WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy, probably showers to-day; tomorrow clearing; no change in temperature; moderate east winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 73; lowest, 62.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

A HAPPY BLENDING
The amalgamated SUN AND HERALD preserves the best traditions of each. In combination these two newspapers make a greater newspaper than either has even been on its own.

VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 6—DAILY. +++ NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1920.—Copyright, 1920, by The Sun-Herald Corporation.Entered as second class matter, Post Office, New York, N. Y.
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WICKERSHAM FINDS HARDING TRUE TO ALLIES

Says Nominee Wants Association of Nations, No Separate Peace.

TO PROTECT AMERICA

Taft's Attorney-General Has Long Talk With Republican Candidate.

LATTER NOT SCUTTLER

May Drop Front Porch Method and Speak on Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

MARION, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Illustrative of the united front of the Republican party against "Wilsonism and Coxism" and other forms of incompetency is the attitude taken by George W. Wickersham, Taft's Attorney General, after a long talk he had to-day with Senator Harding. Mr. Wickersham as everybody knows, burned with zeal for the League of Nations. His fever of desire for the covenant ran fully as high as Mr. Taft's, yet he finds himself to-day in perfect harmony with Harding, convinced, as he says, that Harding's appreciation will satisfy every practical and ethical requirement.

Mr. Wickersham's position, like Mr. Taft's, is founded upon the conviction that Mr. Harding is a man of great good sense, practical experience and real liberality, and that Mr. Harding can be depended upon to do the proper thing as regards a league or an association to discourage or prevent war.

Formal Statement Made.

After remarking that he was deeply interested in the success of the national Republican ticket because of the necessity of rescuing the country from the reckless extravagance of the Democratic party and from the exaggerated and dangerous executive powers built up by President Wilson, Mr. Wickersham, in a formal statement, said:

"I deplore the fact that the League of Nations should have been made to any degree a political issue in this campaign. That it is so must be distinctly attributed to the stubborn unwillingness of President Wilson to recognize the constitutional power of the Senate as part of the treaty making power, or to assent to any modification by it of the treaty as formulated in Paris.

"I earnestly favor the League of Nations. I recognize the imperfections in the Paris covenant. Yet, I should have been satisfied to see it ratified as written, believing that the power of amendment was ample to enable it to be molded as our national interests might make necessary. I think the President sacrificed the interests of the country when he refused to accept the amendments adopted by the Senate, or seriously to endeavor to frame amendments to meet the Senatorial objections.

"I am in full accord with what Senator Harding said in his address of August 28, when he expressed his belief in a society or association or league or nations, animated by considerations of right and justice, instead of might and self-interest, and not merely proclaimed an agency in pursuit of peace, but so organized and so participated in as to make the actual attainment of peace a reasonable possibility.

Substance Rather Than Form.

"In common with Senator Harding, such an association I favor with all my heart and I would make no fine distinction as to whom credit is due. Let it be an association, a society or a league, or what not; my concern is wholly with the substance, not the form thereof.

"Senator Harding does not reject the league covenant. He recognizes that it may have become so entwined and interwoven in the peace of Europe that its good work must be preserved in order to stabilize the peace of that continent. In my opinion this is wise statesmanship. The Paris covenant is a part of the treaty of peace executed between the German Government and all of the nations with which it has been at war (except the United States); a treaty under which vast property interests have become vested rights; a treaty which has greatly restricted the power of the German Government separately to contract with any other nation.

"When President Harding, working in accord with a Republican Congress, takes up the work of placing upon a safe, just and sure foundation the relations of this country to the other nations of the world, I am confident that the logic of accomplished facts will lead to the adoption of the league, so modified as to remove all just doubts as to its undue effect upon American rights and interests.

"Senator Harding has recognized this fact in the statement that he has no expectation whatever of finding it necessary or advisable to negotiate a separate peace with Germany. The first effort of his administration obviously must be to secure an agreement with the parties to the treaty of Versailles for its modification so as to remove the objections of the American Government, and, that accomplished, our acceptance of the amended treaty will be the natural solution of the international problem.

"No one will dispute Senator Harding's insistence that the United States may take the lead in revision, amendment or reconstruction and be able to count on the cordial cooperation of all nations concerned."

Notable for Two Things.

It was pointed out that the statement is notable for at least two things:

First, it suggests that Senator Harding is perfectly willing to accept the League of Nations covenant provided that there are removed "all just doubts

Continued on Second Page.

24,000 Maine Women Registered as Voters

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 5.—More than 24,000 women have registered as voters in this State since laws were enacted for that purpose at the special session of the Legislature last Tuesday, according to estimates here to-night.

COX INTIMATES INDUSTRY LEVY

Asks Hays if G. O. P. Called on Gathering of Coal Men to Furnish $80,000.

HAMMERS SLUSH STORY

Moore Goes to Michigan for New Evidence to Offer Probe Committee.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Gov. Cox stopped his stumping tour to-day to come to Chicago and outline some work for the Senate investigating committee to do toward sustaining his often repeated and often denied charge that the Republican National Committee is raising a slush fund of $15,000,000 to buy the Presidency. After a conference with Ed. H. Moore, his personal representative before the committee, he volunteered what he termed a new lead for inquiry in the form of a question addressed in a satirical tone to Will H. Hays, the Republican chairman.

"I desire to ask Mr. Hays whether there was any quota, assessment, fixed donation or whatever the proper term is levied against the coal men of Chicago, in the amount of $80,000," Gov. Cox said.

"I desire to ask him whether he recalls a meeting of coal men which took place on the ninth floor of the Auditorium Hotel in this city in the early summer, at which J. K. Deering spoke to those assembled of this quota, assessment, fixed donation or whatever it was termed. I am also asking him whether he recalls that Mr. Deering's remarks were supplemented by some from Mr. C. M. Moderwell upon the same subject. If these circumstances are not clear in his mind, he might call in George McArthur, E. E. Fyke and Robert H. Zollar of Chicago; James Forester of Duquoin, or Rice Miller of Hillsboro."

Turns Fire on Industries.

Although Gov. Cox's "new lead" was in the form of a question, inquiry on the part of the newspaper men brought forth a practical declaration from him that such a meeting occurred, for he said that some Democratic coal men had been there and had objected to being assessed.

There is more than passing interest in this charge concerning the coal men of Chicago owing to the fact that Fred W. Upham, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, and accused by Gov. Cox as being at the head of the organization collecting the funds, is in that same business. The names mentioned by the Democratic candidate are those of prominent coal dealers.

The idea which the Democratic candidate is seeking to convey, apparently, is that in addition to the supposed State, county and township quotas assessments were levied against specific industries. This is the first time he has attempted to present what he calls proof of such a thing, although the charges from the outset have centred on this. The charges that have been made time and again during the last three weeks, to every audience before which the Democratic aspirant has spoken, have been that certain "sinister" influences have been at work trying to buy favored places in the Government, and he has, among others, named specifically bankers whom he said wanted to gain control of the Federal Reserve system, and manufacturers who wanted to "have the bayonet used to suppress labor disturbances." He never had before mentioned the coal men.

Gov. Cox's new charge followed a long conference with Mr. Moore at the candidate's rooms in the Congress Hotel, following which Mr. Moore went to Michigan to remain until the Senate Committee meets again in Chicago Tuesday. Gov. Cox sent Mr. Moore there apparently to follow up some trails which were turned up Friday when the Democratic candidate made a series of speeches in the State. One of them will be publication in a Republican newspaper at Oshkosh of an article which is said to have referred to the "raising of a quota" there for the Republican fund.

Cox Repeats Slush Charge.

Apparently a large percentage of Democrats are trying to help Gov. Cox and Mr. Moore bolster up their charges. They are receiving considerable mail containing newspaper clippings which have to do with the subject and lists of names which the senders would like to have presented to the committee in the hope that they will be made to appear.

Mr. Moore is under subpœna to appear when sessions are resumed Tuesday, and the conference with Gov. Cox was for the purpose of going over his testimony. The date on which he will be called, however, has not as yet been decided. Meantime Gov. Cox is going ahead repeating his charges. "I make the charge now," he tells his audience, "and I will continue to make it up to November 2."

In addition to seeing Mr. Moore the candidate conferred with Frank Doremus, Senator Thomas J. Walsh (Mon.), Col. E. Lester Jones, director of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, with whom he talked about reclamation projects in the Northwest, and Representative Warren Gard (Ohio), just back from the Congressional junket to the Orient.

THE PLAZA
Tea and Dinner Dances have been resumed in the Rose Room.—Adv.

HARDING DRIFT IN MARYLAND IS RUNNING STRONG

Current Toward G. O. P. That Gave State to McKinley Seems Gaining Fast.

SCHISM AIDED WILSON

Republican Creed Appeals to 30,000 Independents, Who Hold Balance.

WELLER IS RUNNING FINE

Prohibition, Suffrage, Negro Claims and Big Navy Are Factors in Campaign.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—The Republican current is running strongly in Maryland. If the election could be held to-day Harding would carry the State handily and O. E. Weller—"Good Roads" Weller of this city—would capture the United States Senate seat of John Walter Smith. This, from a Republican standpoint, happy situation can be maintained straight up to and over election day if the Republican campaign managers work vigorously and intelligently and with some special regard for the feelings and attitude of the people of this border State.

The electoral vote is waiting for Senator Harding and the Senate seat is ready for Mr. Weller if the right sort of campaign is made, a campaign of information, education and dignity.

Like prohibition, Maryland's disposition to turn Republican has been intensifying and solidifying for years. Although a picket fence of the solid South, the State has displayed enthusiasm for Republican policies and candidates on numerous occasions in the last thirty-two years. Over that sweep of campaigns nationally Maryland has been found either entirely within the Republican ranks or has split her electoral vote for the benefit of the Republican candidate.

McKinley carried Maryland by 32,000 in 1896. In 1900 McKinley again won Maryland by 14,000. In 1904 Roosevelt split the electoral vote with Parker and in 1908 Taft split it with Bryan. Even in the fatal election of 1912 the combined Roosevelt-Taft vote was 90 votes in excess of the Wilson vote. In 1916 Wilson captured the State, but the reasons were plain. The Republican schism had not been closed successfully and many liberal Republicans either did not vote at all or cast their votes for Wilson.

Not Naturally Democratic.

In the light of this survey, therefore, it would be foolish to assume that Maryland naturally is Democratic, naturally predisposed toward Cox or to her present Democratic Senator. It is much more reasonable to assume on the basis of arithmetic alone that in national elections Maryland is doubtful, always debatable, leaning a little this way and then a little that way, and going in the end the way the big independent vote desires to go.

There are about 30,000 male independents in this State that have been settling national elections for a good many years and often deciding State elections. As they go this year, they and the same independent element among the new woman voters, Maryland will go.

Obviously, therefore, the main business of the managers of the Republican campaign should be to convince the independents, largely of Democratic ancestry, that Senator Harding will make a safer, stronger and more competent President than Gov. Cox and that Weller will make a more valuable Senator than Smith. This, indeed, is just the line of campaign that is being taken under the intelligent guidance of Galen L. Tait, Republican State chairman.

Tait, one of the finest types of political manager to be found anywhere, is down hard on mudslinging, loose talk and undignified methods generally. He won't stand for speakers sent out through Maryland who make reckless accusations. His methods are calm, dignified, businesslike. He is centring his management upon ideas thoroughly approved by Will H. Hays and the Republican National Committee.

Educating the Electorate.

These ideas are educational and are put out by word of mouth, newspaper advertising and in pamphlet form in simple, vigorous language. Speaking broadly they cover these points:

Baltimore, metropolis of the South, with her population of 750,000, half that of the whole State, is a great industrial centre. She benefited immensely from Republican rule from the business standpoint and stands to gain immensely from a resumption of Republican rule. To Baltimore and all Maryland Republican victory means quickened industry, the proper encouragement of business and greater all round prosperity. (Innumerable instances and examples are furnished to prove and point these contentions.)

Hard experience with Democratic rule has proved that the Republican party offers the safest, sanest, strongest national Government and is the party of a great navy. (Many instances and examples of the blundering and incompetency of the Administration are submitted to point these assertions.)

The Republican party is again defending national integrity by standing against the Democratic effort to surrender sovereignty to a superstate and embroil the United States in the dangerous politics of the Old World. (The League of Nations project with its follies and dangers is exposed in this connection.)

This line of battle has been very successful in the interest of both Senator Harding and Mr. Weller. There is a growing disposition throughout the State, and especially in the city, to believe that

Continued on Tenth Page.

RADICALS SEIZE FACTORIES IN EVERY SECTION OF ITALY

Red Flag Run Up to Replace National Standard as Workers Defy Owners With Arms.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Press despatches received here from Italy continue contradictory, but the French Foreign Office views the Italian situation as graver than the Government in Rome is willing to admit. The Italian workers' movement is spreading rapidly in the larger cities and ports. In Trieste a general strike has been proclaimed, and the dock workers have joined in it, threatening to hoist the red flag and to operate industry and transportation themselves.

Milan and Turin are centres of the revolt, and the workers are armed with rifles and machine guns. In one factory they have even a small calibre cannon mounted before the door and are ready for action.

Persons arriving here from Milan declared that more red flags than Italian flags were shown there, although the Italian workers denied that they had instituted Sovietism.

Owners and superintendents of factories, they said, are not allowed to enter their plants, a workmen's committee being in control. This committee, they added, has advanced wages 30 to 50 per cent.

The situation in Genoa was reported to be critical. The dock workers were reported to have picketed the city, and were said to have plenty of machine guns. There is no confirmation to be had here of reports that the Italian army and navy were sympathetic toward the movement, but it was said that where resistance has been shown by the army and navy it has been half-hearted.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Sunday passed quietly in Italy, according to a Stefani Agency despatch from Rome. Many of the metal workers remained in the factories they had seized without their occupation giving rise to any disturbances. Work in some of the shops was again normal in consequence of the employers consenting in advance to accept an agreement, which it is hoped will eventually be reached between the employers and the workmen.

COAST TO COAST AIR MAIL DAILY

New Route to Be Opened Wednesday Most Perilous in Entire Service.

BEATS TRAIN 24 HOURS

Elapsed Time From Here to San Francisco Is Put at 56 1-2 Hours.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Postmaster General Burleson's air mail hobby will be enlarged and extended this week with the establishment of a coast to coast route. The new route will be put in operation next Wednesday, when planes will start from both New York and San Francisco. Tests will be made to-morrow.

"The transcontinental daily air mail will be the most difficult flying project yet undertaken," the announcement reads. "Not only has it required the working out of infinite detail for a daily operation of a route nearly 3,000 miles long, but the actual flying will be under most trying conditions.

"At Cheyenne, Salt Lake and Reno the daily flying with a full load of mail will have to be at altitudes ranging from 12,000 to 14,000 feet above sea level and over occasional high wind swept plateaus with powerful headwinds to cut down the speed of the planes. Every precaution is being taken for the safety and comfort of the pilots in the difficult mountain flying during the coming winter.

"The flying difficulties encountered on this route as a daily undertaking have not been underestimated by the Post Office Department. Through the cooperation of the Weather Bureau the air mail officials have been able to plot the average daily weather conditions for a twenty year period and the Department has been able so to lay out its flying schedule that the planes in the main will be able to pass over the wind swept sections at the hours of least wind interference."

New York mail to San Francisco will be advanced twenty-four hours by establishment of the transcontinental route, Mr. Burleson says. The mail planes are expected to make the trip from New York to San Francisco in fifty-six and one-half hours, elapsed time, and the San Francisco to New York planes in sixty and one-half hours, elapsed time. Mail sent by train from New York to San Francisco reaches the latter city in about 100 hours and San Francisco mail arrives by train in New York in about ninety-six hours.

CHILDREN ARE SOLD BY FRENCH MOTHERS

Accept a Few Francs Rather Than Let Them Starve.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LILLE, Sept. 5.—A widespread traffic in little children has just been discovered in this locality, the police attributing it to the high cost of living in the devastated region. Mothers who are unable to buy proper food for their babies prefer to sell them for a few francs rather than see them starve, it is said.

Six cases of this kind were discovered last week. In no instance was more than sixty francs paid for a child. Indeed, one infant two months old was sold to a wealthy and childless farmer for ten francs.

The courts are threatening the most severe penalties unless this traffic in children ceases. It was stated that the authorities had traced the practice of selling children to a colony which arrived here from the French Alps since the armistice was signed. In the French Alps the selling of children is said to be a common occurrence.

END IS NEARING FOR MACSWINEY

Lord Mayor Still Conscious, Brighter at Noon, but in Pain at Night.

REPLY TO PLEA OF LABOR

Hunger Strikers in Cork Jail Enter 26th Day of Their Abstinence.

Lloyd George to Hylan: "Can't Free MacSwiney"

By the Associated Press.

LUCERNE, Sept. 5.—Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain has replied in the negative to the message of Mayor Hylan of New York city urging the Premier to release Lord Mayor Terence MacSwiney of Cork from prison, where he is on a hunger strike. The Premier in his reply, despatched yesterday, stated politely but firmly that he could not interfere with the course of justice and law.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Chaplain Dominic left Mayor MacSwiney at 9 o'clock tonight. He reported that the Mayor had occasional fits of dizziness, but had not lost consciousness.

To-night the Mayor's condition was unchanged. He was a trifle brighter toward noon, but his wife, who spent the afternoon with him, reported this evening he was again in pain and suffering from depression.

Mrs. MacSwiney to-day received a message signed by the President and secretary of the Cork Urban District Council, conveying in behalf of the townspeople of Cork "heartfelt sympathy" and adding:

"The sacrifice the Lord Mayor and his fellow strikers are making has infused into their countrymen a settled determination to carry to triumph the cause they are suffering and dying for."

Replying to the Labor party's appeal in favor of Lord Mayor MacSwiney, Mr. Bonar Law, the Government leader, addressed a long letter, dated Downing street to-day, to the effect that the Government's position was made clear in the Premier's statement of August 25, to which there was little to add.

Mr. Bonar Law proceeds to state that MacSwiney was one of the leaders of the Irish republican army, which declared itself at war with the forces of the crown, and, according to his own written words in one of the seditious documents for which he was convicted, he and his followers had determined to pursue their own ends, asking no mercy and making no compromise.

Had he been taken at his word and dealt with as an avowed rebel, according to the universal practice among civilized nations, says Mr. Bonar Law, he would have been liable to be shot. Instead, he was tried by a legally constituted tribunal, sentenced to a moderate term of imprisonment and given all the privileges of a political prisoner.

"To release such prisoners," asserts Mr. Bonar Law, "would be nothing short of a betrayal of loyal officers on whose devotion to duty the fabric of social order in Ireland rests."

Mr. Bonar Law declares in conclusion that the Government cannot take a course involving the complete breakdown of the machinery of law and government, and that if the Lord Mayor dies in prison the responsibility will rest in some degree upon those who by their repeated appeals have encouraged the belief that the Government would prove insincere in its determination.

CLOSING TIME FOR UNDISPLAYED CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.
The Sun AND NEW YORK HERALD
DAILY ISSUES
9 P. M. at Main Office, 280 Broadway.
8 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.
8 P. M. at all other Branch Offices. (Locations listed on Editorial Page.)
SUNDAY ISSUE
6 P. M. Saturday at Main Office, 280 Broadway.
5 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.
5 P. M. at all other Branch Offices. (Locations listed on Editorial Page.)

STAGE IS SET TO AVERT BRITISH MINERS' STRIKE

Lloyd George Is Returning From Lucerne to Take Momentous Action.

TORIES WANT BATTLE

Would Have Him Defy Labor and Go to Country on Red Issue.

A SETTLEMENT EXPECTED

Premier Likely to Mediate and Forestall Peril of Industrial Collapse.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Two big jobs await Premier Lloyd George when he returns here from Lucerne. They are Ireland and the threat of an industrial collapse in England. There is to-day more than a suggestion that the stage has already been set for him to settle the industrial problem, however. On the other hand, in so far as Ireland is concerned, nobody sees anything there save bloody chaos.

While the coal miners, with the so-called Triple Alliance (the union organizations of the miners themselves, of the railroad men and of the transport workers) behind them, are unexpectedly consolidating, meanwhile hanging fast to their programme for a reduction in the price of domestic coal, an increase in wages and the wiping out of the Government's surplus from the mines and are insisting that they will get the support of the Trade Union Congress this week, there is in the air more than a hint of concessions by both sides.

The offer by Sir Robert S. Horne to submit the miners' wage demands to adjudication by an industrial court has not been turned down by Robert Smillie and other labor leaders. Indeed, the London *Sunday Times* to-day goes so far as to say that the strike has been averted, since declarations that they wish to avoid a strike were made by both Sir Robert and Mr. Smillie last Friday, although others who heard these declarations did not construe them as definite.

Premier's Talents Just Suited.

Nevertheless the situation connected with the miners is just such a one as Premier Lloyd George's talents revel in. Indeed, it is a situation where he can get the miners in one room and the Cabinet in another and pass from one room to the other with counter proposals until he can effect an agreement. It is what he has done before this and what his friends and enemies alike say he will do again.

On the other hand, there is a most important element in England which believes that now is the time to give labor the fight of its life. Many leading industrialists have already indicated their willingness to shut down their plants, and, indeed, many of them have shown an eagerness to do so—to "teach labor reason." However, this movement has not received the slightest popular support during the last few days, but the entire country has demanded a settlement at almost any price. Too, strangely enough, the public has not risen to the miners' bait for a fourteen shilling a ton reduction in the price of coal for domestic consumption. The public, which has endured high prices so long, now cries that coal is wanted at any price.

The widespread desire for a settlement of the labor demands also was shown in a frantic, last hour effort to avert a lockout of the electricians, which was scheduled for to-morrow in the entire Midland metals industries. Such a lockout would have unlimited ramifications in all trades using electric power.

Government's Activity.

The Government has been meeting with both sides all day to-day and yesterday and the meeting is still in session at a late hour to-night, when word comes from the conference room that there are bright prospects of an agreement.

The mine leaders have all gone to Portsmouth for the meeting of the entire trade union movement there to-morrow, while their propagandists are busier than a Tammany delegation in Saratoga trying to line up the trades behind them. Similarly there was heavy political pressure exerted on Downing street over the week end to prevent the Ministers yielding anything.

However, the general public sentiment against the row had such an airing last week that it is not expected that Premier Lloyd George will neglect it for the advice of his Tory backers.

These Tory backers of the Premier evidently are preparing to go before the country on the labor issue. Last week signs of remarkable activity were manifested in the Unionist party organization, which started formal recruiting of that class of spellbinders used only in general elections. This wing of the coalition is urging Premier Lloyd George to dissolve Parliament and to go before the country on the issue of resistance of the demands of labor, which, in the first place, can be attacked under the terrifying name of Bolshevism and, in the second place, which is important, industrialists and bankers here believe that this movement by labor will lead ultimately to the dislocation of the empire from the place she holds in the world's trade.

Every indication, publicly and privately, from him, however, is that he will stick to the Irish policy outlined in these despatches late last July, when the efforts of labor in both Dublin and Belfast to reach a settlement fell through. It was stated then that the Government would arrest every Sinn Fein' adherent in Ireland, and restore order there if it was humanly possible to do so before it would treat for a definite political settlement.

Return of Influenza Epidemic Predicted

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Recurrence of the influenza epidemic next winter is predicted by Health Commissioner Robertson in his weekly health report and all Chicago women who can are urged to enroll in the Training School for Home and Public Nursing operated by the city as an emergency measure should the epidemic become serious.

Dr. Robertson quotes precedents to show the disease is recurrent at thirty year intervals and runs its course in four years. He does not expect the coming epidemic to attain serious proportions unless accompanied by bad weather and other unlooked for contingencies.

SAFE IS CARTED MILES FOR LOOT

Robbers Drag 300 Pound Strongbox Away From Liggett's in 14th Street.

FOUND IN THE WOODS

Work Goes On Unmolested Opposite Tammany Hall—Day's Receipts Stolen.

The 300 pound safe in which the day's receipts of the Liggett drug store, at 136 East Fourteenth street, opposite Tammany Hall, are held, has been kept for several years under a small table some ten feet from the front door of the store and in plain view of the street. But when Patrolman Anthony Brennan of the Fifth street station, making his rounds yesterday morning shortly before 5 o'clock, looked through the glass door of the store he saw that the safe was missing.

This struck him as unusual, because not since he could remember had he failed to see the safe whenever he looked into the store. He tried the front door, but it was locked. He looked carefully over the front of the building and the fastenings on the door and windows, but there were no signs that anybody had tampered with them, and no signs that there had been an attempt to break in. Yet the safe was gone, and the patrolman notified the captain of the Fifth street station, who sent Detective Williams to make an investigation.

Williams went to the back of the store, reaching it through a passage way from Thirteenth street through a vacant lot. He found that burglars had entered the cellar of the building in which the drug store is located, and that they had then made a hole in a tile partition and entered the cellar of the drug store. This hole was hardly large enough to admit a man, but the burglars had gone through it and into the store. Then they had gone upstairs into the store, and watching for a time when the patrolman was at another end of his beat, they had hitched ropes about the safe and wheeled it to the rear of the store. The police think the burglars must have placed planks on the drug store floor before they began to move the safe, because there were no scars or marks of any sort on the tiling. Either that, or two men of unusual strength picked it up and carried it into the cellar.

At any rate, having got the safe into the cellar of the drug store the burglars did not attempt to open it there. They decided to carry it away with them. They enlarged the hole in the basement wall, and shoved the safe through. Then they carried the safe across the vacant lot, down the alley into Thirteenth street and loaded it on a truck.

Detective Williams figured that all of this happened, and it turned out later that he was correct in his surmises, but he could not find any further trace of the safe until yesterday afternoon, when Henry Dann of 543 Tenth avenue, Long Island City, stumbled upon it while walking through the woods at Flushing avenue and Old Bay road, one-half mile from North Beach. The safe, opened by sledge hammers and saws and chisels, lay on its side in a clump of bushes, but there was nothing whatever left in it. It had been looted clean, and there were not even any marks on it to indicate its owner.

Dann notified the Astoria police, who in turn communicated with the Manhattan headquarters, and learned that the safe belonged to Liggett's drug store. The tire marks of the truck that carried the safe into the woods were plain. The distance from the drug store to the point where the safe was found is about ten miles, and the burglars evidently had been in no haste. The woods are near no houses and there was nothing to disturb them while they were about their task of opening the safe. The police were unable to find out what was in the safe, but the night watchman at the drug store last night said that it contained probably between $1,500 and $2,500, the receipts for Saturday.

MADDEN ACCUSES BURLESON.

Tells Postal Men Their Chief Was Not for High Salaries.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Representative Martin B. Madden of Chicago in addressing a mass meeting of Federal employees to-day charged that Postmaster-General Burleson had misrepresented legislation affecting postal employees.

"Burleson said he had recommended to the Joint Congressional Postal Commission that he be given power to fix salaries of postal clerks as high as $2,062," Mr. Madden said. "The facts are that he recommended four grades of clerks receiving respectively $1,200, $1,300, $1,400 and $1,500.

"The Postal Commission, of which I was a member, raised his figures and set the salaries as high as $1,800. That was done in opposition to Burleson. If we'd made them any higher President Wilson would have vetoed the legislation."

B. R. T. STRIKERS ARRESTED UPON MURDERCHARGE

Four Held and More Sought for Killing Passengers in Attacks on Cars.

2 DIE IN BUS ACCIDENT

Truck From Michigan Runs Into a Brooklyn Store With Disastrous Effect.

SUNDAY SERVICE IS GOOD

100,000 Go to Coney Island on Two Lines Well Guarded Against Violence.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit car men's strike entered upon its second week yesterday with every sign of an early collapse.

The arrest of four strikers on charges of murder and the announcement that five or six more are being sought on similar charges threw consternation into the ranks of the rowdy element that has been stoning cars and otherwise endangering the lives of passengers.

The operation of Brighton Beach elevated trains all night under a heavy police guard and the furnishing of normal day service on all of the important surface lines without serious mishap dismayed the strikers further.

William D. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, of which the strikers are members, arrived in this city to take personal charge of the union's side of the situation and issued a statement which was in the nature of a sharp rebuke for Louis Fridiger and others who have been speaking for the strikers within the last few days.

Declaring that the creation of the "unpleasant condition" was not with his consent or of his making, he deplored the attacks upon Judge Julius M. Mayer, Receiver Lindley M. Garrison and the newspapers, in which Fridiger has been indulging, and said:

"You can rest assured that those who have criticised the court in this case were not speaking for me or the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees."

Two Killed in Strike Accident.

Another fatal accident directly attributable to the strike occurred yesterday morning when a motor truck that was carrying passengers crashed through the window of a store and two persons were killed and seven injured.

The discovery of another fire, similar to the one which destroyed several cars in the Ridgewood yards of the B. R. T. Saturday morning, led to the belief that both were the result of incendiary plots by the strikers. Yesterday's fire occurred in the storage yards of the East New York barns and resulted in the destruction of one car and the uniforms of three policemen who helped extinguish the blaze.

Other instances of sabotage reported were the apparent tampering by strikers with elevated railway switches and fuse boxes.

The men taken into custody on homicide charges growing out of disturbances gave their names and addresses as Frank Mazano, James Di Papol and Silvio Orsiny, all of 1202 Sixtieth street, and Mike Colucco of 1330 Sixty-fourth street.

They are charged with having participated last Tuesday night in the stoning of two trains of the Sea Beach line, which resulted in the death of Fred Friedman, 17 years old, fracturing the skull of William Fairbanks, motorman of one of the trains, and an injury to a woman passenger.

Colucco and two of the other prisoners are said by the police to have admitted that they were in the mob that stoned the trains, and to have furnished the names of several men who were with them. They are alleged to have informed the police that the "tip" to attack the cars was secretly passed out at a meeting of the striking elevated railway and subway guards a short while before the attack.

Man High Up in Union Accused.

It was intimated last night that a man of high standing in the trolley union is facing arrest as a result of statements made by the prisoners. All four of these men were taken into custody yesterday morning by Acting Capt. McCloskey, in charge of the Tenth Inspection district, and Detectives Smith, Ryan and Blake of his staff. They were questioned at great length in the Fort Hamilton police station by Reuben Wilson, Assistant District Attorney, in charge of the homicide bureau of Kings county.

The men are held under Section 1391 of the Criminal Code, which relates to railway strikes. This section makes the stoning of cars a felony, and provides that where there are no passengers in the car and no one is injured the maximum penalty may be five years imprisonment. Where there are passengers in the stoned car the maximum penalty may be twenty years imprisonment. Where the stoning results in the death of any person the persons guilty of the stoning are held under this statute to be guilty of first degree murder.

It was pointed out yesterday at the offices of the B. R. T. that the two men arrested on Saturday night for stoning a car in which there were a number of passengers may receive in the event of conviction twenty years in prison. The company will press the charges against them with the utmost severity.

To guard against a repetition of Tuesday's trouble on the Sea Beach line the police guarded every street crossing over the Brighton Beach elevated cut last night as the crowds were being carried home from Coney Island. This cut