WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow unsettled, probably showers; moderate temperature; moderate variable winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 76; lowest, 61.
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.

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PRICE TWO CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY. THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

$5,000,000 FUND AIM OF THE G.O.P. NOT $15,000,000

H. M. Blair, Chief Money Raiser, Never Heard of Cox 'Fancy.'

STILL SHORT $1,180,000

Senate Committee Hears Full Details of Collections.

COVERS 2 YEARS' EXPENSE

Form Letter 101 Rejected by National Committee, Says Chief Money Raiser.

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

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The one man who ought to know and apparently does know every fact relating to the raising of the Republican fund faced the Kenyon committee this afternoon and again to-night. He is Harry M. Blair, assistant to the treasurer of the National Committee, and pictured by Gov. Cox's witness, Ed. Moore, as "the chief money digger" of the Harding campaign.

The plan of collecting the fund was adapted by Blair from the great patriotic drives of war time, and he is directing its operations. He made such a frank and convincing witness for the Republican side that Senator Reed, who is doing his best to make out a case for Cox, purposes to cross-examine him for a whole day.

In the first place Mr. Blair said under oath that there never had been any project of a $15,000,000 fund or anything like it. He termed Cox's principal assertion as "mere fancy" adding that $5,000,000 was the amount of the fund he was expected to raise. He gave the committee a complete exposition of his programme in all its details and said that instead of there being two agencies at work, one openly, the other secretly, the whole scheme depended upon its cooperative character and upon the application of lessons learned during the Red Cross and other popular campaigns.

"It is not a gumshoe proposition at all," he insisted.

He denied that any quotas were assigned to cities by the National Committee, but explained the plan whereby the State chairman, after the State quota is fixed, assigns the sums to be raised by the smallest geographical subdivision, the county.

Covered Two Years' Expenses.

He developed the fact, heretofore not plain to the committee, that the State quotas, aggregating about $5,000,000, as previously attested by National Treasurer Fred Upham, were allotted not only to get money for this year but for all the uses of the National Committee since the Congressional elections of 1918. Before the Chicago convention, or up to June 12, the Republicans had collected, roughly, $1,700,000 in pledges and cash, and since the convention $1,200,000. The total collected since December 1, 1918, was, therefore, about $2,900,000. As the National Committee's budget of expenditures to carry it until after the Presidential election is $3,079,000, the sum yet to be raised in cash or promises is $1,180,000.

"And Mr. Upham says he will let me alone when we get that," said Mr. Blair.

The one weak spot in his testimony was his inability to say whether any of the $2,079,000 to be raised for the National Committee was to be returned to those States which are collecting money and turning it over to the National Committee under the joint plan frequently described. Mr. Blair could not answer this question because his job is merely getting the money. Treasurer Upham will be heard on this point later.

Form Letter 101 Was Rejected.

Through Mr. Blair's testimony and telegrams submitted by Upham it was proved that the much discussed "Form letter 101," from which Gov. Cox has been reading and which apparently directed the State workers to take subscriptions up to $10,000 despite the $1,000 limit set by Will Hays, was never adopted or distributed and was killed by the National Committee itself at the New York headquarters. Mr. Blair had the letter prepared and thought it would be approved, but when Mr. Upham took it to New York it was rejected. As for the $1,000 limit, Mr. Blair said frankly he thought it ought to be removed, because as men of great means who ought to give $10,000 could give only $1,000, others were scaling themselves down to gifts of much less than $1,000. So it became "a herculean task," Mr. Blair said, to raise the quota of $350,000 assigned for National Committee purposes in counties like Cuyahoga, Ohio, where is the city of Cleveland. Nor did he approve of the secrecy as to the doings of the field agents at their luncheons, as enjoined by the form letter that never went out, and as for the words "cream list," he said they were probably inserted by one of his men "who has a facile pen."

Salaries of Workers.

To-night Senator Reed demanded of Mr. Blair a list of all the paid workers and their salaries. It developed that Mr. Blair gets $600 a month and his expenses; E. C. Barber, director of the Chicago drive, $600 a week and his expenses and the field directors from $100 to $200 a week, with an allowance of $50 a week apiece for expenses. It was explained that the discrepancy between the salaries of Blair and Barber is due to the fact that Blair is employed for the whole campaign and Barber for only one week. Mr. Blair said he thought $500,000 would be collected in the Chicago drive of seven days, starting to-night.

Senator Reed accused Mr. Blair of "insolence" because the boss money raiser said, when asked about his sal-

Continued on Fourth Page.

HARDINGSPEECH WINS FARMERS OF NORTHWEST

Address on Food Problem at Minnesota State Fair Warmly Received.

MAKES STATE SAFE

Constructive Measures Laid Before Throng of Agriculturists.

CITES SEVEN PLEDGES

Outlines Administrative Programme to Put Agriculture on Sound Foundation.

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

ST. PAUL, Sept. 8.—Minnesota was conceded to Harding by 100,000 before the man himself came here to-day. Now that his visit is done with and the people of St. Paul and Minneapolis have estimated the strength and breadth of his ability and his outlook and have measured by invaluable contact the attractive personality of the Republican candidate the watchers upon the towers call a greater triumph for Harding and his cause. Now they say it will be Minnesota by 150,000.

Surveyed with the utmost calmness, there remains not the shadow of a doubt that the Senator's excursion to this region of the Northwest, comprising in its hurried hours two very brief and impromptu talks and one long prepared address at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds, a reception at the Lincoln Club in Minneapolis later in the afternoon and a larger reception at the State Capitol here, together with the truly enjoyable contact with more than 100,000 people, was certainly one of the most effective strokes conceivable.

The long and short of the business is that Harding made new friends by the thousand—made them by the kind of speech the people were waiting for, a speech which first analyzed the tremendous food problem of the country both as it relates to farmers and to consumers, and which then put forward the constructive measures with which he believes evils can be checked or cured; made them by his faculty for meeting men and women on their own ground and in their own way.

Ability as Campaigner Proved.

After this remarkably successful test there can be no doubt about Harding's ability as a campaigner. He proved that he not only "looks the part," but that he can talk it, think it, feel it.

The comparison of his experience here with Cox's is inescapable since so many persons of St. Paul and Minneapolis are making it. The comparison implies something of the difference between a statement of serious thought and likable manners and a clever vaudeville performer.

When Cox was here two days ago the people massed by thousands at the Fair Grounds to see him. He was one of the billed attractions of the exposition, as much so as the great red bull, the airplanes, the thundering motor racers and the Midway. He fell into the psychology of this himself, driving a pacing horse around the track. Cox was a good "show," worth a dollar or two of any man's money. But they paid little attention to his speech, which offered nothing they were interested in.

Now with Harding to-day, the attitude of the Minnesota folk—50,000 of them—was utterly different. They were there to honor a statesman, not a performer. They received and welcomed Harding with the same half-reverential attitude that Americans always exhibit to men they consider really big. It is a thing that the experienced observer can sense very positively. It has a certain feel. It is as palpable as ozone. In the minds of the 50,000 who saw him at the State fair grounds and all of the thousands who saw and heard him elsewhere, they were seeing and hearing a big American, "the kind of a feller you can tie to," as one farmer said to his neighbor.

He arrived here at 9:30 A. M., accompanied in his private car by Mrs. Harding, the best woman campaigner, so far as the wives of candidates go, that has quickened the pencils of reporters for years; by Senator and Mrs. Harry S. New, Harry S. Daugherty and the members of his staff and of the newspaper correspondents corps. At the station he was welcomed by Senator Kellogg and Gov. Burnquist of Minnesota, and by young J. A. O. Preus, the regular Republican candidate for Governor, together with a long list of mayors of Minnesota cities, Representatives and other folk that have a right to ride in official cars. It was the first time that Senator Harding had been here for 29 years.

50,000 Hear Speech.

From the station Mr. and Mrs. Harding were taken out to the far spreading grounds of the Minnesota Fair Association that would open the eyes of Easterners who may assume that State fairs still are the old time display of pigs and pumpkins. Not any more. The fair that Harding vitied to-day is a great exposition, one that would draw thousands in New York or any other Eastern city. It attracts crowds of 100,000 and more daily, and 50,000 heard the Senator to-day. Another 50,000 couldn't get within sweep of his voice, even with the aid of voice amplifiers.

Frank J. Murphy, President of the Association, met the Senator at the gates and became his host and guide. Murphy's pride in his exposition was so high that it swept the Senator through one exhibition hall after another, rather an exhausting preliminary for a big speech. But Harding took it tranquilly and appeared to enjoy the swift approaches and rapid retreats, the surg-

Continued on Third Page.

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

Italian Premier Seeks to End Metal Strike

ROME, Sept. 8.—Premier Giolitti has requested the Prefects of Milan and Turin to investigate the labor situation with a view to proposing a solution of the metal workers' strike. The newspapers say that the action taken by the manufacturers does not exclude the possibility of an agreement.

PRIMARY SHOWS NATION'S TREND

Victory of Senator Moses in New Hampshire Hailed as Blow to Wilsonism.

WOMEN HELPED TO DO IT

Democratic Faith in New Voter Rudely Disrupted by Result in Granite State.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The impressive victory of Senator George H. Moses over Huntley N. Spaulding in the New Hampshire primary yesterday is the cause of great pleasure to Republicans here. The fight was being watched with the closest interest everywhere, because it would indicate how people feel the country over, generally speaking, on two important points.

Of most importance is the League issue. Senator Moses has been consistently and completely against the League of Nations. He made his fight for renomination on the Republican ticket with the League as an issue, and the almost 2 to 1 vote in his favor has swept away any doubt whether the country is deceived by the Democratic claim that "the League of Nations will prevent war."

Democratic Hopes Shattered.

Democrats have every reason to be in the dumps as a result of the outcome of the New Hampshire primary. Their hopes are based, among other things, on the success of the League issue, hoping that the country will back up their candidate in November on the theory that America's entrance into the League will make future wars impossible instead of breeding them. Since ratification of the suffrage amendment they have been rejoicing because of their certainty that the League issue would appeal to women.

The size of the New Hampshire vote indicates that roughly about half of the votes cast were women's ballots. Not only does this prove to Republican leaders that women are thoroughly alive to exactly what the League of Nations dream really means, but that women do not intend to do any "spite" voting against those legislators who conscientiously opposed the suffrage amendment to the Constitution. Senator Moses was to the last against granting the ballot to women. It is evident that he secured a big vote from women, however.

This angle of the New Hampshire primary is of importance in some of the coming Senatorial elections, notably Connecticut and New York. In Connecticut Frank B. Brandegee, an earnest opponent of suffrage and of the League of Nations, was slated for defeat by the Democratic organization, which was counting on women to elect Homer S. Cummings, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee. This feeling of security no doubt has received a severe shock.

Lenroot's Showing Pleases.

In New York Senator Wadsworth is in practically the same situation as was Senator Moses in New Hampshire. He opposed suffrage to the last, Mrs. Wadsworth being the head of the organization of women opposed to suffrage. Senator Wadsworth will have none of the Wilson League of Nations either, but is not opposed to any form of a league as are Senators Moses and Brandegee.

The outcome of the Moses-Spaulding battle is taken here to indicate success for Senator Wadsworth in the New York primary, partly through the efforts of Republican women, who credit him with being perfectly conscientious in his opposition to suffrage, but realize his value to the State and to the country.

The victory of Senator Irvine L. Lenroot in Wisconsin over the La Follette organization is highly pleasing to regular Republicans and even to Democrats of the better stripe. Personal spite against Lenroot impelled La Follette to throw his last ounce of influence in Wisconsin into the fight, his candidate being James Thompson of La Crosse.

Senator Lenroot also is an opponent of the League of Nations scheme as Mr. Wilson and Gov. Cox want it.

WATSON AHEAD IN GEORGIA PRIMARY

Opponent of League Leads in Senatorial Contest.

ATLANTA, Sept. 8.—Scattering unofficial returns to the Atlanta *Constitution* from to-day's Statewide Democratic primary showed Thomas E. Watson, once Populist candidate for President, to be leading in the Senatorial contest. Other candidates are Senator Hoke Smith, who is seeking renomination; Governor Dorsey, and John R. Cooper, a Macon attorney.

Out of a total of 288 county unit votes, the reports showed Watson had 146, Dorsey 96 and Smith 29. One hundred and ninety-five county unit votes are necessary for nomination.

Clifford Walker, former State Attorney-General, on the basis of the same returns, was leading in the Gubernatorial race with 158 county unit votes, to 118 given former United States Senator Hardwicke. John N. Holder, former Speaker in the Georgia House, and W. R. Brown, Atlanta attorney, also are

Continued on Fifth Page.

Looking for help? Consult the Situation Wanted columns of The Sun and New York Herald. See next to last page to-day.—Adv.

ITALY FIGHTING TO REPEL RULE BY COMMUNISTS

Lenine's Brand of Bolshevism Not Accepted, but Mild Sovetism Prevails.

METAL PLANTS HALTED

Workers in Possession Cannot Get Supply of Raw Material.

HELD BY MACHINE GUNS

Offer to Deal With Employers on Profit Sharing Basis Is Made.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

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

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Occidental reaction to Bolshevism as it is being applied in Italy is not in favor of the Lenine-Trotzky scheme. All despatches reaching here from Italian cities indicate that Communism, brought into direct conflict with Western ideas, is having difficulty holding the advanced position it took there.

The situation in Italy, on which persons who fear the spread of Bolshevism are now concentrating attention, appears to be this:

All the big factories embraced in the metal working industry, including the large steel and automobile plants scattered throughout northern Italy, are in complete possession of the workers, in conformity with the latest Russian practice, and are being defended by machine guns in the hands of armed proletariat guards. This much the proletariat seem to have accomplished without the Giolitti Government raising a hand against them, presumably because control in the Italian Chamber of Deputies rests in the hands of a majority which is more or less revolutionary.

Cannot Get Raw Materials.

But having ejected the employers, the workers are totally unable to obtain raw materials to manufacture goods or to pay themselves what they consider should be the fruits of their labors. In other words, Communism, transplanted to western Europe, is falling down when it comes into collision with economic realities. Capital supplies the raw materials and pays salaries, neither of which are now in the possession of the workmen who hold the Italian factories, and they cannot requisition them. The result is that production is at a standstill and the workers, losing ground, are prepared to bargain with their employers, who, despite the refusal of the weak Giolitti Government to support their property rights, are adamant in holding out against any recognition of Russian Communism such as is now being attempted by certain Italian workers.

September 10 is the date set by the workers for their employers to reply to their ultimatum. In this ultimatum the workers demanded that their employers should grant them a share of the profits of all factories as well as a voice in questions of control and for the companies to purchase food supplies for the workers and sell them at cost price. This represents communism in a somewhat similar form than the Russian type, as it accords some recognition to capital.

Technicians Quit Workers.

But not only do the Italian employers seem unanimous in resisting these demands, representing a new social revolution, but latest advices received here show that high salaried technicians are deserting the manufacturing plants and refusing to make common cause with the workers. This, with lack of raw materials, is bringing production to a standstill.

Unquestionably Italy is in the throes of a mild attack of Sovietism, the outcome of which is worth watching by the world.

The whole movement is now directed toward obtaining the cooperation of the transport workers and the miners in the hope of getting raw material, but this has not extended beyond an apparently ineffective strike in Trieste and Genoa.

ENGINEERS JOINING ITALY'S COMMUNISTS

Many Returning to Work in Factories.

ROME, Sept. 8.—An official bulletin issued to-day by the Federation of Metal Workers says numerous engineers and technical assistants have presented themselves personally or by writing expressing a desire to return to work or have asked explanations or instructions in order to induce their colleagues to resume work. All, the bulletin says, received a satisfactory answer.

The bulletin argues against a resolution adopted by the employers of Milan calling upon the Government to intervene, saying that its object is to give a false idea of the situation.

It is invoking a strong Government to advise reaction, and appeals to force, but the employers "should know that the

Continued on Seventeenth Page.

Pope Has Interceded for Mayor MacSwiney

ROME, Sept. 8.—The Pope has interceded in behalf of Lord Mayor MacSwiney now in Brixton Prison, London, according to the *Giornale d'Italia*.

Commenting on the situation in Ireland and the imprisoned Mayor, the paper says: "Lord Mayor MacSwiney will be canonized in the course of centuries, when Englishmen will join in his glorification, just as recently they joined in the apotheosis of Joan of Arc."

WOULD ACCEPT IRISH GUARANTY

Lloyd George Willing to Release Hunger Strikers if Murders Cease.

ON 'CAT AND MOUSE' PLAN

Asquith Calls Government's Policy 'Blunder of First Magnitude.'

LONDON, Sept. 8.—An inspired statement issued to-day indicates that Premier Lloyd George is willing to accept guarantees from Sinn Fein headquarters that police murders will cease and that he does not require a personal guarantee from Lord Mayor MacSwiney.

If such guarantee is forthcoming, it is set forth in the statement, MacSwiney and the hunger strikers in the Cork jail would be released and held as virtual hostages, and if the murders were resumed they would again be sent to jail, thus in effect reverting to what was called the "cat and mouse" policy adopted in the case of the suffragette hunger strikers.

It is an interesting question whether the Sinn Feiners are prepared to give such an assurance as to satisfy this requirement. Up to the present they have insisted upon unconditional release.

In response to an urgent representation from ex-Sheriff Barney of the county of Cork, counselling the immediate release of the eleven untried hunger strikers in Cork jail, Premier Lloyd George to-day sent a message declaring that all the hunger strikers had been arrested "either in the act of murderous attacks on police or soldiers or on clear evidence implicating them in such attacks, and they are engaged in a combined effort to prevent their trial and have reduced themselves to a physical condition under which a trial is legally impossible.

"The Government," continues the Premier, "cannot allow men charged with such grave offences to escape trial by their own act. If this were permitted there would be an end to any possibility of the enforcement of law and the administration of justice."

Mrs. MacSwiney on leaving Brixton Prison this evening after visiting her husband, the Lord Mayor of Cork, said that twice this afternoon the attending physician had warned her not to speak to her husband, as he was "living on his vitality." She added that the Mayor suffered from giddiness this afternoon.

Friends of the Lord Mayor, his wife said, were much encouraged at the presence of Premier Lloyd George in England, he having returned from Lucerne yesterday, and hoped that something might ensue favoring the Irish prisoner.

Ex-Premier Asquith, answering an appeal from John Howard Whitehouse, former Liberal member of the House of Commons, for his intervention in behalf of Mayor MacSwiney, said:

"I think the decision to allow the Lord Mayor of Cork to die in prison is a political blunder of the first magnitude. I would gladly intervene if any appeal of mine could lead even now to wiser counsels prevailing, but I fear that the latest declaration of the Ministers precludes any such hope."

Guarantees that attacks upon police in Ireland must cease are necessary before the Government can consider the liberation of MacSwiney and other hunger strikers, says the London *Times* this morning in discussing Premier Lloyd George's views on the subject as outlined in his interview at Viege, Switzerland.

The newspaper declares the Government must either protect the forces in Ireland or withdraw them altogether.

BELFAST, Sept. 8.—Dr. Michael Francis Cox, the noted Dublin physician, has resigned from the Irish Privy Council as a protest against the Government's policy in Ireland.

MAY RELEASE CORK HUNGER STRIKERS

All in Serious Condition and One Collapses.

CORK, Sept. 8.—The eleven hunger strikers in Cork jail who are undergoing the twenty-ninth day of their self-imposed fast are all in a serious condition. Sean Hennessy, the nineteen-year-old youth of Ballingarry, Limerick, collapsed this afternoon and remained unconscious for a time. His parents and the prison chaplain are at his side to-night.

The Deputy Lord Mayor, who made the announcement after his daily visit to the hunger strikers, said that the condition of several of the others was very bad.

The feeling seems to be growing that all the prisoners will soon be released. The Bishop of Cork informed the Associated Press to-day that he had gained the impression during a recent visit to London that the Government would shortly liberate the Cork hunger strikers.

DESIRABLE HELP
Home and Office Workers
See "SITUATIONS WANTED" Ads.
The Sun AND NEW YORK HERALD
NEXT TO LAST PAGE

CAR WRECKERS FAIL; B.R.T. TUBE CROWD IN PANIC

Lights Out 15 Minutes After Train Hits Fishplate, but Keeps Track.

BIG DISASTER AVERTED

Fourth Ave. Riders Owe Escape to Insecure Placing of Obstruction.

CARS ARE STONED AGAIN

Violence Takes Sudden Spurt as Garrison's Time Limit to Workers Expires.

The majority of the strikers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company not only ignored the company's ultimatum about returning to work yesterday but the more radical element among them kept up the violence that has marked each day of the strike.

Half a dozen trains on elevated and surface lines were stoned during the day, and at about the time when Receiver Garrison's time limit expired strikers or strike sympathizers made an attempt to wreck a train of the Fourth avenue subway line near Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn, causing a panic among the passengers but no loss of life and no injuries. The strike breakers also took a hand in the violence, but, curiously enough, they directed their activities against the company's property also, eight of them firing three shots from an automobile at a Culver line train.

The attempt to wreck the Fourth avenue train was made by inserting a fishplate upon the tracks so that it extended above the rails about two inches. It was at such an angle that had the train been derailed it would have been thrown against a partition wall constructed of concrete, and the list of dead and injured would have been large. Fortunately the truck of the car that hit the obstruction leaped into the air five or six inches, cleared the obstructing piece of steel and bumped back upon the rails.

Train Stopped in Time.

The train was stopped before the trucks following struck the plate. Officials of the company and of the Public Service Commission declared that had the train been derailed as had evidently been expected by the persons who attempted to wreck it, the resulting disaster probably would have paralleled the Malbone street wreck of 1918 in killed and hurt.

The incident occurred shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, about an hour after the expiration of the time limit of the B. R. T.'s ultimatum, as the train was rounding a curve at Thirty-ninth street bound from Eighty-sixth street to Park row. There was a sudden convulsive shake to the front car, spreading through the entire train, as the trucks of the car struck the obstruction and leaped into the air. The train came to a stop at once, and a short circuit caused the lights to go out. It was dark in the tunnel, and the sudden extinguishing of the lights and the shock of the impact caused a panic in the whole train.

The train lay in the darkness of the tunnel for more than fifteen minutes, with the motorman and the rest of the crew unable to find out what was the trouble, until the police reserves and an emergency force from the nearest depot of the company reached the scene. The power was shut off and the passengers were removed from the train and taken to the express station at Thirty-sixth street.

Shots Fired at Subway Train.

Two or three hours before the attempt to wreck the subway train eight men who proved to be strikebreakers were arrested after the firing of three pistol shots at a Culver line train. The shots were fired from an automobile truck which raced abreast of the train for several blocks. One shot shattered a window and the two other bullets lodged in the sides of the cars. The motorman of the train blew a police whistle and two motorcycle patrolmen chased the automobile. They overtook it and found in it a Colt .25-calibre automatic pistol and several employees' badges, as well as the eight men, who were arrested.

As none of the officers had seen any of these men do any shooting, the only charge made against them was disorderly conduct, for which they were held in $500 bail each for hearing to-morrow.

CHICAGO AUDITORIUM RAIDED BY DRY FORCE

Hotel Guests Frightened as Trunks Are Seized.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Dashing through the throng of Michigan avenue promenaders, a squad of prohibition agents raided the Auditorium Hotel this afternoon.

No attempt was made to search guests rooms. The agents descended in a body on the baggage room, where they arrested Pat Nolan, head baggageman and seized two trunks suspected of containing liquor.

Samples were taken from bottles in the trunks and the crusaders departed without attempting to extend their activities to other parts of the hotel.

The advent of the squad in the lobby created fright among the guests. The excitement subsided, however, when it was found they were limiting their attention to the baggage room.

Liberty Bonds
Bought—Sold—Quoted.
John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway.—Adv.

Bomb Plane Flies 125 Miles in 64 Minutes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Carrying a crew of four men and a 1,600 pound torpedo a Martin bombing plane, fitted with torpedo gear, to-day flew from Washington to Yorktown, Va., a distance of 125 miles, in 64 minutes. Naval officers declared they believed the flight established a record for a plane of that type.

The flight was made as a test of the Martin plane in connection with its use in the bombing and torpedo practice soon to be conducted, with the old battleship Indiana as a target.

DEATH REVEALS HIDDEN WEALTH

Miner Dies in Bellevue Leaving $200,000 Securities in Shabby Handbag.

SAID HE WAS A PAUPER

Serbian on Way Home With Fortune Took Lodging in Municipal Home.

The porter on the Pennsylvania Limited from Chicago thought it was a queer lot of baggage for a passenger on that exclusive train to be carrying and shook his head as he dragged it out from Lower 9. There it lay on the platform in the Pennsylvania Station—two battered suitcases, a saucepan, a pasteboard box, a tin box, a small handbag and a bundle of old clothing tied with twine.

A tired looking old man, to whom the things belonged, fished in his pockets for some more twine and bent down to tie some of his baggage together. Then he shambled off down the platform under his burden, resisting stubbornly all attempts at assistance.

When he reached the top of the stairs leading to the waiting room he paused bewildered. A porter found him sitting on his suitcase and took him to the Travellers' Aid booth. He told the women on duty there that he had been robbed of all his money—$400, he said—on the way from San Francisco. He had only 50 cents left, he told them. Would they find some place for him to stay?

He was taken in a taxicab to the Municipal Lodging House, in East Twenty-fifth street, where there is a bed for those who haven't more than $3 about them. There the superintendent noticed that the man was far from well. They entered him on the books as Peter Vidovitch, a miner of San Francisco and Alaska, on his way home to Serbia.

Vidovitch died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. When his things were examined it developed that he was worth something like $200,000. The tin box contained $54,000 in Liberty bonds and bank books which showed a total of $60,000 on deposit in San Francisco and in Fairbanks, Alaska. There was a money belt containing $1,900 in cash which he had worn about him when he was taken to the hospital from the Municipal Lodging House. There was jewelry worth $5,000 and a valuable gold nugget. In the small handbag were several deeds to property in Fairbanks.

A sealed will was found which gave all his property to relatives in Austria. The valuables and the will were turned over to the Public Administrator. So far as the officials could find out yesterday there is no one living in this country who could act as administrator of the estate. A trust company in San Francisco is designated in the will as trustee, but before turning the property over to that company the administrator will consult with the State Comptroller to find out if New York State is entitled to an inheritance tax on the bequests.

Vidovitch had been in the hospital for about two weeks. While there workers from the Travellers' Aid visited him and learned that he had had a son who, while a student at the University of California, was drafted into the army and sent to France, where he was killed in action.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCOSCO, Sept. 8.—Peter Vidovitch lived in the Chatham Hotel here, paying $3.50 a week for his room. He told his friends a few weeks ago that he was going to Carlsbad baths because he had put off treatment so long that he was practically crippled from rheumatism.

On the long ride across the country Vidovitch intended to eat from a bundle of food he took with him rather than pay dining car fare, and to economize on Pullman charges by occupying a day coach. Evidently he found day coach passage a little too strenuous.

Vidovitch made his money as an Alaskan miner. It developed that he had withdrawn his will and other papers with all his money before leaving for the East.

AIR FALL FATAL TO TWO.

Hydroplane Crashes Into Cornfield After 500 Foot Drop.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 8.—F. R. Mefford, aged 40, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Guy Dickman, aged 25, of Williamsport, Pa., were fatally injured at 7 o'clock to-night when a hydroplane, piloted by Dickman, in which Mefford was a passenger, fell 500 feet and crashed into a cornfield near the river opposite this city. James Long, aged 23, of Williamsport, Dickman's mechanic, escaped injury.

The pilot's legs were badly crushed and he was internally injured.

Mrs. Algoe for Senate.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 8.—Mrs. James W. Algoe, one of the most prominent workers for woman suffrage in Rhode Island, to-day announced that she would be a candidate for the Republican nomination as State Senator from Providence.

In notifying the Republican leaders of her purpose she declared that she would run on a "woman and children first" platform.

ONLY 1,000 B.R.T. STRIKERS GO IN TO SAVE JOBS

One-tenth of Carmen Heed Ultimatum as Both Sides Set for Big Fight.

MEN'S NEW PLEAS FAIL

Receiver Garrison and Judge Mayer Spurn Any Conferences.

WILL NOT ACCEPT HYLAN

Good Nucleus for Efficient Force of Workers Said to Be on Duty.

The ultimatum of Receiver Lindley M. Garrison to the effect that Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company employees who failed to return to their jobs by noon yesterday would forfeit all privileges they had acquired through past service failed to break the Brooklyn carmen's strike.

Instead of flocking back to work en masse, as the company officials predicted they would do, the number of strikers to walk back to their jobs was only about 1,000, or about 10 per cent. of the number that went on strike twelve days ago, paralyzing every transportation line of the company.

Now the whole situation has resolved itself into a struggle by Receiver Garrison to build up an entirely new force with the thousand or so old employees as the nucleus, and into a waiting game on the part of William L. Mahon and other heads of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, who assert that "it can't be done" and that the company eventually must turn to them.

As far as turning to them is concerned, however, neither Receiver Garrison nor Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer, who is supporting the receiver's fight against the Amalgamated, seems inclined that way. Their actions yesterday were in line with their previous determined statements on the Brooklyn traction situation.

Both ignored vigorous efforts by strike leaders to arrange a conference, and stood pat upon their previous announcement that they are through forever with all negotiations with the leaders of the strike and their association.

Statement by Receiver.

In summing up the situation last night and announcing his plans for the future of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company Receiver Garrison said:

"The first phase of the strike is over. It ended with the final position taken by Mr. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association. Now we enter upon the second phase, which is the slow and laborious process of obtaining and training new men as a permanent force, for the proper and efficient operation of the system. This calls for much hard work on behalf of the management, and much patience on behalf of the public.

"The obtaining of the new men will be difficult, but the outlook is very hopeful. Despite whatever has been said upon the subject this employment is by no means ill paid, and considering the ratio of income to outgo is very well paid. And it must be borne in mind that the base of income is strictly limited by law, while the necessary expenses are not."

In referring to the Amalgamated Association, Receiver Garrison said:

"This association has a great stake in this situation. If its spokesmen are accurate it has 12,000 members in Brooklyn locals paying dues to the association of $1 a month each, making a total of $144,000 per year income to the association.

"If upon his arrival from the headquarters of this organization in Detroit Mr. Mahon had thrust aside the radical leadership, repudiated the unwarranted breach of contract, disciplined the locals for violating the essential laws of their organization and ordered the men, who never should have left their work, to return to their work, he would have gone a long way toward rehabilitating his organization in the esteem of the management and the public and toward showing that it was an organization fit to be trusted.

"Instead of pursuing such a course he contented himself with rebuking those of his subordinates who had injured their own cause in public esteem by vilification and abuse, expressing regret at what he termed the 'impatience' of these radical leaders and then casting in his lot with them, making their cause his and that of his organization and thereupon advising the former employees to refuse to return to work. With the disappearance of Mr. Mahon as a possible factor for good the first phase came to an end."

Refuse Hylan as Arbitrator.

The latest request of the strike leaders that Mayor Hylan be named as sole arbiter of the questions in dispute was ignored by the receiver and by Judge Mayer, both of whom had received similar proposals before the strike was called and had rejected them. On those previous occasions Judge Mayer stated plainly that the court could not delegate its own powers to the Mayor or any one else, and that as long as the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are in the hands of a receiver, and therefore under the direct supervision of the court, it will be impossible to delegate to any outside arbiter the power of fixing wages and decide what sums are to come out of the company's already depleted treasury.

Neither would Judge Mayer or the received make any comment upon a letter which several of the strike leaders sent to the receiver early in the day, in which they submitted their proposition for the selection of the Mayor as the arbiter, and denied that the Amalga-