THE HOSPITALS MENACED.

NEED BIG ENDOWMENTS.

More Wards Likely to Close Unless Aid Comes at Once.

Contesting the great hospital system of this city are conditions which menace its very existence, says W. Emlen Roosevelt, who is an officer of several hospitals. Institutions which started years ago with an ample endowment are now running in debt each year because of the great growth of the work, and its enlarged scope due to improved surgical and medical methods. These improved methods make necessary large expenditures for costly apparatus and much room for patients, with many nurses and attending physicians.

The closing recently of wards in three important hospitals here, of which the woman's surgical ward in Roosevelt Hospital was the last, has emphasized these conditions. Coupled with this, there is a general disinclination to respond to a public appeal, says Mr. Roosevelt, in the only way which will afford permanent relief. People are generous in responding to an emergency call, but they do not seem to realize that this only postpones the evil; that in a year the same emergency arises again. An enlargement of the endowments of the hospitals in difficulty is the only possible solution, he says.

"The trouble with Roosevelt Hospital and the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary is the same trouble which many other hospitals have," continued Mr. Roosevelt. "This condition is general. St. Luke's is running behind $40,000 a year, approximately. The Presbyterian Hospital spends more each year than its income. The New-York Hospital had to close a ward recently. It is a legitimate result of the greatly increased cost of properly conducting a great hospital property, with no increase of income. With the hospitals in which I am most interested, we trustees have decided that we must do just as we would with a business; if we can't get the money to carry them on properly we must cut down their expenses until they come within the income, even if in that we have to close the hospitals, in part or entirely.

"As to the Eye and Ear Hospital, I am glad to say that we have almost enough money to keep it open through the summer. That, however, is only postponing the necessary closing, for it does not remove the condition which made us decide to close the hospital. Some of the trustees have been very generous, and we have had outside help. We cannot expect these same people to duplicate their gifts next year, though, when the necessity arises.

"What we need is endowment funds for Roosevelt Hospital and the Eye and Ear Hospital. We have had many fine gifts, to be spent for bricks and mortar—increasing the size of our buildings, or at best, for enlarging the equipment in some way. These are necessary, but if you add beds to a ward you must also add nurses to attend to the patients who occupy those beds, and physicians to care for their ills. All that adds cost to an already overburdened income. We want something from which to derive an income now.

"We make appeal in every way: through papers, by circulars and personal solicitation. I have found that talking to a man until he fully sees the necessity that exists is the only way to get money. The public doesn't seem to realize the conditions which confront us in this work. Contributions come in and help us over a difficulty, but a similar one arises.

"Roosevelt Hospital is somewhat peculiarly situated. It has no particular public on whom to call for aid. The Presyterian Hospital, overburdened, can turn to that denomination, sure of getting denominational help. The Episcopal Church has always looked out for St. Luke's. Roosevelt, founded through the legacy of one of our family, who left his entire estate to it, while it does a large public work, seems to have no one save us to ask for help. It is out of reason to expect the Roosevelts to assume the whole burden, although we would gladly if we could.

"The hospital needs about half a million to enable it to continue its work in first class shape. We would name a ward after any one who would endow it, or free beds could be given. It seems to us trustees that this hospital is too great a benefit to be closed, but if we cannot get the funds to operate it properly we have to close part of it. We would be only too glad to reopen the woman's ward if we could consistently with the honorable management of the trust funds."

MAY SHUT BRONX SCHOOLS.

Measles and Scarlet Fever Epidemic Increases Daily.

An epidemic of measles and scarlet fever has taken a firm hold of The Bronx, and at the present time there are more than four hundred cases of measles on record in the Bronx Board of Health, and between one hundred and fifty and two hundred cases of scarlet fever, with a daily increase of between thirty and forty cases. The condition during the last few days has become worse.

In many instances whole families are stricken down, and the attendance of children in the public schools of The Bronx is threatened with a decrease resulting from the spread of the epidemic of both diseases. Sanitary Superintendent Shiel of the Bronx Board of Health said last night that every precautional and alleviating measure is being adopted in the fight to wipe out both measles and scarlet fever.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, at Kingsbridge Road and Sedgwick-ave., is in the throes of the epidemic. The increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever alone in this institution since February 10 last is thirty-one. Measles abounds in the institution. Miss Mary Egan, aged twenty-eight, one of the corps of nurses in the orphan asylum, was stricken with scarlet fever last week as a result of her work among the suffering children. Two and three new cases develop in the orphan asylum daily.

If the epidemic continues to spread at the present alarming rate action tending toward closing the public schools will be taken this week.

The Department of Health in The Bronx is crippled by the need of disinfectors, there being an appropriation for the appointment of but four men to do this work. As it is essentially necessary that each house in which cases of measles or scarlet fever have been disposed of shall be disinfected, these four men are working day and night in order to keep up with their work. It is expected that additional funds will be placed at the disposal of the Department of Health of The Bronx this week to fight against both measles and scarlet fever in a more practical way, and with dispatch.

GOVERNOR WARFIELD INDEPENDENT.

Will Not Go as Far as Gorman in Disfranchising the Negroes.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, March 13.—Edwin Warfield, the new Democratic Governor of Maryland, seems unwilling to go as far as Senator Gorman and the other State leaders in the plan of disfranchisement. He will, no doubt, sign the bill just passed by the legislature for an amendment disfranchising negroes under the "grandfather" clause plan. The State machine leaders in trying to follow this with a measure depriving the Election law of the bipartisan feature and giving the dominant party two judges to one for the minority are likely to strike a snag. The Governor is jealous of his reputation as an impartial executive, and while he is pledged to redeem party pledges he does not care to be placed on the unfair list.

What the Democrats in the legislature will do in case of a veto is problematical. They have enough votes in both houses to pass the measure over the veto, but there are two Senators who, it is thought, will stand by the Governor and kill it.

SERVICES IN NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

West Twenty-third-st. House Will Be Open for Inspection To-night.

The first services were held yesterday in the new Young Men's Christian Association building, No. 215 West Twenty-third-st. A well attended meeting for men was held in the auditorium, after which Bible classes met in many of the small assembly rooms. John Willis Baer gave an evangelistic talk, which he outlined in three heads: "God gave His life for us; God wants to give His life through us; God will give His life to us." There was music by the Parks Sisters, cornetists.

The new building will be thrown open for a public reception this evening. It is considered by the managers the finest Young Men's Christian Association building in the country. It is nine stories high and modern in every respect. There is a complete gymnasium, with a marble swimming pool 24 by 45 feet. The building also has four bowling alleys and a dirt running track, twenty laps to the mile. A roof garden and a restaurant will make it comfortable for the members who occupy the 112 rooms.

TO RUSH THE WORK.

Contractors to Engage 2,500 Men for Pennsylvania Tunnel.

Sir Weetman Dickinson Pearson and E. C. Moir, who are at the Waldorf arranging to carry out the big Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel contract awarded to them by President Cassatt, have already set about the hiring of the small army of laborers who will find work in digging the big passage under the East River. On Saturday Mr. Moir, who is Mr. Pearson's partner, held interviews with a dozen different men who will serve as foremen, superintendents, engineers, etc. To-day Mr. Moir will start looking around for unskilled laborers, of whom 2,500 are needed for the work. These men will all be hired in this city, as Mr. Moir sees no reason for bringing any of the firm's regular laborers from Europe or Mexico. Sir Weetman and Mr. Moir have also begun arrangements for purchasing the large quantity of machinery, tools and implements which will be used in the tunnel work. All of these supplies will be newly purchased for the work, as the firm does not intend to use any second hand implements or material for the undertaking.

Mr. Moir said to a Tribune reporter last night: "We do not expect to have any difficulty in obtaining our army of laborers, of whom we shall need between 2,000 and 3,000. Many of these will be the men who worked for us in our other tunnelling work in this city, the Morton tunnel. These laborers, who served us well then, are anxious to obtain employment with us for the new undertaking. They proved themselves good workers then, and we shall be glad to employ them again. We are not intrusting the work of obtaining laborers and tools to any local contracting firm. We are going to do all our own employing and contracting. Many people regard us as an English firm, unknown in this city. That is a mistake. Why, our first experience in subaqueous tunnelling was obtained in New-York. To-morrow I shall go to work seeing men who want work, and also seeing about placing orders for supplies. Inside of three or four weeks I expect to be equipped fully to start work. We are pushing the preliminaries as quickly as we know how, for we realize that it is necessary to break ground as soon as possible in order to get the work done in the time limit stipulated."

When asked to name the figure at which his firm had agreed to do the work, Mr. Moir said: "I am sorry I cannot give you that information. I must refer you to the Pennsylvania Railroad people. I understand that they do not desire to be communicative on this point, and therefore it would not be in order for us to say anything."

FOR FIFTH-AVE. PARKWAY.

Proposition to Widen Street by 90 Feet Opposite Central Park.

That the topping off of a bed from the east side of Central Park to make room for a double "corso" or driveway with three shaded promenades will not detract from the park was declared yesterday by Robert E. Simon, of the firm of L. J. Phillips & Co., who represent a number of property owners favoring the project. The preliminary plans, which are now being drawn by Louis A. Risse and William W. Klein under M. Simon's instruction, contemplate using the present westerly sidewalk of Fifth-ave. from Sixtieth-st. northward as a central promenade. The space of sixty feet west of this would be turned into a second driveway. Then would come another promenade thirty feet wide, shaded by trees. Trees not now in alignment would be transplanted and space would be allowed every few blocks on the park side for statuary.

"This change would make the park no smaller," said Mr. Simon, "as the corso would be in park form, and really a part, and a beautiful one, of the pleasure ground. The greatest change would be in taking down the wall. The wall in itself is an anacronism, having been built away back in the days of Mayor Fernando Wood, to keep out inquisitive goats. Neither Bronx Park nor any of the smaller parks in that borough is confined by a wall, and there is no reason why this Central Park should retain this relic."

Mr. Simon said the "corso," as contemplated, would be modelled closely on the Bois de Boulogne.

Asked as to the probable cost of the undertaking, Mr. Simon said he could give no adequate idea until the plans should be completed.

"I can deny, however," said he, "the absurd reports as to outlay of $10,000,000, and assert that it will be considerably under $1,000,000. The stone in the wall will be of considerable value and help materially to lessen the outlay."

Mr. Simon said that under Park Commissioner Clausen, in 1897, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment voted $250,000 to take down the Central Park wall from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-seventh st., but he was under the impression the money had been diverted to another purpose.

"Just as soon as the plans are ready," said he, "they will be submitted to the board. They will first, however, be submitted to the Municipal Art League for approval. At the present time New-York has no real central driveway and the wall is entirely out of harmony."

The project is said, on good authority, to have the indorsement of Andrew Carnegie, Henry and John S. Phipps, General Boyce, Jacob Ruppert, George Ehret, Isaac Stern and others.

GIRAFFE MAKES TROUBLE AT GARDEN.

Gets Away in Unloading of Barnum's Circus—Preparations Being Rushed.

There was an exciting, though ludicrous, scene at Madison Square Garden in the unloading of the Barnum & Bailey giraffes yesterday morning. One of the new herd of giraffes is still at Hoboken, in quarantine, but the three that were secured during the winter were brought down from Bridgeport in specially constructed, padded dens. On the arrival of the show, some time after midnight, the giraffe cages were hauled to the hippodrome track. Early in the morning three or four animal men attempted to unload the giraffes. Two of them were docile enough, but the third had evidently wearied of confinement, and broke away. A hot pursuit around the hippodrome track followed. The animal was finally corralled in a corner and subdued, but it was not placed under restraint until it had temporarily damaged several of the show attachés.

Madison Square Garden was a busy place yesterday. All day long an army of men was arranging the zoological exhibit, erecting the aerial rigging, laying the ring curbs and reconstructing the interior of the building for the five weeks' engagement of the big show. The elephants were the first of the animals to enter the building. They seemed to recognize the place, and signalized the fact by trumpeting in unison for half an hour. Rehearsals for the opening of the New-York season, next Saturday afternoon, will begin to-day, and will continue with scarcely any intermission until Friday night, when there will be a dress rehearsal. Rehearsals for the new spectacle, "The Gorgeous Durbar at Delhi," have been progressing for several weeks under the direction of Bolossy Kiralfy.

CENTRAL'S PENSION SYSTEM READY.

Plan Soon to Go Into Use Much Like That of Other Roads.

The New-York Central is about to place in operation a pension system for its employes. This plan was formulated some months ago, and is now ready for promulgation. The scheme was outlined in The Tribune when the first plan was agreed on. Assemblyman Bedell, chairman of the Railroad Committee, has just introduced a bill granting to the road the rights necessary to make the plan operative.

The plan is designed to give relief to old and deserving employes, and will be much on the lines of those now in force on the Pennsylvania and other large systems. It is expected that about one thousand employes will be benefited. The plan at present provides only for the lines east of Buffalo, but later it is to be carried out on all lines in the Vanderbilt system. The relief fund is to be co-operative. Payments will be made monthly, and any disabled employe who is a contributor to the fund will be a beneficiary under the plan. Any deficit which there may be in the fund will be made up by the road. The idea is to give the employes as cheap a form of insurance as possible by doing away with the usual charge for executive work in connection with the maintenance of the fund.

NEW SYNAGOGUE DEDICATED.

Congregation Sons of Israel, Kalwarie, Open Building Said to Have Cost $85,000.

In the presence of a large congregation, with music and speeches, the new synagogue, Congregation Sons of Israel, Kalwarie, at Nos. 13 and 15 Pike-st., and said to have cost $85,000, was dedicated yesterday. Admission was by ticket only, several thousand persons being turned away. Twenty patrolmen under Captain Shaw, of the Madison-st. station, preserved order throughout. Music was rendered by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band and Cantor Israel Cooper, with his choir.

The address of the afternoon was made by the Rev. Samuel Schulman, who advised his listeners to have the synagogue basement turned into a school, where Hebrew children might be taught both to speak and understand their faith in the English tongue. He declared that nowhere in the universe had Judaism such opportunities for development as in this country.

BURGLARS CAUSE PANIC.

Residents Near Central Park Organize Vigilance Committee.

Along with the Harlem police shake-up and rumors of the raising of the "lid" comes the tale of another epidemic of burglary about the northern end of Central Park. This time it is the East Side that is affected, and the residents of East One-hundred-and-eighth-st., where a series of robberies has occurred since March 1, are in a state of terror. A vigilance committee has been organized, and timid women are not the only persons who lie awake nights listening for the dreaded clang of the patent burglar alarm.

One entering a home in this neighborhood at the curfew hour would behold the lord of the household placing pans in the windows and other racket producing implements against the doors. Various kinds of infernal machines are attached to all entrances by wires and strings. Fido, who has been encouraged to rest during the day, is placed in the front hall, and all alluring rugs are removed. Meanwhile the mistress, with bated breath, is personally investigating the dark regions of the clothespress and that popular burglar resort, under the bed. So far the only conclusion reached by the vigilance committee in meeting assembled is that, jointly and severally, the organization is pretty badly scared.

Those who have suffered from the marauders are Frank Farrell, A. Bloch, Daniel Krause, S. Wolferman and J. Bogen, all living at numbers ranging from 60 to 84, on the same side of One-hundred-and-eighth-st. A high board fence at one end of this row of houses affords a good place to begin an attack unperceived from the street, and from this a man could get easy access to the back yards of the row. The lights in the street are frequently out, it is said. What most worries the dwellers in the terrorized district is their belief that the police have not protected them, and, now that the crimes have been committed, show no signs of attempting to run down the perpetrators.

At most of the places the robberies have been slight, the booty consisting mostly of articles of clothing. At the home of J. Bogen, No. 74, several valuable pictures were cut from the frames and a large amount of silverware was taken. The discrimination shown by the thieves in the quality of silverware taken showed them to be old hands at the business. Mr. Bogen says his loss amounts to several thousand dollars.

Dr. N. J. Lebhar, of No. 62, is the prime mover in the vigilance committee. This organization has decided first to give the police a chance to act, and, if this does not meet the need, to take active measures to defend the property of the members. The members have secured permission to carry revolvers. They have considered the plan of asking the insurance companies that have policies on household effects in these houses to furnish private watchmen.

The only possible clew to the miscreants is furnished by circumstances accompanying a burglary in the home of one of the members, Daniel Krause, at No. 60, about two years ago. One of the thieves was shot and captured. He served a term at Sing Sing, and was released about a month ago. The present operations suggest to Mr. Krause and the police the methods of the former attack.

The last previous time this Central Park neighborhood had a burglar scare was last fall, when a similar series occurred in and near Central Park West, in the neighborhood of One-hundredth-st. At that time, though, the work appeared to be that of amateurs. Then, as now, the residents accused the police of inaction, and no clew to the robberies was discovered. At that time several houses were robbed in broad daylight.

DEFENDS NIAGARA POWER BILL.

F. D. Corey Says Company Seeks to Fight Monopoly.

Frederick D. Corey, of Buffalo, acting as attorney for the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, at the Hotel Wellington yesterday gave out a statement defending this corporation against the charges that have been made that its proposed grants are a grab, and that Niagara is to be drained of much of its water. He said:

Much has been said about the amendments now offered to the charter being in the nature of a "grab." An examination of the original charter as now in force will show that there is no ground for this statement. The power to construct a canal to divert some of the water, not "from Niagara Falls," as has erroneously been claimed, but from a point twelve miles above Noagara Falls—virtually from Lake Erie itself—was granted in the present charter, and is now in the possession of the corporation, and this right will be exercised by the citizens of Lockport whether the amendments proposed are or are not adopted.

This one fact does away with all the clamor about this being a bill to "denude" Niagara Falls. In a statement made before the Senate committee on Miscellaneous Corporations by the Hon. John Bogart, ex-State Engineer, and one of the greatest authorities in the world on water power, it was proved that the amount of water to be taken out by this corporation could not make a difference of more than one and one-eighth inches in the depth of the river. This does not look much like "ruining" Niagara Falls.

Much has been said of the "extraordinary powers of condemnation" of this corporation. As a matter of fact, the power of condemnation is now already vested in the corporation by the charter it now holds, and the amendment simply proposes to conform the language of this section to the language of the General Condemnation law, in place of leaving it in the broad wording in which it now exists in the charter.

In order to appease certain powerful interests which are dominant in parts of this State, the entire right to furnish water supply is proposed to be stricken out of the charter by the amendments, thus giving away a valuable right of the corporation.

In order to appease certain powerful corporations and interests, the right to condemn a large tract of land now occupied by other power companies is also taken away by these proposed amendments. This was put into the present bill because these powerful interests had agreed not to oppose the bill if the clause was so inserted. Needless to state, when the clause was inserted they continued opposing the bill just the same.

As a matter of fact, the whole of this fight is not between a corporation seeking "extraordinary rights," and the people of the State of New-York, but between the citizens of a large section of this State, who are to be benefited by a great public improvement, and the selfish interests of a monopoly now feeding upon the Niagara River, within a mile and a half of the falls, which monopoly proposes to keep out all competitors at any cost, and which monopoly is using every means, fair or foul, to prevent this great public corporation from extending the benefits it can extend to the western section of this State.

WOULDN'T GO TO HOSPITAL.

Sick Merchant Stayed at Home Because It Was 13th—½—Died.

His superstitious fear of the number thirteen, the physicians believe, hastened the death yesterday at his home, No. 217 Avenue A, of John Reves, a merchant, fifty years old. For some time Reves had been a sufferer from asthma. A few days ago he became worse, and yesterday looked so ill that his wife suggested that he go to Bellevue Hospital.

"Not to-day," said Reves. "Don't you know this is the 13th of the month? If I can get through to-day I will go to the hospital. I wouldn't think of going to one on this day."

Mrs. Reves called in a physician, who said that Reves should be taken at once to Bellevue, where they had the necessary appliances to operate on him properly.

"This is the 13th, and I won't go," said Reves.

The physician called for an ambulance, but just as the surgeon was going up the stairs Reves died.

LA BRETAGNE NEAR PORT.

The steamer La Bretagne, from Havre for New-York, was reported by wireless telegraphy as having been in communication with the Nantucket Lightship at 3:30 a. m. yesterday. She will probably arrive at her pier at 8 a. m. to-day.

MURDER OF MISSIONARY CONFIRMED.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and the Rev. Dr. Coan, a missionary from Persia, who is lying ill at the New-York Hospital, yesterday received by cable confirmation of the news of the murder of the Rev. Benjamin W. Labaree, near Khoi, Persia. He was the son of the Rev. Benjamin Labaree, now a missionary to Persia.

The Rev. Mr. Labaree, who was murdered, was born in Urumia, Persia, thirty-four years ago. He was appointed a missionary in 1893. He leaves a widow and two children. Mrs. Labaree is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Schauffler, now of Cleveland, and for many years a missionary in Turkey. She has two brothers, who live here, and an uncle, the Rev. Dr. Schauffler, of the Olivet Mission, in this city.

MUCH DONE AT ALBANY

Adjournment of Legislature Now Looked for April 21 or 22.

Albany, March 13.—Talk of final adjournment in the legislature is becoming daily more definite, and the completion of work on the Appropriation bill at a date unusually early marks the entrance on the last stages of the session. Nevertheless, it is generally agreed by the leaders in both houses that April 20 or 21 is about as early as adjournment may be looked for. There was a rumor early last week of an end as early as April 9, but this is not seriously considered.

Index Clerk Hyde's weekly summary of business in the Assembly, comparing the results up to and including Friday with that of the period last year, shows that this year is still ahead in the mere bulk of business. Bills introduced thus far in the present Assembly number 1,032, as compared with 1,057 for the same period last year; of bills passed, however, this year shows 261, against 229 last year. Of these 84 have gone on and passed the Senate, against only 59 at this time in 1903. Of Senate bills 168 have thus far been received, against 142 a year ago. At that time 53 Senate bills had passed the Assembly. This year the total is only 44, showing that a larger number of Senate bills are held in the Assembly committees than was the case last year.

There is little or nothing spectacular in the outlook for the coming week. Whether or no any of the mortgage tax bills will come out of the Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment is yet undecided. The general opinion seems to be that there will be no mortgage tax legislation this year. Governor Odell was quoted on Friday as practically declaring that there would be none, and the legislative leaders in both houses seem to hold the same view. Mr. Bostwick, however, declares that at least one of his bills will become a law. There was an attempt last week to enlist the Republican members of the Senate in the cause of mortgage tax legislation as well as in the interest of the Davis-Cook bill in regard to country hotels in no license towns, but the conference adjourned without action, and there is no likelihood that either of these will be made a party measure.

The Remsen bill providing for a two platoon system in the New-York Fire Department, which has passed the Assembly, is set down for a hearing on Tuesday before the Senate Committee on Cities. A similar proposition for the Police Department, in the bill of Mr. Curry, was reported favorably last week by the Assembly Cities Committee, and will be on the calendar this week.

The Merritt bill giving wide powers of eminent domain to private corporations running transmission lines for electric power across the State, will have a further hearing on Wednesday before the Assembly Committee on General Laws. The bill was savagely denounced last Wednesday by representatives of commercial organizations from New-York City and others, and no one appeared in its favor.

It is not known whether there will be a further hearing this week on the Thompson bill extending both the time and the powers of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company. Charges made at the hearing on Thursday before the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations against Judge Porter, of Niagara Falls, a member of the Niagara Falls Reservation, to the effect that he was counsel for one of the opposing corporations, led Senator Goodsell, chairman of the committee, to adjourn the hearing.

The "law's delay bills" may not be reported out this week. The Senate Judiciary Committee will consider them on Wednesday, to get them on the calendar for second reading at an early date.

WATCH LABOR BUREAUS.

State Supervision and High License Recommended.

Albany, March 13.—The annual report of John McMackin, to be sent to the legislature to-morrow, strongly recommends a stricter control over intelligence offices or employment agencies. A law similar to that now in effect in Illinois is urged, to apply to cities of the first and second classes. This would subject employment agents to rigid supervision by means of high license fees and State supervision.

An incidental advantage of State supervision, it is said, would be the publication of information concerning the demand for labor in the various cities of the State by the State Department of Labor, which would become a central clearing house of information respecting the labor market and conditions of employment. Reference is made to the evils in employment agencies in New-York City, which, it is asserted, demand immediate regulation.

The State Free Employment Bureau, it is said, continues to gain in usefulness as its value becomes appreciated. Last year, it is reported, the bureau supplied help to every hotel in New-York City, and also aided hospitals, public institutions, private families and the farmers of the Kansas wheat fields. It is suggested that before Italians are sent out of the State to fulfil contracts the padrones should file with the Commissioner of Labor a statement giving the names and addresses of the employers, wages paid, hours of labor, when the wages are to be paid—weekly, monthly, etc.—cost of transportation, by whom paid, together with the names and addresses of the parties sent in fulfilment of contract.

Among the other legislative enactments suggested are a statute requiring railway companies to pay wages twice a month, instead of once a month, as at present; the extension of the law restricting the employment of women and children in factories, so that it will apply to women and minors as well, and a change of the provisions of the Labor law relating to tenement manufacturers, so that the entire building will be licensed in the name of the owner, instead of licensing each apartment, as at present.

SELL BRICKS OF NEW SYNAGOGUE.

Congregation of Ohavai Sholom Raise Over $25,000 Toward Building.

Marking the beginning of the building of the new synagogue of the Congregation of Ohavai Sholom, Thatford-st., near Belmont-ave., Brownsville, Brooklyn, yesterday, the entire congregation, consisting of 400 men and women and their friends, and several hundred others, paraded through all the principal streets of Brownsville in the afternoon. H. Meyersohn was marshal. Returning to the site of the new building, services were held, addresses made and then an auction of stones and bricks that are to go into the structure was begun. This auction lasted until nearly midnight. It was attended by more than 1,000 persons at different times in the afternoon and evening. It was said by the building committee that more than $25,000 was raised for the building fund.

The Congregation of Ohavai Sholom was founded in 1879, when Brownsville was a mere straggling collection of houses. The membership has grown rapidly, and the old frame building has been sold and moved away. The new structure, which it is declared will cost between $75,000 and $100,000 is under contract for completion by the Jewish New Year in September. It is to be built of brick and stone.

Simon Rose, the president of the congregation, presided at the services. Addresses were made by Louis Sinklestein, the rabbi; M. Bernstein, William P. Roth, Magistrate Furlong and others. Following the speaking came the auction. Louis Levine bought the first cornerstone for $500. Charles Goell bought the next cornerstone. Their names and the names of the persons purchasing the two other cornerstones will be placed in a tablet in the church. After the cornerstones had been disposed of the sale of bricks began, and they brought from $200 to $5.

CONFIRMED BY BISHOP GREER.

Special music and a large congregation marked the confirmation service conducted yesterday by Bishop Coadjutor Greer, in Calvary Episcopal Church, at Fourth-ave. and Twenty-first-st. The bishop coadjutor was assisted by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks. Sixteen candidates were confirmed. The girls were arrayed in white and the boys in black.

The music consisted of Parker's "Processional," Lee Williams's "Antiphon," Hiles's "Offertorium," Stainer's "Vesper Prayer" and Edward's "Processional."

After the confirmation Bishop Coadjutor Greer preached a short sermon on "Religion and Duty," in which he said he thought religion in these days was thought of more as a duty than a blessed opportunity to worship Jesus Christ.

MR. WINTER STUDYING PLANS.

E. W. Winter, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who at the conference in the Mayor's office on Saturday opposed the plan of a subway connection between the Brooklyn Bridge and the Williamsburg Bridge because it would be unsafe to run the non-fireproof cars of his company in a subway, was asked yesterday by a Tribune reporter if he had expressed favor for the plan of an elevated railway connection in Manhattan running through Baxter-st. "I have not expressed any opinion on that plan," he replied; "and I am not ready at the present time to decide for or against it."

"Have you no plan for a bridge connection?" was asked.

"I am not ready to talk of any plan at present," Mr. Winter replied. "I am giving careful attention to the subject, and I expect that in a few days I shall be ready to say what plan the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will favor."

WANT ROOM PRESERVED.

Art Commission to Oppose Cutting Up Governor's Chamber.

The cutting up of the historic Governor's Room in the City Hall, against which The Tribune yesterday protested editorially, is pretty certain to be effectually opposed by the Municipal Art Commission, if that body gets a chance to exercise its prerogatives. That this opportunity will be given is generally believed, as it is understood Mayor McClellan is preparing to submit the question to the commission in a few days. Though the individual members of the commission were reticent on the subject and chary of being quoted, yesterday, the general expression was that the commission and the public at large are opposed to the measure, and that there is really no danger.

There has been some difference of opinion whether the commission's jurisdiction extended to the case in hand. While this, it is admitted, is not in strictness a case of art, it is held that the Mayor is empowered to use his own discretion in deciding what cases shall come before that body. John Bigelow was a little doubtful as to the authority of the commission in a case of this kind. He said:

"As it stands, this is purely an academic question, since the Mayor has not yet placed the case before us. The Art Commission has no power of initiative. The only case in which it can pass judgment on a question of municipal art is where that question is submitted to it by the Mayor. I rather doubt that this comes within the province of the commission. It is a question rather of the preservation of an old relic than of the furtherance of municipal art."

Mr. Bigelow does not favor dismantling the room, however.

Another member of the commission who did not wish to be quoted, but who expressed the prevailing sentiment and spoke with authority of the Mayor's intentions, said:

"There is no doubt that Mayor McClellan will submit to us this proposition to cut up the Governor's Room, and there is equally little doubt that the commission will oppose the idea. The commission does not wish to do much talking beforehand on the subject, but is glad to see the public urging on the Mayor the preservation of the room.

"Not that I think that the Mayor is opposed to the idea of preservation at all. Nor do I regard him as in any way unfriendly to the commission. On the contrary, he has shown, in a number of instances, that he is inclined to give much deference to our wishes. There are a number of cases where it was discretionary with him whether to submit questions to us. He did so freely and followed our judgment. The bridge over McGowns's Creek are an example. That measure was passed in Mayor Low's administration, yet Mayor McClellan submitted the details of the proposition to the commission before carrying it out. All cases of municipal art or architectural designs must come before us for approval, but a case of this kind may come to us at the discretion of the Mayor."

IN TUBERCULOSIS WAR.

Garment Workers Hold Meeting—Told How to Combat Disease.

A meeting, largely attended, was held at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson-st., last evening, under the auspices of the committee on the prevention of tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society and the committee on the prevention of consumption of the United Garment Workers of America. It was one of the first steps in the movement, which has been gaining headway in the last month among the labor unions, for the prevention of tuberculosis.

The committee on the prevention of tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society has been able to show to the leaders of the trades unions that the reform which is urged is one which will benefit the rank and file of trades unions—not indirectly and only as whatever is of advantage to the community as a whole is of advantage to its constituent members, but as something which will have a very direct bearing in the wellbeing of trades unionists themselves, and through the ultimate savings in sick benefits, if in no other way, on the financial prosperity of the unions.

The meeting was presided over by Henry White, the general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, who spoke in Yiddish and explained to the audience the purpose of the meeting and the wish of the committee to get the close co-operation of the various locals which are members of the association. He also urged every man present to take home with him a copy of the new cardboard folder, issued by the committees, containing in English and Yiddish brief suggestions about consumption and hygiene, together with a list of free dispensaries in the city where tubercular patients may receive free treatment.

"We are not assembled to-night to fight contractors, but to fight the greatest enemy of mankind," said Mr. White. "It is a disease which kills thousands every year, and most of its victims in this city are the people of the East Side. It is no more than a germ, a tiny bit of life that can only be seen through a powerful microscope. You could bring thousands of them together, and they could not be seen by the naked eye, and they are the more dangerous because they cannot be seen. This enemy can be successfully fought by preserving caution. We can defy this germ by keeping ourselves, our living rooms and our workshops clean. It thrives amid dirt, and by removing uncleanliness we can emancipate ourselves from the disease. Don't imagine that sickness is an affliction of the Lord, and that you cannot escape from it whether you are clean or dirty. Your religion is based on cleanliness. What does Kosher mean? Is it not cleanliness?"

Speeches in Yiddish and German were delivered by Dr. A. Jacobi, Dr. David Blaustein, superintendent of the Educational Alliance, and Joseph Barondess, Paul Kennedy, secretary of the committee on conventions on tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society, also spoke.

FIND TWO DEAD FROM GAS

Widow and Her Son Perish—A Boarder Made Unconscious.

Mrs. Mary Hall, a widow, and her son, Calvin Hall, a carpenter, were found dead in their home, at No. 2,352 Third-ave., yesterday morning, having been overcome by gas. A man named Manning, who boarded with them, was discovered just in time to escape death.

Mrs. L. G. Low, the wife of a dentist, who lives on the second floor of the house, went to see Mrs. Hall about 9 o'clock in the morning. She found Mrs. Hall sitting in the rear room of her flat, but, on speaking to her, discovered that Mrs. Hall's foot had become entangled in the tube to the gas stove and that the tube had become disconnected. The room was filled with an odor of escaping gas, which had penetrated to the room immediately in front, where her son was in bed. Mrs. Low called a policeman, who summoned Dr. Krauskauf, of the Harlem Hospital. He pronounced Mrs. Hall and her son dead. In the front room Manning was found unconscious. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital in an ambulance, where, after considerable difficulty, he was revived, and will probably recover.

KILLED MAN WHO TALKED OF FATHER.

Son of St. Louis's Chief of Police Did Not Like Criticism.

St. Louis, March 13.—John Kiely, son of Police Chief Kiely, last night shot and killed City Sanitary Inspector John Silence. It is said that Silence criticised Chief Kiely in his son's hearing, and in the altercation that followed young Kiely was shot in the hand and Silence in the abdomen. Kiely immediately surrendered to the police. Silence died three hours later at the City Hospital.

On hearing the news Kiely became very ill, and it was necessary to take him to the Mullanphy Hospital, where he was held nominally under arrest.

PRIZE FOR A REAL YALE SONG.

Orange, N. J., March 13 (Special).—John O. Heald, of Orange, has offered a prize of $100 for the words and music of a song that will best exemplify the true Yale spirit. Mr. Heald is a graduate of Yale, and says he has long been impressed with the fact that it has no song with the true ring of college life. The competition will close in April, and judges who have been selected by Mr. Heald will go over the material submitted. Mr. Heald declares that he wants to get a song that will stand the test of years. Harvard, Cornell and other universities all have their songs, he says, and Princeton's "Old Nassau" holds the palm among them. He is looking for something that will be to Yale what "Old Nassau" is to Princeton.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, March 13.

AN EMBARRASSED ROMEO.—Archie Roosevelt is not old enough to pose as a lover and to appreciate impassioned love songs directed at him. Last week Mrs. Roosevelt went to a matinee performance of "The Wizard of Oz" with her young sons Archie and Quentin and several of their playmates. The party of little folk occupied a box next to the proscenium arch. When Lotta Faust sang her famous "Sammy" song she selected Archie as her young Romeo and centred the attention of the great audience of children on the little fellow. He moved uneasily in his embarrassment and tried to look unconcerned, but the more endearing the song became the more he blushed. Miss Faust was recalled repeatedly, and each time she sang another stanza she became more demonstrative. "Oh, Sammy, I'm pining for thee!" and the other endearing terms in the chorus finally made Archie so nervous that he ignominiously retired behind his mother's chair, remarking afterward that he "liked bears better than girls."

CANADIANS SAW NO JOKE.—Major Edwards, United States Consul General at Montreal, recently paid a flying visit to Washington and met many of his old friends at the Capitol. The major detailed many humorous incidents of his experience in the metropolis of "Our Lady of the Snows." Among others, he told of the call of a party of Canadians after the Alaskan decision was made public. They were, naturally, highly indignant at the decision, and one of them said to the major: "Well, I suppose you'll try and annex what there is left of the British possessions next."

"Oh, I don't know," replied the major.

"Why, wouldn't you be in favor of annexation?" inquired the speaker, surprised at the major's tone.

"Well, you see," replied the major slowly, "if Canada were annexed to the United States I would lose my job."

No smile greeted the reply, but the Canadian who had asked the question turned to his fellows and said very gravely: "Gentlemen, I think we ought to do all in our power to make Major Edwards's stay in Montreal pleasant, and to facilitate his work. He is drawing a salary from the United States which would cease if we were annexed, and therefore he will oppose annexation. I think he is the kind of man we want to represent his country here and Canada in the United States."

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE GUARD.—Senator Beveridge walks to the Capitol every morning, invariably going along the north side of Pennsylvania-ave. from Fourteenth-st. to the Capitol grounds. One morning last week the Senator was crossing Thirteenth-st. with more determination and purpose than usual. He wore a high hat, pulled down tight to resist the wind, and grasped a large, green book under his left arm. A guide who was conducting a party of young women over the city had stopped on the corner to give the women time to adjust their hats and skirts before making a dash in the wind across the busy street. One of the young women spied the Senator resolutely making his way against the wind.

"Who is that?" she asked.

"Why, that's 'the Russian advance,'" the guide replied.

PERENNIAL YOUTH.—"Oh, you can't miss him. He's an old man with young man's clothes on. Just look for a gray headed man with a gray mustache, red socks, a yellow vest and a red necktie with flaring ends. That'll be him."

This description of John L. Webster, given several years ago by a resident of Omaha to a man who was trying to find Mr. Webster, did not exactly describe the Nebraskan who visited Washington last week to discuss with Mr. Roosevelt whether "Roosevelt and Webster" would look well on campaign banners this fall. Mr. Webster proved to be a tailor's model from a State where New-York fashions are not supposed to have permeated. The Webster family Bible may make an old man of the aspirant for Vice-Presidential honors, but he has the step of a youngster and carries himself like a young lieutenant just out