VIEWS OF THE NATION'S BANKERS—LOCAL MARKETS RANKS IN CANADA PROSPEROUS

IN SPITE OF WAR CONDITIONS Deposits in Dominion's Institutions Show Large Increase—United States Financiers Report Healthy Growth, Too

By a Staff Correspondent

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 29. CIR JOHN AIRD, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Canada, a delegate to the American bankers' convention, says that the biggest problems confronting the Canadian banker today are identical with those facing the bankers in the United States, namely, war financing and the encouragement by every means of the largest possible yield of cereals and food crops.

The big crop of Canada, said Sir John, was in the year 1915, when the yield of heat was 350,000,000 bushels; in 1916 and 1917 the yield was 250,000,000 and 506,000,000 bushels, respectively, but the money value of the 1917 crop is larger

than ever before, the amount being estimated at \$500,000,000.

The labor situation in Canada is not acute at present, said Sir John. Great Britain is living more than ever within herself, producing more food, and also manufacturing more munitions, thereby releasing in Canada a great deal of labor which is absolutely necessary to harvest the crops, a very important consideration at

There have been no labor troubles in Canada, said Sir John. Workingmen are oth loyal and patriotic, as well as prosperous, and as a result the deposits in Canadian banks are greater than ever. In the last three years these deposits have reased between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000.

Prices of foodstuffs of all kinds are high. Besides sending armies of her men, Canada has raised \$300,000,000 toward war finances.

Canadian Banks Do Their Share

A few days ago, remarked Sir John, the Association of Canadian Banks raised \$158,000,000 for war purposes, and at the same time raised a special loan to finance the wheat crop on Great Britain's account.

Sir John Aird was on his way to a dinner tendered to him by several friends in the Hotel Traymore, and regretted that time would not permit a more extended sterview. His position as general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce responds to the position of president in our United States banks. Contrary to the universal reports from banks in virtually every State in the

on, J. U. Lademann, vice president of the Second Ward Savings Bank of Milaukee, says the deposits in the banks of Milwaukee have not increased. He stributes this, in part, to the big withdrawals for the Liberty Loan, and the great smand for money; greatest, he says, in the last two years with rates stiff.

In common with almost every banker, Mr. Lademann says, the banker's most sing problems today are the means to finance the war and the raising of food in much larger quantity than ever before.

In connection with this last problem, Mr. Lademann says, the University of Visconsin has held chautauquas all summer, where the increased production of food educts has been advocated, and methods have been taught especially how to arm on intensive lines. These classes for such instruction have been carried out a a very systematic manner all over the State. Instruction has also been given on hiry farming, how to increase volume and quality of milk and butter, and also on the raising of more cattle and hogs.

No Labor Troubles in Wisconsin

Mr. Lademann said they have no labor troubles in Wisconsin, but a great short age of labor in every line of business and industry. The coal situation, he says, is very serious. The receipts of both hard and soft coal up to July were less than half of normal. About 90 per cent of their coal comes by the lake routes.

Industries are all working at top speed, the principal being steel and iron products, tools, leather, boots and shoes and beer.

While wages have been increased several times recently, the cost of living, secording to Mr. Lademann, has increased more. Living costs, he said, have acreased from 100 to 300 per cent in some cases, and, of course, wages have not

Savings banks in Milwaukee pay 3 per cent interest, but Mr. Lademann does not anticipate any serious withdrawals on account of the Liberty Bonds. People, he said, have recently been hoarding money in anticipation of the next issue and they will use that.

It is only a matter of time when all State banks will enter the Federal Reserve. mid Mr. Lademann, and he favors collections at par.

Milwaukee bought \$3,000,000 more Liberty Bonds than her quota, but Mr. Lademann thinks so many people took their limit that it will be more difficult to dispose of the second issue.

Farmers are loaded down with money, he says, on account of the good prices they are getting.

The general outlook all over the State of Wisconsin is good, but there is a strong universal sentiment for peace.

Bituminous Coal Men Displeased

The Government price for bituminous coal at the mines does not suit the coal perators in the big coal and iron district of Birmingham, Ala., according to Tom 0. Smith, vice president of the Birmingham Savings and Trust Company. Mr. Smith sums up the situation in this way:

"For ten years prior to the war the coal business down there was very much depressed. For the first two years after the war started the consumption for home and foreign commerce was abnormal and the demand sent prices skyrocketing. ome of the large coal companies paid dividends as high as 16 and 17 per cent In the district surrounding Birmingham there are thirty-one workable seams of coal and three large coal fields, known as the Coosa, the Cahaba and the Warrior. The price fixed by the Administration, said Mr. Smith, would be all right for the large workings where the coal measures five to six feet, but the operator who has mly two and one-half feet cannot compete with prices on the same basis. There must be, said Mr. Smith, a readjustment of prices if the limit of output is to be reached in the Birmingham district.

The labor situation was serious for a time. Before the unions came down there so trouble was experienced; afterward there was a great deal, largely because the majority of the labor was colored help, and these men, said Mr. Smith, cannot comprehend what the union really means, and only join through intimidation.

Labor wages are abnormally high all over the State of Alabama, said Mr. Smith, ad there has been a great exodus of negro help toward the North. Miners make \$5 to \$7 a day, and half of the time they loaf on the job and refuse to work. Pigiron furnaces are running to the full limit, and in the neighborhood of

Birmingham, it is said, more coal has been produced than last year. As for crops, Mr. Smith says that for the first time in fifty years Alabami

will feed her own population next year. Through the ravages of the boll-weevil, the cotton crop of Alabama will be 50

per cent short, but it is bringing enormous prices. Velvet and soy beans are really the main crops, said Mr. Smith, and farmers

have discovered that by sowing velvet beans and plowing them in as fertilizer they can produce a corn crop following of \$5 to 60 bushels to the acre. Birmingham exceeded its quota of the first Liberty Bonds by \$1,500,000, and Mr. Smith believes the second issue will go as well.

The bank deposits are much larger than the local demand, and investments have to be obtained outside. Money is easy at low rates. Savings banks pay 4 per cent. and Mr. Smith anticipates about 10 per cent withdrawal when the next Liberty issue is offered. Workers were very patriotic in their purchases of Liberty Bonds.

The United States Steel Corporation is preparing to spend millions on extension and improvements to its Birmingham plant, and while there has been some talk, added Mr. Smith, of the Government establishing hydro-electric nitrate plants on the Warrior River, it is now almost certain they will produce the electric power by coal and steam for the purpose of securing the by-products of the coal as an offset to the cost of power.

Bankers and colleges all over the State, said Mr. Smith, are doing everything possible to encourage greater crops for next year.

Praise for Federal Reserve Act

"If it had not been for the enactment of the Federal Reserve act in 1914." I'd Lewis A. Howell, cashier of the Honesdale National Bank, Honesdale, Pa. this country would have experienced the worst panic in its history.

"Immediately prior to that time," continued Mr. Howell, "the banks found it ssary to take the fullest advantage of the Aldrich-Vreeland law and take out all the currency that could be issued under that act, but the Federal Reserve act created in the minds of the people of the country the utmost confidence in our financial stability and that the Federal Reserve could take care of any demand for money in the future."

"Of course," said Mr. Howell in answer to a question, "I consider the greatest blem we bankers face today is the financing of the war for the Government, and our encouragement through every means to increase food preduction."

Mr. Hewell told of the farmers in his community resenting information volunteered by the State through instructors as a species of graft. They are very successful, he said, and don't think they require instruction. They have their autos. have no farm mortgages and have money in the banks.

Honesdale, Pa., has two large and several small industries. The two large, said Mr. Howell, are the Gurney Electric Elevator Works, employing from 500 to 600, the other is the Dorflinger Cutgiass Works, employing about 1986 hands, the largest of its kind in the world. There are other glass and varied manufacturers in Hones-

Savings banks pay 3 per cent, but Mr. Howell does not anticipate that with drawals in anticipation of the new Liberty Loan will be serious.

Bank deposits amount to \$5,500,000, with little local demand. Farmers are tors, not borrowers. Hay is the main crop and is bringing high prices. Milk and dairy farms predominate. Wayne County, in which Honesdale is located, is

Banks are loaning to some sheep farmers, who are trying to revive the wool on industry, but until a rigid law against dops is passed, Mr. Howell says, I not be the interest in that industry there was formerly, when it yielded many from \$200,000 to \$300,000 a year.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

GRAIN AND FLOUR WHEAT-Receipts \$2,8344 bush. The market was reduced 2c. Quotations: Car lots, in export elevator. Government standard inspection. No. 2 red. \$2.27. No. 1 soft red. \$2.25. No. 2 red. \$2.27. No. 2 red. \$2.27. No. 2 red. \$2.27. No. 2 red. \$2.27. No. 3 soft red. \$2.27. No. 2 red. \$2.27. No. 4 soft red. \$2.27. No. 5 red. \$2.17. No. 4 soft red. \$2.19. No. 5 red. \$2.17. No. 4 soft red. \$2.19. No. 6 red. \$2.17. No. 4 soft red. \$2.19. No. 6 red. \$2.17. No. 5 soft red. \$2.19. No. 6 red. \$2.17. No. 6 soft red. \$2.19. No. 6 red. \$2.17. No. 6 soft red. \$2.19. No. 6 red. \$2.17. No. 6 soft red. \$2.19. No. 6 red. \$2.17. No. 6 soft red. \$2.19. No. 6 red. \$2.17. No. 6 soft red. \$2.19. No. 6 red. \$2.17. No. 6 soft red. \$2.19. No. 6 red. \$2.27. No. 6 soft red. \$2.19. No. 6 red. \$2.27. No. 6 soft red. \$2.19. No. 6 red. \$2.27. No. 6 soft red. \$2.19. No. 6 red. \$2.27. No. 6 soft red. \$2.29. No. 6 red. \$2

PROVISIONS The market was quiet but firm. The quotations were as follows: City beef, in sets, smoked and sir-dried, 33c; western beef, in sets, smoked and air-dried, 33c; western beef, in sets, smoked and air-dried, 33c; western beef, knuckles and tenders, smoked, 34c; western beef, knuckles and lenders, smoked, 34c; beef hams, \$100 22; perk, family, \$48,500 49; hams, \$P cured, loose, 275,275 c; do, knined, loose, 275,275 c; do, do, smoked, 287285; c; other hams, smoked, city cured, as to brand and average, 275,925c; do, boulded, benders, 42c; picule, shoulders, \$25,000 de, do, loose, and shoulders, and and average city cured, 30c; benders, and and average city cured, 30c; benders, and and average city cured. 30c; benders, and and average. Since and and average city cured. 30c; benders, and and average. Since and and average city cured. 30c; benders, and and average. Since and and average city cured. 30c; benders, and and average city cured. 30c; benders, and and average. Since and and average city cured. 30c; benders, and and average city cured. 30c; benders, and and average city cured. 30c; benders, and and average.

REFINED SUGARS Prices were firmly held on a basis of \$,40c for extra fine granulated, but there was little trading,

DAIRY PRODUCTS

elected eggs were gubban for and un-chieffed. The market was quiet and un-liansed. The quotations follow: New York, full-gream, fancy, June, 27c, specials higher; do. do. fresh made, best, 27th \$27th c; do. do, choice, 27th \$24c; do, do, do, fair to good, 24th \$25c.

FRESH FRUITS

VEGETABLES

The market was quiet with smale offerings within the range of the following questations: White potations: Essiern Shore, per bbi.—No. 1, 1828.50; No. 2, \$1.0002.40; white potations. Delaware and Maryland. per bbi. No. 1, 1869.3.50; white potations of the potation of the

CLOSING LIVE STOCK PRICES CHICAGO. Sept. 29.—HOGS—Receipts. 3500 ad. Monday 18.000 head. Bulk. 118.75 @ .45: Haht. 118.30 @ 18.80: mixed. 118.35 @ .60: heavy. 18.40 @ 18.35 @ .70ugh. 118.30 @

18.33 CATTLE—Receipts, 2500 head. Market weak, \$17.75. SHEEP—Receipts, 3000 head. Market strong, \$12.50 LAMBS-\$18.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 29.—CATTLE—Re-efnts, 1000 head. Market nominal. ROGS—Receipts, 300 head. Market closed SHEEP-None.

NEW YORK BUTTER AND EGGS NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—BUTTER—Receipts, 284 tube. Market firmer. High acore. 46 to 15 c; extra. 45 to 44 to the no change, sected 42 to 42 to the no change, sected 42 to 42 to the north anged. EGGS—Receipts. 12.501 cases. Market weak at unsettled. Prices unchanged.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The market for today. There were no sales on the

Iuly	****		4.4.4	8.00	8.05	8.05	8.02	8.
KI.	6	OVI	ERN	NME	NT I	BON	DS	
			180				314	Ank
Ze O	oupen	1880	ila'				9956	233
	oupon	1919	ego.				2240	100
a c	ounon	1925 red U	40	****		1	9816	
in c	upon	1946	ater	ed 19	88 88		9714	100
ana	IDA 3	a 2461	ster	ed 18	88	and J	97%	11

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

CORN PRICES RISE; DEMAND IS GOOD

Market Stronger Because of Appearance of Colder Weather in Northwest-Oats Firm

CHICAGO, Sept. 29. There was good demand for corn this morning and the market was stronger because of the appearance of colder weather. with a high barometer, in the far north-west. Sontiment was divided, however, as many reports from the corn belt assert that the crop is now nearly past the danger of frost. of frost.

86 cars.

Se cars.

The market at Liverpool was firm on light clearances, with the demand for spot still urgent and the inquiry from millers good. The strike situation in Argentina is far overshadowing political conditions and all traffic on the rafiroads there is at a standarill. a standstill.

Oats also were firm. September shorts covered. September opened at 51% to 61c, against 60% at the end yesterday, and later sold at 62c; December was quoted at 57% to 57% at the outset, against at 57%c to 57%c at the outset, against 57%c, the final quotation yesterday, and later rose to 58%c. May started at 61 to 60%c, against 60%c at the close yesterday, and later advanced to 61%c. The receipts here today were 213 cars. The market at Liverpool was dull and easier on more liberal export offers and larger arrivals.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

GOVERNMENT'S LOCAL MARKET REPORTS

This daily report is sent out by the Bureau of Markets of the United States De-partment of Agriculture, Philadelphia branch, with headquarters at 300-315 Insurance Exchange Building. Bell Telephone, Lambard 727.

(Wholesule prices on large lots to jobbers based on salps at the various callroad depots,

APPLES, barrels (40.45 quarter pecks), Virginia, A grade, 2½-inch, York Imperials, good color, one sale block 1200 barrels, \$4.25; inferior seconds, \$2.75; H. 2-inch, \$2.60 quality, \$3; drimes Golden A, 2½-inch, \$4.75@5.25; H. 25-inch and 2½-inch, \$2.75; H. 2-inch, \$2.25. CRABAPPLES, per %-bushel basket (9 quarter) ginls. A grade. The Junch. York Imperials, good color, one sale block 1200 burrels, \$4.25; Insertor seconds. \$2.75; H. Subch. 200 mailtr. \$3; Orimes Golden, A. Zubcheb, \$4.75; H. Subch. 200 mailtr. \$4; Orimes Golden, A. Zubcheb, \$4.75; H. Subch. \$2.25; H. Zubch. \$2.25; H. Zubch

Cio-15 dozen), \$1,00@3.10; medium-size (14:15 dozen), \$2.50@5.70; email size (20-29 dozen), \$220.005.70; email size (20-29 dozen), \$220.005.70; email size (20-29 dozen), \$120.005.70; Maiszn, \$1,15@1.80; Muscat, \$1,25@2.05; pp. 22-pound, rate. Colifornia Gross, \$1.50.005.20; pp. 22-pound, rate. Colifornia Gross, \$1.50.005.20; pp. 22-pound, \$1.50.005.20; pp. 22-poun

2.50, APPLES, California, per box, Belleflower, \$1.50\pprox 1.75, PRUNES, Oregon, Hallan, \$1.10\pprox 1.20. VEGETABLES

VEGETABLES

BEANS, nearby, per %-bushel basket (0-10 marter pecks), 40 € 45c; wax, 65 € 75c; lima, mproved, \$1.10 € 1.25; flat limas, 75 € 40c.

BEETS, nearby, per bunch, 15 € 5c.

CABBAGE, New York, per ton, \$20 € 23, CABROTS, nearby, per barrel, \$3 € 5c.

CARROTS, nearby, per barrel, \$3 € 5c.

CELERY, per bunch (12 stable), 40 € 80c.

2 per % bushel basset to 2 % bushel basicst (15-20 plants), 10 9 50c. CUCUMERS, no sales. LETTUCE, per box (2 dozen head), New York, LETTUCE, per box (2 dozen head), New York, LETTUCE, per box (2 dozen head), New York, Lettuck, Mansa-

LETTUCE, per box (2 dozen head), New York, 60 #75c.

ONIONS, per 100-pound sack, yellow, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, mostly \$2.50 #2.75. California, \$2.75 #3.

PEPPERS, nearby, per % bushel basket (8-10 dozen), 5.0 #30c.

POTATOES, Eastern Shore of Virginia, per barrel 135-40 quarter pecks), No. 1, \$3.63.50; No. 2, \$17.50 #2.25; nearby, per %-bushel basket (83 pounds), No. 1, 75.68 *5c.; No. 2, 40 #50c; bulk, per bushel (60 pounds), \$1.10 £1.33.

SWEINT POTATOES, Eastern Shore of Virginia, per barrel (35-40 quarter pecks), No. 1, \$2.50 #2.50; No. 2, \$17.50 #2. hearby, per %-bushel basket (8-8 quarter pecks), No. 1, 70 #80c; No. 2, 40 #36 *50c.

TOMATOES, nearby, per %-bushel basket, 75c.

Turnins, nearby, per %-bushel basket (8-8 turnins, nearby, near

nips, nearby, per %-bushel basket (8-9 pecks), yellow, 60.075s; whites, 40.050s. RAILROAD EARNINGS

ė	CANADIAN PACIFIC						
t than	August gross \$12,414,537 Net 5,817,538 Two months gross 25,702,404 Net 7,577,044	*1855.030 *1.650.249 *1.907.325					
	BOSTON AND MAINE						
100	August gross	\$429,546 *264,590 2,585,925 *3,314,288					
ŧ.	LOUISVILLE AND NASHVI	LE					
400	Third week September. \$1,357,225 From January 1 53,834,259	\$269,420 8,366,426					
1	CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN						
	Third week September . \$341,413 From January 1 11.715,621 *Decrease.	*828,611					

SAILORS AND MARINES OFF FOR ATLANTIC CITY

Automobile Club of Philadelphia Will Entertain 350 Over the Week-End

Three hundred and fifty sailors, marines and Y. M. C. A. guides left on a special Philadelphia and Reading Railway train this afternoon for Atlantic City, where they will be the week-end guests of the members of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia. The trip was made under the direction of Richard S. Bond, secretary of the Army and Navy Work of the Central Branch Y and Navy work of the Central Branch Y.
M. C. A. The band of the U. S. S. Massachusetts accompanied the men. The men
marched from the Y. M. C. A. to the station.
Supper will be served at the Atlantic City
Y. M. C. A. tonight, when Dr. Blair Stewart,
president of the Y. M. C. A., will act as
toastmaster, and Mayor Bacharach, of Atlantic City will make a short address. lantic City, will make a short address. Other speakers will be Jude C. L. Cole and Dr. Martin C. Niles, rector of the Ascen-

DIES OF SPINAL MENINGITIS Lancaster Marine Succumbs to Disease

on Hospital Ship Solace

sion Church.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 29 .- Luther M. LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 29.—Luther M. Shaar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey M. Shaar, a member of the United States Marine Corps. died yesterday afternoon from spinal meningitis on the United States hospital ship Holace. A telegram telling of his death was received last evening by the parents from Doctor Blackwood, of the United States navy.

Mr. Shaar was a member of the 1917 class of the Lancaster High School, but anlisted last term, a short time before the completion of his scholastic course. At that he shibited in the United States Naval Reserves, but a short time later was transferred to the marine corps and was sent to Paris Blands for a brief period.

VARE LIEUTENANT ARRESTED IN FIFTH WARD MURDER CASE

entinued from Page One lican City Committee, Mr. Finley called upon Mr. Rotan yesterday, and when asked whether or not it was in regard to the conspiracy in which Acting Detective George A. Eppley was killed, he replied:

"I absolutely refuse to discuss Fifth Ward affairs, because I know nothing about them."

He then said that he had called upon Mr. Rotan in regard to the latter's candidacy for District Attorney, which the Republican city committee has indorsed.

Senator Vare defended Mr. Finley. In a statement made after the arrest he said: "This is only part of the original frame-up. Bringing Mr. Finley in is for the purpose of disrupting the Republican organization, of which he is the highest officer."

Senator Vare's statement was read to Mr. Rotan.

"All right, sir!" said the District At torney, grimly.

The accused 'Organization" leader will be arraigned before President Judge Charles L. Brown in the Criminal Branch of the Municipal Court Tues day morning.

At the same time Mayor Smith, Comnon Councilman Isaac Deutsch, Vare-Smith leader in the "Bloody Fifth," and Lieutenant David Bennett, Vare-Smith police commander in that ward. will be arraigned on similar charges of conspiracy to commit assault and battery and murder, in addition to violating the Shern act, prohibiting the political activity of city employes. Mr. Finley's status in the case is generally the same as that of his codefendants, the Mayor, Deutsch and Bennett.

The affidavit of warrant was signed by Detective Joseph McClain, of the District Attorney's office. It was sworn out this morning before Thomas J. Sherman, clerk of the Municipal Court.

It reads as follows:

State of Pennsylvania, County of Phila deiphia, S. S.
Joseph McClain, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that William E. Finley, late of gaid county, within two years last past, and at the County of Philadelphia, did unlawfully, maliclously and wickedly combine, confederate and agree, together with a certain Isaac Deutsch, late of the gaid county, and other evil-disposed persons, to violate the act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved February 15, 1906, by causing and procuring, through themselves and others, officers and employes of the City of Philadelphia to take an active part in political management and political campaigns and to cause and procure them to use their offices to influence political movements and the political actions of other officers and employes, and to unlawfully interfere with the conduct of an election, required by law to be held in said City of Philadelphia on the nineteenth day of Seprember, 1917, and with the preparations therefor and in pursuance and execution of said conspiracy, to commit and to cause and procure to be committed assault and battery and murder, which gaid conspiracy was performed and execution the form of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. And further deponent saieth not.

(Signed) JOSEPH McCLAIN, State of Pennsylvania, County of Phila

saieth not.

(Signed) JOSEPH McCLAIN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1917.,

THOMAS J. SHERMAN,

Pro. Clerk of Municipal Court.

Known as the Vare director-general in downtown political matters, Mr. Finley has been unpopular because of his methods among certain factions in the Republican ranks. Shortly before the primary election, because of many aplaints that city employes were ac tive in politics, in violation of a section of the Shern act of February 15, 1906, Mr. Finley was questioned as to the personnel of the ward committees as filed with the Republican City Committee. At the time he refused to allow the lists to be scanned, but denied that certain city employes named were actually members of ward committees or engaged in politics.

Mr. Finley, whose home is at 2005 South Fourth street, is well to do. Besides his political interests, he is connected with a chain of motion-

picture shows. Mr. Finley is the son of John E. Finley, who years ago was a tipstaff in the Quarter Sessions Court. One of his first positions was a Government clerkship in the United States Subtreasury in this city. Later he became a coin teller. Both these positions were held during the Roosevelt Administration. He took an early interest in politics and, becoming a division leader, was identified with the Vare faction. With this backing his political rise was rapid.

As security for Finley's bail Senator Vare gave his home at 2209 South Broad street.

In connection with the arrest of Finley it was reported that the latter was pointed out by James Clark, "the man with glasses," who is also under arrest in the case. Clark, according to rumor, was let out of Moyamensing for this purpose and accompanied Detective Mc-Clain to the Republican City Committee headquarters.

After Finley's arrest this afternoon District Attorney Rotan said that if Police Lieutenant David Bennett and Isaac Deutsch, Vare leader in the Fifth Ward, had not been arrested on civil charges they would have been arrested under the same affidavit on which Finley was taken.

Mayor Smith today refused District Attorney Rotan's second demand that Lieutenant David Bennett, Vare-Smith police commander at the Third and De Lancey streets station, be transferred so as to allow a clean investigation of the "Bloody Fifth" Ward political murder.

The Mayor, in a letter, virtually called charges that Lieutenant Bennett took part in the Fifth Ward factional fight and had knowledge of the presence of the "Frog Hollow" gunmen imported from New York, as a result of which the Mayor, Lieutenant Bennett and Issac Deutsch, Vare-Smith "bese" of the



WILLIAM E. FINLEY Mercantile Appraiser and Vare leader of the Thirty-ninth Ward, who was arrested today in the Fifth Ward primary election case.

Fifth Ward, face charges of conspiracy to murder.

Fifty subpenas summoning witnesses for Tuesday's hearing of the conspiracy-to-murder charges against Mayor Smith, Lieutenant David Bennett and Common Councilman Isaac Deutsch in the criminal branch of the Municipal Court were issued today, according to former Judge James Gay Gordon.

Lieutenant Bennett, who is under heavy bail on other charges-thuggery before the election-has repeatedly denied that he took part in or had any knowledge of the importation of the "Frog Hollow" gunmen by "Bloody Fifth" Ward politicians.

"Punish all concerned in the Fifth Ward murder-high and low." Such was the demand made by the Grand Jury to the Court of Quarter Sessions following a vigorous protest against cutrageous la vlessness which was in evidence in the "Bloody Fifth" on primary election day.

EIGHT MEN ARRESTED

Eight men, mostly Italians, were rounded up today by the police as suspects in connection with the conspiracy.

The October Grand Jury, which will be called upon to indict the Mayor and his edefendints in case that action is pressed by the District Attorney, includes a member from the Fifth Ward and several others from wards where the factional fights berom wards where the factional fights be-ween the Vare-Smith and Penrose-Mc-

lichol wings of the Organization are par-The four "Frog Hollow" gunmen under rrest in New York were held without bail oday to await extradition in spite of a rotest from their counsel, who declared e would appeal to Governor Whitman not surrender the men to the Pennsylvania

MAYOR'S BLUNT REFUSAL

authorities.

Mayor Smith's blunt refusal to accede District Attorney Rotan's demand for ennett's removal came this afternoon in the form of a letter. It read as follows: In reply to yours of the 27th, in which you renew your request for the transfer of Lieutenant Bennett from the Third Police District, permit me to say that I have no information that either Lieutenant Bennett or any other officers of the Third District, or elsewhere, are inter-fering with your investigation, nor do you aver that either Lieutenant Bennett or any officers of the Third District is

interfering with your investigation There were 261 officers on duty in the Third Police District on the 19th inst. You have their names. One hundred and ninety-one of them were sent into that district from other districts were immediately issued by the Director of Public Safety to all men serving in that district to resond to your call and freely give you such information as they can give. Of this you were advised. As to the 191 men from other districts than the Third district, Lieutenant Bennett will have no means of knowing when you send for them, nor will they have to

reort back to him If however, you can point to one spe-cific instance wherein either Lieutenant Bennett or any other officer connected with the Department of Public Safety is interfering with your investigation, and can furnish me with proof, the Depart-ment of Public Safety will at once order the offender before the police board for trial and if the charges are substantiated will dismiss him.

If, in fact, you are being interfered with in your investigation it is your duty so to advise me, for under such circum-stances the man so interfering is not fit to be continued on the police force and ought to be dismissed.

Detective Souder, from time to time, made reports to me verbally and he gave it as his opinion that the situation in the Third District was well in hand. Nothing he ever told me at any time gave me any reason to anticipate that there would be any more than the usual turbulence incident to a bitter political fight at the primary, and against hat ample provision was made. I send you the reports received from Detective Souder.

Very truly yours, THOMAS B. SMITH, Mayor. The District Attorney's office was puzzled

the reference to "verbal" reports from tective Souder when written reports were nclosed in the letter. Asked what action he would take fol owing the Mayor's second refusal to renove Bennett, Mr. Rotan said:

"I have no comment to make. The let-He openly was surprised at the refusal. Asked if there would be any arrests today or warrants sworn out, he said: "I will not say that there will not be any additional warrants today; neither will I say that there will not be any more arrests

oday."
Mr. Rotan said that he probably would be at the hearing Tuesday.
"Because," he explained, "the prosecution is in a way linked with the case of the

Commonwealth.' RUMORS ABOUT SULLIVAN

News that "Mike" Sullivan, missing "go News that "Alike Sullivan missing "go-between" for the "Frog Hollow" gunman and the "men higher up," had died in the Coatesville Hospital caused excitement at Detective Headquarters today. Detective George Spillman, according to Captain of Detectives Tates, established that the dead man was not Sullivan but Raymond Little, or 1937 Stepton where George Proportions of 4937 Stenton street, Germantown

State Senator James P. McNichol, one o for a "show-down" on Mr. Rotan's the Commonwalith's "star" witnesses, was charges that Lieutenant Bennett took able to appear, according to former Judge able to appear, according to former Judge James Casy Gordon, at the hearing hefore President Judge Brown, of the Municipal Court, next Tuesday, when Mayor Smith Licitemant Bennett and Isaac Deutsch Vare-Smith "bose" of the "Bloody Fifth" Ward, will be arraigned on charges rang-ing from violation of the significant

\$1300 IS ALL CIT GIVES MRS. EPPLE

Mother of Detective Slain by Gunman Applies for Compensation

LAW ALLOWS \$4 A WEEK

But Only for 300 Weeks, and Contributions to Fund Are Still Badly Needed

EPPLEY RELIEF FUND Anonymous Cash
P. E. Mulligan
Evening Ledger Staff Evening Ledger Staff.
Emilie A. Myers
George H. Myers, Jr.
James E. Macusker
Jeseph Casani
Misses Giading
O. J. Barrett
Carl W. Ackerman Dr. Howard J. Westney. Emma E. Owens J. A. Maher W. E. S. Boles Jeanne Mahan

Contributions for the Eppley Relief Fund, addressed to the Evening Ledger, will be forwarded to the bereaved mother. A frail little woman, bowed in sorrow

A frail little woman, bowed in sorrow and dressed in black, appeared in the offices of the Workmen's Compensation Reard in the North American Building today. Her errand was simple. She was there to sign the few papers which will help to make her road in this world a triffe less thorny than it has been since Wednesday, September 19, primary election day.

She was Mrs. Theress. Eppley, the brokenhearted mother of Detective George A. Eppley, whose death at the hands of politically hired thugs had thrown this city and State into a turmoil.

The woman was expected. With a trembling hand she signed the claim petition which will give her \$1200—the amount the city will allow her for the death of her son. Of that amount, \$100 is for funeral expenses. The remainder will be paid in installments of \$4 a week. Payments are to start next Wednesday. George Eppley's salary was only \$22.50 a week, according to the claim. This fact lays at rest rumors apread among persons who believe that all policemen are rich.

Hoover Warns Against Wastage

Continued from Page One

need is today, he said, is shown by the fact that we exported previous to the war only 120,000,000 bushels a year, while this year shows a demand for 525,000,000 bushels for foreign export. A diminished production is also faced, he said, since the nation cannot take millions of men away for war pur-poses without cutting into the vitals of pro-

WEAK MUST SUFFER

"The load of 1,250,000 bushels which must be carried," said he, "is too much for the combined strength of the United States and Canada. After we have shipped the last bushel we can possibly spare, the Allies must still cut down on what they consume. It is physiologically possible to cut down normal food rations by 40 per cent, but those who are engaged in heavy manual labor for war purposes must be fed, and to obtain such a reduction the old, the weak and the children must be the ones to suffer."

The European nations, faced with a shortage of fodder and meats, are slaugh-tering their cattle in order to save fodder.

"This," he said, "is burning the candle at both ends. There are \$2,000,000 fewer animals in England, France and Italy, and will be even worse before the war ends. It means that we must increase the amount of our exports of fats and call upon our farmers for an enormously increased production of animals."

"In Europe," he continued, "a cow, be-ause of her production of fats, is worth three times as much alive as dead. Yet they must be slaughtered for meats, and Europe is therefore destroying its fat supplies at the rate of three to one. The situation will be even more acute after the war, when Europe must allow its herds to be recuperated. With fewer animals, less fodder will be needed and the formation. recuperated. With fewer animals, there of der will be needed and the farmers of Europe can then turn their attention to raising cereal grains. In the meantime, we raising cereal grains to ship animal prodcts and we must turn the attention

our farmers to this necessity. SHORTAGE OF FATS

"As we have increased our normal ship-ments of 500,000,000 pounds of animal prod-ucts to a shipment of 1,500,000,000 pounds. we are faced with a shortage of fats at the very moment when we must be exporting more to the Allies. The hog is the greatest producer of fats, and, as we anticipate a feed crop 25 per cent larger this year than is necessary to raise the animals we need to eat, the prospects are for a fairly low of prices for feeding stuff. The higher prices obtainable for animals should stimulate farmers to raise them."

Howard Heinz, Pennsylvania foed administrator, who presided, emphasized the imperative necessity for increased foed production and conservation if the American soldiers at the front and the Allies' needs are to be cared for. An eloquent appeal for sacrifices on the

an eloquent appeal for sacrines on the part of Pennsylvanians was made by George Wharton Pepper, chairman of the State Committee of Public Safety, who said that the Allies cannot win except at the cost of American lives abroad and unremitting effort at home.

An appeal to housewives to carry their marketing home from retail provision stores, in order to permit the State's food administration to compel the retail food dealers to make no charges for anything except the food itself, marked this morn-

LAUNCH NEW STEAMSHIP

CHESTER, Ps., Sept. 29.—The Sudbury, an \$800-ton freighter, was knunched here today at the plant of the Chester Shiphulle. today at the plant of the Chester Shiphulding Company. It was built for the Bhaw-mut Steamship Company, of Boston.
The sponsor was Mrs. Harris Livermore of Boston. Several hundred guests attended the launching. They included many from both Boston and New York. Officers of the company entertained the guests at luncheon at the plant following the launcheon

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION