COMPENSATION BOARD CALLED CASH WASTER

Accused of Paying High Salaries to Men in Politics.

DOWLING, ANGERED, DEMANDS INQUIRY

Commissioner Robert E. Dowling, chairman of the State Workmen's Compensation Commission, which is severely criticised for "wholesale extravagance" and for the high salaries paid to "appointees of political influence" in a report made to State Comptroller Eugene M. Travis by his deputy, Fred G. Reusswig, replied to the charges yesterday by wiring to Senator Henry M. Sage of the Senate Finance Committee, and Chairman Alexander Macdonald of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee asking for a public hearing of the appropriation controversy in Albany on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. Reusswig, after an investigation of the compensation commission for Comptroller Travis, recommended sweeping changes in the personnel and conduct of the commission's offices and urged a general reduction in salaries and the abolition of many of the offices themselves. The report was made public yesterday.

Mr. Dowling was already incensed over the failure of the legislative leaders to agree on an appropriation for the commission's work, which compelled him on Saturday to close the branch offices of the commission and to warn all employees of the present lack of funds to pay them. The nine deputy commissioners were instructed then to close their branches this morning until the controversy over the appropriation could be settled.

"Such remarks about extravagance," said Commissioner Dowling, referring to that part of Deputy Comptroller Reusswig's report, "are absurd—ridiculous. And there has been no politics in the commission. The suggestion of politics is a nasty one. What right has Travis or any man in his department to charge politics. He filled his department from top to bottom with political heelers. He put in professional politicians and then his deputy accuses us of political appointments."

Has No Intention to Resign.

"No," he replied emphatically to a question. "I have no intention of resigning in the face of this. If this is done to irritate me into resigning they won't get me to resign. If they want jobs to fill, why don't they say so? No matter who they had in the commission the appropriation I've asked for would be needed. If they grant this appropriation then I'll think about what I'm going to do after that. If they don't, let them abolish my position if they like. They can strangle the commission if they want to.

"I've telegraphed to Senator Sage and Mr. Macdonald for a public hearing in Albany on Tuesday or Wednesdayy. We have nothing to conceal about the funds necessary to run the commission. But I will not have this put on a purely political plane. I want a public debate of the matter. Let the public see what is being done and we'll find out where the politics is. The whole commission is ready to go up to Albany. Let's get through with this business of innuendo and secret investigations."

The recommendations in the report to Comptroller Travis condemned in particular the payment of $7,000 a year to F. Spencer Baldwin, manager of the State Insurance Fund; $10,000 to J. J. Archer, as manager; $4,000 to Mr. Pentz, as cashier, and $6,000 to the State Insurance Fund's actuary. Other salaries were criticised and cuts were urged. The report also suggested the abolishing of the whole bureau of inspection, which costs $14,900 a year, and the closing of the New York, Brooklyn and Poughkeepsie offices of the commission.

Mr. Reusswig also advised abolishing six secretaryships at $2,500 each and the reduction of the number of deputies from ten to five with salaries of $3,000 instead of $4,000. He proposed that the offices of secretary and manager be consolidated and advised the paying of $5,000 for the one position instead of $2,500 and $10,000 respectively. He recommended one assistant secretary at $2,500 instead of three at $3,500 each and the reduction of salaries in the legal departments from $7,500 to $5,000 and in the actuarial bureau from $6,000 to $5,000.

"We asked for $795,000," said Mr. Dowling, "as an appropriation for the commission from October, 1915, to October, 1916, and $60,000 a month until that time. Only $500,000 was appropriated last April to carry us as long as it could, with the understanding with these same legislative leaders that if it did not last until the first of the year the deficit would be made up. Well, it did last and at a conference with the legislative leaders last week in Albany it was tentatively agreed that $60,000 would be appropriated.

"Senator Sage, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Reusswig were there, but on Friday I got a wire from Albany saying that only $40,000 a month would be appropriated for two months and that I should submit a statement of how it would be spent. We simply can't get along with $40,000. Our payroll is $22,000, which means that we would have to cut all salaries in half. The Legislature that established this law is the same practically that is at Albany now. The law was not jammed through by a Democratic body. And now comes a new Senate that wants to strangle it."

Mr. Dowling explained that when he got word that only $40,000 a month was coming to the commission for expenses and salaries he had to post the warning to all the employees telling them they would work at the risk of not getting paid, because until an agreement was reached he could not tell who would have to be dropped. The branch offices will stay closed until an agreement is reached. The work will be carried on here just as usual.

If only $40,000 is allowed it will mean eventually that about 100 of the 830 employees of the commission will have to be discharged and there will be cuts in salaries ranging from 10 to 30 per cent. Mr. Dowling fears for the success of the commission if the salaries must be reduced, because its efficiency has been brought about, he maintains, through the excellent men the State was able to secure for the work. Mr. Dowling expects, however, that most of the employees in the offices here will come to work this morning, in spite of the warning posted on Saturday.

Mr. Reusswig in the report of his investigation, which he made public yesterday, criticised the selection for the commission's headquarters here of the Madison Square district, where rents are higher than elsewhere. The $35,000 a year rental of the five floors in the Metropolitan Tower he thought exorbitant. He had the same opinion about the branch offices in New York, Brooklyn, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.

Discusses "Extravagance."

Of the $500,000 appropriated last year, Mr. Reusswig's report stated, liabilities of $490,325.92 were incurred to January 18, and if all bills were paid and the required amount reserved to meet all obligations the balance would be insufficient to pay salaries for the last half of January. In regard to "extravagant administration," Mr. Reusswig thought that "if the same elaborate conception of official functions and privileges prevailed in all State departments the expenses of government would be even more startling than at present."

"The payroll of January 16 contained over 300 names," said Mr. Reusswig, "and the annual expenditure for salaries upon the basis of this payroll would be $507,530.64. The commissioners say this represents their idea of the permanent payroll. Among the salaries of employees conspicuous in amount are: Manager, $10,000; manager of insurance fund, $7,000; assistant manager of insurance fund, $4,000; cashier, $4,000; actuary, $6,000; assistant secretaries, $3,500 each; private secretaries (six), $2,500 each."

According to Mr. Reusswig, the investigators found that in addition to "enormous sums" paid to regular employees the commission paid Miles M. Dawson of New York $10,000 for advice in organizing the commission for three months' work from April 9 to July 1, 1914, and for the period between April 24 and June 27 paid William C. Archer $2,500 for expert legal and actuarial services to the commission. They reported that John T. McDonough got $2,000 for services of a similar nature.

Efficiency would not suffer, Mr. Reusswig thought, if "generous salaries" were reduced, as there is duplication of work. The Deputy Comptroller believed that the cost of administration could be reduced from $720,000 a year, as estimated by the commission, to $571,825—a saving of $148,175.

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COURT HOUSE SITE COSTS $600 DAILY

Polk Asked to Have Condemnation Commissioners Sworn in To-day.

For a year and five months the city has been paying $600 a day carrying charges on several acres of idle property in the neighborhood of Worth and Centre streets—the site of the new county court house when that building finally appears. Seventeen months—510 days, at $600 a day—represents a total cost already of $306,000 in addition to the $6,500,000 which the city paid for the property.

The other acres to the eastward of this group, which the Board of Estimate has decided to buy because the original site of the court house has been shifted to the east, have not yet been appraised and passed on in condemnation proceedings. Condemnation commissioners have not been appointed, although the way has been legally clear since July of last year, when the Estimate Board adopted the amended site plan.

The Court House Board is getting restless. It has written a letter asking Corporation Counsel Polk to have the commissioners appointed and sworn in not later than to-day. It is believed in City Hall that he will do this some time this week if not to-day.

In its letter, dated January 28, the board says:

"This matter was first placed in your hands on July 2, 1914. While the motion for the appointment of commissioners was made by you as counsel for the petitioner, the Court House Board, on November 30, 1914, and the motion was granted by Justice Guy on that day, no order has yet been submitted by you to the Judge for settlement. This delay in action on your part is embarrassing this board in the carrying forward of its work.

"The board desires to make application immediately upon the filing of the oaths of the commissioners to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, under the provisions of the court house act, requesting that a date be fixed three months after the filing of the oaths of the commissioners in this proceeding, or May 1, 1915, as the date when title shall vest to that portion of the land which will be required for the actual building plot.

"This step is necessary in order to permit of the letting of the contract for the building about May 1, 1915. The plan and specifications for the court house are approaching completion and will be entirely finished on May 1, 1915. The boring contract has been fully carried out and the depth and character of the foundations have been practically determined. Unless you proceed in the matter immediately our work will soon be at a standstill.

"The city will not be involved by this proceeding in an expenditure of any considerable amount, as only a small portion of the lands to be acquired will be needed at that date. Title to the remainder of the lands to be acquired will vest under the provisions of the statutes at the termination of the proceedings at some future time.

"As there has been already a delay of seven months in the instituting of this proceeding the board considers that immediate action should be taken for the appointment of the commissioners."

DENIES FAVORING McCALL.

Head of P. S. Board Investigation Says There's No Agreement.

Travis H. Whitney, secretary of the Public Service Commission, will be on the witness stand again to-day at the legislative inquiry into the work of that body.

The members of the legislative committee held a session yesterday in the Biltmore Hotel to work out plans for pursuing their investigation to-day.

Senator George Thompson, the chairman, was asked if the report was true that Commissioners Wood, Cram and Williams would be ousted, that Chairman McCall would be saved, and that Commissioner Maltbie, whose term expired yesterday but who will hold over, would be protected. He said:

"We are here to make a thorough investigation of the commission; to ascertain just what your city needs and to make only such recommendations as the evidence justifies. Furthermore, if Gov. Whitman desired to oust Commissioners Wood, Cram and Williams he would not have to make any such inquiry as we are authorized to make. He has the authority under the law to remove them on ten days notice and there is no appeal from his decision."

No Surrender in 1916 Is the Verdict of the Bull Moose Party Chiefs

Continued from First Page.

"Second—It must not be forgotten that nearly two million votes were cast for the Progressive ticket last November. An amalgamation of a considerable part of the Progressive party with the Republican party would be possible if the Republican leaders would adopt in good faith some principles of the Progressive party as, for instance, a moderate, protective tariff, backed by a permanent tariff board; governmental regulation of business in place of governmental destruction of business; social welfare legislation along lines laid down in the Progressive platform.

"Third—If the Progressive party is weakened by desertions the Democratic party will gain some recruits, the number of recruits depending upon which wing of the Democratic party gains control. There are among the one and three-quarter millions of Progressives many former Democrats, some of whom will return to the Democratic party, provided, of course, the Democratic party shows liberal and progressive tendencies. The slump in the Progressive vote last November was caused by the determination of the breadwinners of the nation to hit hard the Democratic Administration, which they believe to be the cause of business depression that started the day after election of 1912. The Progressive slump was not caused by lack of faith in the Progressive leadership or in the Progressive platform. The leaders of the old parties will make a big mistake if they act on the assumption that the voters have lost faith in the purpose and the principles of the Progressive party."

By CHARLES J. BONAPARTE.

Attorney-General and Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—"You ask me, as a prominent Progressive, to tell you: (a) 'What will be the future of the Progressive party?'

"I do not know; I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, nor, so far as I am aware, related in any degree to the prophetic clan.

"(b) 'Along what lines should its future activities be directed if it is to survive?'

"Along the lines of obtaining acceptance by public opinion and practical application in our laws and the conduct of our government of the really vital principle of progressivism; which to my mind, is the principle that the American people must be the sole and real master of their Constitution, their laws, their courts, their lawmaking bodies, their executive agents and all their public servants.

"(c) 'Under what circumstances would an amalgamation with the Republican party be possible?'

"Under none which, in my opinion, are sufficiently likely to occur to be worth talking about. So long as the Republican party is controlled by those who brought about Mr. Taft's nomination at Chicago (and I see no reason to doubt that it will be so controlled until the Greek Kalends), it will remain anathema to all genuine Progressives.

"(d) 'If the Progressive party is weakened by desertions, will the Democratic party gain recruits from the Progressives, and for what reasons?'

"Two years ago, as a matter of opinion, I should have answered the first part of this question in the affirmative; for at that time a good many Progressives said, to my knowledge, if Roosevelt should die before 1916, or if, for any other reason, he should not be then a candidate they expected to vote for Wilson's reelection. If the Presidential election took place now I do not believe, from what little I know of Progressive sentiment, that President Wilson would get the vote of one Progressive in 10,000; how it will be in November, 1916, I cannot say, from lack of prophetic qualifications, as above admitted. To give the reasons adequately or even intelligibly for these changes of sentiment I should be obliged to largely exceed the limits of space which you have assigned me."

By MOSES E. CLAPP.

U. S. Senator from Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—"Am in receipt of your letter asking for a statement relating to political matters. Now I mean no discourtesy to you, I assure you, in saying that to my mind there is no more real waste of time and energy than a discussion of what will happen in 1916. Individuals do not make parties, nor do they amalgamate parties. Voters, moved by conditions and forces often unseen, act and vote as they see fit.

"In 1910 who could have predicted what happened in 1912? The result in 1916 is going to depend, first, very largely, in fact almost entirely, upon the business conditions of the country. It is unfortunate, but we have so mixed up business with politics, or, with apologies to the business men, politics with business, that an election depends largely upon the business conditions.

"You may smile now, but a new cloud has loomed up. In 1916 I would not be at all surprised to see the prohibition issue became a very dominant factor in that campaign."

By WILLIS J. HULINGS.

Representative from the Twenty-eighth Congress District of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—"When the Republican leaders in 1912 nominated Mr. Taft, whom they knew could not be elected, and prevented the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt, whom an overwhelming majority of the party favored, they trampled upon the fundamental doctrine of Republicanism and marked the high tide of contempt for public opinion and the culmination of an era of subserviency to "special interests."

"The Progressive movement was designed to overthrow the oligarchic tendencies of the times and to establish the right of the people to rule.

"As the result of the Progressive movement thus far it is plain that both the old parties have moved their lines forward and both now have large progressive elements. Indeed, both now claim to be 'progressive' parties. Whether these professions are made in good faith or whether they are mere pretences to catch votes remains to be seen.

"But if the old party organizations will renounce the methods of 'boss politics' and the 'invisible government' and become real and effective agencies in establishing the public will there will remain no reason why the Progressive should not return to the old party, which most nearly represents his views, and as a large proportion of the Progressives were Republicans they naturally would return to that party.

"The landslide in 1912 from the Republican party was a revolt against 'gang' politics.

"The landslide in 1914 to the Republican party was a revolt against Democratic administration.

"The average Progressive in 1912 in comparatively prosperous circumstances indulged in hopes, perhaps in 'dreams' of reforms and betterments, but the same man in 1914 found himself hungry and out of a job. Whether right or wrong, he blamed the hard times on the Democratic party, and as the quickest way of relief he voted the Republican ticket.

"The same old leaders are in the Republican saddle. Have they learned anything? If they resume their former arrogant disregard of the public will they ride to a fall, for the Progressive has not abandoned his 'dreams'; but if they make the party responsive to public sentiment the Progressive, who has never abandoned the Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln will find in a reformed and rehabilitated Republican party the realization of his 'dreams'."

By FRED E. LEWIS.

Congressman from Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—"I firmly believe that after the chastising the 'stand-pat' leaders of the Republican party received when William Howard Taft was defeated two years ago the Republican party in 1916 will adopt a programme and nominate candidates both of which can and will be approved by the Progressive national convention, so that the great majority of the Progressives will again be found within the ranks of the progressive Republican party.

"In the State of Pennsylvania all political weather prognosticators are looking for the storm within the Republican party that will divide it into two divisions, the one led by the Penrose-McNichol liquor forces and the other by the Gov. Brumbaugh-Vare-Washington party forces. The rock upon which they will split is the local option bill, which the Penrose forces will oppose as bitterly as the Brumbaugh followers will fight for its adoption. When this fight is over most of the Washington party voters will be found in the camp of the disinfected Republican party."

By MEDILL McCORMICK.

Progressive Assemblyman of Illinois and Member of the National Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 31.—"I cannot venture to answer your letter categorically, but I will, as far as I can, set down the view of active Progressives of my acquaintance as well as my own.

"In 1912 there were three millions of us who voted for the Bull Moose State tickets—a million less than voted for Theodore Roosevelt. In 1914 half of that number voted for Republican candidates or for Democratic candidates, or in certain States, like Montana and Nevada and Oklahoma, for Socialist candidates; some because of the horrid omen of Argentine corn; some because they liked Wilson as a peace keeper; some, though not Socialists, because they preferred socialism as an extreme and enduring protest. One and a half or one and three-quarters of a million Progressive votes were cast.

"Returns of the last election show that, had it not been for Progressive candidates, the Democrats would have lost the House and would have gained little or nothing in the Senate. They show that in notable instances, in those of Senator Newlands in Nevada and Gov. Walsh in Massachusetts, Progressives voted for Democratic candidates and thus made possible their election. They show that in the new Congress there will be fifty-five Democratic Senators out of a total of ninety-six.

"Mr. Hilles, who has no mean reputation as a claimant, if I remember rightly, claims that the Republicans, to control the Senate after 1916, will need nine more Senators in the House and the Vice-President in their chair. He claims Republican Senators from Maine, Montana, Nevada and coy Ohio; and still another Senator from Maryland or Nebraska and classifies Arizona, Missouri and Tennessee as 'fighting ground,' presumably with a recrudescence of the sanguine spirit in which he made up his tables a little over two years ago. But the returns show that in all human probability a majority of the Senate will remain Democratic until 1918, unless the opposition to the Democracy can be drawn together with unanimity and enthusiasm.

"The future of the Progressive party will be determined largely by the party in power. I had almost said by the party in the White House. There was a time, not so very long ago, when Progressives looked not unfriendly upon the Democratic legislative record, excepting only the Underwood tariff. But since the opening of the present session of Congress the Democratic leaders have embarked upon a legislative programme which is positively repugnant to Progressives, while it ignores the reforms which they have most insistently demanded—the prohibition of child labor so far as it is within the power of the Federal Government, the creation of a tariff commission; the creation of a scheme of rural credit, as well as of a Federal employment bureau, as outlined in the Progressive bills introduced in Congress a year ago.

"The President's personal popularity among Progressives, which was general during the first part of his administration, is waning rapidly. They begin to see him as an able, narrow, courageous, ungenerous, high minded and stubborn Executive. We are not accustomed to extreme partisan Presidents, even though for generations, until now, they have all been trained as politicians. And Progressives, who knew that the trust bills were written by a Bull Moose; that bills to prohibit child labor and to create a Federal employment bureau first were introduced by Progressives, are increasingly irritated by the attitude of the President, whose course has been made easy for him largely by Progressives.

"At one time the Mexican policy had more supporters than it has now, although the American people are still determined to avoid war. But they are increasingly conscious that the problems of the State Department to-day call for close confinement to its arduous duties, learning, experience, self-restraint, foresight—and that Mr. Bryan is in the State Department. I do not mean that Mr. Bryan, in the opinion of Progressives, has not rendered great service as a preacher. But so has Billy Sunday.

"During the last few weeks Mr. Mann, Senator Cummins and Senator Borah have voiced, not inaccurately, the common sentiments of the growing opposition to the party in power. To be sure they have aroused a great degree of enthusiasm among Progressives. Certainly some Progressives have been repelled by Senator Gallinger's reintroduction of the Payne-Aldrich act in the Senate, but there is evidence that the leaders of the Republican party, chastened by their humiliating rout in 1912, and by the failure of the party to demonstrate that it can surely win in 1916, are conciliators of Progressive opinion and readier to meet it. Amalgamation must depend on the measure in which they do so.

"Some Progressives, undoubtedly influenced by local as well as by national conditions, will, in States like New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado, and possibly in Kansas, go to the Democratic party, and in other States like New York, Indiana and Illinois, to the Republican party, without reference to any collective action. It is quite possible that neither the Republican nor the Democratic party will adopt a programme or put forward candidates whom the delegates to the Progressive national convention will indorse. It is my present judgment that it is the duty of Progressives to maintain the organization which they have created over the country, to the end that they may either adopt a platform and nominate candidates of their own, or cast their influence decisively in favor of the platform and the candidates of the Democratic or the Republican party.

"Here lies the possibility of effective amalgamation. I do not know if the spirit of conciliation on the part of the Republicans, the mutual forbearance and desire to reach a common ground which has marked Progressives and Republicans in Illinois during the last few weeks, will prove enduring here; or if in other States the same state of affairs may be found. If the Republicans are willing to embrace the opportunity which the Democrats have neglected they must put forward a programme and nominate a Presidential candidate who will unite the opposition to the Democratic party."

By GEORGE ADE.

Author and Prominent Indiana Progressive.

"The Progressive party will retain an organization until it can come to an honorable agreement with one of the old parties. Such an agreement would have to insure the genuine indorsement, on both sides, of the essential policies of the Progressive platform of 1912.

"The stand pat managers of the Republican organization have made the mistake of assuming that the heavy Republican vote of 1914 was a repudiation of Progressive doctrines and a whole hearted vindication of all the acts of the Republican machine during the past ten years. As a matter of fact it was largely an emphatic expression of discontent with present business conditions.

"The stand-pat managers of the Republican organization have made the mistake of assuming that the heavy Republican vote of 1914 was a repudiation of Progressive doctrines and a whole-hearted vindication of all the acts of the Republican machine during the past ten years. As a matter of fact it was largely an emphatic expression of discontent with present business conditions.

"In the middle West at least 20 per cent. of the voters no longer 'belong' to any party. They voted against Taft in 1912 because they wished to rebuke the management of the Republican national convention. They voted for Republican Congressional candidates in 1914 because, by so doing, they could most easily record their dissatisfaction with hard times. In 1916 they will vote as they see fit and most of them will not make up their minds until the candidates have been named and the platforms adopted.

"If the Progressive party is to be further weakened by desertions the Republican party will be the gainer, unless the country can very soon climb back to a sound footing of 'prosperity.' A large percentage of the Progressives admire President Wilson, but even the ex-Democrats in the party have gone cold on the free trade theories of Democracy. They are protectionists. They believe that, sooner or later, the tariff will be taken out of politics and the schedules will be revised by a commission. Until we arrive at that common sense solution of the perennial 'tariff question' the Republican candidates for Congress will have a strong claim on the independent voters.

"But if the Republican organization ignores the progressive sentiment of the middle West and the far West or adopts a condescending and 'forgiving' attitude toward the independents who left the party in 1912 they will discover that these independents still hold the balance of power and have completely overcome the habit of taking orders from the kind of bosses who disgraced the convention of 1912."

TO FIGHT TO-DAY FOR SCHOOL BOARD RULE

The Opponents of President Churchill May Unite on Greene.

The annual meeting of the Board of Education for the election of president and vice-president, which will take place to-day, promises to develop into a lively affair.

Friends of Thomas W. Churchill, whose second term is now drawing to a close, say he is to be a candidate for reelection. There has been talk of two other candidates, former Corporation Counsel John Whalen and John Greene, now vice-president and chairman of the finance committee of the board.

It may be that those opposed to Mr. Churchill will combine their strength in an effort to elect Mr. Greene, who has been a member of the board for many years and has always been popular with the other members because he has kept out of the factional disputes in the board.

Mr. Churchill was elected two years ago, when the board split into two factions, the so-called progressives and the reactionaries. The progressives were anti-Maxwell men and Mr. Churchill was looked upon in the board as the chief heckler of the City Superintendent.

The policy of heckling Supt. Maxwell seems to have died out, a school commissioner said yesterday. Anyhow the City Superintendent and the president of the board are said to be as chummy as two classmates at school when away from board meetings.

The real strength of the opposition to the reelection of Mr. Churchill developed with the recent agitation to reduce the membership of the board from forty-six to nine. There is a feeling among the members that the proposed change may be made, and the recent appointment of several new members has stiffened the backbone of the opposition to the president of the board, who objects to the proposed reduction of the membership.

Mr. Greene has publicly announced that he considers the reduction a very good thing for the school system. Because of his intimate knowledge of the working details of the board, which has charge of the expenditure of about $40,000,000 a year, his views have considerable weight with the other members.

The election to-day will show just how the members stand in regard to a small board or a large board. Mr. Churchill is anxious to be reelected as a vindication of his policies, although the duties of the position interfere with his law practice.

BLIND SEEK HYPNOTIC CURE.

Letters Deluge Beloit Professor Who Uses Tuning Fork.

BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 31.—After curing Fay H. Chase, a sophomore of River Forest, Ill., of total blindness by means of hypnotic suggestion, Prof. Karl T. Waugh of Beloit College has been deluged by inquiries from all over the country from persons afflicted with eye disorders.

Dr. Waugh's treatment of the blind youth is regarded as unique, particularly in that the ordinary hypnotist operates by means of the eye, holding the fixed gaze of his subject. In the case of Chase, who was totally blind, it was necessary to employ a large tuning fork operated by electricity to bring his subject under the spell.

CITY CIVIL SERVICE BOARD IS ASSAILED

State Commission Charges Neglect, Violation of Law and Incompetence.

MITCHEL GETS REPORT

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—At the instance of Gov. Whitman a copy of the report of the State Civil Service Commission accusing Dr. Henry Moskowitz, president of the New York City Civil Service Commission, of being "temperamentally incompetent and impractical" has been furnished to Mayor Mitchel. A letter submitted with the report to the Governor urged the removal of Dr. Moskowitz.

The report points out that the other two commissioners, Darwin R. James and Alexander Keogh, "failed to grasp opportunities to offset the defects" in the president's administration of his office. The concluding paragraph of the report says:

In some cases the commission has neglected its duty; in other cases it has not seen its duty, in others it has concurred in evasions and violations; and it has violated the law itself. The dominating member has been the president and on him rests the greatest share of the blame. He has demonstrated himself to be temperamentally incompetent and impractical, while the other members failed to grasp opportunities to offset these defects and resultants thereof.

A summary of the report follows:

Merit System Abused.

"The State Commission finds that civil service has been mishandled in nearly every phase of the administration of the local commission, and the merit system has been grossly abused. It found that the Municipal Commission has approved the appointment of more than 600 persons to positions in the city government during the year 1914, at high rate of compensation, without competitive examination.

"These exceptions were made in line with the policy of the municipal administration to place in office personal friends and favorites masquerading as 'experts,' in order that they might override the provisions of the civil service law and rules, which require competitive examination for all places where competition is practicable.

"At least one of these experts was paid at the rate of $50 a day, while the compensation of many others was $25 a day. More than half of them were paid $8 a day or over. The salaries of 'experts' appointed during the year 1914, under the provisions of Rule 12, Paragraph 6, aggregate more than $1,000,000 per annum.

"Friend of President."

"In the case of Samuel Brock, a fourth grade clerk, who held an exempt position, temporarily, and who was a friend of the president of the commission, the law was violated and he was permitted to draw at the rate of $4,000 per year as a fifth grade clerk, without being eligible at that time for a promotion examination. The competitive examination for the position to which Mr. Brock aspired was delayed six months by the local commission until Mr. Brock became eligible to enter it. Mr. Brock was the only person who passed the examination and was promoted to the position.

"A clerk and an accountant were employed by the city with the consent of the Municipal Commission as 'pension experts,' at $3,600 a year each, the clerk being imported from Washington, D. C. Had he not been classed as an 'expert' he could not have been employed by the city of New York without competitive examination. His salary in Washington, one year and three months before his appointment, was $1,200 per annum. The civil service rules were generally violated in the office of the Pension Commission under the direction of these two appointees.

Hired a Demographer.

"One of the persons employed by said commission was brought to this city from Massachusetts, and was engaged in putting 'spots' on a map of the city to indicate the population, twenty-five persons being represented by each spot. This 'expert' was classed as a 'demographer,' though he acknowledged that he did not know the dictionary definition of the word. He admitted that his work was that of a 'vital statistician.'

"In the case of the superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House the municipal commission accepted the appointment of a man who had been engaged in an investigation of the lodging house in order that the then superintendent might be dismissed. This occurred and the investigator succeeded him as a provisional appointee pending examination.

"The results of the investigation show that large sums of money of the people of the city of New York are continuously wasted because of the violations of the civil service law and rules, and in one instance alone the refusal of the state commission to exempt new positions of assistant secretary in the Mayor's office resulted in the saving of more than $11,000."

FALSE, SAYS LOCAL BODY

Asserts That the Charges Are Part of Political Attack.

A fifteen page typewritten reply to the report of the State Civil Service Commission's investigation of the Municipal Commission asserts that the statements in the summary of the report "only substantiate the opinions of the Mayor and the Municipal Commission that this investigation was political in its inception, unfair and prejudiced throughout and intended not to aid or improve the administration of civil service in New York city, but to discredit the present city administration without regard to truth."

The reply charges that the summary of the report is filled with false statements, deliberate distortions, perversions of the truth and manifestations of prejudice. The "prejudiced members" of the State Commission, it says, omitted reference to any and all evidence which favored the Municipal Commission. The reply takes up each one of the twenty-five charges in the summary and either avers that it is a gross untruth altogether or gives the commission's side.

To the charge that physical examinations were used primarily to eliminate contestants, the statement says: "Such criticism betrays the pitiful ignorance of the State Commissioners."

The statement says the comments of the State Commission on the two pension experts in the Pension Commission are "both silly and unfair in view of their "unusual and special qualifications." In this and the other specific cases referred to in the report of the State Commission, the Municipal Commission asserts that conclusions were manufactured, that the State body showed prejudice and inability or ignorance of the facts. The commission pleads precedent, too, for many of the criticised acts and says that none was accomplished under "the inspiration of the president."

Pastor Russell's Syndicated Sermons appear weekly in approximately fifteen hundred newspapers in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, South Africa, Australia and Scandinavia, in four languages. Metropolitan cities are not controlled by the Syndicate, hence we are permitted to publish these instructive sermons in the leading newspapers, paying therefor at advertising rates. INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

Precious Jewels Sought by a King

DIAMONDS OF THE FIRST WATER, POLISHED BY THE DIVINE HAND

The World of Mankind the Mine—Rough Diamonds in the Miry Clay—Washed in Blood Most Precious—Cut on the Wheel of Discipline—Polished by a Famous Lapidarist—Reflecting and Refracting the Light of the Divine Character—Set in a Royal Diadem.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 31.—Pastor Russell (who will lecture at the New York City Temple next Sunday evening) spoke here today. We report his discourse on the text, "They shall be Mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that Day when I make up my jewels." (Malachi 3:17.) He said in part:

Our text points to the close of the Gospel Age, and not only tells us that the Lord will not gather His jewels sooner, but also implies that the only class to be gathered at that time will be the jewel class—He comes to make up His jewels. We have here a contradiction of the ordinary thoughts on this subject: (1) That He has been gathering His jewels all along for the past six thousand years, evidently an erroneous thought, since He has appointed a Day, in the end of the Age, in which He will gather, or make up, His jewels; and (2) That everybody who is respectable, half-way decent, is to be gathered to the Lord and share in His Kingdom. Our text distinctly points out the fact that only a very exceptional class will be sought for and gathered.

The class here described as jewels is contrasted in the context with other classes—"the proud," who have much of the success of the present time; and "the workers of wickedness," who tempt God and are not careful to please and serve Him. Such evidently are the majority of mankind. The jewel class is described as "they that feared Jehovah"—that reverenced Him—"and that thought upon His Word."

Seeking the Jewels.

But, we inquire, where are jewels usually found? The answer is that they may be found in very unexpected places. For instance, the diamonds of South Africa are sometimes mingled with the ordinary gravel and sometimes imbedded in bluish-black clay. They all require to be searched after and to be washed from the mire, before being prepared to reflect and refract the light. So some of these jewels that the Lord is now seeking out from the world are to be found in the ordinary walks of life, and some came from deep down in the mire.

In the world of mankind the Lord does not expect to find the jewels in perfect order—shaped, cut, polished and ready for the setting in glory. On the contrary, by one class of His servants He lifts them out of the mire of sin and the horrible pit, cleanses them through the merit of His own precious blood and through His Word; and then, through other servants, He polishes them with Divine skill, in order that they may reflect and refract the light of the glory of God—the Divine character—Justice, Wisdom, Love.

As the diamond in its rough state, uncut, unpolished, would have no more value than a common stone for ordinary purposes, so those whom the Lord is selecting and preparing as His jewels are to derive their ultimate value from the cutting, shaping, polishing of their characters under Divine Providence. As it is written, "We are His workmanship." We cannot suppose the illustration to be perfect in every particular; yet we may readily see that while Divine Grace is to be credited with the entire outcome—the beauty of the finished jewel—nevertheless Divine Grace operates according to principles and conditions, under Divine Law. As the experienced diamond miners reject the soft clay and various of the hard stones in seeking for those of the desirable kind, so the great Jewel Gatherer operates according to a principle in seeking for His jewels.

"As Many as the Lord Shall Call."

The hardness of the diamond may be used to represent *character*, and we are to remember that character belongs to the individual. Each must have his own character, and only in proportion as each has it can he hope to be accepted finally as a jewel; for those without it will not endure the necessary tests.

As the diamond-seeker lays hold upon everything in his path that gives evidence of having the diamond quality, so Divine Grace, operating in the diamond field of the world, lays hold upon all who have anything resembling character. The soft, the pliable, the uncrystallized, are not being sought now, and coming in contact with Divine Grace are passed by. Only such as give evidence of character are thought worthy of even washing and testing.

The hard crystallization of the diamond corresponds to willingness toward righteousness in the individual; and unless there be such willingness toward God and righteousness there is none of the jewel quality which the Lord is now seeking. Those whose wills are formed, crystallized, set, determined for righteousness, are those whom the Lord seeks. But the great Jewel-Seeker accepts some in whom the crystallizing process is incomplete, and helps their infirmities, developing in them by His providence the quality of firmness for righteousness, at the same time polishing them.

But even when the rough diamond has been found, it would be of no value except as it could be cut; indeed, it would be of less value for many purposes than are other stones. So it is with those whom Divine Grace finds in the mire of sin, having nevertheless will or character desiring righteousness, truth, goodness, justice—the great Lapidarist must really give them all their value by His skill in shaping, cutting and polishing them. Yet, on the other hand, He could not cut, shape and polish that which had not the quality or character, the will for righteousness, essential to the receiving of such a polishing.

Those who are in the hands of the great Lapidarist and who are undergoing His polishing process, must first have passed through the previous experiences of having been found of the Lord Jesus Christ, must have been washed, and must have been accepted as having wills desirous of harmony with the Divine mind. Therefore they may take pleasure in all the trying experiences and difficulties through which our Lord Jesus causes them to pass as various parts of the process necessary to their completion as Jehovah's jewels, to be made up by the close of the Gospel Age and to be set in the gold of the Divine nature, to reflect the beauties of the Divine character.

It is in harmony with this thought that the Apostle encourages us to rejoice in tribulation, knowing that it is working out for us patience, experience, hope, brotherly kindness and love—the facets essential to the jewel in the eyes of Him who is shortly to gather His jewels. The Apostle again speaks of even the most trying experiences of the Christian life as "light afflictions" and of the present life as but "a moment," saying, "Our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."—2 Corinthians 4:17.

The Wheel of Discipline.

The earthly lapidarist takes firm hold upon the jewel which he has already tested and proved to have the requisite jewel quality; and, inclosing it in a suitable instrument, he presses it against a lap wheel with just the required amount of pressure to effect the necessary shaping and polishing. The process requires great skill; hence only skilled workmen are employed in this department.

So with the Lord's jewels; their value depends much on proper cutting, and this work is entrusted only to the skilled hands of our Lord Jesus, of whom we are assured that He Himself passed through similar experiences of testing at the Father's hands. He knows just what we need to perfect us, that we shall be pleasing and acceptable to the Father, to reflect and refract the light of His glory when it shall fall upon us in our finished state.

A part of our lesson is to have faith in this great Master-Workman, whom the Father has appointed to shape and polish us. We may require much more trimming on some sides of our character than on others; and often the disposition is to draw back, to be not fully submissive, to fear that the Lord has abandoned us to trial. But Infinite Wisdom assures us that this is not so, and that to draw back would leave us "unfit for the Kingdom."

The world has seen the wheel of discipline, which has been cutting the Lord's jewels for centuries, but it has not understood the necessity and the value of the process. It may have even caught an occasional glimpse of the jewels, but not to any advantage—not so as to be able to know the real merit of their characters or the value of the cutting and polishing; for even the already finished facets are smeared with the cement and slime from the grindwheel. But the great, loving Lapidarist knows and has explained it all to the jewels; and they know in part now, and by faith are trusting all the remainder.

The Lord knows just how much pressure to apply—just how much friction is