

TRAINING BRIGADE FOR POLICE FORCE

Two Months Instruction for 650 Who are Seeking to Join the Finest.

GOOD RAW MATERIAL

Course Includes Personal Instruction on Actual Cases With Detectives.

DAILY ROUTINE RIGOROUS

Plan Followed Is Similar to That Offered in Military Schools.

The largest freshman class that has ever presented itself for instruction in the science and art of being a New York policeman is now in session daily at Police Headquarters.

Last Monday morning when these youths went to the gymnasium at headquarters to meet physical and mental tests...

Plans are being considered by a number of men who have been closely in touch with city officials for one of the largest real estate developments ever undertaken in this city.

The plans have reached the point where a committee known as the United Citizens Home Committee has been formed with Walter Stabler, comptroller of the New York Life Insurance Company, as the head.

Right away the pupils were put to the expense of buying khaki shirts and breeches to wear as military uniforms.

Every morning from 9 to 10 a class of recruits witnesses in the gymnasium the lineup of persons arrested on charges of felony during the previous month.

Acting Captain Charles E. Schofield, the officer in charge of the school, has been in the department twenty-five years.

Nearly 7,000 men—more than half the force—have been tutored by him. When Woods was new in his job and sceptical he brought in an expert in physical training from Groton School to tell him how the police school could be bettered.

Your month and then said to Woods: "No, I am not saying any longer, but I am saying that you are doing it perfectly. If I have any criticism at all it is that maybe the men are worked too hard."

Schofield told a reporter for The New York Herald yesterday that the department is getting now about the same type of man it got before the war, considerably better than it got during the war and incomparably better than it got twenty-five years ago.

"Of course," he said, "the work has always attracted many good men, but on the other hand it has attracted many bad men. Theodore Roosevelt was a Commissioner and when political influence was everything many fat incompetent got into the force before the war."

Another simple first rule for health which the instructor drives home is that of deep breathing. In his twenty-five years in the department he has never been ill, excepting when he was operated on for appendicitis, and he attributes his good health to the fact that deep breathing is the thing that's kept him well," he told the reporter.

Between Friday and Monday of each week the classes are graduated. The average policeman is a model of physical fitness. The fundamental teaching in our training school is the teaching of self respect, scrupulousness and courtesy to all the public, a respect for one's own career is a sort of object lesson.

It is sometimes said that there are a good many college graduates on the police force. Capt. Schofield says that none of the men who are in the force has been in charge of the training school. High school graduates are not uncommon, but the majority of the men stepped out of the grammar grades.

Capt. Schofield has five mental instructors and six physical instructors helping him. The mental instructors are Lieut. Philip Auer, James J. Sheehan, John Norman, Thomas Brennan and Patrick Joyce. The physical instructors are Sergeant Thomas Shaw, Acting Sergeant Isidor Cantor and Patrolmen John Handolph, Arthur Walden, Julius Brilla and John Ruff.

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\$5,000,000 HOME SITE PROJECT IN BRONX PLANNED

Committee Considers Taking Over Old Jerome Park Reservoir for Houses.

MEMBERSHIP OF 75,000 Small Payment Scheme Arranged for Dwellings to Cost \$2,000.

LONDON IDEA DEVELOPED

Commercial Buildings and Theatres Segregated From Dwellings.

Plans are being considered by a number of men who have been closely in touch with city officials for one of the largest real estate developments ever undertaken in this city.

The scheme involves the expenditure of more than \$5,000,000 to be advanced, those furthering the project hope, by several insurance companies.

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15,000,000 CHINESE FACING STARVATION

Thousands Dying Daily, Says U. S. Consul's Report to the State Department.

Immediate starvation threatens 15,000,000 Chinese in the famine zone and thousands are dying daily, according to a report just received by the State Department from C. E. Gauss, American Consul at Tsinan, China, and made public here yesterday by the American Committee for the China Famine Fund.

Shantung is only one of the five northern provinces affected acutely by the famine, but the report, which is the first official survey of conditions to be received in this country, also depicts conditions in the provinces of Chihli, Shensi, Shanxi and Honan.

The actual famine zone in its entirety covers 100,000 square miles, and 45,000,000 Chinese in this area are directly affected. The conditions reported by Consul Gauss are those existing at the beginning of the winter. Since then they have been intensified because of the cold and the disappearance of plant life.

Realizing the seriousness of the situation, Catholics and Protestants are organizing in every way and working among both Christian and non-Christian Chinese. The American Red Cross is giving food to the Chinese in re-

turn for labor, and this is expected to result in better conditions which will tend toward the elimination of future famines.

Consul Gauss explains that Shantung is the most densely populated province in China. Its inhabitants are estimated to be 35,000,000 and its area is 52,000 square miles. The population is sparsely settled and the density of population in other districts is correspondingly increased. The famine area covers the most densely populated part of the province.

"The population is so great that one poor harvest causes distress to thousands and a prolonged drought or sudden food shortage means famine and disaster to the people in extensive areas," says Consul Gauss. "The millions in these districts are dependent almost entirely on the products of the soil, and the prospect of a large part of the support of the population. A famine in 1877-78 is said to have caused the death of 8,000,000 in Shantung, Shanxi, Honan and Chihli. The famine of 1920-21 is far more deadly than that of 1877-78. Life is certain to run into heavy figures in Shantung the estimated population of the severely stricken districts alone is 5,700,000. In the less severely affected districts, where the death toll is estimated at 1,540,000. The great masses of people are poverty stricken beyond any conception of poverty in the United States."

"The present famine is the culmination of several years of poor harvests, the complete failure of the spring wheat crop and the scant autumn harvests, due to the lack of water and summer rainfall. Certain sections are beginning to suffer from lack of water and the shallow wells are becoming dry. Many wells have been polluted by the bodies of ill and dead animals, and no longer supply their usual needs."

"In every village large numbers of able-bodied have left. The strong have had to desert the women and children, and the aged and weak, in many cases, to go to seek help. Tragedy follows the refugees, and they go from sorrow to distress and from distress to despair. Families have been broken up, and many children have died of starvation and drowning of children of families who were fleeing from the famine regions and whose resources were exhausted. The famine area is practically paralyzed. Old people and the conditions are as bad as in the widespread famine of 1877-78."

"The saddest phase of the famine is the suffering of the children. They have not developed the stoicism which their elders manifest. They have become sickly from improper feeding; diarrhoea and enteritis are spreading generally; babies in arms are suffering terribly."

"Of the population of 5,700,000 in the severely affected areas, a low estimate of 1,000,000 silver would do no more than furnish moderate relief to Shantung province alone. The state of the provincial finances makes it impossible for the provincial Government to extend assistance to the people. The central Government, even with added taxation, can give comparatively little help."

"The American Red Cross has decided to concentrate its efforts in Shantung province, but it has so far an appropriation of only \$500,000 in United States currency (approximately \$750,000 silver). The lowest estimate of the amount necessary to sustain life is \$2 silver a month. Even on this basis and counting an average of five months as the period when relief must be given, \$12,000,000 silver would do no more than furnish moderate relief to Shantung province alone. The state of the provincial finances makes it impossible for the provincial Government to extend assistance to the people. The central Government, even with added taxation, can give comparatively little help."

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NEW YORK CURB MARKET SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1921.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Gold, Silver, Copper, and other metals. Columns include item names, bid/ask prices, and volume.

Table of market prices for various types of flour, including different grades and brands. Columns include item names, bid/ask prices, and volume.

Table of market prices for various types of oil, including different grades and brands. Columns include item names, bid/ask prices, and volume.

Table of market prices for various types of sugar, including different grades and brands. Columns include item names, bid/ask prices, and volume.

Table of market prices for various types of cotton, including different grades and brands. Columns include item names, bid/ask prices, and volume.

Table of market prices for various types of wool, including different grades and brands. Columns include item names, bid/ask prices, and volume.

Table of market prices for various types of grain, including different grades and brands. Columns include item names, bid/ask prices, and volume.

Table of market prices for various types of beans, including different grades and brands. Columns include item names, bid/ask prices, and volume.

Table of market prices for various types of lentils, including different grades and brands. Columns include item names, bid/ask prices, and volume.

Table of market prices for various types of peas, including different grades and brands. Columns include item names, bid/ask prices, and volume.

Table of market prices for various types of chickpeas, including different grades and brands. Columns include item names, bid/ask prices, and volume.

Table of market prices for various types of other legumes, including different grades and brands. Columns include item names, bid/ask prices, and volume.

MARKET QUIET, FIRM AND WITHOUT SELLING PRESSURE—IS Higher at Close.

The cotton market reflected yesterday the shorts' tendency to cover outstanding commitments for over the week end, the market scoring a gain of 32 to 57 points net. There was little pressure on the market at any time, the list opening at 2 to 12 points more than Friday's finals and soon moving higher.

Reactions to a more favorable trade reports and more optimistic dry goods news from Chicago. In general the market had little feature and few new commitments of any size were made.

Statement of the four active commission houses continued inclined to be mixed, although the bear side was approached with great caution. At times there was a moderate amount of professional selling, but there was generally enough support on hand to take care of what was offered.

Reports that several Southern banks had been forced to close their doors had little or no effect. It was announced that freight rates on cotton shipments from New York to Liverpool had been cut to 55 cents a 100 pounds on high density bales and to 80 cents on standard bales.

The day's best support did not develop until the last half hour. Some Southern selling was in evidence and there was a period of quiet in the last ten days. Prices held around the top in the final few minutes of business, closing at 29 to 57 points net higher. Local spot was up 10 to 15 cents to 17.90 cents.

Range of prices: Yester. day. Jan. 15. High. Low. Close. Jan. 14. High. Low. Close. Jan. 13. High. Low. Close. Jan. 12. High. Low. Close. Jan. 11. High. Low. Close. Jan. 10. High. Low. Close. Jan. 9. High. Low. Close. Jan. 8. High. Low. Close. Jan. 7. High. Low. Close. Jan. 6. High. Low. Close. Jan. 5. High. Low. Close. Jan. 4. High. Low. Close. Jan. 3. High. Low. Close. Jan. 2. High. Low. Close. Jan. 1. High. Low. Close.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The cotton market closed with a moderate amount of professional selling, but there was generally enough support on hand to take care of what was offered.

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PRODUCE

Butter—creamery, higher than extras, 1st, 20¢; 2d, 18¢; 3d, 16¢; 4th, 14¢; 5th, 12¢; 6th, 10¢; 7th, 8¢; 8th, 6¢; 9th, 4¢; 10th, 2¢.

Cheese—Swiss, 1st, 20¢; 2d, 18¢; 3d, 16¢; 4th, 14¢; 5th, 12¢; 6th, 10¢; 7th, 8¢; 8th, 6¢; 9th, 4¢; 10th, 2¢.

Eggs—fresh, extra, 20¢; 1st, 18¢; 2d, 16¢; 3d, 14¢; 4th, 12¢; 5th, 10¢; 6th, 8¢; 7th, 6¢; 8th, 4¢; 9th, 2¢.

Poultry—dressed, turkey, 1st, 20¢; 2d, 18¢; 3d, 16¢; 4th, 14¢; 5th, 12¢; 6th, 10¢; 7th, 8¢; 8th, 6¢; 9th, 4¢; 10th, 2¢.

Meat—beef, 1st, 20¢; 2d, 18¢; 3d, 16¢; 4th, 14¢; 5th, 12¢; 6th, 10¢; 7th, 8¢; 8th, 6¢; 9th, 4¢; 10th, 2¢.

Livestock—cattle, 1st, 20¢; 2d, 18¢; 3d, 16¢; 4th, 14¢; 5th, 12¢; 6th, 10¢; 7th, 8¢; 8th, 6¢; 9th, 4¢; 10th, 2¢.

Wool—raw, 1st, 20¢; 2d, 18¢; 3d, 16¢; 4th, 14¢; 5th, 12¢; 6th, 10¢; 7th, 8¢; 8th, 6¢; 9th, 4¢; 10th, 2¢.

Grain—wheat, 1st, 20¢; 2d, 18¢; 3d, 16¢; 4th, 14¢; 5th, 12¢; 6th, 10¢; 7th, 8¢; 8th, 6¢; 9th, 4¢; 10th, 2¢.

Oil—olive, 1st, 20¢; 2d, 18¢; 3d, 16¢; 4th, 14¢; 5th, 12¢; 6th, 10¢; 7th, 8¢; 8th, 6¢; 9th, 4¢; 10th, 2¢.

Sugar—raw, 1st, 20¢; 2d, 18¢; 3d, 16¢; 4th, 14¢; 5th, 12¢; 6th, 10¢; 7th, 8¢; 8th, 6¢; 9th, 4¢; 10th, 2¢.

Cotton—raw, 1st, 20¢; 2d, 18¢; 3d, 16¢; 4th, 14¢; 5th, 12¢; 6th, 10¢; 7th, 8¢; 8th, 6¢; 9th, 4¢; 10th, 2¢.

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