the moment the operators believe that the last price has been reached.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of this coal in storage. Only the combined railroads know, and they won't tell. The fleet of river craft which for years has transported coal from the Jersey terminals to New York is practically idle, waiting for the opportunity to transport this coal. But it is not yet ready for the market. The operators have the sign "$20 a ton" in their mind's eye, and it cannot be changed just yet.

**Profile of Excuses.**

The local dealers in New York are now coming into the open and declaring that the operators could relieve the distress if they would. Many of these dealers have sent their own wagons to New Jersey and have offered to buy parts of these great stores of coal at prevailing prices, and they have been refused, the operators giving the excuse that it is already sold, but so far they have not mentioned to whom it has been sold, and the supposition among the local dealers is that the operators themselves are holding the coal for the higher prices which absolute want must bring.

Passengers on every incoming train report that in approaching New York their trains have passed through veritable seas of loaded coal cars.

The Long Island Railroad, controlled by the Pennsylvania, has the two North Shore tracks, extending from the East River to Woodside, two and a half miles, blocked with loaded coal cars, making one straight train of five miles in length.

Fearing an attack the company has stationed guards, armed with clubs and guns, all along the tracks, with orders to prevent persons from taking the coal. Various persons have appealed to the company to sell this coal but all have been refused, with the exception of the employees of the company. Why they are holding it President Baldwin will not say.

The whole length of the tracks is inclosed in fences, with occasional bridges over the tops of the fences, under which the trains may pass. The guards have been stationed on these bridges and they threaten to shoot any person who attempts to take coal from the cars.

**Life-Savers in Distress.**

All life-saving stations along the Sound are without coal, and the life-savers are in great distress because of the absence of drift wood. Various appeals have been made for coal for these stations, but all have been futile.

Considerable concern is felt for the many men who live on the various islands in Jamaica Bay, tending the oyster beds. The ice on the bay is too thick for a row boat and not thick enough for walking, and the men are practically marooned.

**Promises Broken To-Day.**

After faithfully promising Mayor Low that the poor would be supplied with all the coal they wanted in bucket lots, the operators proceeded immediately to break the promise.

Fully 2,000 persons, all shivering with the cold and each with a basket, a pail or a sack, were turned away from the big distributing yard of Alfred Barber's Sons, No. 377 Water street, before noon to-day. They had not received a ton of coal, although this has been the largest distributing yard on the east side. Until the operators had made their promise to Mayor Low this yard had received a barge of coal a day, but to-day the barge did not arrive.

So far as The Evening World reporter could find out to-day there was not a yard on the east side selling coal for 90 cents a pail, as the operators promised it would be sold. These yards pay $5 a ton for coal and are selling it at from 13 cents to 15 cents a pail, thus giving the yards a profit of from $5.40 to $7. The Barber yards sell about 100 tons a day and from this it may be readily seen that the charity coal yard business is a pretty good chaity for its proprietor.

## WITHDRAWAL OF DUTY WILL BRING NO RELIEF.

Mr. F. B. Mackay, representing Barber & Co., steamship agents, said to-day that he did not look for any remarkable relief for New York from the removal of the duty on foreign coal.

"The price of anthracite will not be materially affected," said Mr. Mackay, "but it will cause a reduction in the price of soft coal. The effect is already apparent, for soft coal dropped from $8.50 to $8.50 a ton to-day on the strength of the proposed action of Congress.

"Foreign coal has been coming in ever since the strike trouble started. Over 175,000 tons in forty cargoes of English, Welsh and Scotch coal have been imported. This does not include the 50,000-ton Morgan shipment, which was used by the ships of the new steamship combine.

"There is a duty of 67 cents a ton on large and 15 cents a ton on slack coal that does not contain 92 per cent. or more of carbon. All of the coal that has been shipped here has been analyzed on the other side as containing from 93 to 94 per cent. of carbon, but the Government chemists have made most of it dutiable and duties have been paid under protests on nearly every shipment.

"Acting as agents, we expect to bring a great deal of foreign coal to New York. We have orders from customers ahead and after the duty is removed we expect to have a rush of them. Foreign coal can be sold here at a profit for $6.50 a ton if the duty is removed."

## "NOT A TON OF $5 COAL TO BE BOUGHT HERE TO-DAY,"

A leading retail dealer in good standing with the members of the Coal Combine, who until this morning was their stanchest defender, sat at his desk and reluctantly admitted that there was not a ton of $5 coal to be bought at any of the Jersey receiving points.

"Until to-day I was always able to get coal of the railroads, but there is a limit to endurance," he said. "With the sole exception of a few barges of Mr. Baer's coal, I am convinced that not a ton of $5 coal reached New York this forenoon, and there was none in sight."

Here is the dealer's experience over the telephone told in answers to his query for coal of the sales agents of the several companies:

Delaware & Hudson—Very sorry, but we have not a ton in the market this morning, but within a few days we will have a limited supply on hand.

Erie Railroad—Our tracks are so congested with the independent coal that we have not been able to get any of our own coal into the Jersey yards. Just as soon as an order is issued to place an embargo upon these cars, then we can do something for you. No, you do not rating any worse than other customers. We have been forced to give the same answer to all of them.

Lehigh Valley Railroad—Nothing can come for you this morning. Our road is choked with the independent coal and the company is getting after it. As soon as we can we will be able to do something for you. I assure you that no one is being favored, and you will be supplied among the first.

Pennsylvania Railroad—We have not had any coal for the New York market since the mines opened. I remember that you dealt with us last year, but we have been forced to cut off all of our dealers, as the $5 coal is going to other points.

D., L. & W. Railroad—You never got our coal, so we could do nothing for you, even if we had the coal, which we have not. I am very sorry but the independents have filled the yards, and I expect that an order will be issued to clear them out of the way.

Mr. Baer's coal representatives in New York, P. B. Kellner, of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and John Edmonds, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company, declined to state to an Evening World reporter where their supply of coal was going in New York. Not having dealt with these two companies, the large retail dealer referred to did not communicate with them. He gave them the benefit of the doubt that they were delivering coal in the city.

"In an indirect way I heard that they managed to let H. L. Herbert & Co., retail dealers, have some coal to-day. If they did, my rival is indeed fortunate, as I am certain that not one of the other companies I have named placed a ton of their $5 coal in the New York market to-day."

What did this dealer do? He did just as every other dealer in the greater city did—called up the representatives of several independent operators and middlemen and arranged for his supply, which never has fallen short of 3,000 tons a day since the mines resumed operations. He paid $10.35 for the coal and sold it to his customers at an advance of 15 cents.

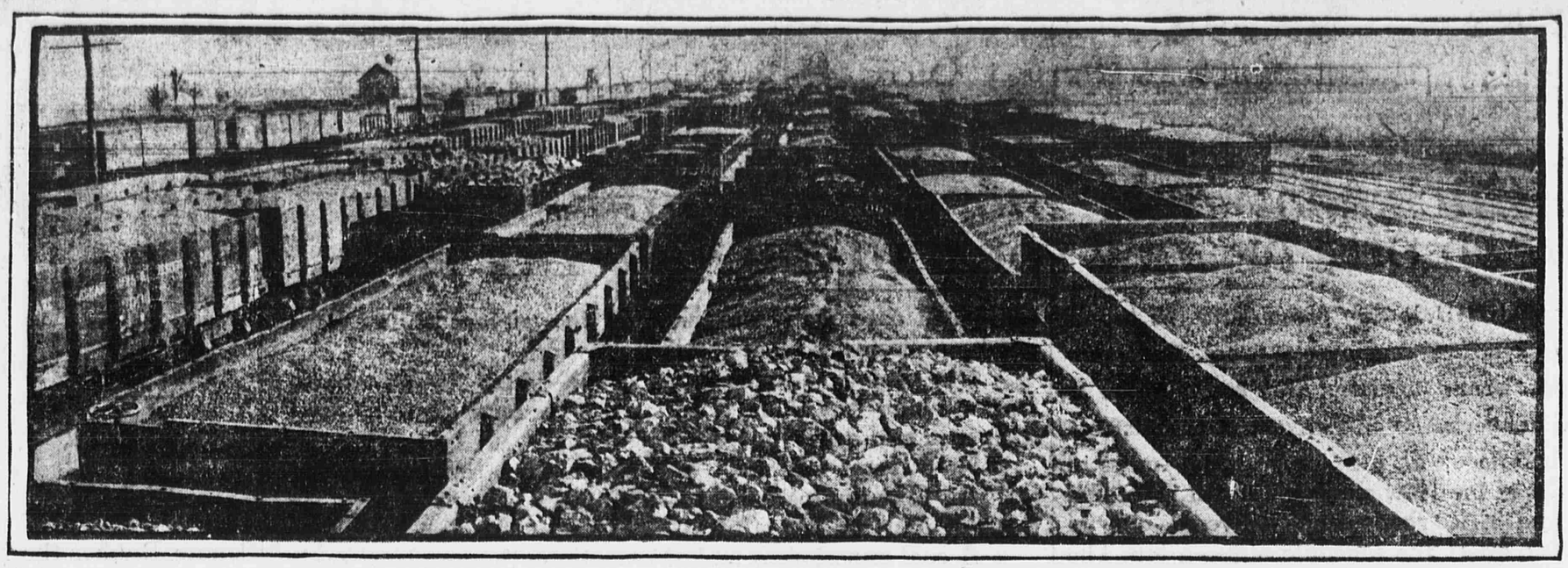
## J. J. HILL SAYS FREE COAL WILL HELP OUT.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 14.—President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, when asked for an opinion as to the prospect of relief from a fuel famine by the importation of Canadian coal, if the proposed bill passed Congress, said:

"With duties on Canadian coal abolished a large amount of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton coal will relieve the pressure on Pennsylvania and West Virginia mines."

**You'll Never Keep a Cold**
if you learn, with thousands of others, the preventive power of "Orangeine" Powders.

# ELEVEN MILES OF COAL-LADEN CARS AT SEACAUCUS, N. J., WAITING FOR RISE.



## MISS PEARSALL'S FLIGHT AIDS DISBROW'S DEFENSE.

(Continued from First Page.)

three daughters and a son went to Good Ground on May 19.

"What was the age of Sarah, or 'Dimple?'" Mr. Smith asked.

"She was seventeen years and three months."

"Did Disbrow visit your house?"

"Yes, frequently."

"Did he see 'Dimple?'"

"He did."

"Did you meet him?"

"I did once, it was on the piazza."

"Relate the conversation."

**Told Disbrow Not to Call.**

"I told him not to call on my family or daughter, and he said he would respect my wishes."

"Could your daughter swim?"

"Yes, she was a very nice swimmer."

Mr. Smith showed Mr. Lawrence the letter Disbrow had sent to Mrs. Lawrence for permission to call.

"What day did you talk to Disbrow?"

"On the Friday preceding my daughter's death."

Justice Maddox asked:

"Did you know that Disbrow was a married man?"

"No, I did not."

Jefferson Morrell, stationed at the Morgue in New York City, said that he lived at No. 435 East Eighty-fifth street. He has been at the Morgue fourteen years.

He was called as an expert. He said that he had seen hundreds of drowned bodies. In every case, he said, where blood flowed from the ears there were marks of violence on the head. There was a long wrangle of counsel as to whether the witness was qualified as an expert. He wanted to tell the country jury how many boats there are in New York harbor. On cross-examination, Morrell said that he had seen 500 drowned bodies.

**His Boat Old and Leaky.**

Nelson Squires, who owned the boat that was found overturned, was called as the next witness. He said that the boat was four years old. It was up on the beach the night on the tragedy. There was a piece out of the boat's stern and two big cracks in the side of the hull. She leaked badly.

Q. Did you see footprints in the sand? A. Yes.

Q. Were the footprints all the same size? A. No; those leading from the boat to the Tunnel house were smaller than the ones leading in the opposite direction.

Henry Jacobs told about finding the old boat on the shore. It was full of water. There was one oar in it. The oarlocks were not in the sockets. They were tied to the middle, and could not have been in the sockets unless the rope was cut. When Jacobs found the boat Eddie Croker, the thirteen-year-old son of ex-Fire Chief Croker, was with him.

**Story of Disbrow's Nervousness.**

William Walton, recalled, testified that he had met Disbrow at Eldridge's hotel on June 10. They went to Quogue and Disbrow hired a rig from John Brewster. They drove to Eastport. There they went to Tillie Tuttle's, where they stayed all night, sleeping together.

"At 3 o'clock in the morning," said Walton, "Disbrow got up and lighted his pipe. He said, 'Billy, I am heartbroken. "Dimp" Lawrence and Foster have gone away together. Foster said that he loved the Lawrence girl and that she loved him and that they were going together. We had some words on the beach and I grabbed Foster by the throat, but he was too much for me.' Disbrow walked the floor and was so nervous that he was shaking. His whole body shook."

Disbrow's counsel wanted to upset the testimony about this conversation. Walton's reputation was attacked and it was brought out that he had been convicted for stealing harness from Griffin's hotel in Riverhead.

Mrs. Matilda Tuthill testified that Walton and Disbrow stayed at her house the night after the tragedy.

"Disbrow," said Mrs. Tuthill, "gave me $9 to keep for him over night. He said that from what he had heard of Walton he wanted me to keep his money."

**No Water on the Lungs.**

Dr. John H. Benjamin, of Riverhead, who assisted Coroner Nugent in the autopsy on the body of Clarence Foster, testified there was only slight congestion of the lungs.

Q. Was there much water in the lungs? A. There was not.

Q. Did you notice any trace of alcohol in the stomach? A. I did not see any.

This is important because the defense will claim that young Foster had been drinking heavily for several days before his death.

The witness said that the usual post mortem symptoms of death from drowning were not found in the case of young Foster.

"The lungs are distended to a bursting point in almost every case of drowning that I have seen," he said.

"Now, Dr. Benjamin," said the District-Attorney, "the body of Clarence Foster was bleeding from both ears when it was taken out of the water. It had been in the water, it is believed, about four days. Would that indicate death from drowning?"

"No, sir," said the witness.

Q. What would the bleeding indicate? A. It would indicate a fracture of the base of the brain.

Q. Could that have been caused by a blow on the forehead? A. Yes, sir.

The witness said that the flow of blood from ears indicated that the wound on the head was received before death.

**He Found No Bruises.**

Upon cross-examination Dr. Benjamin said that he found no bruises of any kind on the head. He had examined the forehead and scalp very carefully to find any wound, he said, but found none. This admission was a severe blow to the prosecution.

Mr. Miles suddenly produced a model of a skull. It looked natural, and there was a stir in the audience.

"It's the dead boy's skull," said somebody, and several women produced smelling salts. It was only plaster of paris, and by it Mr. Miles made a distinct hit. It made a great impression on the farmers.

"It's all-fired natural," they all agreed.

**Miles's Serious Error.**

Mr. Miles upset all his good work by asking, just before letting the witness go, "Have you changed your opinion about the cause of death, that it was due to drowning?"

"Well, I have learned things since the autopsy that would seem to militate against the conclusion I arrived at then."

"Then you mean to repudiate the opinion you expressed at that time," said Mr. Miles indignantly.

"Not altogether. I knew nothing about the bleeding from the ears nor had I heard so much about this wound on the head that others had seen."

Dr. Otto H. Schultze, of New York City, formerly Coroner's physician, qualified as an expert and testified that a blow on the head sufficient to cause a bleeding from the ears would not necessarily leave any external mark.

Dr. Henry P. Loomis, of New York, in reply to the District-Attorney's hypothetical question, said that in his opinion young Foster did not come to his death by drowning. The bleeding from the ears indicated a fracture of the base of the skull and an injury to the brain.

**A Hint as to the Defense.**

Mr. Miles asked Dr. Loomis if he would consider it an unusual circumstance if a man were in bathing with his wife and should be drowned with her while trying to save her after she got into difficulties in the water. The witness was not allowed to answer, but it was taken to indicate that the defense would attempt to show that Foser and "Dimple" Lawrence were drowned while Foser was trying to save her after the boat tipped over.

Dr. Schultze was recalled, and testified that he had examined the skull of Clarence Foster when taken to his laboratory in New York. He found the bone of the skull very thin. He did not find any fracture.

**Long Gash in His Head.**

Sam G. Thompson, undertaker, of Sag Harbor, who buried Clarence Foster, testified that he saw blood issuing from the young man's ears, and that there was a wound over the right eye.

"The wound was about an inch and a half long," he said. "It looked to me as though the boy had been struck. The face was also badly swollen."

Dr. Thomas Chattle, the Good Ground physician who examined young Foster's body within an hour after it had been removed from the water, gave testimony strongly against the accused.

## BOWERY DELEGATE WHO SOUGHT MORGAN TO END COAL STRIKE.

## RIKER NOT HELD ON WIFE'S CHARGE

### Court Refused to Accept Statement that the Son of Well-Known Druggist Was Insane and Dangerous.

### LETTERS FAILED TO COUNT.

William H. Riker, son of William B. Riker, for many years a prominent druggist, was released this afternoon by Magistrate Mayo, who refused to accept the charge of Riker's former wife, now Mrs. H. J. Ryan, of No. 211 West One Hundredth street, that he was dangerously insane.

Riker was represented by Attorney G. W. Schoonmaker, who exhibited letters he said Mrs. Ryan had written to Riker in an effort to make an appointment with him, and said that his client's arrest had been brought about through the efforts of a stave manufacturing company in which the elder Riker had invested $5,000.

He charged that the officers of that company had induced Mrs. Ryan to cause the arrest of her first husband, hoping thereby to have him committed to an asylum.

Mr. Schoonmaker said that as the elder Riker was eighty-two years old and very feeble his son attended to his business affairs and had made the investment in the stave company, an investment which the attorney said was worthless. He said he had begun action against the company to recover the amount, and that the company desired the most important witness out of the way.

This was strongly denied by Attorney Harris, of Cronfeld & Harris, counsel for the company, who was also appearing to prosecute Mrs. Ryan's charge. Mr. Harris submitted a number of letters Riker had written to Mrs. Ryan, by which he had hoped to prove that Riker was insane, but Magistrate Mayo said no threats were made, and that Riker, so far as he knew, was sane.

## "SOCIALIST WINS IN COURT."

**Massachusetts Tribunal Decides Haverhill Mayoralty.**

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 14.—By a decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts which was filed here to-day in the Haverhill contested election case it is held that eighteen votes which the Haverhill registrars counted for Henry E. Watson, Republican, for Mayor should be thrown out on the ground that the intent of the voters was not clear.

This decision gives the election to P. B. Flanders, the Socialist candidate.

## SCARES CLERKS IN MORGAN'S OFFICE

### A Shabbily-Dressed Stranger Tears Around the Financier's Domain and Asks if Coal Trust Is Running Country.

### STOPPED BY A POLICEMAN.

A shabbily-dressed man, red-faced and unsteady of gait, bore down on the offices of J. Pierpont Morgan to-day and almost caused a panic among the clerks by shouting in a loud voice:

"I want to see Mr. Morgan at once. I've come here to find out if the coal trust is going to rule this country or not."

Several of the clerks hurried over to the man and said:

"Sh—sh—sh, you cannot see Mr. Morgan, he is not in."

"Oh, is that so?" drawled the man, delving into his tattered trousers and producing the stump of a cigar, which he lighted slowly and then puffed a cloud of none too fragrant smoke into the faces of the dignified clerks.

**To Settle Coal Question.**

Then placing his thumbs in the armholes of his vest, and swaying back and forth, he suddenly burst forth in a roar that shook the doors:

"Well, well, well; Mr. Morgan is out, is he? Then conduct me to Mr. Perkins, his partner. I have come here to settle this coal question right now. D'ye hear? Right now!" And waving the clerks to one side he strode toward the glass door to the rear of the office which bore the letters, "Private."

One of the frightened clerks had rushed out and summoned Policeman Gordon, of the Old Slip station. The bluecoat arrested the man in the act of turning the knob of the door with a grip at the collar of his coat that nearly tore the ragged garment in tatters.

**Taken to Court.**

Then before the man could so much as murmur an objection he was jerked out into street and literally dragged to the Centre Street Court.

When arraigned before Magistrate Zeller he was very humble. He said that he was William Gilbert, a window cleaner, of No. 270 Bowery.

He refused to say why he had gone to Mr. Morgan's office. Magistrate Zeller fined the man $10 for disorderly conduct, and as he could not pay the fine he was sent to the Tombs for ten days. When searched in the prison it was found that there was nothing in his clothes but three cents and a poker chip. He is short and stockily built and wears a big, fierce-looking, red mustache.

## HAVEMEYER ON ANTI-TRUST LAWS

### President of American Sugar Refining Company Makes Annual Report to Stockholders—Adds Some Terse Remarks.

### DEFENDS PRESENT POLICY.

Stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company met in Jersey City to-day and listened to the annual report of President Havemeyer. This report consisted of a brief statement of the company's condition and some comment on the proposed anti-trust legislation.

Mr. Havemeyer said that business conditions relating to the purchase of raw and the sale of refined sugar during the year had been reasonably satisfactory. The average price of refined for the year had been 4.55 cents a pound. This included 1.81 cents a pound to the Government, making a net price of 2.61 a pound. Attention was called to the fact that this compared most favorably with the net price in 1877, the date of the organization of the company, when it was 3.50 cents a pound.

"I refer to the matter at this time," continued Mr. Havemeyer, "because of proposed legislation, the professed object of which is to regulate the business done by corporations as against that which is done by individuals. Any legislation overlooks the fact that a corporation is an aggregation of individuals. We have 11,274 stockholders. Every stockholder is interested in the conduct of the business and the business is done at an economy which would be impossible if the stockholders were to attempt to carry it on individually. The low price leads to increased consumption and enables the business to be done at the lowest possible margin.

"The natural increase of consumption, year by year, it may be stated, is 4.75 per cent. During the last year it was 8.17. This must be attributed to the reduction in the price brought about by the combination. It is only by keeping the price down that consumption can be met, and if our legislators would inform themselves on the situation they would learn that in our industry there is no such thing as preventing competition and the building of new refineries. This makes it impossible to understand what reasonable motive there can be for much of the anti-trust legislation."

The report goes on to say that solicitude for the stockholders is apparently one of the motives, and then it adds that in the past the stockholders of the Sugar Company have shown great confidence in the Board of Directors, and suggests that the legislators wait until stockholders ask for interference before they undertake it.

**Stockholder Waved Aside.**

The report also defended the policy of the company in refusing information of its business to individual stockholders, whereas it was freely given to stockholders in a body. This was because, Mr. Havemeyer said, it was impossible for a company doing business with individuals to put any individual who might become holder of a few shares of stock in possession of trade secrets which the individual rival was not obliged to give to any one.

One stockholder tried to get the floor and insisted that individual stockholders should be permitted to know everything about the affairs of the company, but he was waved aside with the approval of the others present.

## LONDON IN FEAR OF BREAD RIOTS.

### Shopkeepers Are Protecting Their Windows in View of the Parades of the Unemployed.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The marches of the unemployed, which have now become a daily feature of London's streets, are causing uneasiness. About two thousand persons traversed the metropolis in procession to-day, escorted by a body of police.

While these demonstrations have thus far been orderly, the shopkeepers recall the experiences of some years ago, when similar parades ended in the breaking of store windows, and some of them are already taking the precaution of putting up their shutters while the processions are passing.

## SURELY MORGAN OR CARNEGIE.

### So Said Epiphany Church Trustees When They Learned the Debt of $15,900 on Edifice Had Been Lifted.

### BUT THEY MAY BE MISTAKEN.

Who gave $15,900 to save the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany in Brooklyn? This is a much mooted question, over which the parishioners are arguing.

The church is located at McDonough street and Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn. It had a mortgage of $32,800, with interest amounting to $1,100. The mortgage was about to be foreclosed, despite the desperate efforts of the pastor, Rev. Dean Richmond Babbitt, to obtain enough subscriptions to save it. The day before the watch night service in the church a letter was received from Gouverneur Tillotson, a lawyer at No. 50 William street, Manhattan, asking how much money was still needed to take the church out of debt.

Dr. Babbitt answered the communication and was told that Mr. Tillotson would like to talk with him at the St. George Hotel. When Dr. Babbitt responded to the invitation Mr. Tillotson asked for the subscription book and signed for the amount still required—$15,900, saying he was acting for a friend who wished to give this amount.

When the news that the church was saved became known the trustees called a meeting and passed resolutions thanking J. Pierpont Morgan for his generous gift, for it was then thought that the great financier was the donor, as Mr. Tillotson was known to have acted as his agent on several occasions.

Mr. Morgan, hearing of this action, hastened to deny that he had anything to do with it. As Mr. Tillotson has also acted for John D. Rockefeller the theory that he was the benefactor was advanced, but was as quickly rejected, as Mr. Rockefeller gives to churches of his own denomination.

Several members of the congregation assert that they saw an elderly gentleman with white hair and whiskers at the back of the church during the services on New Year's eve. In appearance he resembled Andrew Carnegie. When it was made known that the church was freed from debt the stranger smiled and left the church.

Impossible as it may seem, there are now many who believe it was the millionaire steel magnate who saved the church, while others agree with Dr. Babbitt in declaring that they will never know whom to thank.

## MR. HEWITT STILL HOLDS ON.

**Brave Old Ex-Mayor Knows He Is Dying, but Remains Cheerful.**

While his physicians are agreed that there is absolutely no hope for the recovery of former Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, they are greatly surprised at the reserve vitality which is keeping him alive much longer than was at first thought possible.

Stimulants are constantly administered and Mr. Hewitt suffers no pain, remaining conscious most of the time. When friends inquired at his home, No. 9 Lexington avenue, early to-day Peter Cooper Hewitt said that his father was resting easily with no material change in his condition.

Realizing that death is near, he is pleased to see the members of his family at his bedside. The long anxious strain is beginning to tell upon the watchers, and they are forced to calm their nervousness by taking walks along the street in front of the house.

## ADDICKS MEN WORRIED.

**Three of Their Number May Vote for Another Candidate.**

DOVER, Del., Jan. 14.—At the legislative caucus next Monday night the Union Republicans will vote first, last and all the time for Addicks. Three of their number, however, Senator A. B. Connor, Senator D. O. Moore and Representative Powell, while intending to vote for Addicks for one of the Senatorial vacancies, will not pledge themselves to vote for him for both of them, thereby shutting out any other candidate that may have a chance to pull through with the aid of regular Republican or Democratic votes.

The Union men are somewhat worried, fearing they may not be able to control others of their number.

**Heyburn Senator from Idaho.**

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 14.—The Legislature has elected Judge Weldon B. Heyburn, of Wallace, United States Senator to succeed Henry Heitfeld. He received the vote of every Republican in both houses—fifty in all. The seventeen Democrats voted for James H. Hawley.

## NEW WARDMEN LOSE NO TIME.

### Commissioner Greene States that Some of the New Appointees Have Been Blackmailing Near Union Market.

### BECKER SUCCEEDS GORMAN.

**New Captain of the Precinct Has Been Told to Look Into the Matter and Report Offenders to Headquarters.**

Commissioner Greene this morning made the startling announcement that some of his new wardmen, appointed only a few days ago, had already commenced a system of blackmail on that class of people who fear the law.

This blackmailing has been attempted in the Union Market station, which was commanded by Police Captain Gorman up to the time of the latter's suspension on Sunday for failing to close a saloon. Since Sunday the precinct has been commanded by Sergt. Ryan in the capacity of acting captain.

**Names Not Given Out.**

Commissioner Greene did not state the specific acts of blackmail, nor did he name the man he suspected. He preferred that the new commander of the Union Market station should ferret out the facts and make them public.

There was an air of business about Police Headquarters this morning which promised that something was about to happen, and this promise was realized when the Commissioner called the newspaper men before him at 11 o'clock for the usual talk.

Before that hour, however, Commissioner Greene was in conference with Chief Inspector Cortright, Inspectors Brooks and Clayton and Capt. Becker, who has been in command of the East Thirty-fifth street station.

**Becker the New Commander.**

The presence of Capt. Becker at this conference was explained by Commissioner Greene when he made his usual speech. He said:

"I have assigned Capt. Becker to the Union Market station to take command in place of Capt. Gorman, who is suspended under charges. I told Capt. Becker that I had information that the wardmen there were attempting to levy blackmail on many people in that precinct. I told him I thought it was possible for a police captain to suppress crime within his command as well as outside of it, and that it was up to him to see that it was done."

**The Captain's Business.**

Commissioner Greene was asked if he would give the names of the wardmen who had been engaged in blackmail. He shook his head and replied:

"It is the Captain's business to find that out and look after it. These men, as you know, were only put in plain clothes a few days ago."

The men detailed at this station to replace the men who were put back on patrol duty by Commissioner Greene's recent sweeping order are Jeremiah Mahoney and Thomas Boynton, precinct detectives, and John J. Noble and Richard Finn, plain clothes men.

After the suspension of Capt. Gorman on Sunday Acting Capt. Ryan got very busy.

He suspended Sergt. Tierney, Roundsman Sullivan and Patrolman Hennessey. These were the men on duty at the time Commissioner Greene discovered the liquor saloon in full blast in Capt. Gorman's precinct.

Commissioner Greene announced that he disapproved these changes because he preferred to give the men the benefit of the doubt. He said that they might not have completed their tours at the time he discovered the saloon.

**Wants List of Houses.**

Commissioner Greene spread consternation among his captains by sending word to them that under Rule 44 he not only wanted to know the number of disorderly houses but also granted the fullest information concerning these houses and what steps had been taken to close them.

The captains must submit written reports. This will hold captains to a strict account of all that is disorderly in their respective precincts.

## SEARCH BIG SHIP TO FIND TOBACCO

### Twelve Specially Detailed Customs Inspectors Hunt All Over the Vaderland for Weed Smuggled by Firemen.

Customs officials are taking extra precautions to prevent the landing of tobacco alleged to have been smuggled on the Red Star Steamship Vaderland, which arrived to-day from Antwerp. The vessel reached her dock at 9 o'clock this morning and at 11 o'clock the Customs Inspectors arrived. After the last passenger had left the inspectors went on board and made a thorough search. It was said that no tobacco was found.

William Cloyes headed the twelve inspectors especially detailed for the work by Surveyor James S. Clarkson. Before going on the ship men were stationed at the gangways and at the end of the pier—which is at the foot of Fulton street, North River. One inspector was detailed to keep a watch on the bundles of soiled linen which were being taken from the ship.

The customs authorities believe that there is a conspiracy to smuggle Sumatra tobacco from Antwerp. They are keeping a close watch on ships from that port and have already made several seizures and a number of arrests. They have had a busy time watching the Finland, of the Red Star line, which is at the next pier. Tobacco has been seized on that ship and one of the crew arrested.

The smuggling has been done by the firemen and stokers on the ship. The ship's officers are doing all in their power to stop the illegal traffic, and both they and the customs men have searched the ships, but have failed to locate the hiding-places in which the tobacco was stored.