FAVORS HOME MARKET

HOUSE SUPPORTS SENATE.

Votes to Buy Canal Supplies Here —Sundry Civil Bill Passed.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 16.—The House, by a large majority, adopted to-day the Senate resolution providing for the purchase of supplies for the Panama Canal in home markets, unless the bids submitted shall be, in the opinion of the President, "extortionate or unreasonable." The resolution was offered by Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, under a special rule limiting debate to forty minutes. Just previous to the offering of the resolution the House had expressed itself on practically the same proposition through an effort of Democratic members to have a provision incorporated in the Sundry Civil bill specifying that the appropriations for the purchase of supplies for the canal must be expended on purchases made in the open market. This was rejected by an overwhelming vote, and a little later the Sundry Civil bill was passed.

When Mr. Dalzell reported the rule taking up the Senate resolution on canal supplies Mr. Williams, the minority leader, demanded the ayes and noes on the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. Dalzell in explaining the Senate resolution remarked that if prices were somewhat higher in the United States than in Europe it was because of the higher wages paid in this country. He said it was not fair to the American producer, employer or employe that he should be deprived of his right and privilege under the American system.

"This is an American proposition, and should be supported by every loyal American," he said.

THE RESOLUTION OPPOSED.

Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, in opposing the resolution, said it seemed to him the part of wisdom to seek to construct the canal at the cheapest cost in order that the burden on the American taxpayer may be as light as possible. He said the burden was going to be grievous enough, and it might become so heavy that Congress would have to consider postponing its completion until the United States should become more mighty and prosperous than it now is.

"American labor," said Mr. De Armond, "should rise and scorn, I will not say such hypocrisy, but such abuse of its assumed ignorance."

Mr. Payne, of New York, said the policy of the resolution was entirely correct, and he believed that Congress should declare its judgment in the matter. He called attention to the fact that the President had asked for a declaration on the subject for his guidance, and he hoped to see the resolution passed with promptness.

Mr. Williams then took the floor in opposition to the resolution. He said it was not labor, but the great American trust, not labor, but the contributor to the Republican campaign fund, that the majority was trying to protect.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, remarked that the great problem for American statesmanship to solve was the disposition of the surplus product of the labor of the country. It was the purpose of the Republican party to do all in its power to furnish to the producers of the country a market for the results of their industry.

Mr. De Armond interrupted to ask whether the gentlemen from Ohio would buy Scotch dredges at $654,000 or American dredges at $724,850. To this Mr. Grosvenor replied that if he believed the American dredge was offered at a fair price and was a good one he would buy it. This statement was met with applause.

RESULTS OF RETRIBUTION.

Continuing, Mr. Grosvenor said he would compel American and foreign makers to bid upon the same plan for the dredge, "and I say, as a result of an investigation made by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, that the American bidder would get the contract." In closing he said:

> The gentleman from Mississippi threatens the Republican side of the House with vengeance. We have read that vengeance is not located in the possession of the gentleman from Mississippi—nor retribution. It is the same old song I have heard ever since coming to Congress. At first it used to frighten me, to cause me some sleepless nights; the vengeance and the retribution. Well, they did give us a little taste of it in the 52d and 53d Congresses, but six Congresses since then have rolled along, and vengeance and retribution seem to have been suspended.
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> There was no vengeance and retribution visible in the result of the election in Oregon the other day, when it sent two Republicans to this House by 15,000 majority from a State that since I have been here has sent Democrats to Congress. I do not think, in view of this, that we need give serious heed to the croakings of the owls of prophecy.

The rule was then adopted by a vote of 138 to 83. The resolution was adopted, yeas 129, nays 82, the following Republicans voting in the negative: Birdsall (Iowa), Burton (Ohio), Darrah (Mich.), Davis (Minn.), Fulkerson (Mo.), Hubbard (Iowa), McCarthy (Neb.), Murdock (Kan.), Murphy (Mo.), Norris (Neb.), Perkins (N. Y.), Stafford (Wis.), Steenerson (Minn.), Stevens (Minn) and Volstead (Minn.).

Before the passage of the Sundry Civil bill Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts, moved that the measure be recommitted to the Appropriation Committee with instructions to report the following amendment in relation to the purchase of material on the Panama Canal:

> Provided, that no part of this appropriation shall be expended for materials and supplies which are manufactured or produced in the United States, unless said articles are sold to the Isthmian Canal Commission at export prices, whenever such export prices are lower than the prices charged consumers in the United States.

Mr. Tawney (Minn.) made a point of order against the amendment that it was similar in character to the amendment which was defeated in Committee of the Whole yesterday, and that it changed existing law. The Speaker held that the commission had plenary power to buy supplies anywhere and of anybody, and as the amendment was a limitation of the power of the commission he sustained the point of order.

Mr. Williams appealed from the decision of the Chair, and Mr. Tawney moved to lay the appeal on the table. The yeas and nays being taken the appeal was laid on the table, yeas 156, nays 68. The Sundry Civil bill was then passed without further debate.

KNOX-PATTERSON TILT.

Arguments in the Senate Over Ohio Ship Canal.

Washington, June 16.—The Senate spent the entire day debating the bill to incorporate a ship canal connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River, and again adjourned without action on it. The bill was savagely attacked by Senator Patterson as in the interest of speculation, and was warmly defended by Senators Knox and Nelson. Senator La Follette offered a number of amendments to the measure, but they were laid on the table.

In a lull in the proceedings the Acting President pro tempore announced his signature to the Statehood bill. The Senate adjourned at 4:30 p. m. for want of a quorum.

Senator Patterson found in the bill incorporating the Lake Erie and Ohio River ship canal an encouragement to the advocates of the ownership of the public utilities. He quoted a pamphlet issued by the company as giving as an explanation for asking a Congressional charter the fact that the government might ultimately become the owner of the proposed canal. He expressed confidence that the bill would become a law, and said that such a step would be a declaration that the government might at no distant day own and operate the canal for the benefit of the country. He declared that it was not a great stride from the ownership of a canal to the ownership of a railroad.

Mr. Patterson did not, however, regard this as the real reason of the company for coming to Congress for a charter. He said the promoters were preparing to go "wildcatting" in "the jungle," and the Senator predicted that, in view of the transaction in the United States Steel Corporation the Pittsburg men said to be behind the company would not enter it with a prospect of obtaining less than four for one.

MR. KNOX AROUSED.

This statement aroused Senator Knox, who said that the Pittsburg people had not been responsible for the steel company's sale.

"I understand that the idea was conceived by eminent financiers of New York," he said, "and the people of Pittsburg were not foolish enough to take less than they could get."

Mr. Patterson contended, however, that "the millionaires of Pittsburg had been particeps criminis with those of New York in the origination of the United States Steel Company conspiracy." He added that they had succeeded in selling for a billion dollars property not worth more than $250,000,000, "the remaining $750,000,000 representing the wind and nothing more." He expressed the opinion that steel companies were behind the enterprise; that their object was to obtain iron ore cheaper than before and by means of the tariff keep prices up and maintain their monopoly.

Mr. Patterson advocated an amendment to the bill that would forbid the sale of the canal stock for less than par, and Mr. Knox said in reply that while he had had a great deal to do with corporations he had never known any "except wildcat Colorado mining schemes" whose stock was sold for less than par. Mr. Patterson admitted that there were some wildcat mining schemes and that this was a wildcat canal—far less excusable, because its profits would be extorted from the pockets of the people at large.

Mr. Nelson defended the bill against the charge that it was "a mere stock jobbing scheme." During his speech Senators Patterson and Knox engaged in a heated discussion, in which the former said:

"If the Senator from Pennsylvania can see no difference between Congress granting a charter for canals uniting the oceans and a ship canal, such as is proposed here, then further argument is of no avail."

Mr. Knox said he could see a difference, and that difference was in favor of the canal connecting the Ohio River and Lake Erie, which was intended to cheapen freights and break a railroad monopoly. He said the arguments that had been made by Senators against the bill had not been based upon anything but innuendo and assumption.

MR. PATTERSON PROTESTS.

Mr. Patterson protested against this statement, charging that the language of Senator Knox "sounded almost like epithets," and suggested that the Pennsylvania Senator should devote his speech "to meeting arguments rather than to impugning the motives of Senators opposed to the bill."

Disavowing any intention to impugn the motives of any one, Mr. Knox said he was amazed at the construction that had been placed on his speech, but he repeated that the arguments had been based upon assumption, and that by innuendoes the character of the capital involved in the proposed canal had been attacked. He declared that if these expressions impugned any one's motives he wanted to say that nothing was further from his mind. Mr. Knox said he knew most of the men interested in the Lake Erie Canal project, and that these men were not subject to the charge that they were "millionaires." He said he knew nothing about the intentions of the promoters except that which he saw in the prospectus of the company.

He was taken to task by Mr. Patterson for his ignorance on the subject, and replied:

"I owe no duty to the Senate or the Senator from Colorado in regard to this bill. I am not a member of the Committee on Commerce, which considered it, but I assume that the purposes of the promoters of this canal were sufficiently inquired into to properly safeguard the interests of the government."

Mr. La Follette said he objected to the inference that because he opposed the bill as it came from the committee he was opposed to reduced transportation charges. He said Wisconsin was as greatly interested as Minnesota in the bill, and in cheaper transportation. Cheap transportation on the ore from the Superior iron belt to Pittsburg, he said, might benefit the consumer if the product were sold in the open market. Speaking of the provision in the bill which seemed to place no limitation on the capitalization of this company, he asked Senators, with a sweep of the hand that took in the entire chamber: "Do you believe transportation companies should be permitted to be overcapitalized?"

Not waiting for any answer he said: "If my colleagues on the Republican side of this Senate cannot be made to answer that question it will be answered by the American people, and the answer will be based on sound economic principles. The time has gone by when the transportation companies can overcapitalize with impunity."

POOLE, GUILTY, LAUGHS

To Be Sentenced to Life Imprisonment for O'Hara Murder.

Grover Cleveland Poole, the Port Washington, Long Island, youth charged by his sweetheart, Miss Gertrude O'Hara, with killing her father, James O'Hara, and disposing of his body, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the second degree, and will be sentenced to life imprisonment next week, Justice Joseph A. Burr having allowed Halstead Scudder, counsel for the defendant, until Tuesday to make what motions he deems necessary. There will be no appeal, Mr. Scudder says, unless new evidence is found justifying it.

The first ballot showed seven jurors for murder in the first degree, four for murder in the second degree and one for acquittal. The second ballot stood 10 to 2 for murder in the first degree. One of the two still voted for acquittal, and many ballots were taken with similar results. Finally the juror for acquittal said he believed the defendant must either be convicted of murder in the first degree or acquitted. The jury reported to the judge and asked for instructions, and were then locked up for the night. Half an hour later they reached a verdict, and asked to go to the hotel to spend the remainder of the night. This was not permitted, however, and they spent twelve hours more in the jury room, until Justice Burr returned from Brooklyn in the morning.

A keeper in the jail found a razor hidden in Poole's mattress while the prisoner was in the courtroom Friday night. The jail authorities believe Poole intended to attack his former sweetheart with the razor, as he had repeatedly threatened that "If I go, she will go with me." They believe he received the razor in some manner from a friend and hid it for the crucial moment. Poole, returning to his cell and failing to find the razor, refused to tell where he got it or what he had intended to do with it.

When the verdict was pronounced by the foreman of the jury Poole snickered, after paling for an instant. When led from the courtroom he tossed his head and chuckled to Charles Wysong, associate counsel for the defence. As he was led past Miss O'Hara he flashed a look of hatred at her, but two deputies held him by the arms, and he made no demonstration. The girl gazed at him curiously.

On the way through the corridor leading to the jail Poole remarked with a laugh:

"Well, that'll hold me for some time," referring to the verdict.

Poole's mother and his sister, Miss Lottie Poole, cried aloud when the jury's verdict was announced. His cousin, Mrs. Duryea, fainted.

Messrs. Scudder and Wysong believe they were given as good a verdict as they could have hoped for. In preparing their defence they learned many things not brought out in the trial. These they will now present to the District Attorney, Franklin A. Coles, who is seeking evidence corroborative of that part of Poole's testimony against Mrs. O'Hara and her daughter, which the District Attorney credits. Poole is expected, when he is convinced that there is no chance for a change in the verdict, to reveal the whole truth, which, the detectives say, has not been told.

Miss O'Hara was released after Poole had been convicted.

KEEP COMMISSION PLAN.

Move to Have Appropriation for Experts Restored.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 16.—The plan of the Keep Commission to extend its activities by sending agents outside of Washington to study the business methods of large industrial institutions, with a view to applying these methods to the administrative departments of the government, has met with a temporary setback by the action of the House in striking out the provision in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill to pay for the expense of these extra investigations. Efforts are now being made to restore the appropriation in the Senate.

Friends of the Keep Commission say that a great injustice has been done to the commission by the failure of the House to agree to the appropriation in the Sundry Civil bill. It provided for the payment of the expenses of the commission in travelling on duty outside of the District of Columbia and allotted $25,000 to defray the expenses of experts in or outside of the departments of the government in making their investigations.

AGAINST TARIFF RATIFICATION BILL.

Manila Chamber of Commerce Protests to Vice-President.

Washington, June 16.—The defeat of the Senate bill intended to ratify the act of the former military government of the Philippine Islands in collecting customs before March 8, 1902, is declared by the Chamber of Commerce and leading business men at Manila as necessary to avert a financial panic. The commercial interests, in a cable dispatch to the Vice-President, urge that appropriations be made to refund the amount of customs collected in the period named. It is estimated that about $4,000,000 is involved. The cable dispatch follows:

The undersigned express the hope that the Senate bill attempting the ratification of the collections of Philippine customs prior to March 8, 1902, will not be enacted, and urge Congress to do its utmost to expedite appropriations for judgments following the test case of Warner Barnes & Co. Besides the benefit to a large number of native Filipino claimants, the prompt payment of claims of British, Swiss, German and other claimants who were former bankers of native agriculturists will enable such merchants partially to resume the accustomed advances on future crops, thereby materially relieving the agricultural depression caused by long existing and increasing financial stringency. Furthermore, the present taxes, although necessary, are admittedly burdensome, on merchants especially. After causing careful consideration, our earnest conviction is that a prompt refund will materially relieve the present financial crisis, thereby substantially benefiting Filipino people throughout the islands.

FOR WORLD'S CROP ESTIMATE.

President Asked to Send in Treaty Providing for Participation by United States.

Washington, June 16.—Senators Perkins and Flint and David Lubin, of California, called on President Roosevelt to-day to urge him to transmit to the Senate for ratification a treaty providing for participation by the United States government in an international arrangement for the estimation of the world's crop of grain each year.

Mr. Lubin, who is identified with commercial and agricultural interests on the Pacific Coast, projected the International Agricultural Conference which was held in Rome, under the auspices of the King of Italy, several months ago. The conference resulted in a recommendation that the nations of the world join in organizing a grain crop estimating commission, which should present accurate estimates of the world's supply of grain from year to year. A protocol has been drafted carrying the idea into effect, but the approval of the Senate is necessary to make it possible for this country to take part in the work. It is proposed that the commission from the United States shall consist of either three or five members. Of the forty-one nations which sent representatives to the conference at Rome thirty-nine have agreed to identify themselves with the proposed work, Turkey and Uruguay being the only nations which have not yet agreed to do so. Only within a few days China signified its intention to be represented on the body.

The President promised to take the matter up with Secretary Root and reach a determination of it as soon as possible.

MR. LEISHMAN FOR AMBASSADOR.

Washington, June 16.—Just before the adjournment of the Senate this afternoon the President signed the appointment of John G. A. Leishman to be Ambassador of the United States to Turkey. Mr. Leishman is now United States Minister to Turkey. The legation recently was raised to the rank of an embassy. The nomination of Mr. Leishman would have been sent to the Senate to-day had not the body adjourned earlier than was expected. It will go to the Senate on Monday.

DIPLOMATIC BILL SIGNED.

Washington, June 16.—President Roosevelt late this afternoon signed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

SENATE LEADERS' PLANS.

Canal and Meat Not Expected to Delay Adjournment.

Washington, June 16.—The controversy concerning meat inspection legislation and the differences likely to arise between the Senate and House relative to the type of the Panama Canal were discussed by Senate leaders to-day to determine what effect they will have on adjournment.

The indications are said to be that the Senate will decide on a good and effective meat inspection measure. In regard to the canal legislation the prevailing impression is that in case the Senate passes a sea level canal bill all matter relative to the type will be eliminated in conference from the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. If this should be done it would leave the President free to carry out his expressed determination to proceed with the construction of a lock canal.

The existing complications in regard to both of these important matters are not thought likely to delay seriously the adjournment of Congress.

SAYS CHIEF HUGGED HER.

Pretty Teacher Accuses School Principal—Town in Uproar.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Hackensack, N. J., June 16.—Did George M. Lasell, supervising principal, hug Miss Olive King, a pretty teacher in the public school at Ridgefield Park? That is the question that is agitating the entire populace of that village. There will be a trial next Wednesday evening, when the Board of Education will give Principal Lasell a chance to reply. The strangest thing about the affair is that the alleged hugging occurred last September. The report came out a few evenings ago at a special meeting of the teachers' committee and become public to-day.

Miss King was unexpectedly present, and Henry Fisher, chairman of the school government committee, told her that the prime reason for not engaging her for the coming year was because she was continually tardy. Then came the sensational accusation from the teacher, tears streaming down her face.

"I am not the only teacher that has been tardy. If the supervising principal expects subordination from his teachers he must first gain their respect.

"Mr. Lasell has not treated me in a proper manner. One day last September he hugged me in one of the cloakrooms, and repeated the offence a few seconds later in the presence of Miss Edith Mehrhof and Miss Celia Stackhouse and other teachers. I was greatly shocked, for I had never been accorded such treatment before. On another occasion Mr. Lasell called me, with others, a —— fool. This happened in a private residence."

When Miss King sat down in a fainting condition Chairman Fisher remarked: "I have always stood by Principal Lasell, but if he is guilty of hugging teachers we must get rid of him."

Miss King's tears had a powerful effect on the committee, and it was decided to defer action on the subject of her appointment until the hugging trial is over. Mr. Lasell, who is popular in the town, though just ending his first term, said, after the meeting:

> I have never hugged Miss King. I recall that one day last September during recess while Miss Stackhouse, Miss Mehrhof and I were standing in the hallway Miss King came toward us and in a spirit of play offered me a fig cookie. As I reached for it Miss King withdrew and started to run away. In the same spirit of play I started after her, bent on getting the cookie. I caught her by the arms in my effort to get the proffered cake, but I did not hug Miss King.
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> On another occasion during the visit of several young folks at the home of Miss Mehrhof I was much annoyed at the conduct of some of them who made me the butt of several pranks. Leaving Miss Mehrhof and myself in a large parlor, they tied the door fast on the outside. After our release I did say they had acted like a lot of damned fools, but I made no personal allusion.

MURDERER SUGGESTS COMPROMISE.

Novel Petition Said To Be at Suggestion of Albert T. Patrick.

John Johnson, the convicted wife murderer, of Yonkers, has petitioned Governor Higgins to commute his sentence on novel grounds. The Court of Appeals recently affirmed the conviction of Johnson and ordered his execution on July 2. Justice Keogh assigned James M. Hunt, of Yonkers, to argue the appeal for Johnson, which resulted unsuccessfully. Johnson now charges that Mr. Hunt never consulted with him concerning the case, and that, consequently, his rights have been invaded by the state.

He submits a proposition to compromise the case, and in his petition refers to the testimony of his young son against him at the trial. The compromise suggested is a twenty-year sentence in state's prison.

It is stated on high authority that the petition was suggested by Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, and who is in the death house at Sing Sing with Johnson. It was on Patrick's suggestion that the appeal was taken by direct petition of the convicted man to the Court of Appeals.

"BORN TO BE HANGED"—RIGHT.

Jackson, Miss., June 16.—Alcie Lewis, a Negro murderer, on whom the death sentence has been passed at Branton, refuses to allow his lawyers to take an appeal to the Supreme Court, saying that he is convinced that he was born to be hanged. He made this statement when sentence was passed on him, adding that it "made no difference." Lewis killed a white man, under whom he was working at a lumber camp.

CARNEGIE AIDS OYSTER BAY CHURCH.

Andrew Carnegie has given $1,000 toward an organ for the Oyster Bay Methodist Episcopal Church, a like sum being raised among the congregation. Mr. Carnegie's gift was made without the use of his name, but it has been ascertained that it was he who made the purchase of the new organ possible. A testimonial of the church's gratitude will be sent to Skibo Castle.

NAMED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINER.

Albany, June 16.—Richard Hopkins, instructor in civil engineering at Cornell University, was to-day appointed engineering examiner for the State Civil Service Commission. The salary is $1,500 a year.

TRUST MEN PURGED.

Judge Lacombe Holds They Are Not in Contempt of Court.

Holding that the service of a subpœna upon W. E. Ransom, secretary of the MacAndrews & Forbes Company, was an individual one, and not as an officer of the corporation, Judge Lacombe, in the United States Supreme Court, denied yesterday the motion of the federal government to punish Mr. Ransom for failure to produce before the United States Grand Jury certain letters and documents which were desired at the inquiry into the affairs of the Tobacco Trust. The decision also involved the denial of the motions for punishment for contempt against John S. Young, of the J. S. Young Company, of Baltimore, and W. N. McAlister, secretary of the American Tobacco Company. The first two companies are subsidiary companies of the Tobacco Trust and are engaged in the manufacture of licorice paste.

The argument before Judge Lacombe related only to the proceedings against Ransom, who failed to produce the books, on the ground that they contained private letters and were in the hands of President Karl Jungbluth of the MacAndrews & Forbes Company.

Henry W. Taft appeared for the government and DeLancey Nicoll for Ransom and the two other defendants. As soon as Judge Lacombe indicated that he would not sustain the motion, Mr. Taft argued to show that while the subpœna was directed personally to Ransom the body of the subpœna showed that he was addressed as an officer of the corporation. He said that if the government was unable to obtain documents relating to its business other than by service on the corporation the way would be opened for guilty officers to obtain immunity by producing the documents showing their own criminality before grand juries, and thus obtain the immunity under the Anti-Trust law. Judge Lacombe disagreed with Mr. Taft.

Mr. Nicoll's argument was brief, inasmuch as Judge Lacombe was satisfied to give a decision on the form of the subpœna. He said that the book demanded was the private book of the president, and that Ransom did not know of its existence until May 21. The defendant had produced over a thousand letters, he said, but the book desired on which his punishment for contempt was asked, was not and never had been in his custody. Judge Lacombe said that it would not be necessary to argue on the law.

The motions in the case of Young and McAlister were not argued.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Majority of Republicans in House Said to Favor Delay.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 16.—The chances of passing the Immigration bill, which is being urged in the House by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, are now said to be remote, although the measure is advocated by most of the labor organizations and the President has written to the Speaker urging its passage. A canvass of the Republican members of the House is being conducted quietly, with a view of lining up the opposition to the bill, and it is said that it has proceeded far enough to demonstrate that a majority of the Republicans are opposed to the measure, or at least that they would prefer to defer voting on it until after the coming election. Representative Gardner has called a caucus to consider this subject and demand a rule, but the leaders believe that they can show him the impossibility of passing the bill and so hope to obtain his acquiescence in the programme of delay.

The opposition to the measure, which is directed especially to the increase of the head tax and to the provision which requires that would-be immigrants must be able to read a page of printed matter in some language, the choice of language being left to them, comes chiefly from the shipping companies and from the large employers of labor, who insist that the supply of labor at cheap prices is already too limited.

The Speaker says that he is preserving a purely neutral attitude on the measure, but it is said by the opposition that his sympathies are with them.

CHARGES SLAVE SYSTEM.

Hard to Enforce Laws Against Padrones, Says Bogert.

In his annual report to the Mayor, John N. Bogert, Commissioner of Licenses, complains of the difficulty of enforcing the license laws and ordinances against the Italian padrones and other contract labor employment agencies. Laborers sent to the South and West by these agencies, Mr. Bogert says, are treated with great cruelty. He asserts that these agencies have operated without legal restriction so long that they now utterly disregard all attempts to enforce the laws.

Commissioner Bogert says that the Italian immigrants look on everybody except their own countrymen with the greatest suspicion, and that the padrones make the most of this confidence. They have practically instituted the "slave system" among their countrymen, he says. He continues:

> In recent cases brought to the attention of the Commissioner of Licenses it was shown that hundreds of Italian immigrants who believed they were going to Philadelphia or Pittsburg, were really landed in the swamps of Florida and the wilds of North Carolina, where they were kept on railroad construction work under the surveillance of armed guards until they became too sick to be of value, when they were turned loose to make their way back to New York as best they could.
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> His department, Mr. Bogert says, has the greatest difficulty in preventing these conditions, and the only way to rectify them, in his opinion, is to inform the immigrants by widespread publication of the facts. The "cadet" system on the East Side, in so far as it affected immigrant girls, has been practically done away with, Mr. Bogert says.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER INTRODUCED.

Takia Bishara, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Joseph F. Bishara, a wealthy Syrian merchant of Fall River, Mass., arrived here yesterday on the French liner La Savoie. The girl was born in Worcester, Mass., and returned to Syria thirteen years ago, when her mother died. Neither father nor daughter recognized each other, and had to be introduced by an immigration inspector. Bishara wanted to take his daughter at once to Fall River, but she was detained at Ellis Island, and will be held until her father produces her birth certificate.

SALE OF SCHMUGG ESTATE.

Joseph P. Day yesterday announced an executor's sale on June 20 to close the estate of John Schmugg. The properties are as follows: No. 1422 Avenue A, a five story brick tenement house; the southeast corner of Park ave. and 97th st., a five story and basement brick tenement house; No. 85 East 3d st., a five story brick tenement house; the southeast corner of Lenox ave. and 117th st., known as "The American," a six story brick apartment house; the northwest corner of 3d ave. and 96th st., a five story brick tenement house, and also Nos. 1714 and 1716 3d ave. and No. 177 East 96th st., both of which are five story brick tenement houses.

The sale is to take place at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey st., at noon.

The Financial World.

In the week's security market has appeared some rather earnest competition between Stock Exchange traders—a bear party inclined to be aggressive, with the result of quotation recessions somewhat general and pronounced. Stocks in which clique operations on the bull side have recently dominated come in for especial pressure, stocks like Reading and Union Pacific, which from day to day throughout the week have fallen lower and lower.

The Street has been filled with rumors, some of them grotesque, all of them tending to force market values downward. We hear much about the approach of tighter money conditions; there is a vast deal of crop damage stuff and nonsense in circulation; and on every hand is a surfeit of statement and insinuation intended to help bear campaigning along. That there are substantial declines in the market is, under these circumstances, not at all a matter for surprise.

But, as has been many times recently pointed out in this review, what actually interferes with normal buoyancy in our market is the fact that the public is holding aloof, that customers are not to be found in brokerage offices—that the phenomenal prosperity of the country is offset by the two deterrent factors of extravagant abundance in the issue of new securities and the disturbance to sentiment created by the fashionableness of corporation inquisitions—allegations and revelations too close together. Of actual great serious corporation iniquities there are disclosed relatively few; but public sentiment has for some time past seemed not much intent upon discrimination, and net results are for the present in too many quarters depressive.

Yet, as one of the clearest headed students of the financial market yesterday inquired, where is there disclosure of anything which is really alarming—really threatening the stability of values?

That there is an extended short interest in the market shows in many ways. It is well distributed, too. Few conspicuous stocks escape the hammering processes now fashionable. And it is largely because of this manner of campaigning that quotations have so generally recorded recessions. Coincidently, most of the talkers of the Street are bears—most of the oracles committed to speculative accounts which must later call for covering orders.

Of actual liquidation by investors there appears scant evidence anywhere.

Among current important financial developments is that which looks to the rehabilitation of the Wabash system. Careful consideration of the situation has resulted in the formation of a plan for the issuance of $200,000,000 bonds under a general mortgage covering the entire property, these bonds to take up underlying issues. To make the plan successful the consent must be had of the debenture B bondholders, and there is little doubt that this consent will be attained. Such opposition as appears, representing an old antagonistic minority interest, is not likely to prove largely obstructive in view of the fact that the financial end of the plan is under the conservative direction of William A. Read and Blair & Co.—sufficient guarantee of responsibility.

A comprehensive operation of this character will provide the Wabash system with ability to carry out the many improvements hitherto delayed, and should result in placing the company's various bond and stock issues in a much better market position than they have yet enjoyed.

Another bond issue of which there is talk is one which may be made by the United States Steel Corporation, the proceeds to be applied to the building of its great new plant at Gary, Indiana. Curiously enough, this suggestion has been construed by professional Wall Street as a reason for selling short the Steel stocks—both issues showing conspicuous heaviness. There could be but one meaning of such a bond issue—that instead of using the vast accumulated surplus, which by the end of this month will approximate $100,000,000, for the building of the new plant, it would be to some extent disbursed in the shape of resumed dividends on the common stock. But, bond issue or no bond issue, the Steel Corporation is in the very strongest position. Assume that it does not issue new bonds—its surplus would pay for the whole Gary plant, which it is estimated will cost about $75,000,000, and still leave about $25,000,000 on hand. And it is to be borne in mind that this surplus is a growing quantity—added to every day. And that it must continue to grow for a long time is assured by the enormous volume of orders on hand—over 7,000,000 tons—crowding the productive capacity of every plant which the corporation owns or controls. This is just why the vast new plant is built. There is more business than can be at present handled.

From every point of view continuing prosperity in the steel business is a certainty. Not only is home consumption steadily growing with population, but foreign trade increases all the time. Furthermore, steel is being put to many uses unknown in previous times, notably, of course, in the construction of buildings. The United States Steel Corporation is the greatest business success ever known. In magnitude it surpasses any other corporation. In production it is without anything like a rival. Its financial management is a triumph of brilliant ability under the leadership of business guides like Elbert H. Gary and George W. Perkins. Little criticasters of Wall Street who sneer at this tremendous monument of American genius and deem it astute to go short of Steel stocks at any and all times, fail to comprehend what the company's progress and progressiveness mean. It is not so long ago that these oracles were predicting that the preferred stock could not possibly pay a 7 per cent dividend. It is not so long ago that predictions were freely current that the preferred stock conversion plan, with its tremendous saving of charges, must be a failure. How stands the record? The most malignant critic does not now venture to criticise the integrity of the preferred dividend; and the success of the conversion plan is a matter of history. And earnings have piled up until a surplus is established which would amply justify the immediate resumption of common dividends should such policy be deemed wise. When resumed it will be upon a permanent basis, and any candid inquirer must come to the conclusion that these Steel stocks are worth more than they are selling for.

The local traction stocks have been kept especially under pressure throughout the week. The fact that there has seemed to be a limitless order in Interborough-Metropolitan common stock at 50 has been a challenge very disturbing to the bear campaigners. They have rammed and jammed in that quarter valorously every day, but with uniform failure. In Brooklyn Rapid Transit their headway was more substantial, there being a decline of 4 points forced in that stock. This particular bear movement has been popularly credited to Mr. Keene, though his friends insist that bear rumormongers are taking liberties with his name. Mr. Keene for more than a year past has been regarded as a stout believer in Brooklyn Rapid Transit's inherent value, and the suggestion that his attitude changes can have material adverse market effect, a fact which, of course, the bear recitations amply recognize. It can be stated upon authority not at all open to question that Brooklyn's progress in earnings this season run far ahead of what the company's most enthusiastic friends have anticipated; and, what is of prime importance, there seems close approaching a satisfactory solution of the problem of terminal facilities, assuring still better service to the public and yet more rapid gains in net revenue. There are plenty of Brooklyn Rapid Transit bugaboos in the market, but not one of them will stand investigation.

Mr. Gates's position in the market is one of mystery. Important interests with which he is closely identified are, however, not participants in the gloomy forecasts which have become so much the fashion. Of other important leaders in the market not much is heard—those most forceful being apparently inclined to share the general public's indisposition to do much of anything for the present.

Continuing conspicuous, however, is the fact of national prosperity. Not merely is business activity maintained, there is expansion. Crop prospects differ from what the alarmists are proclaiming. Authorities in the Northwest and the Southwest are alike agreed that the outlook is satisfactory. Such deterioration in condition as is recorded is exceptional, does not affect the crop situation as a whole. That the farmers of the country are fairly sure of harvests better than ordinarily averaged, and that the railroads of the country will have tonnage taxing their utmost capacity, may be relied upon.

Wall Street's bad spell is likely to prove a temporary incident—not lasting or destructive.

H. ALLAWAY.

THERE'S A REASON

GRAPE-NUTS, the delicious breakfast food, needs no cooking. It is ready for instant use and is a crisp, toothsome dish of decidedly attractive flavor. It possesses high value as a strength-making food, welcome to athlete, brain worker and invalid.

In place of any form of meat, try

Grape-Nuts

with good rich cream and some fruit for breakfast. The change has worked wonders in the way of health for many; it may suit you. Try it.

OFFERINGS AT THE STORES.

FOR FULLER DETAILS CONSULT THE ADVERTISEMENTS OF TO-DAY'S ISSUE.

R. H. MACY & CO., Broadway, 34th to 35th street, have prepared a special sale this week of ready-to-wear apparel for women, misses and children. They also announce a sale of silk, laces, embroideries, rugs and remnants of floor coverings, parlor suits, dining room furniture, curtains, china, dinner sets and groceries.

THE SIMPSON-CRAWFORD COMPANY, Sixth avenue, 19th to 20th street, offer special values this week in men's bathing suits, French roses for summer hats, sacques, kimonos and Austrian china dinner sets.

JOHN FORSYTHE, Broadway, between 17th and 18th streets, to-morrow morning will devote the entire second floor to a display of women's linen suits, summer dresses, French linen suits and linen walking skirts.

HEARN, West 14th street, announces a June sale of women's apparel, cotton blankets, notion specials, summer comfortables, pillow cases, unbleached muslins, summer curtains, rugs, table cutlery, pillow ruffling and allover lace nets. Stress is also laid on a sale of 4,000 women's summer dresses, muslin underwear and babies' wear. No mail or telephone orders will be received.

A. D. MATTHEWS' SONS, Brooklyn, make a special offer this week in carpet remnants, wash goods, lawns, linens, sheets and muslins.

BEST & CO., West 23d street, announce a sale this week of bathing suits, in one or two pieces, for boys, girls, misses and youths, made up of worsted jersey, navy, red, black and gray, with striped edge of contrasting colors.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway and 19th street, will hold a special sale this week of white and natural color silks for summer suits, wraps and garments for touring and motoring. They also call attention to a sale of French handmade underwear, laces, Swiss embroidered robes, drygoods, carpets and upholstery.

LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th street, Fifth avenue and 19th street, announce for this week a sale of women's and misses' lingerie summer dresses. They also offer for to-morrow a sale of women's and misses' lightweight wool suits, wrappers and kimonos.

B. ALTMAN & CO., 19th street and Sixth avenue, call attention to a sale of men's summer wear, leather goods, hand embroidered unmade robes, blouse and coat patterns, women's and children's hosiery. They are also offering this week a sale of women's silk hosiery, including plain open work and embroidered hose in black, white and colors.

STERN BROTHERS, West 23d street, offer special values to-morrow in women's summer dresses, ready-to-wear riding habits, imported and domestic garments, walsts, skirts, colored dress goods, dress materials and misses' and girls' summer apparel.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Brooklyn, call attention to a special sale of Persian lamb coats and 9,000 yards of sheer organdies.