CHEAP ICE TO POOR IS APPROVED OVER GAYNOR'S PROTEST

Board of Estimate Appropriates $40,000 for Experiment, Icemen Opposing.

POLITICS, SAYS MAYOR.

Establishing Icemaking Plant a "Vote Catcher," He Writes in Statement.

New York City, through the Board of Estimate, to-day voted $40,000 as a preliminary appropriation for the establishment for municipal ice plants to furnish ice for the city departments and at cost to the poor.

President McAneny of Manhattan was eager in urging the experiment, because he said the time was short for securing the heated term. Mayor Gaynor opposed the plan because he was not satisfied that it would work, he said.

When it was suggested that the Board of Aldermen be asked to make the needed appropriation, the Mayor retorted that the Aldermen would grab a "popular" thing as a trout would take a fly.

BOARD APPROVES PLAN DESPITE MAYOR'S VOTE.

"All the more reason that the plan should go through if it is popular," said President McAneny. But the Mayor was obdurate and subsequently his and Borough President Miller's votes in the negative both to the proposition of a trustee of $40,000 with which to experiment and a proposition to lay the matter over for a week were the only ones cast in opposition. All the other members of the Board voted for the McAneny plan.

The board had heard several independent ice manufacturers who declared that the city should not set up opposition to their trade and that as licemen pay a tax to the city, are under constant heavy expense and have only three months in the year in which to do business, the city should not attempt to drive them out of business. The principle should appeal to the officials, they said.

"I do not propose to invest a fortune in this plan," said President McAneny. "My idea is to spend $40,000 in experimentation. We are in a position to manufacture ice cheaply because we can use power now in the Hall of Records, public baths and other buildings which is going to waste." The Borough President cited the economy accomplished when the excess power of the Hall of Records plant was distributed to three more buildings for light, heat and power, saving $12,000 a year.

MCANENY WELCOMES OPPOSITION BENEFITING POOR.

He added that the independent icemen need fear no danger of competition from the city, as the plan was simply an experiment. "But," added Mr. McAneny, "if it proves to be real opposition I shall welcome it for the benefit of the poor."

Then the Mayor declared he was not prepared to vote.

"May I ask, Mr. Mayor," said Mr. McAneny, "why you are not prepared to vote? We propose starting plants this summer and time is precious."

"I am not sufficiently informed. I have just been told that the Correction Department plant was a failure and they had city water free too," answered the Mayor.

"And," put in Borough President Miller, "you could tow a whole fleet of icebergs into New York Harbor for less than $40,000."

Comptroller Prendergast explained that he could command $20,000 from an unexpended account in the Department of Street Cleaning and might possibly get another $20,000 from another account he could draw recently for special revenue needs. President McAneny said he would try and get along with $40,000, which would have to be the minimum. He promised results from that sum.

"Well, let it go over for a week, then. I am not sufficiently informed," suggested the Mayor.

MAYOR CALLS PLAN A "VOTE CATCHING" RESOLUTION.

"I understand," began Engineer Goodrich, who has reported favorably on the plan, "that ice can be—"

"Yes, you understand; but that understanding does not mean facts and figures," interrupted the Mayor.

President McAneny renewed his motion and his plan was voted approved, as well as his second motion to apply the funds needed for the experiment. He will have on the plant running in three weeks.

The Mayor, after the board adjourned, explained this statement:

"Why did I vote this morning in the Board of Estimate against the resolution for the city to go into the manufacture of ice? Oh, I do not believe in bringing up these so-called vote catching resolutions just before an election. That alone is a sufficient reason. I do not propose to join in any such business. Let it come up at the beginning of some administration, not at the end."

Barron Harvard Track Captain.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 5.—William A. Barron jr. of Newburyport was unanimously elected track captain of Harvard to-day. Robert St. B. Boyd's performance of the cross-country runners in the race assured Barron's specialty is the mile. He got a first in the Yale dual meet and a third in the intercollegiates.

Russian Cabinet Resignations.

PETROGRAD, June 5.—Dr. Ladislaus von Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, to-day resigned, and the Russian cabinet had handed in the resignations of the Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Public Worship.

REAL LOBBYISTS MUST TELL ABOUT TARIFF BILL WORK

Go Under Fire To-morrow and Will Be Asked Who Are Footing Their Bills.

REED OUTLINES PLANS

Investigators Ask the Senate to Give Them More Time for Completing Inquiry.

By Samuel M. Williams.
(Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The lobby hunting committee presented a resolution to the Senate to-day asking for an extension of time to continue its investigation. Otherwise its labors would terminate Saturday. The Senate is expected to approve the request and the hunt for lobbyists will go on with renewed vigor.

"We hope to finish to-night with the preliminary examination of Senators," said Senator Reed, one of the members. "To-morrow we will get after the lobbyists themselves, and something has got to be revealed. We have a number of them already under subpoenas. More will be summoned. There will be no prepared list of questions submitted to them. We shall cross-examine like lawyers in a law suit, leading step by step into the activities of these gentlemen who have been around Washington so much.

"We shall inquire particularly into their financial operations, the source of their money supply, how much they get and who gave it to them. We want to trace back to original sources the money that supports these gentlemen and their bureaus. We want to find out who is so interested in legislation as to contribute funds and why.

TO MAKE INQUIRY AS TO DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY.

"The next step will be inquiry into disbursements of money. We will find out just how much these Washington legislative bureaus cost, how many employees they have, and how much these extensive literary campaigns cost, with their daily showers of letters and telegrams.

"Another point is who these representatives have been, what they have accomplished and how they have earned their pay. If necessary we will call for the production of books, papers, accounts and check books.

Senator Reed said the committee had no intention of summoning the many business men who have come to Washington merely to present arguments or to file briefs regarding pending legislation affecting their own affairs.

It is the fellows who haunt Washington, who are hired to represent others, who maintain offices, who conduct organized campaigns, and who persistently attempt to influence legislation—these are the ones who will be mercilessly cross-examined.

GOFF'S OIL WELL PAID $2,000 A DAY.

Another "rich man of the Senate" developed to-day in Senator Goff of West Virginia, the first witness of the session. He did not measure up to Senator Stephenson's financial greatness, however. Goff said he owned coal and oil lands that paid him an annual income of $55,000. The oil lands alone, he testified, returned him $50,000 annually.

"One of my wells paid me $2,000 a day for a time," Goff explained.

"I hope it was a long time," observed Senator Reed.

"No," sighed the witness, "it petered out and is only paying me $100 a day now."

Goff is the Senator who objected so strenuously to passage by the Senate of the Kern resolution, calling for an investigation of the Paint and Cabin Creek coal miners' strike. The witness said only a few people had discussed the tariff with him and he could remember no names.

Senator Sherman of Illinois said his interest in the tariff was limited to farm products and only because he made farm loans. He had no professional connection with any one affected.

"I have seen none of the sugar lobby, so called," he said, "but I have received a great deal of their literature and have preserved every scrap of it."

Chairman Overman at once asked Senator Sherman to furnish the literature to the committee. It will probably furnish the basis for more research into the "sugar lobby" activities.

"The only improper influences ever brought to bear on me were by representatives of labor unions," Mr. Sherman added. "They threatened to exterminate me."

REED RAISES QUESTION OF MORAL RESPONSIBILITY.

While all the Senatorial witnesses have denounced paid professional lobbyists and defended the right of business men to present views and advocate their own interests, questions of moral responsibility and integrity of methods were raised to-day by Senator Reed. He asked several witnesses whether the activities of paid agents were any more reprehensible than the action of principals in hiring them. Another point raised was whether business men representing their own affairs could legitimately come to Washington and carry on persistent campaigns after the manner of professionally managed lobbies. This is being done by Louisiana sugar growers, among others, who come in person to Washington and carry on their propaganda.

The dragnet of the committee to-day took in more persons supposed to have information of lobbies. Among them were former Congressman Charles B. Landis of Indiana, brother of Judge Landis, who imposed the Standard Oil fine; Robert Crain, one of Baltimore's leading citizens, chairman of the committee that got the Democratic National Convention for that city, and who is supposed to know about brewing interests; Truman G. Palmer, header of the Michigan beet sugar group; Frank C. Lowry, head of the free sugar bureau; Winthrop L. Marvin, representative of New England cotton and wool interests; Charles Hamilton, Washington correspondent of a New York up-state newspaper, and George E. Gilliland of the Anti-Prohibition Propaganda.

HOKE SMITH TELLS OF HIS INTEREST IN COTTON.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia is a member of the Finance Committee, which is handling the Tariff bill. He is on the sub-committee which is preparing the cotton schedule. He holds $5,000 stock in an Atlanta bank which bought in some bankrupt cotton mills. His pro rata interest, if divided up, would be $300.

Senator Smith told the lobby hunters he invited two Southern cotton manufacturers to come to see him to discuss the cotton schedule. These men were Fuller Calloway of Georgia and Lewis M. Parker of North Carolina. They met in Mr. Smith's house and spent an evening discussing broad features of tariff on cotton goods. These gentlemen were in general harmony with the Senator's reduced duty ideas.

Afterward Senator Smith changed his methods of procedure and joined with Senators Johnson and Hughes in receiving tariff callers in committee rooms and holding informal hearings. He mentioned the names of two former Congressmen among the callers—Bennet of New York, with a delegation of diamond merchants, and Weisse of Wisconsin on the subject of skins.

This testimony brought out a discussion between Senator Smith and the committee on ethics of the prevailing practice of legislators receiving visitors in private to discuss pending legislation, no matter how proper might be the method and how pure the motive.

THIRD WIFE WHOM DR. MUNYON SEEKS NOW TO DIVORCE.

Mrs. JAMES M. MUNYON

THREE DOSES NO CURE, DR. MUNYON ONCE MORE CALLS IN DR. DIVORCE

Seeks Freedom Again, but Has Fear Domestic Trouble Is Chronic Malady.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Dr. J. M. Munyon now declares that he has given up all hope of ever being happily married. He could, of course, qualify as an expert in the matter, seeing that he has tried matrimony three times.

He brought suit yesterday in Court No. 1 for a divorce against Mrs. Pauline Neff Munson, young and pretty, and once in the cast of the "Social Whirl" and now and then in vaudeville. The papers are impounded and their contents therefore kept from the public.

His first wife was proprietor of an employment agency here and after that divorce he married the sister of Dr. Charles Harvey, a leading homeopathic physician of Philadelphia. There were two sons of this marriage, both of whom are now married.

The present Mrs. Munyon was Pauline Neff Metzger of Altoona, Pa. She had been married herself once and divorced her husband when she wedded Dr. Munyon and they took up their abode in The Towers, at Overbrook, Dr. Munyon's mansion. They were married about six years ago.

Mrs. Munyon announced once that she was suffering from ennui and would go on the vaudeville stage to relieve it. Next she said she would devote her life to a home for animals. Then Dr. Munyon disappeared and Mrs. Munyon announced she was suffering from nervous prostration because she couldn't find him. Then they got into a police court because they had a violent squabble in a restaurant arising from Dr. Munyon's ukase that Mrs. Munyon must limit herself to three cocktails, and she declaring she'd take as many as agreed with her.

Three fires have recently attacked the big Munyon plant, and a battalion chief lost his job because on one of these occasions he swore at the Director. The Towers is now deserted by all but the servants, save as Dr. Munyon occasionally spends a night there.

DROWNED WOMAN SEEN IN BAY MAY SOLVE MYSTERY

(Continued from First Page.)

was last seen by her husband, Alonzo Housman, when she pushed off in her light skiff near dark on Saturday night. The tides, however, could well have carried her body up through the tortuous channels and waterways from the Plum Island neighborhood to The Raunt.

Whether or not a murder will be disclosed by the examination of the body the trackwalker swears he saw to-day is a matter that has police nerves on the qui vive. Though at first the theory that Mrs. Houseman had either been drowned or had disappeared voluntarily was held by all except her husband and brother, as days passed and no trace of her or of her body was uncovered by diligent search that theory broke down and latterly foul play has been considered the only explanation of her absence.

Two days after her disappearance some men on Willett's Hassock, one of the tufts of sand and eel grass lifting above tide level about a quarter of a mile away from the point of Mrs. Houseman's departure on Plum Island, told the police that about 8 o'clock on Saturday night, or a half hour after Mrs. Houseman left Plum Island, they had heard a woman's screams.

"Don't do that—don't do that!" came the cry through the dark and then "Help!" After that there was silence.

"I have given up the belief that my wife might have been drowned accidentally," said Houseman before he heard the report of the finding of a body. "I am afraid that I have nearly given up hope of ever seeing her again. For all circumstances point now to the supposition that she was murdered. We can only trust that the people into whose hands she undoubtedly fell and who robbed her of the money she carried and the rings on her fingers have not dared to murder her and are still holding her a prisoner somewhere in the neighborhood of her disappearance."

APPEAL TO WILSON FOR FREE SPEECH, CITING PATERSON

Prominent Men Say Constitutional Rights Have Been Denied in Strike Cities.

POLICE TOO ARBITRARY.

Call Attention to Recent "Dangerous Invasions of Individual Liberty."

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Seeing in the present incidents at Paterson and Passaic, N. J.; Lawrence, Mass., Little Falls, N. Y., and Charleston, W. Va., a gradual encroachment of police power on the constitutional guarantee of the right of free speech, Frederick C. Howe, writer and economist, presented to President Wilson and Senator Kern to-day a petition signed by a score of prominent sociologists asking that Congress make an investigation and serve warning that the constitutional grants must be observed.

"The safeguarding of the citizens' liberty is more important than the tariff or anything else," Howe declared. "In every great crisis in this country the right of free speech and peaceful assemblage have been the means by which the people have righted their wrongs.

"Recently the people have appeared to realize the value of these fundamentals, but during the past few months we have without protest witnessed the most remarkable invasion of these rights. Arbitrary State and local officials have adopted Bismarckian and Russian methods to muzzle the press, break up gatherings of the people and to arrest and imprison persons who were guilty of nothing more wrong than gathering to discuss their common interests.

"The most flagrant violations have taken place at Paterson, N. J. Whatever may be the merits of the controversy between the strikers and the mill owners, patriotic people cannot close their eyes to these dangerous invasions of individual liberty."

The petition was signed by two score or more prominent men and women, including Graham H. Taylor, social settlement worker; John Collier of the Peoples' Institute, John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor legislation; Rabbi Leo Mannheimer of Paterson, and Owen R. Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Committee.

It asserts that "local officials in Paterson and Passaic have prevented peaceful gatherings for free discussion, have closed places of public assemblage and denied access to meetings in halls," and that "a thousand arrests of orderly persons have been made and two hundred and fifty persons have been fined or imprisoned for no other offense than walking the streets in a peaceful manner; that even a political party recently desiring to hire a public hall was obliged to apply to the Chief of Police, then to the District-Attorney, for permission to hold a meeting, which permission the officials finally refused."

The petition concludes:

"If these occurrences are permitted to go unchecked, throughout the country, dangerous precedents and customs will be established."

STANDARD OIL CUTS $60,000,000 MELON JUNE 13!

New York Corporation to Increase Its Capital Stock From $15,000,000 to $75,000,000.

LITTLE STOCK FLURRY.

Lasts Only Half an Hour After the Opening and Then Settles Down.

The Standard Oil Company of New York will cut a $60,000,000 melon on Friday of next week. Despite the panicky condition of the stock market and the threat of Attorney-General McReynolds to try to reopen the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases, the stockholders met this morning and voted enthusiastically to ratify the proposal of the Board of Directors that the capital stock of the company be increased from $15,000,000 to $75,000,000 out of the undistributed surplus of the company.

The increase in capital carries with it a bonus to each stockholder of record of 400 per cent. of his holdings. The directors will meet to-morrow and will order the distribution of the new stock in the form of a dividend on June 13. The melon is the biggest one which has been cut in Wall street in many moons, and coming as it does at a time when conservatism might be expected to be the attitude of big corporations, it serves to show the utter lack of fear, if it doesn't reveal real contempt, of Mr. McReynolds and the powers of the Attorney-General.

SHOWS THE DIRECTORS FEEL SURE THEY ARE SAFE.

The decision to distribute the earnings of the company in this way was reached sometime before Mr. McReynolds suggested a possibility of a reopening of the suit which dissolved Standard Oil, but the failure of the company to delay its actions as a result of his declaration shows that the directors feel secure in the knowledge that the directions of the United States Supreme Court were followed to the letter in dissolving the Standard Oil Trust.

The heavy increase in capitalization is in line with the action of other Standard Oil concerns in other States since the dissolution of the trust eighteen months ago. Since that time there have been many juicy melons cut for the benefit of Standard Oil stockholders, and the individual companies have been revealed as enjoying, if possible, even greater prosperity than fell to the lot of the original Standard Oil Company.

Up to date there have been seven big stock distributions and innumerable smaller ones among the companies that once composed Standard Oil. Among the larger have been:

Standard Oil Company of Indiana—Capital stock increased from $1,000,000 to $20,000,000, with a stock dividend of 2,000 per cent.

Standard Oil Company of Nebraska—Increase from $600,000 to $1,000,000; stock dividend 58 1-3 per cent.

South Penn Oil Company—From $2,500,000 to $12,500,000; stock dividend 400 per cent.

Continental Oil Company—From $300,000 to $2,000,000; stock dividend 900 per cent.

Standard Oil Company of Kansas—From $1,000,000 to $2,000,000; stock dividend 100 per cent.

Solar Refining Company—From $500,000 to $2,000,000; stock dividend 300 per cent.

NEWS OF NEW MELON CUTTING SPREADS RAPIDLY.

The news of the Standard's melon cutting circulated through a market which was shaky at the opening.

It had been expected in Wall street that the acute stage of the decline had been reached and that there would be a rally after the close of the London market yesterday. But this morning London dumped a big block of stocks on the market here. New York bears had cabled selling orders to London overnight and to-day Wall street opened at least an hour earlier than usual to get a line on the situation in London.

The opening there disclosed prices substantially lower than yesterday's closing here. These stocks in which there were heaviest drops showed the trend of the market: Amalgamated Copper, 1 3-8 off New York's closing of 66 7-8; Chesapeake & Ohio, 1 1-8 off 69 3-4; U. S. Steel, 1 off 55 1-4.

Heavy selling orders were placed for European accounts.

The bears pounded at every weak stock and had the satisfaction of seeing stocks fall before their onslaught. After the first half hour of heavy selling banking support appeared in the market and there was a general rally. The half hour flurry ended in a general feeling of relief and a renewal of the belief that the worst was over.

There was a feeling of relief in the street when after the first hour it began to be realized that there was an active bull leadership in the market for the first time in many months. Arbitrage brokers who deal in the fractional differences between the London and the New York markets noted that Lombard street dumped fully 30,000 shares on the market here in the first hour and for a time it was a mystery how these shares were absorbed.

Then it developed that Daniel G. Reid and others of the First National Bank interests who had been out of the market for six months were buying London's offerings. This evidence of bull leadership was taken to indicate that the big interests had decided things had gone far enough, that the American people had become too pessimistic, and that the situation was being made worse than it actually was.

The influx of London stocks ceased suddenly when the first batches received such a ready market.

FLEEING ASYLUM, BOY LEAPS ROOFS, FALLS AND IS HURT

Howard Perry, Fifteen, Risks Life in Attempt to Escape From Home.

The cries of several small boy inmates of the Children's Society at No. 105-107 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, attracted the attention of George Gillette, a clerk there, this afternoon and he peered out of an upper window to see a boy hanging by his hands from a window on the top floor of the four-story structure, overlooking the three-story building adjoining at No. 109 Schermerhorn street.

He recognized the lad as Howard Perry, fifteen years old, of No. 1552 Broadway, Brooklyn, who had been arrested and paroled for theft, five weeks ago, and who had broken his parole and to-night was to have been sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

As Gillette watched and shouted a warning to the boy, he dropped and landed lightly on his feet on the roof below. He scuttled across the roof as fast as he could run and by a flying leap, cleared a five-foot areaway separating the building at No. 109 from that at No. 113. There is no house at No. 111.

TAKES SECOND LEAP TO ROOF BELOW.

The lad rushed on across another roof to the roof of another three-story house at No. 115. Behind this is a two-story extension, and without hesitating an instant the youngster leaped out and landed safely on the roof below.

The ground was thirty feet or more below him, but rising close to the extension was a big oak tree, whose branches looked strong enough to hold him. The boy measured the distance with his eye, while Gillette screamed at him not to make the attempt. But the boy jumped. He flew out through the air and crashed through the upper branches of the trees. Gillette could see him striving for a grasp on some of the branches, but his grip failed him and in the midst of a clutter of leaves and small branches which came tumbling down, the boy thudded down onto the hard turf of the yard.

"I NEARLY GOT AWAY WITH IT," HE GASPS.

Gillette was almost beneath him when he fell, and he rushed to pick him up. He carried him into the rooms of the society, where a doctor was summoned. The latter found the boy's left leg was broken at the knee. The youngster was in great pain, but he was still consciousness and he grinned up at the doctor as he exclaimed:

"I nearly got away with it."

Young Perry will not go to the Juvenile Home to-night and it may be weeks before he is able to be sent there.

Supt. A. W. Towne said he could not have escaped on another day. Usually the boys are kept on the third floor, which is level with the top floor of the adjoining building, and he could not have reached the roof. The girls have the fourth floor. To-day, however, painters were at work in the boy's room and so the girls were sent to the sun parlor on the roof, while the youngsters were put in their quarters. A window across which screening is usually locked, was open and young Perry took immediate advantage of it.

POLICEMAN SHOOTS BOY.

Aimed at Mad Dog at Entrance to Ball Game.

A dirty little fox terrier that had been white once appeared at the Polo Grounds to-day as the crowd was entering for the game and began to snap and growl at everyone. Froth was on its lips and the cry of "mad dog" was raised at once.

Men and boys ducked out of the dog's path, but half a dozen policemen went at it with their clubs. It eluded their blows and several of them fired at it from their revolvers. At last Policeman Gambel of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second street station put a bullet through its head and killed it.

Then he noticed a boy crying across the street. A bullet, probably one that had struck the sidewalk and glanced upward, had entered his right arm at the elbow. The youngster, who said he was Vincent Cruise of No. 83 Beeckman place, the Bronx, was taken to Harlem Hospital. His wound was not serious.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.
DUE TO-DAY.

Carolina, Havre.
Hagen, Hamburg.
Saxonia, Naples.
Koreana, Oran.
Troquois, Turks Island.
Mazaspequa, Porto Rico.
Minnesota, Jamaica.
Huron, Jacksonville.

WALL STREET.

Although there was an increased degree of nervousness because of the lower prices from London and the continent, the market again showed a resisting power such as was evident in the late trading yesterday. For a time just at the opening, however, pronounced weakness was shown in a number of issues, many of the important railroads and industrials then sold at new low figures for this movement. Stocks in which speculative interest has been greatest yielded 1 to 2 points, but after the first few minutes a rallying tendency was shown. Reading, which had declined 7-8, to 155 1-8, recovered all this loss, and Canadian Pacific, which fell 2 points to 214 1-2, also regained its decline.

The most important selling came from London and was estimated at about 25,000 shares, heaviest in Steel, Union Pacific and Amalgamated Copper. The selling was more than offset by continued buying for important interests, and it was current gossip that D. G. Reid had taken a bull position on the market, and it was thought that interests concerned in Union Pacific affairs had accumulated a line of that stock at the low level.

Prices were well maintained up until 1 o'clock, when a sudden selling movement developed, starting in Chesapeake & Ohio, which sold down 2 points, with pressure against the whole list, which yielded about a point, but strong buying soon brought prices up to the point at which the sudden selling movement started within the hour, but in the last half hour of the afternoon session prices receded and closed below last night's level, from ⅛ up to 2⅛ in Chesapeake & Ohio, with total sales for the day of 529,600 shares of stock.

The Closing Quotations.

The following were the highest, lowest and last prices of stocks for to-day, and the net changes as compared with yesterday's closing prices:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Amalgam't'd Copper	69⅞	67	67⅛	— 1⅞
Am. Beet Sugar	33½	33	33	— ½
Am. Car & Foundry	49½	48⅝	48⅝	— 1⅛
Am. Can	27⅝	26¾	26¾	— ⅞
Am. Can, pf.	91	91	91	— ½
Am. Cot. Oil	27	27	27	— ½
Am. Cotton Oil	37½	37	37	— ½
Am. Locomotive	30½	29½	30⅛	+ ⅛
Am. Smelting & Ref.	61½	60½	60½	— ½
Am. Beet	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	— ⅛
Anaconda Mining Co.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
Atch., Top. & S. F.	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅝
Balt. & Ohio	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝	— 2⅛
B'klyn Rap. Tran.	89½	88⅝	89⅛	— ⅝
Calif. Petroleum	35	33	33	— 1⅝
Cent. Leather	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
Can. Pac.	217⅛	214⅛	215⅛	— 2⅛
Ches. & Ohio	61⅝	58⅝	59	— 2⅛
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	103⅝	102⅝	103	— ⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	27	26	26⅛	— 1⅛
Consol. Gas	130½	129⅝	129⅝	— 1⅛
Corn Prod. Co.	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
Erie	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
Erie, pf.	45	38⅝	38⅝	— 2
Gt. Nor., pf.	122⅝	121⅝	122	— ⅝
Inter. Met.	15⅝	15	15	— ⅝
Inter. Met., pf.	47⅛	45⅝	46⅛	— 2⅛
Lehigh Valley	151⅛	150⅛	150⅛	— ⅝
Louis & Nash.	120⅝	120	120	— 1
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
Mo. Pacific	29⅝	28	28⅝	— ⅝
Norfolk & West.	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝	— ⅝
N. Y. Central	98⅝	97	98	— ⅝
Northern Pacific	110⅛	109⅝	110⅛	— ⅝
Pennsylvania	108	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅝
Reading	156⅛	155	155⅛	— ⅝
Rep. Steel	20	19⅝	19⅝	— 1
Rock Island	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅝
South. Pac.	93⅝	92⅝	93⅝	— 1⅛
South. Ry.	21⅝	21	21	— ⅝
St. L. & S. F.	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅝
St. L. & S. F., 2d pf.	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
Tenn. Copper	32	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅝
Third Ave.	39	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅝
U. Pacific	144⅝	142⅝	143⅝	— ⅝
Un. Pacific, pf.	93	91	91	— 1⅛
U. S. Rubber	56⅝	55	56⅛	— ⅝
U. S. Steel	55⅝	54	54⅛	— ⅝
U. S. Steel, pf.	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅝
Utah Copper	47	46⅝	46⅝	— 1⅛

200 ON STRIKE AGAINST AN ENGLISH FOREMAN.

Employees of Shipbuilding Firm in Hoboken Say He Speaks Slightingly of United States.

Two hundred boilermakers to-day walked out of the factory of the William and Andrew Fletcher Company, shipbuilders of Hoboken, N. J., because the company refused to grant their petition for the removal of the foreman, Joseph Fletcher. They said the foreman had not treated them civilly, frequently spoke in a slighting way of the United States and alluded in forceful language to the superiority of England, which is his native land.

Three months ago Fletcher declared he could not stand this country any longer. Resigning his position, he went to Canada, where he could be under the British flag. He came back yesterday and took up his old position as foreman. The boilermakers immediately protested and sent a committee to Andrew Fletcher, insisting on the removal of the Englishman. The factory owner refused to discharge the foreman.

YALE'S COACHES HIT ROCK.

Launch Punctured While Watching Shifted Crew at Practice.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 5.—The Yale coaches tried out another combination in the 'varsity eight to-day, Freeman and Stephenson, who have been rowing at No. 3 and No. 5 respectively, changing places. The morning practice was in the cove, as the conditions outside were not favorable. The showing pleased the coaches.

The launch Elihu Yale, carrying the coaches, struck a submerged rock, punching a small hole in her bottom forward, but got back to the float without taking much water.

HUSBAND'S FINGERPRINTS ON HATCHET THAT SLEW WIFE?

Bertillon Superintendent at Newark, N. J., Finds Strong Evidence in Bloodstains on Weapon.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—Edward Schwartz, superintendent of the Bertillon Bureau of of the Newark Police Department, reported to-day to Prosecutor Hood that he had completed his investigation of the bloody fingerprints found on the handle of the hatchet with which it is supposed Mrs. Angela Cercielio was murdered. According to the superintendent, the fingerprints on the hatchet correspond exactly with those of the woman's husband.

Schwartz says he is prepared to testify to that effect in court. He says there are a number of things which stand out clearly in the comparisons made between the fingerprints on the hatchet and those of the woman's husband. For instance, the husband has a blister on one finger, and this, the superintendent says, is shown plainly in the fingerprints on the hatchet.

Cercielio and his brother, Vincenzo, are under arrest. Detectives are said to have obtained evidence of the unhappy married life of Cercielio and his bride of four months.

Appointed by Wilson.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—President Wilson to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Kentucky, John T. Griffith of Kentucky. U. S. Attorneys, Herbert S. Phillips, Southern District of Florida; J. Warren Davis, District of New Jersey; D. Virgil Bourland, Western District of Arkansas.

VAN DYK SPECIALS Fri. and Sat.

RIC-CO-PO BLEND COFFEE. The biggest 25c value in America. This is a most popular coffee because of its strength, flavor, purity and low price. Limit 5 lbs. to a customer. 23c lb.

GOLDEN BLEND COFFEE. This coffee has many friends at our regular price of 23c. Limit 5 lbs. to a customer. 21c lb.

FOR TEA THERE IS NO TEA LIKE Quak Tea 35c lb.
The Best. All kinds.

VAN DYK
New York City Branches
EIGHTH AVE. *318, cor. 23d. 708, near 44th. 2253, near 125th. 2097, near 145th.
THIRD AVE. *1417, near 84th. *2349, near 132d.
WEST 125TH ST. 125, cor. Lenox av.
SECOND AVE. 874, near 52d.
COLUMBUS AVE. *765, near 80th.
E. TREMONT AV. *850, near 3d ave.
PROSPECT AVE. *993, cor. 163d.
Brooklyn Branches
FIFTH AVE. 97, cor. Park pl. 410, near 18th. 4311, near 5th.
SMITH ST. 164, cor. Bergen.
THIRD AVE. *5111, near 51st.
FLATBUSH AVE. 101, near Fulton.
BROADWAY. 1212, near Marcy. 1277, near Hancock.
FULTON ST. (139), cor. Spencer place.
GRAND ST. 307, near Union.
JAMAICA AVE. 2321, nr. Walton.
Stores marked * operate Butter Departments.
Van Dyk goods can only be bought at a Van Dyk store or Selling Agency. Look for the NAME. Branches everywhere.
HEADQUARTERS: 307 Water st., nr. Beekman.

$1.50 Gold Filled Tiffany Style Ring, 25c
Ladies' or gents' genuine 1-Heat Jet Diamond, or Black Onyx Birthstone at cost price, mounting guaranteed 5 years; brilliancy of stone equal to any Jet Diamonds full cut, 25c each, or have so fine that fool experts. Order by mail or call; cash with order or coin. Illustrated Catalog of Watches and Jewelry free. Free.
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RESTAURANTS.
"At the Sign of the Two Pigs."
GRAND OPENING of the new BUN JAN
MANDARINE RESTAURANT,
Saturday, June 7th
at 1551-3 Broadway, cor. 46th St.
ONLY PLACE of ITS KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.
VALUABLE LADIES' SOUVENIRS
the first two weeks.
The guessing contest of the amount spent in fitting up the place, will close June 20th. Open now on exhibition.
BEST CHINESE COOK IN AMERICA
Cafe Service. Music.

LEGAL NOTICES.
MARGARET WALSH having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract. TIMOTHY WALSH.

DIED.
MCCARTHY — RAYMOND MCCARTHY, son of the late Eugene McCarthy and Margaret McCarthy (nee Mahoney), aged two years and six months. Funeral Friday, 549 West 125th st. Interment St. Raymond's.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.
BOX, containing suit of clothes, lost in express; return. M. LEAVY, 70 West 38.

CANDY PENNY A POUND PROFIT (Trade Mark.)

Special for Thursday
ASSORTED NUT BLOSSOMS—They all the requirements expected of a high class confection. POUND BOX 10c

Special for Friday
FRESH STRAWBERRY CREAM CHOCOLATES—Use your imagination and it is easy to almost taste them. POUND BOX 10c

Suggestion for Thursday
OLD DUTCH CHOCOLATES—A center of creamy cream in an alluring assortment of flavors and a bitter sweet covering of chocolate. POUND BOX 39c

CHOCOLATE COVERED MARSHMALLOWS—They're a world-wide renown for their purity—and they are our $35c grade at. POUND BOX 19c

PENNY A POUND PROFIT PLUS PARCEL POST
Any of our candies will be delivered in 50-mile zone by Parcel Post by adding the amounts opposite to cover postage. Rates outside 50-mile limit on application.

1-lb. box	.06	5-lb. box	.22
2-lb. box	.11	6-lb. box	.25
3-lb. box	.14	7-lb. box	.28
4-lb. box	.17	8-lb. box	.33

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Park Row, Cortlandt and 125th Street Street stores open every evening until 11 o'clock. All our stores open Saturday evenings until 11 o'clock.

54 BARCLAY STREET, Corner West Broadway
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Park Row and Nassau St., At City Hall Park
409 BROOME ST., Corner Centre Street
206 BROADWAY, Corner Fulton Street
147 NASSAU STREET, Between Beekman & Spruce Sts.
206 W. 125th STREET, Just East of Eighth Avenue
23 W. 34th STREET, Just East of Sixth Avenue

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