

Catholics Want \$5,000,000 Navy And Army Fund

Will Organize Religious and Social Work in Camps

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A fund of \$5,000,000, rather than \$1,000,000 as originally expected, will be needed to finance the religious and social work of the Roman Catholic Church in connection with the army and navy.

"A fund of \$1,000,000 is utterly inadequate," he said, "and its announcement was simply born of the fear that this was all that we could raise, but we must meet the situation, no matter what it costs."

Before the Council adjourns to-morrow it is expected a permanent organization will be effected to handle all matters pertaining to the Catholic Church and the war.

Father Burke declared that while the national government had been just in apportioning the number of chaplains to the Catholic Church, there was no way of controlling the distribution of the chaplains, with the result that in some sections of the army where the number of Catholic soldiers was large the number of chaplains was small, and vice versa.

"In the Southern States the Catholic membership is small," he said, "and thousands of Catholic soldiers are enlisted in Northern cities and taken into the Southern cantonments, with the result that there is inadequate care from chaplains and from the priests and churches in the neighborhood."

To care for 20,000 Catholic soldiers we need at least ten masses and five priests. Such a cantonment needs not the men may be cared for socially and where mass may be said."

He summarized the needs as: First—Building of recreation halls, including chapels, at or near all cantonments.

Second—Full equipment. Third—Many extra chaplains; a similar supply for troops going abroad; local committees to guide and inform soldiers and sailors while in town.

Fourth—Provision for the religious and social needs of the army and navy. Fifth—Provision for the religious and social needs of the army and navy.

"In every company of soldiers, as in every company of men of other classes, there are unprincipled men, as well as men of the highest principles," he said. "The danger is the glamour of the uniform will form a special allurements and will also invite familiarity which may be dangerous. Your women ought to be warned and be under proper chaperonage."

Farmers' Prosperity Dampens 'Big Sea Day'

Wagons Ousted by Autos at Annual Picnic of Jersey's Country Folk

MANASQUAN, N. J., Aug. 11.—Big Sea Day was celebrated by New Jersey farmers and their families here to-day, but it was not like the Big Sea days of years gone by.

They came in just as great numbers to-day—more, in fact, than ever before—but they came honking down to the beach in fivers and cars of even more pretentious size until speed laws were sorely strained, if not broken.

They came in just as great numbers to-day—more, in fact, than ever before—but they came honking down to the beach in fivers and cars of even more pretentious size until speed laws were sorely strained, if not broken.

Negro's Hat New Clew in Policeman's Murder

Stamford Dealer Identifies "Stetson" as Belonging to Man Now in Tombs

Auto Jumps Bridge; 5 Hurt

Two Fatally Injured in Plunge into Thames River

Woman, Pushed Before Train, Killed; Man Is Arrested

Boston Port Closed at Night

Chinese Toddler and Minuet to Clash Here

Masters of Old and Modern Schools of Dancing to Hold Rival Sessions

One hundred staid dancing masters who still pine for the minuet will bear down on New York next week, all primed to do battle with the modern dancers, who formed their own organization last year, when they just one-stepped right out of the American National Association of Masters of Dancing.

When the parent organization decided to hold its convention at the Hotel Astor from August 22 to September 1, the Inner Circle called its meeting for August 20 to September 1 at the McAlpin.

Any way, they're both going to meet, and predictions are that something good will come of the warfare, if it's only a new war dance. Meantime the two organizations are calling such other names as "Fossil" is the appellation selected for the conservatives by the radicals, who in their turn are referred to indirectly as "lounge lizards."

Hepburn Wilson, president of the Inner Circle, is sanguine over the nickname, however. "If Pavlova and Mrs. Castle and Ruth St. Denis are lounge lizards," said he, "the rest of our membership can stand the charge."

The American National Association, of which Mosco Christenson is president, will introduce to the convention new dances, including the "Fossil" step. Stefano Macagnone, of Milan, Italy; Veronice Vestoff and Sonia Serova and Ila D. Knowles will be on their programs.

On the Inner Circle programme are Otoklar, a Balkan ballet master of the Metropolitan Opera; Ned Wayburn, Frank H. Norman, William J. Lee, supervisor of recreation in New York; Oscar Duryea and G. Hepburn Wilson. New dances to be offered are the Fossil, the Jazz, the Chinese Toddler, Hello Pal and the 1918 Tango.

B.R.T. Ordered to Buy 250 Cars Immediately

Justice Ordway's Ruling, Ending Six Months' Delay, Has Farreaching Effect

Justice Samuel H. Ordway, of the Supreme Court, has decided against the effort of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to obtain delay in obeying the order of the Public Service Commission to buy or otherwise procure forthwith 250 new cars for use on the lines in Brooklyn.

The commission issued the order on February 8, 1917, and the Brooklyn company obtained a writ of certiorari, which held the matter up in the courts. Commissioner Travis H. Whitney and ex-Judge William L. Ransome, counsel to the commission, both issued statements yesterday declaring that the decision would greatly strengthen the powers of the Public Service Commission.

"Justice Ordway's decision will be of great aid to all those who are working to make the Public Service Commission law as enacted during Governor Hughes's administration a prompt, fair, expert and effective way of securing adequate service for the public," said Mr. Ransome. "If Justice Ordway's clearly reasoned statement of the law in the event of appeal, the commission will hereafter be in a position to deal promptly and adequately with the intolerable traffic conditions which exist on many lines."

8,000 Coal Miners On Strike in South

Demand Recognition of Their Union and New Scale of Wages

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 11.—Reports reached here to-day that a strike was being held in the Southeastern Kentucky and Northeastern Tennessee coal fields at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Between 8,000 and 10,000 men walked out.

The union leaders claim that the number of strikers will be doubled within a short time and that the only men who will remain at work are those employed in the mines that have already acceded to the demands of the union. The men are asking for recognition of the union and a new wage scale. No disorder has been reported.

The power house of the Atlas Coal Mining Company, which was destroyed by fire early to-day, the origin of the fire is not known. The loss was placed at \$7,500.

What the police of the 4th Branch Detective Bureau believe to be an important clew in connection with the murder of Robert H. Holmes, a negro patrolman attached to the West 135th Street station, August 6, was established last night, when Edward Fairchild, a shopkeeper of Stamford, Conn., identified a hat found in the hallway where the patrolman was murdered as one he sold to Walter Hill, a negro, of 121 West Spruce Street, Stamford, Conn., now locked up in the Tombs charged with the murder.

Fairchild later positively identified Hill as the man to whom he sold the hat. It was further established by the police that on the night of the murder Hill called on a girl at 14 West 135th Street, where the crime was committed.

The crossings affected include nine on the Hudson River Division of the New York Central along Riverside Park; three on the lines of the Long Island Railroad in Brooklyn; 100 on the lines of the Long Island company in Queens, and thirty-three on Staten Island.

Military Camps For Public School Boys Proposed

All-Year Training in Barracks Near City Planned

The training camps for boys of twelve and over conducted this year at Speedway Park, Sheepshead Bay, and last year at Fort Hamilton, by the National School Camp Association, have been so successful that the association plans the establishment of similar summer military training camps as a part of the school system of the United States.

Instead of the usual two or three months' vacation in the schools, when the boys are turned loose in the streets, the officers of the association, among them Herman A. Metz, Senator William M. Calder, Edwin N. Appleton and Frederick L. Long, who originated the movement, believe that the schools should simply be transferred to barracks outside and near the city. The life of a soldier which the boys would lead in such an institution would be a splendid start toward later training if universal service is to be adopted permanently in this country.

The two camps conducted by the association are the largest of their kind ever held in the United States, nearly two thousand boys having attended them for periods of from two weeks to two months or more. The camp for day with an enrollment of 1,500 high school boys at Fort Terry last year had more enrolments for a single period, but was forced to suspend after the first month. The camp conducted by the state at Peekskill this year was also larger, but lasted only one month and was only for boys selected from high schools.

Open to Boys Twelve or Over The National School Camp at Speedway Park is open to any boy in the United States of twelve or over. Boys must stay at least two weeks, but may remain as long as they wish. Discipline is that of the regular army, and each lad has the status of an enlisted man, there being no commissioned officers. Instruction is given by drill masters who are graduates of the army.

The boys rise at 6 o'clock, take their physical exercises, breakfast, clean up the camp, drill all morning and devote the afternoon to athletic sports. Each alternate afternoon is given over to a ten-mile hike, and a splendid beach gives opportunity for water sports three times a week. Motion pictures and impromptu concerts afford entertainment three nights each week.

The cost of the camp is 30 cents a day, with an enrollment fee of 50 cents. The only other expense is the uniform, which is not over \$6. Many boys who are working in the city have taken advantage of the camp, sleeping, drilling and exercising at the Speedway and commuting to and from work each day.

The wholesome, healthful life led by the boys in the camps has such a deep effect on them that District Attorney Harry E. Lewis, of Brooklyn, who recently inspected the camp, said: "If this system is made general, in ten years I will be out of a job. More than half the work of the District Attorney's office comes from habits formed in boyhood."

Others strongly in favor of the school camps system are Major General Leonard Wood, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and Mayor Mitchel, who is a member of the advisory council of the association.

Explosives Plant Burns

Ban on Socialist Paper Weekly Loses Second Class Mailing Privilege

GARY, Ind., Aug. 11.—Fire believed to have been of incendiary origin destroyed about half the million-dollar plant of the Aetna Explosives Company near here, early to-day. Two employees named Holt and Choussier were arrested.

The plant was working on government contracts, it is said, and had a capacity of 46,000 pounds of powder a day. Probably sixty days will be needed to put the place in working order again.

Manhattan Building Slump Not Due to War

Decrease of 96 Per Cent in July Traceable to Zoning Law

In July, 1916, plans were filed for new buildings in Manhattan to cost \$49,205,220. Last month the total estimated cost of new structures for the borough was only \$1,894,095. There were 605 buildings planned in July, 1916, and 313 last month.

This decrease of about 96 per cent in the July building operations compared with the figures for the corresponding month in 1916 is not traceable to war conditions. A building situation vastly different from the present one prevailed in July last year. It was in that month that the new zoning law, regulating the height and occupancy of buildings, went into effect. To evade the restrictions imposed hundreds of buildings that had very little chance of being constructed were planned.

A fairly accurate idea of how the war has affected local building operations may be had by comparing the estimated cost of the buildings projected last month with that for July, 1915. The comparison is: July, 1917 . . . . . \$1,894,095 July, 1915 . . . . . 4,845,303 The comparative July table for the other boroughs is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Borough, July 1917, July 1915. Rows: The Bronx (\$929,247 vs \$1,283,266), Brooklyn (1,975,409 vs 2,622,105), Queens (673,125 vs 1,406,799), Richmond (124,650 vs 618,723).

Manhattan Building Slump Not Due to War

Decrease of 96 Per Cent in July Traceable to Zoning Law

In July, 1916, plans were filed for new buildings in Manhattan to cost \$49,205,220. Last month the total estimated cost of new structures for the borough was only \$1,894,095. There were 605 buildings planned in July, 1916, and 313 last month.

This decrease of about 96 per cent in the July building operations compared with the figures for the corresponding month in 1916 is not traceable to war conditions. A building situation vastly different from the present one prevailed in July last year. It was in that month that the new zoning law, regulating the height and occupancy of buildings, went into effect. To evade the restrictions imposed hundreds of buildings that had very little chance of being constructed were planned.

A fairly accurate idea of how the war has affected local building operations may be had by comparing the estimated cost of the buildings projected last month with that for July, 1915. The comparison is: July, 1917 . . . . . \$1,894,095 July, 1915 . . . . . 4,845,303 The comparative July table for the other boroughs is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Borough, July 1917, July 1915. Rows: The Bronx (\$929,247 vs \$1,283,266), Brooklyn (1,975,409 vs 2,622,105), Queens (673,125 vs 1,406,799), Richmond (124,650 vs 618,723).

"City Mothers" to Aid Mrs. Humiston's Work

One in Each District Planned to Help Find Lost Girls

A "city mother" for every Assembly district is part of the plan of the committee appointed on Friday to aid Mrs. Grace Humiston find lost girls. Since the body of Ruth Cruger was found on June 18 through Mrs. Humiston's efforts she has located more than forty girls whose disappearance had alarmed their parents. Most of these girls, it was said yesterday by Mrs. Isola Forrester, who is assisting Mrs. Humiston in organizing the rescue work, were driven away by unhappy home conditions, but there were several who were victims of foul play.

On the committee to assist Mrs. Humiston are men and women who took an active part in the Cruger case, or who have been working for years on the problems of delinquent girls. Ruth Haven, the country home for girls, down on Long Island, will probably be opened this week.

In addition to appointing the "city mother" to watch over the welfare of the girls of their own neighborhood the committee will advocate women police to guard women and girls in public places, and will urge a bill in the State Legislature raising the age of consent.

Officer of Russian Ship Found Shot in His Cabin

Vamintry Jakvloff, chief officer of the Kamenitz Padolsky, a cargo carrier of the Russian volunteer fleet, now at anchor in New York Harbor, was found yesterday with a bullet wound in his right side. Valician Litvinenko, chief officer of the Dorenoj, another ship of the fleet, who was in Jakvloff's cabin at the time of the shooting, told the police that the latter shot himself with a revolver. He said Jakvloff had been drinking and was despondent over his failure to receive news of his wife in Russia.

Jakvloff refused to tell the police how he obtained his wound, but after a thorough investigation the police of the Fourth Avenue station, in Brooklyn, said they were convinced the Russian officer had committed suicide. He was taken to a Brooklyn hospital, where it was said he would recover.

Ban on Socialist Paper Weekly Loses Second Class Mailing Privilege

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—"The American Socialist," official weekly publication of the National Socialist party, to-day received word from Washington that its second class mailing privilege had been revoked.

The last three issues of the publication in June were held unmailable under the espionage law.

Summer Business Hours: 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. On Saturdays during August the Store will be closed all day. B. Altman & Co.

Wedding Gowns, Bridesmaids' Dresses, and Bridal Outfits. Advance Autumn Fashions for Misses and the Younger Set. The assortments now being shown have been selected with thoughtful discrimination, and may be regarded as an accurate foreshadowing of the essentially youthful and charming modes that are to be the vogue of the coming season.

The Extraordinary Sale of CHOICE ORIENTAL RUGS now being held on the Fifth Floor, will be continued during the remainder of the month. The prices asked are in all cases considerably lower than the prevailing market quotations. Of special interest during the current week will be ROOM-SIZE ORIENTAL RUGS at \$190.00, 260.00, 390.00 to 750.00. MEDIUM SIZE ORIENTAL RUGS at \$58.00, 68.00, 90.00 & 110.00. SEVERAL HUNDRED SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS each \$22.50. ORIENTAL RUGS in extra large sizes at extremely moderate prices. Rugs purchased during this Sale will, if desired, be stored without charge until the Autumn.

Women's Philippine Undergarments (all hand-embroidered) will be on sale to-morrow and Tuesday on the Second Floor, at the special prices quoted. Nightrobes . . . \$1.90, 2.10 & 2.75 Chemises . . . . . 1.45 & 1.75 Envelope Chemises . . . 2.10 & 2.75 Unusually Attractive Values are obtainable on the SIXTH FLOOR in Women's Summer Blouses and Garden Smocks at the final clearance prices of \$1.35, \$1.75 & \$2.50. Women's Black Walking Pumps of kidskin or calfskin selected from regular stock and reduced to \$4.75 per pair. A Monday and Tuesday Sale of Household and Decorative Linens will comprise the following, all of which will be marked at prices below their actual worth: Linen Damask Table Cloths each . . . \$4.00, 5.00, 6.25 & 9.00. Linen Damask Napkins per dozen . . . \$4.75, 6.75 & 10.75. Huckaback Towels, hemstitched, per dozen . . . \$3.50 & 5.50. Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed, per dozen . . . \$3.75, 4.50 & 5.40. Madeira Tea Napkins hand-scalloped, with hand-embroidered corner . . . per dozen, \$6.00 & 6.75. Madeira Luncheon Sets (13 pieces), hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered, per set . . . \$5.00 & 5.50. (Fourth Floor, Madison Avenue section)

B. Altman & Co. It is a Patriotic Duty to Eliminate Waste—to spend one's money wisely, and with intent to retain that which is purchased. Merchandise selected thoughtlessly, only to be returned later, involves waste of time and effort, decreased efficiency, and, ultimately, financial loss to the public as well as to the merchant. In support of the plan of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, B. Altman & Co. request that Merchandise for Credit or Exchange be Returned within Seven Days. Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue 34th and 35th Streets New York