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LOBBY CONCERT PLANNED FOR TONIGHT AT Y. M. C. A.

Hero Club of Boys' Department Admits Fifteen New Members. Athletic Program.

An informal lobby concert will be held at the Y. M. C. A. this evening from 7 until 8 o'clock. J. A. Monroe of Baltimore will play the piano. He will be assisted by D. A. Cummings of this city, who will play the flute.

The Hero Club of the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A. held its opening meeting yesterday afternoon, when fifteen new members were accepted. The club will meet every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock throughout the winter, and a number of athletic events are scheduled.

The new members, who will be initiated Sunday, are Channing Walker, Yost Harbaugh, Harold Seal, George Howell, Foster Harvey, John Hunter, John Kingsbury, William Kingsbury, Ross Fink, Fred Patton, Fred Brentz, Bob Slattery, William Nalls, Howard Omohundro and Charles Fletcher. Officers of the club are Joseph Smith, king; Foster Morrell, crown prince, and Lee Cockerille, archbishop.

The club has thirty members and is composed of boys between the ages of twelve and fifteen years. S. M. Leech is director. Sunday William Knowles Cooper will speak on the life of Sir George Williams.

A new athletic program in the boys' department is being perfected by Earl B. Fuller, physical director. A Sunday school basket ball league and a series of health talks are on the program for the winter.

ORGANIZED LABOR HEADS DISCUSS CAR SITUATION

Their Decision in Appeal of Street Railway Men for General Strike Expected to Be Final.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Leaders of the striking street car men today submitted their appeal for a general strike to a conference of organized labor leaders, whose decision is expected to be final.

The police of Mount Vernon, Yonkers, New Rochelle and Pelham guarded the trolley lines of Westchester county today in preparation for another attempt to resume operations, prevented yesterday by mobs who stoned the cars and beat the conductors and motormen.

Mayor Fiske of New Rochelle declared, if necessary, he would ask for the protection of the militia. He threatened also to call upon the board of alderman to rescind an ordinance which prohibits motormen from operating cars in that city unless they have had fifteen days' experience. This would enable the companies to employ strikebreakers.

DEATH TO FIVE-CENT LOAF.

Proposed Chicago Ordinance Would Increase Size of Baker's Product.

CHICAGO, October 2.—An ordinance, which, according to bakers, would cause the disappearance from the bread market of the nickel and six-cent loaves, has been drafted by Morris Eller, city sealer, for submission to the city council today.

The proposed measure prohibits the sale of bread weighing less than a pound a loaf, and orders bakers to indicate on each loaf of bread its weight in pounds and half pounds, not in ounces, as is done at present. Since the new schedule of prices was put into effect last week, the five-cent loaf here weighs between eight and ten ounces, and the six-cent loaf twelve ounces.

Building Permits.

Building permits were issued today to the following:

Powhatan Hotel Corporation, to build addition to hotel at 1757 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; architect, Milburn Heister Company; builder, George A. Fuller Company; estimated cost, $135,000.

Marie L. Bowman, to build dwelling at 6609 7th street northwest; builder, R. H. Atkinson; estimated cost, $1,800.

Estate of Delia H. Martin, to repair stable at 1534 New Jersey avenue northwest; estimated cost, $500.

John Shugrue, to repair dwelling at 1214 9th street northwest; estimated cost, $200.

E. P. Boyle, to repair building at 2602 Wisconsin avenue northwest; estimated cost, $50.

CHICAGO GIRL WINS HONORS IN FRANCE

Shows Genius in Inventing and Making Splints for Fractured Limbs.

SKILL EARNS HER TITLE OF "MOST USEFUL WOMAN"

Grace Gassette, Art Student in Paris, Teaches French How to Save Wounded Soldiers.

(Copyright, 1916.)

BY HERBERT COREY.

PARIS, September 11.—This is the story of the most useful woman in the war. High praise, I know. But let us examine the premises.

Grace Gassette makes splints. She makes the best splints. She makes splints that no one had ever thought of making before—splints that will save arms and legs for the poor chaps mutilated in the war—splints that will accomplish miracles. She bears about the same relation to other splintmakers that Rockefeller does to a welldriller or that Rodin does to a stonecutter. She has been so inspired in her splintmaking that the French government has just absorbed her.

"Here is a workroom," said M. Justin Godart, head of the service sante militaire. Here are some work people. Build your own committee to help you. Then go to our 6,000 war hospitals and see what you can do for our crippled men."

Dr. Alexis Carrel is one of the men on that committee. Dr. D. J. McCarthy of the U. of P., who has just reported on the German prison camps for the government, is another. Her committee is the only one to which the American clearing house has given its name. Some of the French surgeons who are on it are Profs. Hayem and Pinard and Pozzi and Reynier and Gen. Sieur, and a half dozen others of the very first order. Men of that stamp do not enter upon new tasks lightly.

Glad to Give Aid.

"We know what Miss Gassette is doing," they have said. "We are glad to help."

Let us begin at the beginning. Miss Gassette is a Chicago girl. Years ago she came to Paris to study art, and with her mother made a home in the Latin quarter. She studied sculpture in the schools because she felt the need to paint, and a knowledge of the human frame is essential to the painter. Then she began with the paintbrush. She had been exhibiting with success for some years when the war broke out. She was one of the first to appear at the American Ambulance when that hospital was organized at Neuilly.

"What can you do?" asked the men in charge. "No doubt you have studied nursing? At least you have taken a course in first aid?"

That was in the previous century, you will understand—away back in 1914. At that time it was still believed that a course of parlor lectures mixed with tea would fit any ordinary good looking girl to be a nurse during the season. Miss Gassette had never studied first aid. She didn't know beans about nursing and said so—her conversation being so much like regular American talk that it almost makes you cry to hear her. The men in charge were puzzled by her case.

"I'll do anything," said Miss Gassette. "I'll wrap bandages."

The Case of the Leg.

So she was put at menial work. Wrapping bandages puts about the same strain on the intellectual faculties as toting a lapdog. At intervals in her bandage-wrapping she came into the surgical wards. There she would find various surgeons and orderlies and what-not looking profound around the bed of a man whose leg had been broken in a way that had never been reduced to print. They didn't know what to do with a leg like that. They usually wound up by putting it in one of the old-style apparatus. They knew perfectly well that it was not what the leg needed. But they could not invent anything better.

Let me interpolate a word here. In May, 1915, I was a fellow passenger on the Espagne with America's greatest expert in fracture cases. He had visited this side to see what was being done in treating these injuries and he was going home disgusted. It must be premised that it is not often that a surgeon goes in for fractures. There is more fame and money to be made in using a can-opener on well fed merchants. This particular surgeon had specialized in fractures because he had a fondness for them. But the public do not know much of him. His reputation is confined to the profession.

Calls Treatment Archaic.

"The war treatment of fracture cases is archaic," he told me. "Worse. It is criminal. French surgeons are using methods that we discarded twenty years ago."

I do not recall that he commented on the methods of the American surgeons, but it is a fact that little progress has been made in this class of cases because they have not drawn specialists. Now let us get back to Grace Gassette. She would look in at that suffering soldier and those puzzled surgeons and by and by her Yankee aptitude would get the better of her.

"Why don't you do it this way?" she would ask.

Whereupon the surgeons would stand back with a relieved sigh and tell her to go to it. I know perfectly well that various surgeons will fly into print when they see this, and hold that it isn't possible that a woman who had never studied even first aid could possibly know more about this angle of the surgeon business than they do—but truth is mighty and will prevail. Otherwise, why should the French government have created this workshop at 17 Rue Boissonade, and asked Miss Gassette to devote herself to splint making for the French war hospitals?

Very Important Lady.

By and by Miss Gassette found herself in charge of a department. No one knew just what had happened, but there she was with a shop and a workroom filled with young women, and she was fitting splints for poor young fellows whose fractures could not be treated in the old-fashioned way. Once—only once—she was interfered with. A very important lady thought she would put this efficient person in her place.

"If you will not obey my orders you must leave the hospital," said the very important lady.

"All right," said Miss Gassette.

A week later a delegation came to her and asked her to please come back, and promised to keep minor annoyances away from her. Up to this time Miss Gassette had been getting up at a wholly improper hour in the morning and walking and tramming and metroing to the Neuilly Hospital in order to get there early enough to get in about twenty hours' work each day. Even with a genius that sort of thing palls. Further, Miss Gassette has a sense of humor. Her brown eyes and mobile mouth tell that—and there may be a hint of a perfectly self-respecting temper, too.

"I'll come," said she, "if you will carry me each way in a car."

Motor Car at Her Service.

So that ever since then an American Ambulance motor car has been saving about three hours of the most valuable time in Neuilly each day by taking her to and from her home. After a while she took practical charge of the work of making splints and apparatus of all sorts. She "reinvented" the Hodgden splint, which was first devised during our civil war. She "reinvented" many other splints which had been in use in other countries. The point is that she made apparatus to fit the case or class of cases, and as she had never seen a splint or a broken leg before, she naturally traveled some old ground. On the other hand, she has made a number of entirely new things. In each case she worked alone and unaided. No one has ever given her a suggestion. No surgeon has helped her with a hint.

Part of her success is due, no doubt, to the fact that her Chicago grandfather insisted upon having her trained in the use of tools when she was a child. Another part is due to her artistic training, but most of it traces right back to her inventive genius. Now she has about twenty women at work at the American ambulance, together with a small shop in which workmen make the apparatus. Her facilities will be enormously enlarged when she opens her new workroom for the French government. Her duty then will be to visit the 6,000 ward hospitals, when she is called, and devise new forms of splints to fit the weird new fractures the war is producing constantly. Most of her apparatus is now being classified—from No. 1 to No. 40, let us say—and it will be only the new needs she will be called on to deal with.

Is Training Twenty Women.

Meanwhile she will continue her connection with the American Ambulance. The twenty women in her workshop are being trained now to fit her apparatus to the shattered bones of the shattered men. There isn't a bone break of any sort for which she has not devised the frame to hold the grinding ends together. About 150 American surgeons have been trained by her—have watched her deftly build cradles that had never been dreamed of by the male intellect, and which save limbs and agony—but the 150 have gone back to America. We have gained by it, but her new work for the French government will enable her to train French surgeons. They will remain here and for years to come will be able to aid the mutiles of the war.

The enormous extent of this work may be guessed at from one appalling fact. It is estimated that up to date, in France alone, there are not less than 500,000 men who have sustained an injury to a bone of such nature as to suggest the need of some special apparatus. Many of these men have lost a limb—some more than one—and will be equipped with an artificial appliance. But others have been injured in such a way that a little aid will give them a fairly reliable arm or leg with which to work. Yet aid of that sort has been the most difficult to secure.

The Franco-American corrective surgical appliance committee is the full name of the new organization, which is under the direct sanction of the service de sante militaire.

FEDERAL EXPERTS TO FIX STANDARD OF GASOLINE

Bureau of Standards to Take Up Proposition at Instance of Secretary Redfield.

Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce today held a conference at the bureau of standards with Dr. S. W. Stratton, director, on the possibility of governmental agencies fixing a standard for gasoline. Upon its conclusion he announced that Dr. Stratton will appoint a committee of scientists to prepare specifications for a standard gasoline product.

This announcement follows recent efforts of the Retail Merchants' Association of Washington to bring about a standardization of gasoline and a possible investigation by the government of the recent increase in the price of gasoline.

The federal trade commission is already at work on an investigation of gasoline and prices in regard to which it will report to Congress. Another activity in connection with gasoline and prices is in progress at the bureau of mines, where V. H. Manning, director, is preparing to address a meeting of the Commercial Club Wednesday, during a luncheon, on this subject.

Following today's conference at the bureau of standards Secretary Redfield said:

"Dr. Stratton arranged with me to appoint a committee of his scientific staff to prepare specifications for standard gasoline and, if practicable, to devise methods for a test to show whether gasoline is of a standard quality. Such a test, if one could be worked out, could be used by any one anywhere.

"The work to be done is to be carried out in co-operation with the other scientific agencies of the government."

ACADEMY WHEELS MOVE.

Midshipmen Up at 6 O'Clock and at Study Two Hours Later.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., October 2.—The routine of work of the seventy-second academic term of the Naval Academy formally got under way today.

Midshipmen were up and astir at 6 o'clock and were off to their first recitations two hours later. The rolls show a grand total of 1,339 students, the largest in the history of the academy.

The new fourth class contains more than half of the total. Its roster is 632. About a dozen more are yet to be admitted.

All officers and civilian instructors reported for duty on time.

THINGS ARE NEVER TOO DARK FOR THE BRITISHER TO SMILE AND SIP HIS AFTERNOON TEA.

A WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIER ON HIS WAY BACK FROM THE FIRING LINE STOPPING FOR A SIP OF TEA. NEITHER THE WOUNDED MAN NOR HIS COMPANION IS A BIT DOWNHEARTED.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The cotton market had a very active and excited opening today. The census report showed 4,062,991 bales ginned prior to September 25, which established a new high record. But local traders had been expecting even larger figures, and after opening firm at an advance of 5 to 39 points active months sold 49 to 51 points net higher within the first few minutes.

Firm cables and expectations of bullish crop figures from Washington a little later in the day stimulated the demand, which carried December contracts up to 16.57, January to 16.61 and May to the 17-cent level, with all positions making new high records for the season.

Futures opened firm; October, 15.85; December, 16.15; January, 16.42; March, 16.51; May, 16.84; July, 16.98.

The official crop report making the condition 56.3 or the lowest on record for September 25, and estimating the lint yield at 11,637,000, with average weather conditions hereafter, served to further stimulate demand during the middle of the morning. January contracts sold up to 17.03, and March to 17.22, with active months generally showing net gains of from 90 to 93 points as compared with last week's closing figures.

Realizing was very heavy at this level, and reactions of 30 points or more followed, but offerings were well taken, and the market was steady at midday, with January holding around 16.78, or about 68 points net higher.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 2.—The cotton market bulged 50 points on the most active months around the opening today on strenuous buying, following the second report of the season on ginning from the census bureau. The figures of 4,062,991 bales, while breaking all records, were far under the highest private estimates, which seemed to be the reason for the buying.

Futures opened irregular. Opening bids: October, 15.55; December, 15.72; January, 16.04; March, 16.35; May, 16.62.

Activity increased following the condition report of 56.3 per cent of the normal, and prices mounted swiftly on a demand that was hard to satisfy. Soon after the condition report the most active months were 90 to 92 points over Saturday's close and were at the highest levels of the season, also at the highest levels ever recorded for this time of year. The March option traded as high as 16.86. Heavy profit-taking met the advance, but the offerings were fairly well absorbed and at noon the market was only about 20 points off from the top.

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, October 2.—Cotton—Spot steady; good middling, 9.63; middling, 9.49; low middling, 9.23; sales, 10,000 bales; 1,000 bales for speculation and export. No receipts. Futures unsettled.

October, 9.58½; October-November, 9.57; November-December, 9.57½; December-January, 9.58½; January-February, 9.62; February-March, 9.64½; March-April, 9.66; April-May, 9.67; May-June, 9.68; June-July, 9.66; July-August, 9.64½; August-September, 9.49; September-October, 9.20; October-November, 9.16.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, October 2.—Hogs—Receipts, 38,000 head; weak, 25 to 30 under Saturday's average. Bulk, 9.30a9.85; light, 8.20a10.00; mixed, 9.05a10.15; heavy, 9.00a10.05; rough, 9.00a9.20; pigs, 6.50a9.25.

Cattle — Receipts, 24,000 head; weak; native beef cattle, 6.40a11.25; western steers, 6.15a9.40; stockers and feeders, 4.60a7.65; cows and heifers, 3.40a9.30; calves, 8.00a12.50.

Sheep — Receipts, 42,000 head; weak; wethers, 6.50a8.25; lambs, 6.40a10.00.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Quotations furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

	Open.	High.	Low.	1:30 p.m.
May	16.84	17.45	16.84	17.12
March	16.51	17.17	16.87	16.92
July	16.88	17.30	16.83	17.20
October	16.35	16.98	16.35	16.68

OIL STOCKS.

Quotations furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Refining Co.	840	850
Anglo-American Oil	16	17
Buckeye Pipe Line	105	108
Continental Oil Co	530	540
Galena-Signal Oil Co. com	171	173
Galena-Signal Oil Co. pfd	140	145
Illinois Pipe	198	202
Indiana Pipe	103	106
Houston Oil Co.	16⅝	17¼
National Transit Co.	15	17
Ohio Oil Co.	300	304
Pennsylvania-Mexican Fuel	59	62
Pierce Oil Corporation	13½	14½
Prairie Oil and Gas Co.	460	465
Prairie Pipe	285	295
South Penn Oil Co.	385	390
Southern Pipe Line	212	217
Southwestern Penn. Pipe Line	114	118
Standard Oil California	338	343
Standard Oil Indiana	785	795
Standard Oil Kansas	525	540
Standard Oil Kentucky	585	600
Standard Oil Nebraska	540	570
Standard Oil New Jersey	583	588
Standard Oil New York	234	237
Standard Oil Ohio	430	440
Swann & Finch Co.	115	125
Union Tank Line Co.	91	92
Vacuum Oil Co.	297	302
Washington Oil Co.	43	48

POWDER STOCKS.

Quotations furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna	11½	11⅝
Atlas	176	182
Du Pont	290	295
Hercules	308	315

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 2.—Butter higher; creamery, 30a34.

Eggs—Higher; receipts, 4,332 cases; fresh, 30a31; ordinary firsts, 28½a29½; at mark, cases included, 22½a29½.

Potatoes—Higher; receipts, 70 cars; Maine cobblers, 1.30a1.35; Jersey mountains, 1.30a1.35; Ohios, 1.10a1.15; Michigan and Wisconsin white, 1.10a1.20.

Poultry—Alive, higher; fowls, 17½; springs, 19.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Butter—Firmer; receipts, 6,975 packages; creamery, higher than extras, 36¼a36¾; creamery, extras (92 score), 35½a35¾; firsts, 34¼a35; seconds, 33a34.

Eggs—Firm; receipts, 9,404 crates; fresh gathered, extra fine, 38a39; extra firsts, 36a37; firsts, 32½a35; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45a50; nearby hennery browns, 38a42.

Cheese—Firm; receipts, 4,334 boxes; state, fresh, specials, 20¾a21; do., average fancy, 20½; live poultry steady; no price settled; dressed, quiet; chickens, 19a28; fowls, 17a23½; turkeys, 25a35.

$50,000 AT END OF DAY FOR GUARDSMEN'S RELIEF

A total of $50,000 will have been paid out at the end of today by the War Department for relief of national guardsmen's families all over the country, according to Capt. P. L. Smith, who is in charge of the distribution of the $2,000,000 fund recently appropriated by Congress. There are a large number of District guardsmen who have applied for relief money, there being about 130 listed this morning.

Capt. Smith claims to have found another of the few of those persons for whom a patriarch by the name of Diogenes is said to be looking. This morning he received a letter and a check for $35 he had sent out for the wife of a District guardsman living in Roanoke, Va.

In her letter the woman stated that in view of the fact that her husband will receive $46 a month from his former employer until January, 1917, she would not be compelled to accept the money from the War Department.

The husband is in Company H of the 3d Infantry, D. C. N. G. This morning Capt. Smith signed checks for more than 500 applications.

LONDON, October 2.—Bar silver, 32⅞d per ounce. Money, 4½ per cent. Discount rates, short bills, 5½a5⅝ per cent. Three-months, 5½a5⅝ per cent.

WAR EXPORT OF WHEAT BLAMED FOR HIGH BREAD

Washington Experts Explain Conditions to Special Committee of Chamber of Commerce.

Washington experts connected with the flour and grain industry today informed a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce that recent increase in the price of wheat and flour, which has brought about the possibility of higher bread prices and smaller bread loaves, is due to the greatly increased export of wheat from the United States, as a consequence of the war in Europe, and to the shortage in this year's wheat crop.

It was further stated that a large percentage of the present wheat crop is of an inferior grade, requiring a larger quantity of wheat to produce a barrel of flour—to the extent of 15 or 20 per cent.

Special Committee Meets.

This information was furnished to the special committee of the chamber, recently appointed as the result of action by the executive committee, to inquire into flour and wheat prices. The committee met at the chamber's rooms in the Brentano building, beginning at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon, with John G. Capers chairman. Other members present were W. S. Hoxe, Howard Wilkins and Theodore Michael.

It was contended before the committee that the increases in the price of wheat have been relatively no larger than the increases in the price of corn meat, iron, steel or other commodities. It was pointed out that there is more wheat in storage today, by the farmer directly, or for the farmer, subject to his order, than there is in storage by commercial houses.

Proposal to Buy Up Supply.

It was the consensus of opinion among the members of the committee that the best way for the people of the United States who are affected by the increased prices to stop the exportation of wheat is to buy up all the wheat they can get hold of. It was declared that advices from the west to grain and wheat dealers here are to the effect that there is not enough wheat now in storage in the west to keep the flour mills running. If exports continue, it was said, some of the flour mills must shut down.

The special committee is to report to the board of directors of the chamber Wednesday night.

As a result of high wheat and flour prices, some of the Washington hotels have decided to put into effect a tenent charge in future for each order of bread and butter served guests in their restaurants. Because of the high price of eggs, some Washington quick-lunch restaurants are preparing to charge 7 cents for an egg sandwich such as heretofore sold for 5 cents.

ITALY UNLIKELY TO HEED PROTEST OF THE VATICAN

Seizure of Austrian Embassy Defended as a Legitimate Measure of War.

ROME, October 1, via Paris, October 2.—Notwithstanding the official protest by the Vatican to representatives of the governments accredited to the holy see regarding the action of the Italian government in seizing, in August the Palazzo Di Venezia, the quarters in Rome of the Austrian ambassador to the Vatican, it is not thought that the Italian government will change its plans with regard to the building.

The protest is a lengthy document. It was issued by Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, in the name of Pope Benedict. In it the stand is taken that Italy in the seizure of the palace has violated the law of guarantees of 1871, establishing relations between the Vatican and Italy, in that Italy now interferes with the rights of an ambassador to the holy see.

"Against such an act, which is new proof of abnormal conditions, the holy see l