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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1904.

The Slocum Report.

The report on the Slocum disaster will be ready next month, and will contain the reports of the reinspection of various vessels in New York harbor. It may seem to many people that this report has been slow in coming, but it should be remembered that if the reinspection was to be anything but perfunctory and careless it was bound to take time. Heretofore, we are told, the average inspector has had to go over some three or four dozen vessels a day, which effectually precluded anything like thorough inspection of any one of them. The inspection of the "Grand Republic" which took place some time ago was not perfunctory, and resulted in the discovery of some startling facts. It is clear that the inspection of vessels is worse than useless unless time is given to examine them thoroughly. It is also easy to see that thorough inspection at the beginning will make the inspector's work much easier. A boat properly constructed, with iron work where iron should be, and well-made life-rafts and life-preservers, will not need to be overhauled every few weeks to keep it in order. Where owners give evidence of a disposition to evade the law, however, they will bear watching, and when the inspector finds on an excursion steamer life-rafts put together with glue, with heads of rivets fastened on to look as if the parts were riveted together, such deliberate intention to deceive indicates that the owners and officers of that steamer need to be pulled up by sharp authority.

The Essentials of Success.

A letter published in the "New York Herald" propounds the question whether talent, perseverance or luck is most valuable in life. This would be a good problem for the discussion of a debating society. It admits of almost as many arguments as the question whether people should marry early or late. There are optimists who profess a disbelief in luck as a factor in human events. They are certain that talents and perseverance do it all, and that every man gets just what he deserves in the end. They are fond of quoting the story about the two frogs who fell into the milk, one being drowned, while the other kicked so vigorously that he was found sitting on a freshly churned pat of butter. Yet even here luck had something to do with the case. If the milk had been skim-milk no butter would have resulted. Everybody has some obstacle to overcome, but in cases where success has been achieved in spite of disadvantages it will generally be found that there was a counterbalancing advantage somewhere. Poverty, ill-health and lack of opportunity are a trio which have downed many a man who might have overcome one, or even two disadvantages. Good fortune and perseverance, without wit, usually result in a man's having money and not being able to enjoy it. Talent and luck, without perseverance, give a man a comfortable but not very admirable career, as a rule. Talents and perseverance, combined with persistent bad luck, result in pathetic waste of energy. Most success is the result of a moderate mixture of the three.

An Interesting Correction.

The "New York Herald" publishes an explanation, on the authority of the Associated Press, for the appearance of the alleged statement by David B. Hill that the President was "a fraud." The Associated Press, on investigating the matter, finds that a reporter whom it trusted to report this speech failed to attend the meeting, and made up a speech containing statements which he thought Mr. Hill probably made, and this was one of them. The correction, we are told, is made without the knowledge of Mr. Hill or any of his friends.

It is unfortunate that the reporter, whose name we do not yet know, had such a vivid imagination, and such a sluggish conscience, that he thought a made up speech would do just as well as a real one, and it is also unfortunate that he hit upon a state-

ment which sounded so natural as coming from Mr. Hill. A third unfortunate circumstance is that Mr. Hill himself seems to have taken no trouble to deny it, and the Associated Press has been obliged to make this wholly altruistic effort in his behalf. In fact the whole business is very unfortunate for everybody.

However, the incident is closed, and nothing more need be said about it. It may do no harm to suggest, however, that if Mr. Roosevelt had been thus misrepresented by a reporter with more imagination than good sense, and a similar denial and explanation had appeared, the Democratic press would have seized the opportunity to make all sorts of comments and sling all kinds of mud. We refrain from any mud-pie making in this connection, and we hope the Democratic press will be equally virtuous in similar circumstances, should the circumstances arise.

Putnam for Roosevelt.

Among the interesting items in yesterday's news was the report of a speech made by George Haven Putnam, of New York, a Democrat, a Citizens' Union man and a free trader, in which he announced his intention of supporting Roosevelt and his belief that the President will be elected. His reasons for this belief he states as follows:

First, the continued demoralization of the Democratic opposition under the influence of the financial rubbish of the Bryan faction; and second, the personal popularity—the well-deserved popularity—of President Roosevelt.

He further says: First, the continued demoralization of the Democratic opposition under the influence of the financial rubbish of the Bryan faction; and second, the personal popularity—the well-deserved popularity—of President Roosevelt.

In the sentence first quoted Mr. Putnam has put in a nutshell the two big reasons why the election should go in favor of Roosevelt. A party more thoroughly demoralized and divided against itself than the present Democratic party has seldom been seen in the history of our politics. It is endeavoring to advocate the gold standard without offending the prejudices of all the Westerners who conscientiously believe in free silver; it is endeavoring to hold up as an outspoken candidate a man whose most intimate friends apparently did not know where he stood on the money question until after he was actually nominated; it is endeavoring to assume an attitude of superiority on the Philippine policy, despite the fact that it takes an expert to tell the difference between the platforms of the two parties where this question is concerned.

The personal popularity of Mr. Roosevelt has been great enough to cause even machine politicians to see that their only hope of continued existence is to work with and not against him. It has been gained not by concession to corrupt interests but by defiance of them so absolute and so fearless that their representatives know that opposition is vain. It is so great that, failing to find any hole in the President's armor of integrity, the opposition press has had to resort to misrepresentation—always a clear confession of weakness.

Mr. Putnam's speech would not have been made were the President and his policies inimical to conservative business interests. There is no business in the world which quicker feels the influence of an "unsafe" man than the book trade; there is none which stands in greater need of the benefits of "safe" government. Mr. Putnam is perhaps as good a representative of this interest as could be found in the country, and if there were any reason in the world to be afraid of Mr. Roosevelt's behavior as President, Mr. Putnam, as a publisher, a Democrat, a free trader man, and a conservative citizen, would be likely to attach to it full weight. The people who are afraid of the President are the people who are afraid of honesty.

Temperance in Philippines.

The annual report of Brigadier General William H. Carter on temperance in the Philippines is respectfully commended to the attention of all the We'll-See-to-You Societies. It has to do with the abolition of the canteen. General Carter says:

The construction of some of the posts has been followed by the usual crop of saloons and dissipation.

With the well-regulated post exchange of former days the weak had a choice of evils, and generally chose the less—the pure beer of the exchange. So long as the misguided Christian women of America insist upon carrying the "canteen" question into politics, young soldiers who follow the normal, or not finally exercised, will continue to fall victims to the pleasure of service in India and the Orient generally—drunkenness, dissipation, and disease.

The experience of the army during the past six years has left no doubts in the minds of those to long service in these islands that the effects of native drinks on Americans is violent and deleterious in the extreme, and the men generally appreciate this fact.

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Considering the fact that the temperance societies are composed of people who know no more about the Philippines than a white rabbit knows of the habits of the alligator, would it not be more sensible to allow the conditions under which our army keeps order in the Philippines to be regulated by men who have a knowledge of the army and of the islands, rather than by societies of home-staying teetotalers?

Points in Paragraphs.

The great political conundrum just now is, What is the matter with Hill?

Burnt onion is one of the new fall shades. Let us hope it will look better than it smells.

Sailors have a superstition that it is unlucky to try on a life belt. If the belt is filled with sawdust it certainly is.

It is prophesied by hopeful Democrats that Judge Parker will "live and learn." If he learns all the things his party tells him to his head will ache good.

An alleged orange compound has been analyzed, and found to contain aniline dye. Contrary to appearances, there is no dye of any kind in Potomac water.

The statue of Liberty in New York harbor is said to be neglected and dirty. That is what some people's idea of liberty comes to.

There won't be anything but Japanese war in the magazines for three years after those special correspondents in the Orient are finally uncoiled.

Every other day in Russia is a saint's day, which is perhaps one reason why the people have the habit of depending on the saints instead of saving wood.

There was not much left of Democratic consistency before Mr. Thomas Watson began on it, but since he asked his string of questions it has been reduced to rags.

If Dowle had only gone after some of those sham cripples who are doing business in New York he would have worked startling cures and done some good at the same time.

Some people seem to think that Mr. Roosevelt's eye-glasses and front teeth have some mysterious connection with his views on the tariff, but we should like to have the connection explained.

William A. Brady thinks the producers should share with the authors the publishers' rights to a song. By and by the chorus-girls will claim theirs, and the author will take what there is left.

Red tape is said to prevent measures being taken to forestall an epidemic of typhoid in the District. What we need is the kind of red tape which prevents epidemics, not the kind that causes them.

When Mr. Roosevelt is peaceful they say he is inconsistent, and when he is warlike they say he is dangerous. There was once a man who said he was going to whip Sally if supper was ready and whip Sally if it wasn't.

A New York man seeks a divorce, alleging that blood is on the moon and waterbugs are in the kitchen. We should not allow the habits of the moon to interfere with our domestic happiness, but waterbugs are different.

A girl who was to have been sent to Vassar to keep her out of the way of a young man has eloped with the young man. The instructors at Vassar probably reflected, when they read about it, that she probably would not have made much of a student anyway.

The trouble with the attempts of the Democratic candidate to settle the Panama Canal question by a straddle is that even if he had the figure for a Colossus, canals are not dug that way, and the country wants the canal. Anybody who is big enough can play Colossus with it when it is done.

A SEASONABLE RHYME.

"Dust love me" asked the woesome lad;
"Wilt run in heart of mine?"
"Hail, hail the day that we are wed
"Mid rays of bright sunshine.
"Oh, weather you'll be mine or no
"I bid you quickly say.
"This snow unmeaning lover this
"Who bids you name the day?"
"Oh, many, many girls there are"
"The maiden softly sighed,
"And summer anxious to be wed,
"And summer not," she cried.
"You spring this question suddenly,
"And bid me to be wed?
"You autumn make your wooing, sir,
"Much less abrupt," she said.
"Name, name the day!" the lover cried;
"I pray you make it soon."
"Well, let us say," the maiden sighed,
"The thirty-first of June."
"This I get a frost," he said;
"—No, do not bid me stay;
"This is my fall," he bowed his head,
"And sadly winter ways."

—J. W. Foley.

MODEL SALOONS

How the English Public House System Works.

GETS BIG PROFITS ABROAD

Consul Mahin Throws Interesting Side-light on Bishop Potter's Experiment.

Bishop Potter's "moral saloon" experiment has aroused such a vast amount of criticism that the marked interest has called for information as to how the British public house system is operated. This movement is entirely separate from the out-and-out temperance crusade, which seeks the absolute extinction of drinking. It aims, however, at the same goal by a gradual process of elimination and absorption.

A pertinent contribution has just come from United States Consul Frank W. Mahin, at Nottingham, England, who tells how the British public house system is operated. This movement is entirely separate from the out-and-out temperance crusade, which seeks the absolute extinction of drinking. It aims, however, at the same goal by a gradual process of elimination and absorption.

Young Barmains Abroad. The public house of Great Britain is essentially the same as the saloon of the United States. There is the marked difference, however, that in Great Britain women are almost as numerous as men at the drinking bars, and the bartenders are usually young women. It is dangerous for the barmains that their presence tends to reserve order, but no defense of female dram drinking is attempted.

"The public house trust is a trust in the interest of the community, and not for private profit. Its object is to reduce intemperance by changing the ordinary methods of conducting public houses.

Started Twenty-seven Years Ago.

"The origin of the enterprise dates back to 1877, when the Rev. Robert Morant, on his appointment to a parish in Warwickshire, found himself the trustee of a village inn left by a predecessor in trust for the parish. He decided to run the inn according to what is known as the "Gothenburg" system, a system which, it is claimed, transferred Norway from the most drunken to the most sober country in Europe—the main principles adopted being that the liquor should be of good quality and the manager should have no interest in increasing its sale.

"This experiment was followed by others, notably that at Eian Valley, where the Birmingham waterworks committee established a canteen for the use of its workmen, which led to the formation by the Bishop of Chester and Colonel Craufurd, in 1896, of the People's Refreshment House Association. Its aim was to give wider facilities for the adoption of the system of public house management, with limited profits, already existing in England in various parts of the United Kingdom.

Lord Grey's Work.

"The successful experiments of the People's Refreshment House Association led Lord Grey, in 1901, to form, as a propagandist society, the Central Public House Trust Association for the purpose of inaugurating a public house trust company in every county, the county as a unit being an essential feature of the scheme. Beginning with Northumberland, Kent, Durham and North Yorkshire, local trusts have now been established in every county in England, except Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire and Buckinghamshire. Trusts have also been formed in Ulster (Ireland) and in South Wales. In Scotland, where the movement has established itself strongly and a number of trust companies already exist, the Central Association has been formed with a view to spread trust principles and to regulate public opinion with regard to arriving at the best form of public management.

"At the present time about one hundred and fifty public houses are under trust management. This number is increasing largely as the public house near future, as landowners are more and more appreciating the advantages of management and of offering their public houses to the local trusts as the present tenancy agreements expire."

Rules of Operation.

The underlying principles enforced by the Public House Trust Association are as follows: The general arrangement and management of the house shall be on the lines of a house of refreshment, instead of a mere drinking bar. The house shall be a good variety of nonintoxicant drinks as well as beer and spirits. The licensing laws enacted by parliament for the regulation of public houses and the promotion of temperance shall be most strictly carried out in every particular. A holder of a license is in a sense a servant of the public, and he must study the comfort, well-being, and health of his customers; his house must be scrupulously clean, and the rooms most used by the public must be comfortably arranged and warmed in winter, and well ventilated.

Guaranteeing the System. "The manager of the house receives a fixed salary, with inducements to push the trade in food and nonintoxicants, but with no interest in the sale of alcoholic," continues Consul Mahin, "a system of inspection guards against abuses and mismanagement. An inspector visits the house without previous notice, takes samples of the liquors, examines the quality of the food and drink, and goes thoroughly over the premises.

"It is not the purpose to establish new public houses, but only to acquire such as are already established, except in the case of new licenses, which the authorities intend granting—these the association will try to secure. It may, however, open new refreshment rooms for the sale of food and nonintoxicants. The capital is raised by subscriptions for shares in companies, the companies formed in the various counties. At present the total subscribed capital at present amounts to \$1,500,000. The company in each county is governed by a council, of which the lord lieutenant of the county is ex-officio the head, and by trustees, directors, and other officers, among whom are usually the most distinguished men of the country.

A Thousand Subscribers.

"The total number of subscribing members is now nearly 1,000. The shares are all of the same value, and are given the council a voting power, and are used to prevent the trust from getting into the control of persons who might use it for their private purposes. The dividend is divided equally between the shareholders in 5 per cent, the surplus profits being devoted to public objects.

London Editor Will Make His Own Paper

Sir Alfred Harmsworth Plans to Establish Five Million Dollar Pulp Plant in Newfoundland—Buys Timber Land.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 3.—Sir Alfred Harmsworth, of London, has arrived here to inspect large areas of woodland which his company recently purchased in the interior of the island for the purpose of establishing the greatest pulp mill in the world. The areas embrace 2,000 square miles excellently wooded. Part of this territory is already being worked by the Timber Estates Company, of which Henry M. Whitney, of Boston, is president.

This concern has large saw mills, twenty miles of railway line, a shipping port, and wharves capable of accommodating large vessels, and other properties, all of which pass into Sir Alfred's hands.

Unworked Tracts. Other tracts yet unworked adjoining the Whitney property have been acquired. The purchase price aggregates \$400,000.

Sir Alfred's varied newspaper interests are in a corporation known as the Amalgamated Press, limited, of London. This has been capitalized, it is said, for the purpose of operating the pulp mill enterprise at \$10,000,000.

JUDGE RILEY A MAN OF PERSONAL FOIBLES

Designated as "Citizen of Pennsylvania Avenue, Formerly of Virginia"—A Gentleman of the Old Regime.

"Judge Riley, of Pennsylvania Avenue, formerly of Virginia," was the manner in which the late Judge William G. Riley has been designated for some time by men about town who know the familiar faces which may be seen daily in the barrooms along Pennsylvania Avenue, between Tenth and Fourteenth Streets.

Although Judge Riley has known but little prosperity since his recall from Porto Cabello, where he served as United States consul until 1883, he was usually able to find a friend about hotel lobbies or saloons who would treat him to a drink or a meal.

A few months ago a story was told about the judge's experience in the bar of a well known hotel. Although the Virginian's coat was shiny and his hat was badly slouched, he pushed up to the bar with great gusto and ordered a mint julep. The bartender knew the judge and, in consequence, he never failed to look before beginning to mix the drink.

Resorted to Anger. This angered the judge. "I have plenty of money," he exclaimed, shaking a little change in his trouser's pocket and straightening up to his full height with all the dignity of a gentleman of the old school.

"All right, pay us that bill you owe us this night. I'm glad to hear you have so much money, judge," the bartender replied.

"That's just the way with me when I'm in liquor," the judge replied apologetically. "I always imagine I'm rich." Then the old man counted out the price of the drink in small silver and handed it to the bartender, who immediately mixed the mint julep and gave it to the thirsty old man.

It was Judge Riley's custom to stop at the leading hotels in Washington when properly shone on him, and in the days of his adversity he never failed to make use of the local hotel lobbies, and always tried to keep up appearances. In fact, he was so used to the silver that he slouched and slouched that he was able to maintain an air of respectability. In fact, he was so used to the silver that he slouched and slouched that he was able to maintain an air of respectability.

Patronized the Riggs. Several years ago he made his headquarters in the Riggs House lobby, and called there several times a day for mail. Several men who had known the

HORDES OF GYPSIES SEEK THESE SHORES

Vanguard of Nomad Army Detained for Examination at Ellis Island, Here—Two Brothers Killed in War With Japan.

Picture Band.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The vanguard of nearly 2,000 gypsies who are planning to come to this country, have been detained at Ellis Island. The party numbers 250, and more picturesque band of immigrants has never tried to pass the threshold of the United States. It is under the leadership of Joseph E. Michel, a Brazilian by birth, but who says he is a naturalized citizen, having taken out papers in Boston.

He denied that they are gypsies, and said their object in coming to this country was to settle upon land near Winnipeg. He said his people have plenty of money and that 1,000 more will come over as soon as those now here become settled.

SKELETON IN A CLOSET

WRECKED GIRL'S HEALTH

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Her brother, a medical student, thought it would be a great joke to rig up a skeleton in Miss Marie Henry's closet, at her home near Glenview. When his sister opened the closet and saw the skeleton she promptly fainted. She is a nervous wreck and will be a long time recovering.

COTTON MILL CONE UNDER.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 3.—The Johnson-Dunbar Mills Company, of this city, manufacturers of cotton goods, has given the council a voting power, and are used to prevent the trust from getting into the control of persons who might use it for their private purposes. The dividend is divided equally between the shareholders in 5 per cent, the surplus profits being devoted to public objects.

A plant valued at half that sum will be established, and work started as soon as possible, the intention being to enlarge the plant as rapidly as circumstances will admit.

The special advantages which caused Sir Alfred to select Newfoundland for this venture are an abundance of timber, unrivaled water power from a series of lakes, cheaper labor than elsewhere in America, and sea transportation of the product for a shorter distance than from any other pulp making center on this continent.

His Own Railway.

His own railway will convey the product to tidewater at Lewisport, in Notre Dame Bay, only twenty miles from the mills. From Lewisport to Liverpool, the distance is only 1,720 miles, as against 3,300 from New York.

Limestone deposits used in pulp making exist, near the mills, and coal has been found in the vicinity. The establishment of this immense industry will be cordially welcomed in Newfoundland, and will be of great benefit to the people. It is believed that it will revolutionize local industrial conditions, and induce other similar enterprises to follow Sir Alfred's example.

Overcoming Builders of the Louisiana.

Victory for Union and Eight-Hour Day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Officials of the Brooklyn Navy Yard have determined on all the details that are to attend the launching of the battleship Connecticut at the navy yard September 23.

The launch will be the first of a ship of any fighting consequence to take place at a Government yard in many years.

The Connecticut is being built in competition with her sister ship, the Louisiana, which was launched last Saturday from the ways of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va.

Both ships were provided for under act of Congress passed during President Roosevelt's second year in the White House. This act was largely due to his initiative.

Union Workmen at Navy Yard. His contention was that the Government could build big ships in its own yards as quickly and economically as could private shipbuilders.

In the trial that has been made, the results seem to justify not only the President's judgment, but his confidence in the ability of union labor to compete with non-union workmen.

In the building of the Connecticut only union men, working eight hours a day, are employed. At the Newport News yard only non-union workmen are employed, and they are compelled to work ten hours a day.

The apparent advantage seems to be with the non-union yard; but, as a matter of fact, the advantage all lies with the union workmen in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Newport News shipyard, which has been building big ships for years, had its yard in readiness and its corps of workmen well organized to begin work the moment the contract for the Louisiana was awarded to it.

Its building slip was in place and ready to receive the keel, and its immense shops were equipped to busy themselves at once at getting out the material.

Situation Cause of Delay.

The situation at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was entirely different. There were no buildings slips there, and one had to be constructed. There were no monster cranes for swinging the heavy parts of the hull into place, and one had to be ordered, built and erected.

There was no force of workmen, and they had to be employed, organized, and assigned to the different departments. There were no executive departments to supervise the work, and these had to be organized.

In spite of this immense handicap, which is only appreciated by the yard officials who have had charge of the work, the keel of the Connecticut was laid on March 10, just one month and three days after the Louisiana was laid in the private, non-union yard at Newport News.

As the Connecticut will be launched just one month and two days after the Louisiana was sent into the water, correction of the time places the eight-hour union employees at the navy yard one day ahead with their work of the ten-hour non-union men working at Newport News.

Ahead in Race.

But the Louisiana is said to be 34 per cent completed, while the Connecticut is only 49 per cent finished, a fact which causes private builders to argue that they are beating the Government's union employees with their non-union men. A measurement of the actual time put in by the respective forces entirely disposes of this argument.

The Louisiana is only 5 per cent farther advanced toward completion than is the Connecticut. To win this margin of 5 per cent in the record for their employers, the non-union men in the private yards had to work upward of 4,500 hours longer than the union men engaged on the Connecticut, and their wages have been less than has been paid the union workmen at the Brooklyn navy yard.

In point of fact, the 5 per cent advantage claimed for the private yard is largely theoretical; but even if it were actual, it has been won at a cost to labor which puts the workmen engaged on the Connecticut far ahead in the race.

Favors Eight-Hour Law.

The success of the latter is, in actuality, wholly unmarred, and the demonstrated proof of President Roosevelt's confidence in eight-hour union labor is so impressive as to have virtually silenced the opponents of the proposed Federal eight-hour law.

This law has been agitated in many Congresses. Briefly, its provisions are that no man employed upon Government work, whether directly or by private contractors, shall be required to work more than eight hours a day.

Should this become a law, the employees of private ship yards engaged in building ships for the Government could only work the men actually employed on those ships eight hours a day.

Opposition by the owners of private ship yards accomplished the defeat of the eight-hour labor law two years ago, but with the demonstration made in the case of the Connecticut of the fallacy of their arguments, and the active support of President Roosevelt, it is expected to give to the bill its passage by the next Congress is almost certain.

MAKES FORMAL PROTEST AGAINST VESSEL'S SEIZURE

The State Department has formally protested to the Russian government against the seizure of alleged contraband of war on the steamer Calchas, which was captured by the Russian Vladivostok squadron.

WARGHIP EXPERT

Defeats Private Company in Rapid Construction.

LEADING WITH CONNECTICUT

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