I. W. W. URGE REVOLT BY NEGRO MILL MEN

Pittsburg and Ohio Steel Districts Flooded With Lurid Literature.

CLASS HATREDS STIRRED

Steel City's Mayor Gets Red Pamphlets and Police Are on the Alert.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—With the steel strike apparently settling into a long-drawn-out struggle, local officials are not concerned so much over the prospects of disorder arising from this specific industrial situation as they are over an eruption of I. W. W.'ism unconnected with the strike.

Mayor Babcock received copies to-day of the I. W. W. literature that was distributed among the negroes of Akron, Ohio. Pittsburg alone has a black population of 26,000, while the district hereabout has many negroes, brought from the South in the stress of war work.

Agitation has been going on here among the colored residents for months, according to reports to the police, and it is frankly feared in many quarters that trouble may come to a head in the municipal elections in the city. In the crowded Fifth ward there is a hot three-cornered contest for Alderman among a negro and two white men.

The raid on the I. W. W. quarters at Weirton to-day is typical of the extreme care with which the local authorities throughout the district are watching this situation. They say that if legitimate labor union activity has been forced to suffer under these measures the measures are warranted by the gravity of the situation.

Statements Continue to Clash.

Meanwhile the steel companies continue to assert that they are getting their crews filled and that their production figures are proving it. The strikers deny this and continue to maintain that their ranks are virtually intact save at McKeesport, where William Murphy, strike organizer, admitted to-day that there had been defections from the union ranks.

On the other hand, there was reported to-day the first closing of fabricating plants in this region because of the lack of raw steel. The General Fireproofing Company, the Preston Steel Company and the United Engineering Company in the Youngstown district were forced to cease operations, as they had no materials with which to work. In all they employ nearly 3,000 men.

The negroes for the most part have remained at work where they are employed in the steel mills. Most of them came here as common laborers. They arrived to face crowded housing conditions, which have added to their discontent. Three negro papers have sprung up and attained large circulation in the district, and they are anything but calm in tone.

Authorities here do not profess to know how far the I. W. W. propaganda has gone among the negroes, and for publication, particularly in the local press, they are putting on the soft pedal. They have been busy in a quiet way, however, and believe that they will be in shape to act as definitely as did the authorities at Weirton should occasion demand.

I. W. W. Web Set for Negroes.

The I. W. W. literature which Mayor Babcock obtained was shrewdly calculated to stir up the negroes here and to get them into the control of the I. W. W. leaders who have been pretty soundly trounced in certain minor efforts they have made to get control of or influence in the unions conducting the steel strike.

One I. W. W. pamphlet bears a picture of the burned body of a negro boy presented in a fashion as sensational as that in which the steel strikers put out their picture of the crushed head of Mrs. Snellins, the steel striker martyr. I. W. W. and is entitled: "Justice for the negro; how he can get it." It recites that two lynchings a week have been recorded for years and that even during the war when colored soldiers were "fighting for democracy" ninety-one of their race were lynched at home. It then sets forth the industrial and social injustices to which the negro is subjected throughout the country and calls to his attention the fact that he is not welcomed in any union but the "one big union," the I. W. W.

It quotes the New York *Times* to the effect that the negro death rate in cities is 287.1 a 1,000, while that for whites is 147.1, attributing the larger negro rate to the inferior quarters in which they are obliged to live. It says the wages of negro kitchen employees in New York city average $20 a week less than those of white men in similar tasks.

Literature to Stir Negroes.

"Throughout this land of liberty, so-called," says the pamphlet, "the negro worker is treated as an inferior; he is underpaid in his work and overcharged in his rent; he is poked about, cursed and spat upon; in short, he is treated, not as a human being, but as an animal, a beast of burden for the ruling class. When he tries to improve his condition he is shoved back into the mire of degradation and poverty and told to 'keep his place.'

"He has, however, one weapon the master class fears—the power to fold his arms and refuse to work for the community until he is guaranteed fair treatment. Remember how alarmed the South became over the emigration of colored workers two years ago and what desperate means were used to try to keep them from leaving the mills and cotton fields?

"The only power of the negro is his power as a worker; his one weapon is the strike. Only by organizing and refusing to work for those who abuse him can he put an end to the injustice and oppression he now endures.

"Most labor organizations, however, shut their doors to the colored people. The American Federation of Labor excludes him from any of its unions as an inferior. In those to which he is admitted he is treated as an inferior. The negro has no chance in the old line trade unions. They do not want them. They admit him only under compulsion and treat him with contempt. Their officials who discourage strikes for higher wages or shorter hours are always ready, as in the case of the switchmen's union, to permit a strike to prevent the employment of colored men.

"This narrow minded policy of excluding the negro from the trade unions of the country forces him to become a strike breaker against his will by closing legitimate occupations to him. The consequence is racial conflicts such as the frightful tragedy in East St. Louis in 1917.

"There is one international labor organization in this country that admits the colored worker on a footing of absolute equality with the whites—the Industrial Workers of the World."

The pamphlet then offers the negro absolute equality in the ranks of the I. W. W. and pleads that the organization aims for more than a mere "less work and more pay."

"But the I. W. W. does not limit its aims as do the trade unions," continues the pamphlet, "to less work and more pay. Its greatest object is the complete emancipation of the working class. As long as the workers hold their jobs only by permission of some employer they are not free. As long as there is one class that lives in ease and idleness off their labor they are industrial slaves.

"Freedom for the workers will come only when everybody does his share of the work of the world and when the workers take control of the industries and operate them—not as at present, for the benefit of the leisure class, but for the welfare of society as a whole."

It concludes: "Fellow workers of the colored race, do not expect justice or fair treatment as a gift from the ruling classes. You will get from them nothing but what you are strong enough to take. 'In union there is strength.'

"The only power that the workers of any race or nationality have is their power to act together as workers. We therefore urge you to join with your fellow workers of every race in the

"One big Union
"Of the
"Industrial Workers of the World."

Carnegie Steel Claims Gains.

The Carnegie Steel Company is well satisfied with the situation, said one of its officers to-night.

"We are in fine shape," he said, "and the number of men returning runs into three figures at several plants. One hundred and fifty strikers went to work at Homestead to-day and almost as many at Clairton. On every shift we are filling various crews on mills and at furnaces, with the result showing in our tonnage reports. In some instances strikers are returning and taking jobs inferior to what they held before the strike, their old jobs having been filled.

"There are no further reports of disorder. The men went to work and are beginning to realize the futility of remaining away any longer."

THREATEN A GENERAL STRIKE IN PITTSBURG

Labor Men at Closed Meeting Decry Restrictions.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—The executive council of the Pittsburg Central Labor Union met behind closed doors to-night to discuss the steel strike situation and the refusal of the authorities to permit the holding of mass meetings in the open and in some places in halls. Complaints against the State police and deputy sheriffs were also under discussion, it was said.

The meeting gave rise to a report that the council might consider the question of a general strike. When asked as to the possibility of the strike spreading beyond the steel industry, W. B. Rubin of New York, counsel for the steel workers, said that "unless the lawlessness of the State police and other authorities stops and the workers get justice, Pittsburg will probably see one of the greatest strikes in its history."

Strike leaders complain that besides free speech being denied to them the strikers are being arrested for having union cards and that picketing in many mill towns was forbidden. Mr. Rubin and J. G. Brown, a strike leader, attended the federation meeting and laid before the labor men evidence of alleged persecution of strikers.

According to a telephone message from Secretary Hinkle of the Allied Mill Workers' Council of Steubenville, Ohio, steel workers at Weirton, W. Va., living in company houses who refuse to return to work were being evicted.

RAIDS ON REDS, WHO ARE ACTIVE IN GARY

Continued from First Page.

to enforce the orders of the Mayor. The worst influences which were exerted came from certain Red agitators whose only desire seemingly was to foment trouble.

"The best labor element in Gary stands absolutely for law and order. This was easily determinable. Members of the American Legion and citizens generally responded at once to the Mayor's call for assistance.

"United States troops on duty in Gary comprise a detachment of the Fourth Division, 105 officers and 916 enlisted men, and a detachment of the Sixth Division, consisting of eighteen officers and 512 enlisted men.

"In a proclamation to the citizens of Gary they were informed that the United States military authorities, under the authority of the War Department and on appeal of the Governor of Indiana, had taken control of the city, but would at the same time maintain in force the properly constituted municipal Government."

STEEL RIOT AT BUFFALO.

Strikers Attack Trolleys Filled With Loyal Workmen.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—Six trolley cars of the Buffalo and Lake Erie Traction Company, carrying workmen to the steel plant of the Lackawanna Steel Company, were held up this morning by striking steel workers, who piled ties and blocks of concrete on the tracks.

The strikers began throwing stones at the cars as soon as they stopped, and the passengers returned them, several of them, it was said by the police, using revolvers. Several men were hurt and one, Adam Dumuon, was wounded by a shot from a revolver. Later an examination of the cars showed thirty-five bullet marks on the seats and through the windows.

A detachment of policemen dispersed the crowd.

$250,000 FOR STEEL STRIKERS.

Board of Ladies' Garment Workers Union Votes Aid.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—The general executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, the fifth largest organization in the American Federation of Labor, voted $250,000 to-day toward the support of the strike of steel and iron workers.

The money, President Benjamin Schlesinger said, would be turned over to the committee in charge of the steel strike without restrictive conditions.

PERSHING SLIPS OFF FOR HUNTING TRIP

Visits Utica Unexpectedly on Way to Adirondacks.

UTICA, Oct. 7.—Gen. John J. Pershing visited Utica to-day, not as a soldier, but as a civilian. He was on his way to the Adirondacks, where he expects to obtain a rest. With him are Brig.-Gen. Fox Conner and Col. G. C. Marshall. They arrived in Utica by motor from Cape Cod at noon and left at 1:30 o'clock on the train for an unknown destination in the Adirondacks to go hunting. A small crowd gathered at Hotel Utica, where the General's party stopped, to applaud him as he emerged from the dining room.

"I did not expect to be discovered in Utica," said the General as he acknowledged the applause.

150 REDS KISS FLAG AT POINTS OF GUNS

After Ceremony in Public Square of Weirton, W. Va., 111 Are Deported.

SEVEN ARE SENT TO JAIL

Police Raid Headquarters and Seize Half Ton of Anarchistic Literature.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WEIRTON, W. Va., Oct. 7.—Encircled by a squad of heavily armed deputy Sheriffs, 150 men, said to be I. W. W. exponents of the red rule of anarchy knelt down in the public square here this afternoon herded together like sheep and pressed their lips to the folds of the Star Spangled Banner.

Before the gang stood a resolute man, Warren Hill of the Weirton police force. He commanded them to kiss the flag and then ordered all but seven of the gang to pack bag and baggage and depart forthwith from the town.

The red flag, which these 150 men were charged with waving freely, flies no more in Weirton. The radicals are gone—some to Pittsburg, others to Steubenville, Ohio, and still others to parts unknown.

Seven of the radicals accused of being ringleaders and said to be some of the most prominent among the red leaders, are held in the Hancock county jail at New Cumberland, W. Va., awaiting action of the Federal authorities, which may mean their deportation. In another section of Hancock county is a half ton of literature, composed of banners, circulars, cards and streamers, all printed in red ink, all decorated with the red flag and all preaching the same red rule.

The raid started at noon to-day when Hill, aided by fifty picked men, suddenly fell upon an old barn about a quarter of a mile south of this place, arrested the occupants and confiscated the literature.

Among the papers and books confiscated was the membership roll of the organization. Armed with policemen Hill went forth determined to stamp out all red agitators, I. W. W.'s, Bolshevists, anarchists and other radicals hereabout. Within an hour as one deputy after another brought in men the public square assumed the aspect of a prayer meeting. One hundred and fifty men were upon their knees under a giant American flag and deputy sheriffs were passing another flag among them commanding each man in turn to kiss it.

Meantime, the menacing guns of the squad of deputies encircling the crowd never wavered an instant.

There were many protests, but all in vain. Hill had given his order and it must be carired out. And it was carried out to the letter.

Woodlawn, Pa., is said to have been the original home of the men arrested and it is reported that among those forced to kiss the flag were many who, during the war were tarred and feathered in Woodlawn for refusing to purchase Liberty bonds.

Policeman Hill, who was discharged recently from the service, was the second largest man in the United States Marines. He served eighteen months overseas and was decorated at Chateau-Thierry. He is regarded as a most efficient policeman.

It is said the men sent out of town and those put in jail were Finlanders who are members of the Red Guard of Finland. Among the literature seized were post cards urging a "red Christmas and a red New Year." Some rifles and revolvers also were taken.

To-night the Federal authorities were preparing to step into the matter, as it is alleged the post cards were sent through the United States mails. Meantime there is a general exodus of Finns from Weirton.

Three hundred have already left. Of the men who knelt and buried their faces in Old Glory only eighty-five were employees of the Weirton mill. All the literature confiscated preaches the same doctrine of "Hoist the red flag" and mentions a red Christmas and a red New Year.

INDEPENDENTS LOSE PLACE ON BALLOT

Petitions Are Declared to Be Defective.

The independent petitions of three would be candidates at the coming election, which had worried Tammany Hall not a little, were thrown out by the Board of Elections yesterday on the ground that they did not contain the requisite number of valid signatures.

The petitions thrown out were those of Stephen J. Madigan, for Justice of the Supreme Court in the First district; Patrick J. McGrath, candidate for Municipal Court Justice in the Sixth Municipal Court district, and Harry J. Murphy, candidate for the Assembly in the Sixteenth district. The latter two were running as independent candidates, along with John F. Cronin for Alderman in the Eighteenth district under the auspices of the so-called Home Rule party, organized as a protest against the present leadership of Tammany Hall. The party had adopted an arrow as its emblem.

Mr. Madigan gave Irwin Untermyer, the thirty-three-year-old son of Samuel Untermyer, a fairly close race for the second nomination for the Supreme Court in the Democratic primaries.

In all three petitions the Board of Elections decided that signatures had been witnessed by persons who had not lived in the district involved in the petition.

"The provisions of Section 123 of the Election Law must be strictly complied with," said John R. Voorhis, president of the Board of Elections and Chief Sachem of Tammany Hall.

Upholding its contention that Timothy Leary, a regular Democratic candidate for Justice of the Municipal Court in the Sixth district, does not live in the district, but in White Plains, the Home Rule party yesterday circulated what purported to be a facsimile of the birth certificate of a daughter of Mr. Leary.

J. W. HORAN NOW ALDERMAN.

Elected to Succeed Thomas A. Williams, Who Resigned.

John W. Horan of 973 Amsterdam avenue was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen at the meeting yesterday in place of Thomas A. Williams, who had resigned upon his election as Democratic leader of the Ninth Assembly district in his fight with Roswell D. Williams. Mr. Horan is the Democratic candidate for the Board of Aldermen for election this fall.

Alderman William P. Kenneally presided at the meeting of the board in the absence of President Moran, who is recovering from appendicitis.

A resolution introduced with the approval of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, which would require a license from lessees of apartment houses, was referred to the Committee on General Welfare. A lessee is defined in the resolution as a person leasing a tenement with three or more dwelling apartments and sub-leasing portions of it to three or more persons.

TWO DAYS REGISTRATION SHOW LARGE GAIN OVER 1919

At the end of the second day of registration last night the names of 272,860 voters had been placed on the lists in the five boroughs, an increase of 54,369 over the number recorded in the same period in 1918. The total registrations in all boroughs yesterday were 137,742. In Manhattan there have been 100,994 new names recorded during the two days, in Brooklyn 104,352, The Bronx 36,878, Queens 25,506, and in Richmond 5,130. The totals for yesterday were: Manhattan, 50,994; Brooklyn, 52,508; The Bronx, 19,127; Queens, 12,845, and Richmond, 2,568. The registration in each of the five boroughs for the two days showed large gains over last year.

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	1st Day. 1919.	2d Day. 1919.	1st Two Days. 1919.	1st Two Days. 1918.
1	2085	2375	4460	3920
2	1425	1672	3097	2668
3	2361	2300	4661	3866
4	1333	1600	2933	2556
5	2464	2500	4964	4189
6	1638	1870	3508	2741
7	2556	2583	5139	4150
8	1410	1596	3006	2441
9	2745	2905	5650	4378
10	2272	2176	4448	4007
11	2567	2477	5044	4136
12	2671	2510	5181	4294
13	2101	2061	4162	3806
14	2260	2302	4563	3813
15	2662	2684	5346	4348
16	2693	2848	5541	4749
17	2024	2122	4146	3283
18	1993	2025	4043	3117
19	2099	1999	4098	3796
20	1281	1430	2711	2153
21	1896	1827	3774	3309
22	2396	2245	4641	4600
23	3017	2861	5878	5378
Totals	49949	50994	100993	85698

BRONX.

A. D.	First Day. 1919	Second Day. 1919	First Two Days. 1919	First Two Days. 1918
1	2282	2600	4882	3736
2	2887	3045	5932	4425
3	1974	2195	4169	3691
4	2008	2248	4256	3195
5	2174	2479	4653	3648
6	1611	1664	3275	2453
7	2218	2323	4541	3185
8	2497	2573	5070	4094
Totals	17751	19127	36878	27827

QUEENS.

A. D.	First Day. 1919	Second Day. 1919	First Two Days. 1919	First Two Days. 1918
1	2157	2038	4195	3602
2	1828	1974	3802	2905
3	1851	2015	3866	2819
4	2033	2195	4228	2956
5	2244	2253	4497	3243
6	2448	2370	4818	4094
Totals	12661	12845	25506	19020

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	1st Day. 1919.	2d day. 1919.	1st two days. 1919.	1st two days. 1918.
1	2200	2094	4294	3160
2	2099	2178	4277	3401
3	1287	1258	2545	1833
4	2199	2241	4440	3168
5	2728	2875	5603	4253
6	2181	2218	4399	3506
7	1823	1794	3617	2707
8	1727	1672	3400	2283
9	2212	2282	4494	3342
10	2868	2774	5642	4358
11	3308	3236	6544	5025
12	2961	2941	5902	4649
13	1423	1531	2954	2181
14	1472	1597	3069	2093
15	1824	1845	3679	2540
16	2027	2127	4154	3202
17	2682	2877	5519	4133
18	2534	2856	5520	4406
19	1369	1511	2880	2324
20	3456	3450	6906	6667
21	3188	3042	6230	5049
22	2937	2119	5056	4818
23	1498	1730	3228	2830
Totals	52144	52208	104352	82138

RICHMOND.

A. D.	First Day. 1919	Second Day. 1919	First Two Days. 1919	First Two Days. 1918
1	1537	1505	3042	2302
2	1067	1063	2130	1506
Totals	2604	2568	5130	3808

SUMMARY.

	1st day. 1919.	2d day. 1919.	1st two days. 1919.	1st two days. 1918.
Manhattan	49949	50994	100994	85689
Brooklyn	52144	52208	104352	82138
Bronx	17751	19127	36878	27827
Queens	12661	12845	25506	19020
Richmond	2604	2568	5130	3808
Totals	135109	137742	272860	218491

	Total registration 1918.
Manhattan	364441
Brooklyn	282346
Bronx	140479
Queens	105180
Richmond	22433
Total	1015879

ALDERMEN SUPPORT CITY SALARY RAISES

All But One Vote for Report Recommending Higher Pay to Board of Estimate.

After many Democratic as well as Republican members of the Board of Aldermen had denounced it as being too conservative, all except one member voted yesterday for the adoption of the report of the special committee on the increase of the salaries of city employees. That one was Alderman Abraham Beckerman, who supported the Socialist minority report, which advocated a minimum of $1,800 for all adult employees of the city.

The majority report recommended to the Board of Estimate (the Board of Aldermen has no affirmative powers in making the city budget) that:

The three grades of patrolmen and firemen receive $1,600, $1,800 and $2,000, respectively, as demanded by them.

Police matrons receive an increase of $250 a year.

All employees getting less than $2,000 a year get a 20 per cent. increase.

All employees above $2,000 get an increase of 10 per cent.

All laborers should get $4 a day.

All mechanics should get the prevailing rate of wages.

Alderman Held, who introduced the minority report for the Socialists, said that common justice dictated that the 25 per cent. increase all along the line for men getting $3,000 or less, with a minimum of $1,800, which it suggested, was no more than right.

"The Board of Aldermen should declare itself," he said, "and take the stand that it will not approve any budget that does not carry these recommendations."

"This report does not satisfy me; it does not mean anything," said Alderman Haubert of Brooklyn, "but, being a Democrat and a good organization man, I shall vote for it."

The Alderman told a story of a man who last year was getting a salary so small he was ashamed to say just what it was. This man was supporting a family of five; two sons were fighting in France. "And," said Alderman Haubert, "that man got an increase of just $24 a year."

Equalization of salaries was what was needed greatly, he said, and spoke of many instances where men in Brooklyn were getting only $1,200 for the same work for which employees in other boroughs received $1,800.

Alderman McGarry, also a Democrat, severely criticised the report. He had employed many men all his life, he said. Men who twenty-five years ago he gave $1.75 a day to were now getting $7 a day, he said. Men who were getting as much as $4,000, he asserted, could get along at this time without an increase in favor of some of the lower salaried men.

"What is the use of passing this recommendation?" said Alderman Quinn, Republican, sarcastically. "It does not mean anything. The Board of Estimate will not pay any attention to it, knowing that the supine majority in the Board of Aldermen will favor any budget that the Board of Estimate may adopt.

The Board of Estimate continued its hearings on the budget in the Comptroller's office yesterday.

Stenographers of the City Magistrates' courts sent an appeal to the tax budget committee yesterday for an increase in salary from $2,160 to $2,590. The 10 per cent. increase voted recently is held to be insufficient to meet living costs. Magistrates Frederick B. House and Joseph S. Schwab have indorsed the plea.

REPORT BANKER MISSING.

Depositors Are Anxious About Giuseppi Baldo.

A number of Italians, depositors in the private bank of Giuseppi Baldo of 2472 Arthur avenue, The Bronx, went to the Bronx Park police station last night and told Capt. Duane, in charge there, that Baldo had disappeared and that they were unable to get into the bank to draw their money or transact business.

Capt. Duane investigated and found that Baldo had not been seen since Saturday afternoon, when he closed his bank, leaving a sign on the door saying the place was closed "till to-morrow," and ostensibly went to Bath Beach to spend the week end with his wife. For several years Mrs. Baldo has gone to Bath Beach each week, and Balbo has usually joined her there Saturday afternoon or night.

Balbo is described as five feet and eleven inches in height, weighing about 200 pounds, and having a large black mustache. He is said to have usually carried large sums of money in his pockets.

NORSE LINER HERE WITH 1,187 ABOARD

Stavangerfjord Was Detained by Copenhagen Strike.

The Norwegian American liner Stavangerfjord, in yesterday from Christiania with 1,187 passengers, a record for her, was detained many days on the other side because of the harbor strike in Copenhagen, whence she was to have sailed for this port. Passengers booked from Copenhagen were sent to Christiania with others bound this way by other lines that were tied up. The result was that many cabin passengers were forced to travel third class.

Capt. V. Lassen, marine superintendent of the Scandinavian American Line here, said that when he arrived at Copenhagen from 10,000 to 15,000 workers were out and that forty ships were held in the harbor, causing a loss of millions of dollars. The strike was engineered by about a thousand of the younger, or Bolsheviki, element. Denmark was for a time in fear of a famine and the older and saner workers took charge of the situation, and with the help of the Danish shipping firms, who threatened to lock out more than 50,000 workmen, they persuaded the strikers, who had violated their agreements, to go back to work.

Miss Irmeline Nansen, granddaughter of the polar explorer, is here to take a course of gardening at Cornell. Lithgow Osborne, secretary of the American Legation at Copenhagen, returned with his bride, Countess Lili Raben-Levetzau, daughter of the former Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mrs. Osborne is a sculptor. It is her first visit to America, where her mother, formerly Miss Moulton of Boston, was born.

BRITISH NEGOTIATE FOR THE IMPERATOR

Wish U. S. to Relinquish Big German Ships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Upon the basis of detailed reports from the British Foreign Office concerning the claims of the British Shipping Commission to the possession of the former German steamship Imperator and other ships which were used by the United States Army transport service and were recently turned over to the Shipping Board, the British Embassy has begun negotiations with the State Department to obtain relinquishment of these ships to the British transatlantic companies.

According to the British viewpoint their Government is in no wise responsible for the action of the reparations commission in holding a certain number of tank ships owned by the Standard Oil Company to be prizes of war because they were sailed under the German flag. They do not feel that there is warrant in law or equity for refusing to turn over other ships regularly allotted to the British by the reparations commission as an offset for that decision, especially in view of the fact that the tankers were not given to the British, but were assigned to supply oil to Germany.

Women Lawyers Indorse Luce.

The Women Lawyers Association has passed resolutions indorsing the candidacy of Justice Robert L. Luce for reelection to the Supreme Court bench. It indorsed Justice Joseph E. Newburger for reelection to the Supreme Court and Justice Richard H. Smith for reelection to the City Court some time ago. Mrs. Jean H. Norris, president of the Women Lawyers Association, is a Tammany district leader.

POSLAM FOE OF SKIN DISORDERS HEALS RAPIDLY

If you suffer with any eruptional trouble, do not let another day pass without trying Poslam.

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Poslam Soap, medicated with Poslam, brightens, beautifies complexions—4dc.

COLBY TO LEAD BIG NEWBURGER DRIVE

Independent Judiciary Committee Formed to Reelect Supreme Court Justice.

FIGHTS TAMMANY ACTION

Appeal to Public Denounces Selection of Untermyer—Aid for R. H. Smith.

Intensive campaigning for the reelection of Joseph E. Newburger to the Supreme Court and of Richard H. Smith to the City Court, in spite of the fact that they were turned down for renomination for unknown reasons by Tammany Hall, was started last night by the organization of the Independent Judiciary Committee at Hotel Astor.

Bainbridge Colby was elected chairman of a campaign committee of 250 which was made up largely from the separate committees of 150 previously announced as chosen by the Committee of the Bar, the Non-Partisan Business Men's Association and the Citizens Union. Mr. Colby will be the active campaign manager. Henry de Forest Baldwin, Felix H. Levy, Fred Keim and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch were chosen vice-chairmen, and Walter T. Arndt and Joseph R. Trusdale, secretaries. There will be an executive committee of twenty-five to be announced later.

Referring to the selection of Irwin Untermyer in place of Justice Newburger by Tammany Hall, Mr. Colby said:

"I have no objection to Samuel Untermyer's wanting to see his progeny on the bench. It is a natural ambition, but I want to know what claim his son has before I can accede to the parental ambition for his elevation. I have nothing to say about young Mr. Untermyer. The Untermyers are unimportant factors in this campaign."

Shearn Appeals to Public.

Former Justice Samuel H. Ordway said it was conceivable that Mr. Untermyer, Jr., might make a good Judge in time, for the Supreme Court was a good training school, but said there was no reason for turning out a good Judge at the behest of a political boss.

After referring to the able and conscientious work of Justice Newburger on the bench Clarence J. Shearn, former member of the Appellate Division, said he shared the general resentment that such a man, after twenty-eight years experience, should be turned down for renomination in an attempt to "return to the evil days when judgeships were treated as political spoils." He added:

"There is only one question in this campaign. It is simple and direct, and it will be asked until election day: Why did Murphy choose the youthful son of Samuel Untermyer for Justice of the Supreme Court?

"Murphy and Mr. Untermyer both know. The voters, who are entitled to know, are kept in ignorance and can only guess. It was not because the bar, the press, or any civic bodies asked for the nomination of young Mr. Untermyer. It was not because any known public service had commended him for this important office. Why was it?

"For weeks before the so-called convention, it was generally understood that Justice Newburger would be renominated as a matter of course. The bar had unanimously approved his record the newspapers had unanimously commended his work and the public liked the able, fearless Judge. Even Mr. Murphy's son-in-law had signed the bar's report. The thing was settled.

Calls It Invasion of Courts.

"Yet the day before the convention the arrogant boss sent this message: 'Tell Judge Newburger he can't have it.'

"This was the same Justice Newburger whose record had just been eulogized by Murphy's son-in-law and by every lawyer of note in the councils of Tammany Hall. No one questioned his fitness. But when the convention met the slip of paper that came out of the boss's pocket had written on it the name of Irwin Untermyer.

"Let us, therefore, call on all good citizens, regardless of party, to join in a stinging public rebuke to this attempt of politicians to invade our courts, and by reelecting Justices Newburger and Smith establish a firm and lasting precedent."

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the turning down of Justices Newburger and Smith was a "mere private arrangement between Charles E. Murphy and the candidates," that "the decision of the boss was not dictated by the public good," and that the committee "recognized in these facts a sinister attack upon the independence of the judiciary."

About two hundred persons were present.

STRIKERS SEE CLEMENCEAU.

Paris Theatrical Tieup May Be Settled Soon.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Premier Clemenceau received a committee of the theatrical strikers this morning. The strike leaders asked him to intervene in the situation.

Later the Premier took the matter up with M. Lafferre, Minister of Public Instruction, and it was announced that there was a possibility of a settlement at an early date.

Gulf Tugboat Workers Strike.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—Marine engineers, masters, mates and pilots of tugboats of the Gulf district from Key West to the mouth of the Rio Grande went on strike to-day when their demands for an increased wage scale was rejected by the Tugboat Owners Association. From 12,000 to 15,000 men are said to be involved.

HARVARD FUND IS NEAR THREE MILLION

Boston Again Leads New York in Big Drive.

It was announced last night at the offices of the Harvard Endowment Fund Campaign Commitee in 165 Broadway that the reports so far received from various parts of the United States bring the total of the fund to $2,814,000.

In yesterday's returns Boston cut down New York's lead and again went ahead of this city. The total gain for all sections for the day was about $200,000. In addition to the financial contributions, two unusual gifts were received yesterday by the fund committee—one man, an instructor at Harvard, pledged his entire salary for five years, a total of $6,350, and a prominent physician of Boston, offered to give his services to the Harvard Medical School fifty hours a year for five years.

Six of the teams of the Crimson squadron, the canvassing organization of New York, have now passed the $100,000 mark in their collections. In the team competition for the greatest number of subscribers the team led by Thomas W. Slocum, '90, is in the lead, with forty-two subscribers for $115,000. A new team to be known as the Harvard Club team, was added to the squadron yesterday and will canvass all comers at the Harvard Club. The fund received a cable from Walter F. Dillingham, who is chairman of the work in Hawaii, stating that the fund is doing well and that full results will be cabled within a few days.

The women's committee for the fund was organized yesterday at a luncheon in the Harvard Club. Mrs. Robert Bacon was elected chairman and Mrs. George F. Baker and Mrs. James L. Curtis secretaries. An office will be opened in Mrs. Baker's home in 260 Madison avenue. A thousand Harvard men will meet to-night at the Harvard Club to discuss the progress of the drive. An address will be made by President Lowell of the University.

Nine Japanese Arrested in Raid.

A Japanese club in West Sixty-fifth street was raided yesterday by detectives of Inspector Henry's staff and nine arrests made. The defendants, all Japanese, were found guilty of disorderly conduct for card playing and were fined $10 each.

FOUNDED 1856

IT matters little how you start a race if you have the endurance to make a satisfactory finish.

No matter how enticing a suit or overcoat may appear, if they fail to endure to a satisfactory finish they are dear at any price.

So-called "snappy style" often covers up a multitude of defects.

We are extremists only in the things which insure complete clothes-satisfaction—dependable all wool fabrics, skilled tailoring, sane and refined styling and price moderation.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

flush!

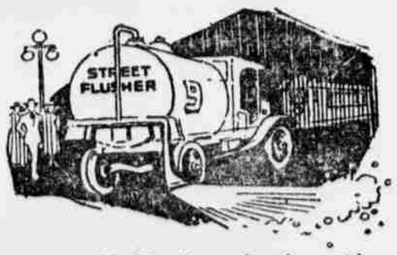
only a water laxative really flushes

If you are constipated you need a *water* laxative—an effective *flushing* agent like Pluto Water, which is America's physic.

WATER is the greatest cleansing agent known to man.

"Dry cleaning" may be effective for suits and dresses, but it is insufficient to rid your intestinal tract of accumulated disease-breeding waste matter.

It requires a *water* laxative to flush your system completely.



Municipal health authorities have been quick to recognize the undoubted sanitary advantages of flushing as compared with dry sweeping.

Pills, powders, tablets, and other "dry" cathartics cannot give you the benefit of the internal bath that the colon needs at regular intervals to rid itself of poisonous accumulations.

Pluto Water is bottled at French Lick Springs, Indiana, and is a recognized curative agent for kidney, liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders.

Your physician prescribes it.

BOTTLED AT FRENCH LICK SPRINGS
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