the floor of the Central Federated Union, not alone to break up the Government but to smash up the printing presses. We were amazed that the United States Government permitted him to get away with it. This can be found in the records of the Central Federated Union."

A little later Assistant District Attorney Rorke returned to the Bagley subject and Mr. Holland said

"He is the business agent of the pressmen of this country. They have a couple of Irishmen as bad as the rest."

"Have you ever heard him advocate the overthrow of the Government by force of arms?"

"Yes, printed right in the minutes that have been sent broadcast in this State."

"How long ago was the last time you heard him talk?"

"The last time was before the Legislature took a vote on the dry question. They said: 'If they take away our beer, we will take away the Government.'"

According to letters found at the headquarters of the I. W. W., recently raided, that body is attempting to organize transportation workers all over the world in order that they may be able to paralyze industry at will In these documents, which were read into the Lusk committee record in the morning, there are frequent allusions to revolutions and one of them refers to what they call the colloquially "One Big Union" as the only revolutionary union of its kind. It was evident that the I. W. W. were contemplating force and violence in carrying out their aims through this union.

It appeared from the documents that steps are being taken to organize the transportation workers in South America, Spain, Mexico, Ireland and other countries. Emissaries from the I. W. W. here have been sent out to further the movement.

Referring to the question of sabotage as advocated in discussions at the Central Federated Union, Mr. Stevenson asked Mr. Holland whether he had ever heard any of the leaders in this institution, or their sympathizers, call for a seizure of the Government by the working class.

"I have," he replied.

"Do they take particular pains to indicate that that should be done by the process of the vote?" Mr. Stevenson asked.

Believe in Revolution.

"No, they do not, they believe in the process of revolution. This has been preached on the floor of the central body more than once."

"And when they have spoken about revolution they have not taken pains to explain that this is to be a peaceful revolution?"

"No; they claim that wherever there is a revolution somebody loses blood and they believe the blood should come from the capitalist class—is the term that they use."

"And have you ever heard any one express determination to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat?"

"That has been preached and is being preached every day as far as some of the radical organizations are concerned. They not only preach a dictatorship of the Government but also a dictatorship of the labor movement; that the labor movement as now being conducted by the American Federation of Labor and led by Samuel Gompers was not being led in a proper way by him or any of his lieutenants who may be following or trying to follow in his footsteps."

The method of the radicals, Mr. Holland said, had been to send agitators to industrial centres whenever a legitimate strike had been called, with the idea of preaching sedition and the overthrow of the Government. Some of the regular unions have broken away from the American Federation at such times, but have seen the folly of their ways and have come back

"I have advised to let the agitators in," said Mr. Holland, listen to what they have to say and then tell them in no uncertain language where they fit."

Most of the agitators were not laboring men, the witness declared.

"Three years ago," he added, "there were ten Assemblymen elected in the Assembly from the Socialist party. Only one of the entire ten carried a union card. The rest never belonged to a labor organization, with the exception of Mr. Shiplacoff, and he was the organizer of the Amalgamated Garment Workers and never was a garment worker in his life. Mr. Waldman had been preaching in Buffalo and preaching in Syracuse and Rochester for the benefit of the working people, and from all the records we can get he has never been a member of organized labor, either of the seceding organization or the legitimate organization, as far as this city is concerned, and nobody knows where he ever worked."

Most Reds Are Aliens.

Mr. Holland said he was proud to say that not more than 60,000 or 70,000 of the entire American Federation of Labor had been taken over or carried away by the ultra radical agitation. Of the 900,000 men in the 750 organizations in the State of New York the radicals had not succeeded in capturing more than 25,000. Of the latter number 85 per cent. were foreigners, largely Russian Jews. Not more than 30 per cent. of the members of the radical organizations were American citizens, the witness declared.

In his files in Albany Mr. Holland said he had a pamphlet issued by the International Hotel Workers which advocated the overthrow of the Government. He referred to having heard a certain person advocate the overthrow of the Government by force, but said he would rather give the name to the committee in private session.

"Has this agitation been going on since the present prohibition agitation has been brought about?" asked Assemblyman Martin, who was presiding in the absence of Senator Lusk.

"Oh, it came before the prohibition question was brought about," was the reply. "The prohibition question was taken as a joke. But they put the joke over." And the witness drew a very wry face as he recalled it.

Considerable of the agitation started in the trouble between this country and Mexico, Mr. Holland said. Those advocating sedition since had urged this country to go to war with Mexico, but had opposed getting into the fight with Germany.

"Have you noticed in the radical newspapers and periodicals of the organization I have mentioned," asked Mr. Stevenson, "any statements which claim that the movement is a labor movement in this country?"

"Every one of the Socialist papers claim that they own the labor movement," was the reply. "I say, God help the laboring man and woman the day they become their leaders."

Mr. Holland said the difference between the Federation of Labor and the Socialists was that the former believed in collective bargaining, but the latter said: "Go in and take it."

"I understand that these radicals want to abolish the wage system entirely," remarked Assemblyman Mullan.

"They have been preaching that for a number of years," said the witness with a look of deep disgust on his face. "I believe, gentlemen, that if there was not so much publicity given to this so-called bugaboo of Bolshevism, if they had nothing to feed on, they would go by the boards."

"You think they thrive on notoriety?"

"They certainly do, and look for it every day in the week."

"So the more you talk about them the worse off you are?"

"Absolutely. I can say this about them, open and above board—most of them are moral cowards."

Extremists Weaker Than Before.

"Have you any apprehension in labor circles that Bolshevism will spread so that it will become dangerous and overcome the legitimate aims of your organization?"

"No, the extremists might do it in certain localities, but they have been weaker this time in the American Federation of Labor than they have been in its entire history."

Mr. Holland was referring to the fact that at every A. F. of L. convention since its organization, except the recent one in Atlantic City, the Socialists had attempted to bring about dissension. The only thing they tried there was to put through a resolution of sympathy for the Soviet Government, but it was defeated by 23,000 to 400.

In reply to a question from Assistant District Attorney Rorke, Mr. Holland said that so far as he knew there was no "starving proletariat" in this State to-day, but the Reds would preach it if they had a house full of food right alongside. While some of the radical pamphlets bore the union label, Mr. Holland said, most of the labels did not have the genuine imprint of the Allied Printing Trades.

About five years ago the split in the garment workers occurred in Cleveland and, according to Mr. Holland, it was led by Jacob Panken, who is now a Municipal Court Justice in the Second District in New York city. He never had been a garment worker.

"They don't believe in the Government," said Mr. Holland, referring to the Amalgamated Garment Workers. "They preach this to-day behind closed doors and some of them preach it in the open. There is not a place where they do not ridicule the Government."

There are about 70,000 persons in this organization in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Holland will continue his testimony to-day.

When the Committee first started Mayor Hylan offered cooperation through the Police Department and yesterday Chairman Lusk asked that the following be put on the record:

"May it appear that in connection with the cooperation of the Police Department of the city of New York with this investigating Committee that Inspector Joseph A. Faurot, Detective Sergeant James J. Gegan of the Bomb Squad, Detective Sergeant Cornelius J. Brown of the Bomb Squad are present to aid this Committee in every way in order to throw light on the matters now under investigation, and that on the request of the Chairman of this Committee and by the action of the Police Commissioner through his Inspector, Joseph A. Faurot, Sergeant Cornelius J. Brown has been detailed to attend all the sessions of this Committee held in the greater city of New York."

Rand School Gets New Writ.

Denied the injunction restraining Attorney-General Newton, members of the Lusk Legislative Committee and others from utilizing papers and documents seized in the recent raid on the Rand School when he sought yesterday before Justice McAvoy in Special Term of Supreme Court, S. John Block, counsel for the Rand School, again went before the court with a new application for an alternative writ of prohibition. Justice McAvoy granted the second writ and fixed the hearing of the arguments for Tuesday morning.

Justice McAvoy dismissed the first writ on a technicality. Mr. Block, who is counsel for the Socialist Society and the Rand School, admitted that three of the persons against whom the writ of prohibition was directed had not been served. They were Attorney-General Newton, Chairman Lusk and Chief City Magistrate McAdoo.

Samuel Berger, Deputy Attorney-General, said that in view of the great importance of the case and the fact that a legislative investigation was in progress he deemed it absolutely necessary that every provision of the law be complied with fully.

The wrath of Mr. Berger was aroused on one occasion when Mr. Block laughingly inquired if the purpose for blocking the present move was not to permit the Attorney-General's office an opportunity to get more newspaper advertising for the Lusk committee. Mr. Berger promptly denied the imputation and when he had launched on a lecture on legal ethics, directing his remarks to his opponent, Justice McAvoy interrupted, saying he had much work to do and did not care to hear speeches.

In dismissing the motion to make permanent the injunction the court explained it was not done with any prejudice to the merits of the case. The new papers were carefully prepared to meet the objections raised by Mr. Berger, who pointed out legal defects in the papers first submitted.

HIRSHFIELD CUTS DAY HEARING SHORT

Discord in Mayor Hylan's Official Family Further Emphasized.

QUESTIONS PROTESTED

Day's Counsel Says Unfair Methods Are Used in Investigation.

The discord in Mayor Hylan's official family which has developed from the investigation into the charges against Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Markets, by David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, was further emphasized yesterday. Mayor Goldman, Dr. Day's counsel, protested that Commissioner Hirshfield was conducting the hearing unfairly and to the exception to many questions put to his client. At length, when Dr. Day sought to amplify his answers regarding the organization of the Plaza Club Community Corporation and the Mutual Finance and Exchange Market, Commissioner Hirshfield adjourned the hearing abruptly. It will be resumed at 10 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Goldman yesterday produced four promissory notes aggregating $18,641, drawn on the Irving National Bank and discounted by Dr. Day, and two drafts on the Memphis Storage Company, amounting to $10,069. Dr. Day explained that the notes had been discounted after his appointment as special agent to buy, sell and store food, as his appropriations were delayed and there was no money to take care of the bills. He told the bank, he testified, that he had no authority to borrow money and that they had lent it to him on his personal assurance that it would be paid. Before doing anything in the matter, he said, he had consulted the Mayor, the City Chamberlain and the Comptroller. Dr. Day said he stood personally responsible for the money from April to July, 1918.

Drafts Were for Egg Purchases.

The drafts on the Memphis company were for eggs ordered from that city, he testified, and both the drafts and the notes had been paid.

William M. Bennett, former State Senator, who as counsel for the West Side Taxpayers' Association is appearing as Dr. Day's chief inquisitor, wanted to know if the city had been obligated by the transactions. Dr. Day insisted that the notes "spoke for themselves" and that he, and not the city, was obligated. They were paid from city funds, he said, after funds had become available.

Mrs. Edith M. McKeon, secretary and treasurer of the De Julio Coal Company, which received $25,000 from the city, for which coal was to be delivered, said the company had done nothing until after the money had been paid over. After that, she testified, it had bought machinery for improving its plant. Mr. Goldman attempted to have the De Julio books ruled out of evidence, but Commissioner Hirshfield denied his motion and they are to be produced.

Blank receipts for shares of stock in the Plaza Club Community Corporation, which Julius Goodstein, an accountant in Mr. Hirshfield's office, said he had found at the Queensboro Bridge market, were produced together with prospectuses, much to Mr. Goldman's disapproval.

"It's a scandal," he said, turning to Commissioner Hirshfield. "that you are both prosecutor and witness in this case. All this has nothing to do with the charges made by Bennett. There is no proof in the records as to who sponsored the prospectus. All of this testimony is simply to sustain the report you made to the Mayor."

"Who sent you to the Queensboro Bridge Market, anyway?" Mr. Goldman asked the witness.

Goodstein said he couldn't remember whether Commissioner Hirshfield had sent him or whether he had gone of his own accord in the regular routine.

"It's part of your job to make the charges stick, isn't it?" asked Goldman. "You don't care whether Mr. Hirshfield made misstatements in his report to the Mayor or not, do you?"

Denies Personal Interest.

The witness denied any personal interest in the matter.

Samuel Caswell of 2 East Fourteenth street testified that he had bought $62 worth of stock in the Plaza Community Club Corporation because Dr. Day's name had been attached to the prospectus. Attorney Goldman objected vainly to photographs of notes made out to the Plaza Club and to the Mutual Finance and Exchange Market which Mr. Hirshfield put in evidence.

Dr. Day read the prospectus of the club to show that it had the backing of "reputable men." If he had been given an opportunity to testify at the former private inquiry conducted by Mr. Hirshfield, he said, he would have presented the prospectus and there would have been no need of searching the Queensboro Bridge Market. Dr. Day asserted that Mr. Hirshfield had never asked him about the Plaza Club or the Mutual Finance and Exchange Market. He said he had made an affidavit concerning his connection with both of them and sent it to the Mayor and that he had heard nothing more of the matter until he had read the charges made by the West Side Taxpayers Association in the newspapers.

"I had no contract or agreement of any kind with either concern," said he. "I never sold any of the stock or authorized the use of misrepresentations concerning their use of public markets."

Then followed the tiff with Commissioner Hirshfield which led to the sudden adjournment of the hearing.

PACKERS' HOARD OF FOODSTUFFS VAST

Increasing Fast—Would Relieve High Prices.

CHICAGO, July 17.—In a report issued to-day officials of the Illinois Department of Agriculture declare that enormous quantities of meats, butter and eggs are now in storage in Chicago warehouses chiefly under control of the five big packers. The report states that since the last regular compilation of figures, June 1, the stocks of these commodities have grown in abnormal proportions and that their release would go far toward relieving the present shortage and tend to reduce prices.

According to the report the following quantities are at present stored in Chicago: Beef, 85,971,000 pounds; pork, 76,517,000 pounds; butter, 7,892,000 pounds; eggs, 1,230,000 cases or 360,000,000 dozen.

The figures in the report will be used by District Attorney Clyne in the Federal Government's inquiry into the high cost of food products in Chicago.

Auburn Convict Escapes.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 17.—Frank Mongan, an Auburn convict serving five years for receiving stolen goods, escaped from the road camp in the town of Sennett to-day. Mongan was sent here from Sing Sing on a conviction in Brooklyn. He is 24, has scars on his neck and over his right eye. The State offers $50 reward for his capture.

MONTREAL LIKES COMMISSION RULE

Premier Gouin's Drastic Action Is Being Justified by Results.

CONFIDENCE IS RESTORED

Taxes Raised to Enable City to Pay as It Goes, but Rate Is Low.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

MONTREAL, July 17.—The city of Montreal is passing through a period of new experience in municipal government, which is somewhat like that of Washington, D. C. Control of affairs, executive and administrative, is in the hands of a commission of five men appointed by Premier Sir Lomer Gouin in 1918 for a period of four years.

The annual budget of the administration is submitted to the City Council of twenty-one Aldermen elected by popular vote. The budget may be rejected or reduced only by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Aldermen or 16 out of 21 on the Council. Authority over contracts, appointments and municipal civil service rests with the commission. Holding such control over the public purse, the commissioners are able to exercise a strong hand over affairs, and they are making steady progress in the direction of restoring public and financial confidence in the city.

In 1910 a board of city commissioners responsible to the City Council was appointed in an effort to inject better politics into the government of the city. But the Aldermen were not prepared for public finance which meant higher taxes in order to keep a fair balance between revenue and expenditure. The tax rate had long been at one cent on the dollar plus the school tax, and the Council preferred to pile up the public debt rather than increase the tax rate.

The borrowing power was at 15 to 12 per cent. of the assessed value of real property. The Council and its commissioners went the limit. The public debt of Montreal at present is $120,000,000. The assessed value of real property is $700,000,000. The finances of this great wealthy city, the headquarters of railway, financial and industrial corporations in Canada, demanded attention. Something had to be done, and of a decisive character.

Premier Gouin Takes Action.

It is sometimes difficult for the legislative assemblies of Illinois and New York to find out just what the reformers of Chicago and New York cities really want. So it was in Montreal. Sir Lomer tried in vain to learn what the people of this city wanted. He decided to appoint a commission that would be responsible to the Provincial Government, selected his men with skill that has been justified in action, and set them at their task.

The result has been gratifying. There was strong opposition from the Aldermen, but the commission went ahead. An end has come to borrowing; the city must pay its way year by year. Taxes were increased from ten mills to thirteen and a half mills on the dollar on real property, and the special taxes, water, light and business taxes also were made to yield more revenue. For the year 1918 it is just announced that the total revenue was $18,643,892, an increase of five million over 1917, out of which the city treasurer was able to pay interest charges on the public debt and put $700,000 to the sinking fund.

The commissioners will endeavor, as soon as the money market permits, to make extended loans and put the city's affairs on an easier basis. An item appears in the report of $35,381,955 under disbursements. But it represents temporary loans and renewals. There was a balance of $203,969 in the city treasury at the start of the new year.

Formerly all public improvements were charged against the general city account. The commission has adopted the special assessment system, long in use in American and most Canadian cities. In future street improvements will be paid for by the property fronting on the street being improved, and the public debt cut down by higher taxes annually.

Even now the tax rate is low in Montreal. Including school tax the rate is 19.50 mills. But half a million annually is paid into the city by the street railway in percentage off earnings. A business tax of 8 per cent. on the rental value of property nets a million a year.

Water rates also are on a percentage basis and pay 6 per cent. on the rental value of property. Thus a house that rents for $100 a month will pay $6 water tax regardless of the number of taps or the amount of water used. The revenue from this for 1918 was about a million and a half. Railways, factories, laundries, breweries are on a meter rate.

Banks pay $500 annually and $100 for each branch within the city limits. Insurance companies pay $200 each, but fire insurance companies pay also 1 per cent. on premiums on Montreal business. In return the city maintains the salvage corps. Licenses and privileges are responsible for large sums.

The unjust general property tax on movables does not operate in Montreal. Lands, buildings and anything attached to or fixed on any property is taxable; not otherwise. A storekeeper or business man paying $2,400 in rent annually is taxed $175, but there is no tax on the stock carried on the shelves.

M. Ernest R. Decary is chairman of the commission. Formerly he practised law. Like Premier Gouin, he is clear cut, reasonable, easy to approach, but masterful in method and persistent in action. His associates are Charles Marcil, M. P.; R. A. Ross and Alphonse Verville, M. P. The chairman is paid $10,000 a year and his associates $7,000. The fifth member was city treasurer, but has resigned. It was not found to be advisable to have the treasurer at the same time a commissioner. A successor may not be appointed.

The police and firemen as well as other city employees are under control of the commission. There are only 900 policemen, but Montreal is a quiet, peace loving city. There are 650 firemen. Both forces are efficient. There was a two day strike last year, but the Chief Commissioner exercised swift authority and soon was asked for terms. No union of sympathetic strike can be recognized. Thousands of troops return from overseas via Montreal. They are hospitably cared for, all in a quiet way. With the settlement of the Vickers shipyard strike it can be said there are no labor troubles in Montreal.

Confidence in the Commission.

In responsible financial circles there is complete confidence in the commission. The *Gazette* and the *Daily Star* support the administration. It is sometimes asked, "what about the new pavements?" The commission is paying more attention to keeping the city clean, but is going steadily about improvements. Where the property owners wish it and go the right way, accepting responsibility for the cost, work is undertaken, but not otherwise.

Education is given strong support. There are two school boards, Catholic and Protestant. Each has the control over the use of its own money. The tax rate on Catholic taxpayers is 6 and on Protestants 7 per cent. On the "neutrals" it is 9; and since the neutrals include the big corporations, the return from that source is large. It is divided according to population, and all goes well. This year the sum of $3,981,000 is the estimate for school purposes.

Greater Montreal has an area of about ten by twenty miles. The present population is approximately 1,000,000. Westmount and Verdun are important suburban municipalities that remain to be annexed. Now that the city is on a fair way to better government these cautious towns may see their best course in annexation. But at present all is serene.

RETURNED SOLDIERS WIN BACK ESTATE

Two Wounded Boys Aided by Mayor's Committee.

Before a suit in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, could be tried yesterday Mrs. Mary Schriber of 144 Decatur street announced through her attorney that she would settle and would return control of the estate of David Fidlow to his sons. Benjamin Fidlow enlisted when he was 19 and served overseas with the Sixth Infantry. His brother, Solomon, enlisted when he was 16 and served with the Sixtieth Infanry at St. Mihiel. Both boys were badly wounded, and Benjamin lost a leg.

After the two boys had joined the service Mrs. Schriber applied for guardianship of the four remaining children, and took custody of the estate, which is valued at $500. When the boys came back their home was broken up, they said, the furniture sold and the estate in hostile hands. They applied to the Mayor's Committe on Rent Profiteering after making several unsuccessful attempts to persuade Mrs. Schriber to withdraw as administratrix and guardian, and the committee took up their cause.

When the case was called yesterday George C. Norton, counsel for the committee, appeared for the sons. Mrs. Schriber then announced that she had decided to return the estate. The Surrogate appointed the elder son, Benjamin, the guardian of the rest of the family and made him administrator of the estate.

Albert Honors Princeton Dean.

PRINCETON, July 17.—According to a letted received at Princeton from the Belgian legation, King Albert of Belgium has awarded the Cross of the officer in the order of the Crown to Dean McClenehan as a token of the King's appreciation of the devotion the dean showed to the cause of Belgium. The dean was given permission to visit Belgium early in 1915 and on his return represented the true state of affairs during the German occupation.

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Sunday Excursions
Where cool sea breezes are enjoyed. Enough time ashore for sightseeing. Good Music—Refreshments.
Steamer City of Lowell
To Bridgeport
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:15 A.M.
Round Trip Fare (incl. War Tax), $1.30.
Steamer Richard Peck
To New Haven
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St., 9:30 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 23d St., 10:00 A.M.
Round Trip Fare (incl. War Tax), $1.70.
Tickets Limited. On sale Sundays only.
United States Railroad Administration
NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

Hudson River Day Line
Daily, including Sunday, leave Desbrosses St., 8:40, West 42d St., 9; West 129th St., 9:30; Yonkers, 9:50 A. M., landing at †Bear Mountain, †Newburgh, †Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point (connecting daily with Ulster & Delaware R. R.), Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Direct rail connection. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Also steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 10:00 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10:20 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:40 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:10 A. M. for †Bear Mountain, †West Point (exc. Sunday), *Cornwall, †Newburgh and †Poughkeepsie.
On Saturday afternoons Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 1:40; W. 42d St., 2:00; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M., for Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Ideal One-Day Outings. †Return steamer same day from points marked †.
For information telephone CANAL 9300.

WEEKDAY and SUNDAY TRIPS to
BEAR MOUNTAIN
43 MILES UP THE HUDSON.
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC" Lvs. Battery Daily 9, W. 132 St. 9:30 A.M.
TWO BOAT SERVICE SUNDAYS
Strs. "HIGHLANDER" & "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Battery, 9:00; W. 132d St., 9:30 A. M.
MUSIC. DANCING. REFRESHMENTS.
Round Trip Weekdays, 55c. Children 30c, Sundays and Holidays, 55c. Children 35c. (Including War Tax.)
Bear Mountain Line. Tel. BowlingGreen7893.

SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON, $1
Enjoy a delightful excursion to Newburgh, Beacon, Pt. Poughkeepsie, $1.50. Plenty of time ashore.
STR. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Restaurant, Lunch Room, Music.
Leave Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Rain or shine.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON BY BOAT & RAIL $4.40
PROVIDENCE DIRECT BOAT $2.97
All Outside Staterooms, $1.00 to $6.50.
Above Prices Include War Tax.
Boat leaves Pier 19, North River, Daily and Sunday, at 5:30 P. M.
Phone Spring 9481.

S. S. MANDALAY
Daily & Night Trips (Weather Permitting) DOWN THE BAY
To Atlantic Highlands, Fare 40c Each Way
Lve. N.Y., Battery Pier, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Return Lv. Highlands (*9:30 Trip omitted Mons.) 11 A. M., 4, 8:45 P.M.
Phones, Broad 1535-1545. Music, Dancing

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
Schedule Subject to Change Without Notice
Lv. W. 129 St., 9:30, 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:20, 7:30, 8:30 P. M. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15, 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7, 8:20, 9:30 P. M. Coney, 12:23, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30 P. M.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129 St., 9:30 A. M. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15 A. M. Rockaway, 5:30 P. M. Tel. Whitehall 1270.

METROPOLITAN LINE
TO BOSTON All the way by water. Always in sight of land.
VIA CAPE COD CANAL
Daylight through the Canal both ways.
Leave Pier 18, Foot of Murray St., daily (Sundays included) at 5:00 P. M. Fare $3.65
Tickets and information at wharf. Tel. Barclay 5000.

BAY STATE LINE
$3.85 BOSTON $3.85
Worcester, $3.25; Providence direct, $2.50
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 18, N.R. Phone 2700 Beekman
Tickets at Pier or Consolidated ticket offices.

FALL RIVER LINE
To BOSTON Two Boats Weekdays. One Boat Sundays.
From Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 5:30 P. M.
Orchestra on Each Boat.
NEW BEDFORD LINE. Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., daily ex. Sun., 6 P. M.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH LINE). Strs. lve. Pier 40 N.R., Houston St., wk. days only, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pr. 70, E. R., 23d St., 6 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
"Tourist" "Halcyon" Around N. Y.
Lv. Battery Pier Daily, 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373
To Sandy Hook & Ocean, 1:30. Ret. about 5:30.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
From Pier 32, N.R., foot Canal St., weekdays, 6 and 7 P.M.; Sundays and Holidays, 6 and 8 P.M., West 132d St., half hour later. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning.

FOR SALE.

STEAM LAUNCHES FOR SALE.
West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, wooden steam launches "AVALON" "LONGPORT," "SOMERS POINT," "OCEAN CITY" and "WILDWOOD," built in years 1895, 1900 and 1905, containing Almy boilers and compound engines, all in working condition; general dimensions: Length 70 feet, beam 15 feet 4 inches; depth from 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 7½ inches, with accommodations for 150 passengers. Formerly in ferry service between Longport and Ocean City, N. J.
May be seen at Essington, Pa., by application to Essington Shipbuilding Company.
Bids for these launches, in present condition and location, will be received by SAMUEL PORCHER, Purchasing Agent, 17th & Filbert Sts., Phila., Pa., until July 31st, 1919, to whom all requests for information should be addressed.
Right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

DIAMONDS bought, sold, for cash only. Jewelry bought. BENNETT, 176 B'way (Tiffany's).

SURROGATES' NOTICES.

FLEMING, CHARLES EDWARD—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles Edward Fleming, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Andrew Wilson, Jr., his attorney, at No. 149 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of October, 1919, next. Dated, New York, the 24th day of March, 1919. ANDREW WILSON, Administrator, with the will annexed. ANDREW WILSON, JR., Attorney for Administrator, Office and P. O. Address, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

READ, WILLIAM—In pursuance of an order of Honorable JOHN P. COHALAN, a Surrogate of the County of New York, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Read, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, before the 24th day of September, next. Dated, New York, the 18th day of March, 1919. UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, Executor. MACKLIN, BROWN, PURDY & VAN WICK, Attorneys for Executor, 17 Battery Place, New York city.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Bronxville.

Briarcliff Lodge
Briarcliff Manor New York
Where there is always a breeze.
Elevation 600 feet.—Spacious porches overlooking Hudson River.
Golf.—Tennis.—Riding.—Swimming Pool.—Inviting Walks.
50 minute electric train service to Grand Central from Scarborough on main line of New York Central.
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New York Office, 402 Madison Avenue. Telephone 7070 Murray Hill
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Garden City Hotel
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One of the most exclusive Hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan luxury seldom found; conducted on the American plan,