once he might have had with Mayor Gaynor.

November wriggled in his chair and shook his head.

"Tell the truth," advised his lawyer. "If you went to the Mayor, or if you had any communications or dealings with him, own up and tell."

But November continued to say "no." Then Magistrate Corrigan made him admit that he had once been arrested for gambling and had been fined $5. The lawyer broke in to say that there were underlying motives in the case which did not appear on the surface, and that his client occupied the unhappy position of being ground up to make grist for the quarrel between high city officials, but Magistrate Corrigan angrily halted him.

"This man is plainly guilty of lying under oath," he said. "I am going to try to check perjury in police courts, and I propose to make an example of him. I hold him in bonds of $500 for carrying a revolver and I direct the detectives to prepare a charge of perjury against him."

Jacob Levy was next held on a charge of imperiling the morals of the young, the basis of the charge being that his fourteen-year-old son, Morris, was in the club when the raiders came. Then Magistrate Corrigan set himself to the task of disposing of the other prisoners, a number of whom, the detectives claimed, were well known as general thieves and pickpockets.

Whitman Confers With Mayor.

While this was going on down the East Side, District-Attorney Whitman was leaving his office for the City Hall to confer with the Mayor regarding Magistrate Corrigan's charges that the police force is demoralized and crime is rampant. There was a report that the new April Grand Jury had been requested by the Mayor to take up the issues raised in the Corrigan-Gaynor row, but Judge Rosalsky of the Court of General Sessions, who impaneled this jury, said he had heard nothing of such a move.

The March Grand Jury went ahead this afternoon with its own inquiry into the crime conditions. Among the witnesses were Magistrate Corrigan, Inspector Russell of the Detective Bureau, Lieut. Cohen, who has charge of the "squeal book" at Headquarters, in which secret complaints of robberies and holds-ups are preserved, and Dr. George McPherson Hunter of No. 76 Wall street, a director of the Seamen's Friends' Society.

Before entering the Grand Jury room, Dr. Hunter told an Evening World reporter that at least fifteen sailors had been robbed or assaulted in the vicinity of the society's mission near the Chelsea docks. He said his work had taken him into fifteen great seaports and that in only one other was crime so flagrant along the waterfront as in New York.

Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss announced that he would set aside Friday for hearing statements of citizens who might have anything to say, either in favor or condemnation of the police. He extended a general invitation to the public to come to him on that date.

Filled Ten Wagons.

Ten patrol wagons and forty detectives to-day brought to the court, which is temporarily at First street and Second avenue, 101 supposedly bad young east siders—the fruits of the raid which Deputy Commissioner Flynn led last night upon the Delaware Club. Of the lot fifteen carried themselves with an added pride of bearing, as befitted youths who had achieved the distinction of Rogues' Gallery pictures.

The others were mainly rodent-faced stuss players and amateur gangsters, not yet risen to the dignity of being classified as thieves, but nearly all filled with the hope of some day attaining such police distinction.

In the course of his controversy with Mayor Gaynor Magistrate Corrigan had said the Delaware was an open resort for criminals and that gambling went on there constantly. He had named as its managers no less a pair of underworld celebrities than Yiddel November, the former lieutenant of Monk Eastman, and Benny Sivfox (Zweisach), a younger brother of the famous Kid Twist, who, with Cyclone Lewis, was killed by Louie the Lump at Coney Island two years ago.

According to the police, Benny Sivfox left the Delaware yesterday afternoon just ten minutes ahead of the coming of the raiders, so that his scarred face was not to be found in the group of prisoners to-day.

Overflowed the Cells.

The others had spent the night in the cells under Police Headquarters. There were so many of them that they overflowed the male section and were housed partly in the part of the lock-up where women are sometimes kept. It was a sleepless night, not only for the Delaware Club members, but for every other inmate of the hold-over jail. Friends brought to them 400 roll sandwiches and ten gallons of coffee, and after the first cravings of the appetite had been satisfied the roystering east siders enjoyed themselves pelting one another with bread crusts and splashing hot coffee over those who weren't strong enough to protect themselves.

There were a dozen or more fights. Incidentally some of the penned gangsters loudly proclaimed that they had been robbed by their fellows. Daylight, stealing through the barred windows, found them frowsy, defiant and sleepy eyed, singing hoarsely in chorus such popular glees as "We're Here Because We're Here" and "Hall, Hall, the Gang's All Here," both being absolutely correct statements of the situation.

From the litter of dice and playing cards which covered the floor of the Delaware Club the police had gathered up fifteen skeleton keys—very handy for entering flat houses—four sets of brass knucks and a half dozen dirk knives, with wickedly long blades.

Since there was no way of identifying these articles as the individual possessions of anybody, the police had them in court merely as evidences of the general character of the habitues of the Delaware Social Club.

The Art of Getting Rich

At every hand you see men and women amassing fortunes. In nearly every such instance you will find, upon investigation, that they have no greater facilities for MAKING MONEY than their neighboring thousands who are as poor as church mice. They own and conduct the same sort of stores, markets, hotels, cafes, etc., as are advertised for sale at bargain prices from day to day in THE WORLD. They simply work hard and SAVE their profits.

You can do the same if you WILL.

Last month 5,700 "Business Opportunity" ads were printed in The World—1,700 MORE than in ALL THE 6 OTHER New York Morning and Sunday newspapers COMBINED.

World Ads. Point Out Many Quick, Certain Routes to Prosperity.

The Rest Is Up to You.

TAFT ASKS DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS FOR EARLY ACTION ON RECIPROCITY

President Says Sentiment of People Shows Agreement With Canada Is Popular.

MEANS NATIONAL GOOD.

Events, He Declares, Show There Should Be No Delay in Passing the Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President Taft to-day transmitted to Congress a message urging early action on the reciprocity agreement with Canada. He stated that he based this message upon deference to popular sentiment and duty to the great masses of the American people. The message follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I transmitted to the Sixty-first Congress on Jan. 26 last the text of the reciprocity trade agreement which had been negotiated under my direction by the Secretary of State with the representatives of the Dominion of Canada. This agreement was the consummation of earnest efforts, extending over a period of nearly a year, on the part of both governments to effect a trade arrangement which, supplementing as it did the amicable settlement of various questions of a diplomatic and political character that had been reached, would mutually promote commerce and would strengthen the friendly relations now existing.

People Would Welcome.

"The agreement in its intent and in its terms was purely economic and commercial. While the general subject was under discussion by the commissioners I felt assured that the sentiment of the people of the United States was such that they would welcome a measure which would result in the increase of trade on both sides of the boundary line, would open up the reserve productive resources of Canada to the great mass of our own consumers on advantageous conditions, and at the same time offer a broader outlet for the excess products of our farms and many of our industries."

"Details regarding a negotiation of this kind necessarily could not be made public while the conferences were pending. When, however, the full text of the agreement, accompanying correspondence and data explaining both its purpose and its scope became known to the people through the message transmitted to Congress, it was immediately apparent that the ripened fruits of the careful labors of the commissioners met with widespread approval.

"This approval has been strengthened by further consideration of the terms of the agreement in all their particulars. The volume of support which has developed shows that its broadly national scope is fully appreciated and is responsive to the popular will.

For Mutual Needs.

"The House of Representatives of the Sixty-first Congress after the full text of the arrangement, with all the details in regard to the different provisions, had been before it, as they were before the American people, passed a bill confirming the agreement as negotiated and as transmitted to Congress. This measure failed of action in the Senate.

"In my transmitting message of Jan. 26, I fully set forth the character of the agreement, and emphasized its appropriateness and necessity as a response to the mutual needs of the people of the two countries, as well as its common advantages. I now lay that message, and the reciprocity trade agreement, as part of the present message before the Sixty-second Congress, and again invite earnest attention to the considerations therein expressed.

Asks Early Action.

"I am constrained in deference to popular sentiment and with a realizing sense of my duty to the great masses of our people whose welfare is involved, to urge upon your consideration early action on this agreement. In concluding the negotiations the representatives of the two countries bound themselves to use their utmost efforts to bring about the tariff changes provided for in the agreement by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa.

"I have felt it my duty, therefore, not to acquiesce in relegation of action until the opening of the Congress in December, but in use my constitutional prerogative and convoke the Sixty-second Congress in extra session in order that there shall be no break of continuity in considering and acting upon this most important subject.

(Signed) "WILLIAM H. TAFT.

"The White House, April 5, 1911."

SENATE IN SESSION ONLY 25 MINUTES.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Senate was in session only twenty-five minutes to-day. The only business transacted was the reading of the President's message urging the passage of a bill to carry out the provisions of the Canadian reciprocity agreement and the reference of the message to the Finance Committee.

ASK MAYOR FOR WOMEN POLICE IN MORNINGSIDE

(Continued from First Page.)

were taken to St. Luke's Hospital in a deplorable condition after they had been attacked at night. The records of the hospital tell many stories of that character. Even gray hairs do not protect. Two women friends of mine, one of whom resides at No. 73 Morningside West, were knocked down and robbed the other night while ascending the eastern steps of the park. One of the women was rendered unconscious."

Miss Penfield certified what Mrs. Wright had stated and added:

"We all disapprove of the method of the Park Department by which the park was made practically a baseball and athletic field, utterly nullifying its use for legitimate park purposes and inflicting immense material damages.

"The beauty of the park is fast disappearing under these conditions which have not been followed by the daily and nightly appearance of loudlions and gangs from a great distance, who have crowded in practically by invitation. The use of the park for mothers and young children has been marred and danger actually attends.

Sunday Is Worse.

"Sunday is no exception to the rule, except that conditions on that day are often worse. We do not believe the city authorities have any right to convert a park, for which taxpayers have paid heavily, into a public nuisance."

Among the others in the delegation were J. Fitzgerald, J. A. Morris, R. S. Stout, Miss Sieverson, Miss Isabella Leverson and Mrs. John E. Crosby. Among the signers of the petition are Bishop Greer, Arch Deacon Nelson and the entire clerical staff of the Cathedral St. John the Divine, the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, the staff of Columbia College, Ernest Ingersoll, John E. Parsons, George McCullough Miller, Father McGrath, pastor of the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle; the Rev. Dr. McCurdy, pastor of the Morningside Presbyterian Church, and William M. Harben.

Mayor Gaynor promised that he would make further inquiry. To an Evening World reporter the Mayor said he had no statement to make for publication. He had written letters on the subject ten days ago and had visited the park last fall.

EVERY DOCTOR DISMISSED FROM HOSPITAL STAFF

The entire house staff of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, was summarily dismissed last night for insubordination. The visiting staff and the medical board, all prominent physicians and surgeons, were to-day doing the work of internes. The new internes, who were appointed to enter on their duties in July, have been sent for and will begin work three months ahead of time.

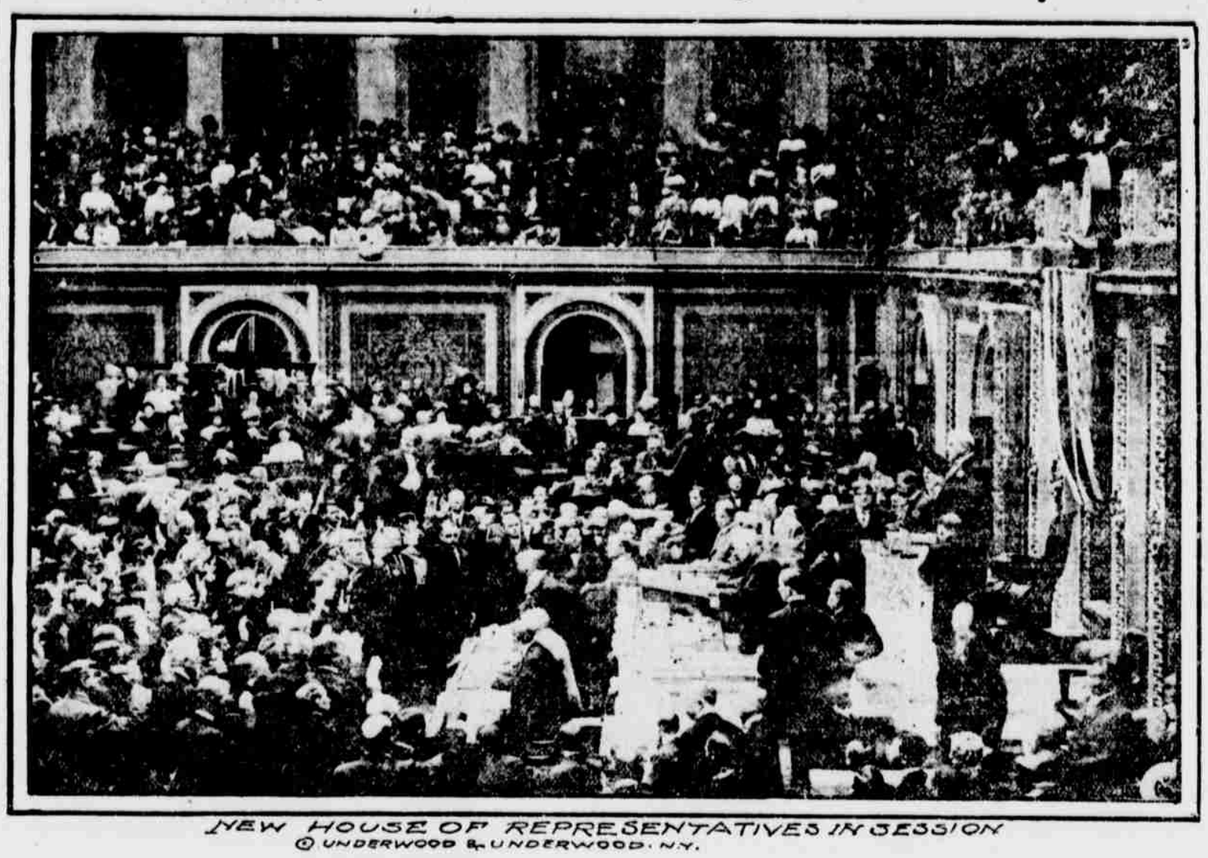
The discharged staff, Dr. F. Carlisle Smith, house surgeon; Dr. Frederick Maichner, house physician; Peter Daly, assistant surgeon; Charles Lutz, second assistant surgeon; James Grady, assistant physician, and Michael McManus, ambulance surgeon, objected to some rules of the hospital, which are the same as those enforced in most hospitals, the sisters said to-day.

The particular objection was that complaints must be made to Dr. J. H. Elston, secretary of the medical board. The young doctors wanted to make their complaints directly to the sisters.

The medical board last week heard the objections of the staff and told them the rules would not be changed, and that they were allowed a week in which to make up their minds to accept them as they stood.

At last night's meeting of the board six members of the staff was asked by Dr. Richard Kalisch, Chairman of the board, if he was willing to submit to the rules. Each answered that he would not until the rules were changed. At the conclusion of the investigation the staff offered its resignation as a body. It was not accepted. Then all six were dismissed.

Opening Scene in New House of Representatives, Champ Clark Assuming Office of Speaker



NEW HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN SESSION
© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.

MIGHTY HOST HONORS THE FIRE'S DEAD

(Continued from First Page.)

bre in black garments and partially concealed from the view of those above by black, shining umbrellas, took on a sullen aspect almost awe-inspiring.

Marching for Hours.

Labor union leaders furnished the estimate of 100,000 in line. There may have been that many—there may have been more. There is no telling at what hour the last of the wet, tired marchers will reach Madison Square from the north and wind up the most sincere exhibition of public grief New York has witnessed in many years.

In this city we have had imposing and spectacular public funerals of great statesmen, great warriors, great churchmen. Miles and miles of soldiers, marching to the time of muffled drums have followed caskets draped in black through the streets and avenues. Eloquent eulogies have been pronounced, moving religious ceremonies have been performed to mark the passing of men who have left the impress of their genius or personalities on the records of time.

To-day's demonstration was like nothing that has gone before. The 143 dead, to the memory of whom it was a tribute, were of the humblest type. They were born to toil and died at their work. It was this that made the parade most remarkable.

One Band in Line.

There was but one band in line. It led the parade. The dismal strains of the dirges were heard by only a few hundred of the marchers. Back of the head of the line there was no device of music to furnish time for step. There was little attempt to keep a regularity of line. Old men and young, boys and girls and tired, white faced women walked as they pleased, some shuffling along, some stepping strongly and swiftly and then halting to await those they had left behind; many plodding stolidly with bowed heads. The character of the parade made its passage slow.

A majority of the clothing factories and sweat shops of Manhattan and Williamsburg and Brownsville shut down entirely to-day. Nearly all the rest closed at noon. It would have been a rash employer indeed who would have openly objected to allowing his workers to take a day or half a day to pay a tribute to the sacrifice of life in the Triangle Waist Company disaster.

In Two Sections.

The parade formed in two sections, one uptown, under the direction of Thomas J. Curtis, embracing the general labor unions, the other on the lower east side, composed largely of garment workers. The uptown parade formed east and west of Fifth avenue between Eighteenth and Twenty-third streets. The down town parade, centering on Rutgers Square was formed in Henry, Rutgers, Division, Allen, Monroe, Catherine and Clinton streets, East Broadway and other thoroughfares south of Grand street and east of the Bowery and Park Row.

Little confusion attended the assemblage of the mourners who formed in line around Madison Square. This section of the parade was in four divisions, taking in the Central Federated Union, the Bronx Labor Council, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union and the Women's Trades Union League.

Owing to the rain those who were to form in line uptown did not begin to assemble until after 11 o'clock. Then, learning where they were to start from, they adjourned to shelter until the time of beginning the march.

Thousands Jam Streets.

Downtown there was confusion and hysteria. Thousands came from Williamsburg and Brownsville and clamored for places. Grand Marshal Benjamin Witaskin and his aides at Clinton Hall were overwhelmed with duties. By 11 o'clock the whole east side was in a turmoil, the streets were jammed and the thousands with mourning bands on their sleeves struggled through the press seeking for the places assigned them.

Those having in hand the management of the parade made a rule that no banners except those of the various organizations should be carried and that only the American flag, draped in mourning bands, should be in line. This ruling necessitated the abandonment of plans of Socialistic organizations to carry banners bearing inflammatory legends.

A woman survivor of the Washington place disaster, clad in black, appeared on the street in front of Clinton Hall carrying a black banner inscribed in white:

> March 25, 1911.
> A Sacrifice to Capitalism.

Grand Marshal Witaskin told the woman she would not be allowed to carry the banner in the parade. Weeping hysterically, she gave it up to one of the aides and it was locked away in the hall. The employees of the Oriental Shirt Waist Factory had a black banner inscribed in white, "We Mourn the Loss of Our Brothers and Sisters Sacrificed on the Altar of Capitalism." The Grand Marshal ordered the words "Sacrificed on the Altar of Capitalism" removed.

Halls Opened as Shelters.

Before 11.30 o'clock, the hour when the downtown parade was to have moved toward Washington Square, there to join the uptown gathering the thousands of workers who had been on the streets for two or three hours were soaked with rain from head to foot. Clinton Hall, Apollo Hall and Terrace Lyceum were thrown open to these for shelter. The time for the start of the parade arrived and passed but so great was the confusion that only tentative efforts had been made to begin the movement.

While the mourners were gathering for the parade, arrangements for the funeral of the unidentified victims were under way at the Morgue. Eight caskets held the remains of the dead. In each of seven coffins was what was left of a body. In another coffin were fragments of human frames which could not be assembled.

There was a hearse for each casket. Only relatives of the missing attended the funeral. The procession of hearses did not at any time approach the route of the parade. The interment was made in Evergreen Cemetery in Brooklyn, where Jewish, Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen read funeral services.

WALL STREET

Two securities—Baltimore & Ohio and People's Gas—stood out conspicuously at the outset of this morning's stock market, which otherwise was quiet and firm. A 2 point advance was recorded in the initial sale of Baltimore & Ohio in London purchases. A report accompanied this buying from abroad that a bid of 110 had been made for a long line of the stock—presumably Union Pacific holdings—which had been rejected. People's Gas acted in direct contrast to the strength in Baltimore & Ohio. The election of Carter Harrison in Chicago on a platform mainly providing for the reduction of gas to 70 cents was reflected in heavy liquidation of the stock. From a final sale of 107 1-2 yesterday the price broke to 105 during the first half hour. The company, under a contract which expired Feb. 25, was entitled to charge 85 cents for gas.

Toward the end of the first hour general weakness developed and the entire list worked about 1 point under the opening range.

The Quotations.

The following were the opening, highest, lowest and last prices of stocks at 11 o'clock:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	61	62	60½	62¾
Am. Car & Fdy	53½	53½	53½	53½
Am. Can	9½	10	9½	10
Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53½	53½	53½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	74½	74½	74½	74½
Am. Sug. & Rf. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
Am. T. & T. Co.	145	145	145	145
Am. Woolen Co.	35½	35½	35½	35½
Anaconda Min. Co.	45½	45½	45½	45½
At. Top. & S. F.	100½	100½	100½	100½
Atlantic Coast L.	120	120	120	120
Balt. & Ohio	106½	108½	105½	105½
B. R. T.	78	78	78	78
Can. Pac.	220½	220½	220½	220½
Ches. & Ohio	57	57½	57	57½
C., M. & St. P.	131½	131½	131½	131½
Colorado Fuel & I.	34½	34½	34½	34½
Colo. Gas	145½	145½	145½	145½
D., L. & W.	345	345	345	345
Den. & Rio G.	36	36	36	36
Den. & Rio G. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½
Erie	30½	30½	30½	30½
Erie 1st pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½
Gen. Elec.	149	149	148½	148½
Int. Met.	13½	13½	13½	13½
Inter. Met. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½
Inter. Met. pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½
Indian. Steel	174	174	174	174
Mobile & O.	44½	44½	44½	44½
Mo., Pac.	40½	41½	39½	41
Nat. Biscuit	140	140½	139	139½
N. Y. Cent.	97	97½	97	97½
Norfolk & W.	108½	108½	108½	108½
N. Y. Gas	107	107½	106½	106½
Northern Pacific	125½	125½	125	125½
Penn.	126	126½	125½	125½
People's Gas	106	106½	105	105½
Ry. Steel Spring	33½	33½	33½	33½
Reading	156½	156½	155½	156½
Rock Island	29½	29	28½	29½
do. pf.	60	60	59½	60
South. Pac.	116½	116½	115½	116½
South. Ry.	34	34	34	34
Texas Pacific	24	24	24	24
Union Pac.	177½	177½	176½	177½
U. S. Rlt. & Im. Co.	72½	72½	72½	72½
U. S. Rubber	42½	42½	41½	41½
U. S. Steel	54½	54½	54½	54½
U. S. Steel pf.	119	119	119	119
Utah Copper	44	44	44	44
Virginia-Carolina Chem.	16½	17	16½	17
Wabash	17	17	17	17
Western Union	58½	58½	58½	58½
Westinghse E. & M.	66	66	66	66
West. Md.	74½	74½	73½	73½

For further details see later editions.

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