

FIGHT OVER MEAT BILL.

HOUSE FACES SENATE.

Action of Its Conferrees on Inspection Sustained.

Washington, June 28.—By a vote of 198 to 45 the House this afternoon decided to stand by its conferrees on the meat inspection amendment to the Agricultural bill, and the conferrees were reappointed.

Mr. Wadsworth called up the partial conference report, and it was agreed to without discussion. He then moved that the House insist on its disagreement to the meat inspection amendment.

Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, moved that the House recede on the amendment putting the cost of inspection on the government, and that the Senate amendment be substituted with an amendment.

The Speaker could not see how this could be done, as the House had concurred in the Senate amendment with an amendment, and he could not see how the issue could be changed.

Mr. Wadsworth's motion that the House force its insist on its disagreement was adopted, 175 to 45.

Then Mr. Wadsworth sprang a surprise by sending to the clerk a resolution that it is the sense of the House that the conferrees do not recede, and the House was face to face with the proposition of having a contest with the Senate.

Mr. Wadsworth, after referring to the disagreement about the date going on the cans and insisting that it was not necessary, passed to the legal questions involved. His platform was that the passage of this bill was necessary for the protection of foreign commerce and the benefit of public health.

Mr. Lamb, of Virginia, said that there were not three members of the Committee on Agriculture who had seriously thought that the date of packing should go on the cans. Mr. Wadsworth interrupted, holding up two cans of soup. He said that one of the cans had been put up in 1888 and the other last week, and he was authorized to say that if the materials were not exactly similar he would pay the cost of inspection himself.

Mr. Lamb insisted that the government should pay half and the packers half.

Mr. Davis favored the Proctor substitute, which provides that \$3,000,000 be appropriated annually, and that a tax of five cents a head on cattle and three cents on sheep and hogs be collected and paid into the Treasury. This, it was asserted, would produce an amount equal to half the cost of inspection. This was also advocated by Mr. Gow, of Alabama.

A vigorous protest against placing any charge on the packer was made by Mr. Burleson, of Texas. The packer, he said, would immediately shift the burden on the cattle grower.

Mr. Lever, of South Carolina, was applauded on the Republican side, when he said that if the legislation was in the interest of the Beef Trust Democrats had no business legislating at all; if it was in the interest of the people, the government ought to pay.

In one sentence, Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, said, the situation is this: "These people (the packers) have been and are voluntarily endangering the public health, and now they want the public to pay them for quitting it."

"I never heard so many speeches made with so much misinformation contained therein as I have during the meat inspection discussion," was the opinion of Mr. Lorimer, of Illinois. "Much of the frenzy now abroad over the land comes from the statement that the special commissioners made, that meat was dragged on the floor and exposed in dirty places, and yet nothing was further from the truth," he said.

"Rally round the conferrees," was the slogan of Mr. Payne, of New York. "Stand by the judgment of the House. Put the cost of inspection on the government, where it belongs, and make this inspection a model for the world," were among Mr. Payne's impassioned sentences as he rallied the supporters of the agricultural committee.

The resolution that it was the sense of the House that the conferrees refuse to recede was then adopted, 193 to 45. The advocates of making the packers pay for the inspection endeavored to secure a roll-call, but only about a dozen members demanded it, and the chair appointed Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Scott and Mr. Lamb conferrees on the part of the House.

In the Senate Mr. Proctor, on behalf of the conferrees on the Agricultural bill, reported an agreement on all differences with the House, save those affecting the inspection of meats, and a minute disagreement on this amendment. The Senate instructed its conferrees to insist on the Senate amendment, and asked the House for a further conference. Mr. Proctor's report came after the House conference and informally asked for a conference, at which the status reported by the Senator from Vermont was agreed to. It is rumored that the President has expressed his approval of the House substitute, and if this proves true the Senate will doubtless yield its contents.

The conferrees on the Agricultural bill have agreed to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to consider the amendments on the meat inspection feature again. Thus far both sides to this controversy are showing they will not recede an inch, but there is hope that a compromise may be reached by the inspection stamp on canned goods may bear the year of inspection, but no further particulars, while the cost of inspection is left to be paid entirely by the Government.

No important difference except the meat inspection controversy remains to be settled, and Senators and Representatives are engaging their attention to other matters. The House will adjourn at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

MEAT RULES FOR LONDON.

Committee Recommends Compulsory Inspection and Stamping.

London, June 28.—The Corporation of the City of London received to-day the report of its sanitary committee. The report recommends legislation providing for compulsory inspection, at the time of slaughtering, of all animals intended for human food, as the only trustworthy method of safeguarding the public. It is also recommended that all meat found free of disease should be officially stamped after inspection.

The report declares that all foreign meat admitted should be required to comply with the same standard as home killed meat. As regards boxed meat, it is recommended that the exclusion from the United Kingdom of any meat packed in such a way as to prevent its inspection or the detection of disease, and that provision be made for the establishment of public slaughter houses and the abolition of private slaughter houses, and the appointment of inspectors to be stationed at the City Councilors decided to publish the report of the committee and to postpone talking about it until their next meeting.

ATTACKS "TOWN TOPICS" AGAIN.

Mr. Cockran's Resolution Fails to Pass the House.

Washington, June 28.—The trial of Norman Haggood, editor of "Collier's Weekly," which occupied public attention recently, was reviewed to-day in the House by Bourke Cockran, of New York, who endeavored to get before the House his resolution calling on the Postmaster General for information as to whether "Town Topics" was permitted to circulate through the mails. Mr. Cockran insisted that the verdict of the jury fixed the standard of the paper. He said it was not the right of a department of the government to lend itself to its circulation, and he reasoned that its position was clearly shown in the verdict of the jury against Haggood, who had admitted on the stand that he had written the words alleged to be libellous. Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, raised a point of order against the resolution, saying that it had never been the province of the government to pass on the character of newspapers except as they might infringe on the fraud order. He suggested that a bill be introduced.

"There is no legislation necessary. We all know how this newspaper stands," replied Mr. Cockran.

MOTORMAN TO BE TRIED TO-DAY.

William Botcher, the motorman who was held in \$50,000 bail, the highest ever exacted in the history of the corporation's office, it is said, for running over two children of J. P. Coligano about two weeks ago, in front of No. 195 Avenue A, will be put on trial to-morrow morning. It is said that about twenty-five witnesses will be called.



Advertisement for Quett Coat Shirts, featuring the brand name and product details.

MR. CORTLEYOU CLOSES BARGAIN FOR NEW BRANCH POSTOFFICE HERE.

Mr. Cortleyou Closes Bargain for New Branch Postoffice Here.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 28.—Postmaster General Cortleyou to-day decided the long pending question of a branch postoffice site at the new Pennsylvania terminal in New York. He made a good bargain for the government, obtaining nearly two thousand square feet greater area than the agreement tentatively made by his predecessors in the Postoffice Department, with the added advantage that it is compact and nearly square, instead of being a hollow ring around an enormous ventilation shaft. Freer access to the property, both above and below the street service, is provided, and in addition the railroad is prohibited from using steam locomotives or other apparatus violating the atmosphere in the vicinity. The site is on the west side of Eighth avenue, extending to within forty feet of 31st and 33d streets, a space fifty wide along Eighth avenue and forty feet along 31st street and 33d streets being reserved by the railroad for lighting the tunnel. The new postoffice will be 375 feet long on the Eighth avenue front, its other dimensions being 395 feet, giving an area of 106,875 square feet. The former site for which this is a substitute consisted of a strip 100 feet wide around the four sides of a rectangular ventilating space 350 by 175 feet, reserved by the railroad company, its available area for postal purposes being 105,000 square feet. Under the former arrangement there were also objectionable restrictions to bridging or crossing the open tunnel areas from 40 to 50 feet wide between the postoffice building and the street pavements, but Postmaster General Cortleyou has obtained more liberal terms, and can build bridges or approaches 100 feet wide on all the streets. The railroad company is to construct the retaining walls on street lines, and the postoffice will rest on steel and concrete pieces over the tracks. The price to be paid for the property is \$64,115 within the appropriation of \$1,725,000 authorized by Congress.

The following official statement regarding the purchase was issued by the Postoffice Department to-day:

Postmaster General Cortleyou to-day certified to the Secretary of the Treasury his approval of the purchase and conveyance of the proposed new York and Long Island Railroad Company of Pennsylvania terminal in New York City. The property to be conveyed extends from 31st to 33d West 41st street on the west side of Eighth avenue, at which point a private street will be built between 31st and 33d streets. The purchase price is \$1,669,000.

Other provisions, as approved, contains, among other things, the following:

That neither steam engines nor any other motive power involving combustion shall be used on the tracks under the postoffice building.

That the reservation by the railroad of an interior rectangular area for light and air be eliminated, and that the entire floor space be open and unimpeded.

That the spaces reserved by the railroad shall be for light only.

That the government shall have the right to construct public entrance approaches on the north, east and south sides of the building, shall have the right to carry mail tubes across the reserved spaces whenever it may desire to do so, and to allow proper access to be had to the postoffice building from any side of the street.

That the reservation by the railroad of an interior rectangular area for light and air be eliminated, and that the entire floor space be open and unimpeded.

That the spaces reserved by the railroad shall be for light only.

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OIL TRUST PROSECUTION.

Mr. Moody Awaiting Results of Investigation.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 28.—Attorney General Moody, Assistant Attorney General Purdy and Charles B. Morrison and Frank M. Kellogg, the special counsel employed by the Department of Justice to investigate the advisability of instituting criminal proceedings against the Standard Oil Company for violating the federal Anti-Trust law, called at the White House this afternoon and had a long conference with President Roosevelt. The ground was thoroughly gone over and a satisfactory understanding was reached, but it was said that matters have not yet come to a point where any further announcement can be made. The Attorney General in his statement issued several days ago was careful to say that Messrs. Kellogg and Morrison were employed to "investigate the advisability" of proceeding against the Oil Trust, and did not, as some take it for granted, announce that the Attorney General had made up his mind to begin criminal proceedings. If, after the special counsel have collected and examined all the evidence that can be gathered by the Department of Justice, and have given the Attorney General their advice, Mr. Moody believes that criminal cases against the Standard Oil men can be sustained, proceedings will be begun at once and pushed with all the vigor at the administration's command. If on the other hand it is found that sufficient proof of wrongdoing is not available, the affair will be held in abeyance until cases can be established.

The district attorneys who were here to confer with the Attorney General regarding the institution of proceedings against violators of the Interstate Commerce law have gone home with a complete understanding of the case. The latter, although no statement has been made, or will, in all probability, be made, until indictments are found, it may be said that in a number of districts the cases will be brought against not only the railroad men guilty of making rebates and illegal discriminations, but also the other men who are credited by such unfair and unlawful means. The traffic managers of the roads, the superintendents of steamship lines and the Standard Oil Company and other alleged monopolistic organizations may all fall into the same net. It is taken for granted that in every case where an illegal concession was granted an illegal profit gained, and an action on the theory, the suits to be instituted by the district attorneys will probably be brought in pairs.

GUATEMALAN REBELS RETIRE.

Washington, June 28.—Minister Combs has sent to the State Department from Guatemala City the following cable dispatch respecting the revolutionary disturbances in Guatemala:

Information has been received here to the effect that troops are retiring into Salvador from the frontier, and the trouble is considered to be over.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR CHINA.

Washington, June 28.—The conference report on the bill creating a United States District Court for China was adopted by the House to-day, which passed the bill.

ACTORS' FUND MAY GET HOYT HOUSE.

The Lambs Find Summer Home of Dead Playwright Too Far Away.

When Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, died some five years ago he willed his summer home at Charlottown, N. H., to The Lambs, to be used as a sort of summer clubhouse. According to the will The Lambs were to keep the house in repair, and if at any time the organization wished to relinquish the control of it, the will provided that it should revert to the Actors' Fund. In accordance with Mr. Hoyt's wishes, it is understood that the Actors' Fund will use the house for charitable work.

WORK OF THE SENATE.

Last Appropriation Bill Passed—Tillman on Morris Case.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 28.—The Senate spent a somewhat unprofitable day considering the Public Buildings bill, when not interrupted by other business. Senator Tillman, despite the protests of his colleagues, occupied two hours delivering in open session the speech on the Morris case in executive session. Mr. Tillman's object in inflicting the wearisome and exaggerated description of this incident in the Senate for the third time was to secure its publication in the Congressional Record. When he concluded Senator Carter asked unanimous consent that the confidential report of the committee on this case and all the documents pertaining thereto be made public, and this was done.

The time spent on the Public Buildings bill was occupied in the main by efforts on the part of Senators to secure increases of the amounts allotted for public buildings in cities and towns of their states. In no instance of this character were they successful, but in the case of San Juan, Porto Rico, Senator Foraker secured an advance from \$200,000 to \$300,000. There was general confidence that many of the defects complained of would be remedied in conference. In reporting the bill Senator Scott, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, referred to it as "the pork barrel."

The conference committee's report on the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal bill was accepted without debate. The La Follette bill, regulating hours of employment for trainmen, was displaced by the buildings bill.

Senator Heyburn, on the part of the conferrees on the Pure Food bill, tried twice to secure approval of the conference report on that measure, which was printed in The Tribune this morning, except for the correction of a technical error, but on each occasion Senator Bailey, who fears that the measure in some manner interferes with the rights of the states, asked that the report go over, and action was finally deferred until to-morrow morning. At 6 p. m. the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock, leaving the Public Building bill unfinished business.

At the night session the Senate passed the General Deficiency and the Public Building bill. In the consideration of the latter New York Senator Tillman read a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, in which the Secretary urged the approval of the bill, and on Mr. Scott's earnest recommendation the item was adopted.

WYNNE'S RESIGNATION RECEIVED.

No Attention To Be Paid to It in Its Present Form.

Washington, June 28.—General Elliott, commandant of the marine corps, received a telegram to-day from Captain Robert F. Wynne tendering his resignation as an officer of that branch of the service. General Elliott submitted the telegram to Acting Secretary Newberry of the Navy Department, and it was decided to pay no attention to it in its present form. It is stated that the resignation was sent before the receipt of the official letter of the Navy Department advising Captain Wynne that he had been convicted by court martial of the offense of desertion, and sentenced to be confined in the stocks, which had been approved, had been suspended in order to permit him to resign should he desire to do so, that clemency being shown on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy because of his services and the provocation which led to his insubordinate conduct.

It is asserted that Captain Wynne based his resignation on a fraud. At the department it is held that his action in resigning under the circumstances was irregular and premature, his status being that of a prisoner of war. He made his resignation, however, that when Captain Wynne's resignation is officially received in response to the necessary requisites to the effect that it will be promptly accepted and further proceedings dropped.

PHILIPPINE CHURCH CONTEST.

Attitude of Governor Ide Approved by the President.

Washington, June 28.—Inquiry at the War Department as to the status of the issue between Governor Ide of the Philippines and Archbishop Harty over the title to the Juan de Dios property discloses the fact that the position taken by Governor Ide has received the formal approval of President Roosevelt, and it is intimated that the Vatican authorities have disapproved the letter written by the archbishop to the Governor. The latter was directed by the President to recover possession of this property as soon as certain pending cases, involving similar principles, have been passed on.

TOWNE'S CHARIOT RACE AND TUMBLE.

Described by Mr. Cushman, to the Great Amusement of the House.

Washington, June 28.—Representative Cushman, of Washington, delivered to-night's session of the House with a special pointing out some of the follies of his political opponents and discussing the "stand pat" doctrine.

He said he believed Representative Towne, of New York, a great humorist, because Mr. Towne had said things as far back as 1888 at which the American people were still laughing. He gave a vivid description of a chariot race, when Mr. Towne driving together a bushel of wheat and an ounce of silver, that brought down the house. This race, he said, was a distinguished performance of Mr. Towne in the House years ago.

"The great smash-up," he said, "ever witnessed upon the American track. And some men claim that Mark Hanna, who was then in charge of the track, had deliberately thrown that race. And the driver, sir, did you say? What a magnificent performance and youthful character? Well, sir, when that smash-up occurred, he went straight up into the air, and he hasn't lit yet."

He contrasted the "stand pat" doctrine with a "political party of wobblers and triflers." Mr. Cushman declared he was glad his party was to "stand pat" on one, he continued, "will charge that the Democratic party ever 'stood pat' on anything or had anything to 'stand pat' on."

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS FOR BRYAN.

Tumult of Applause When Name Is Mentioned—Municipal Ownership Plan.

Milwaukee, June 28.—William Jennings Bryan to-day was strongly indorsed as the standard bearer of the Democratic party in the Presidential campaign of 1908 by the Democratic State Convention, which adjourned without day this afternoon. There were only two occasions in which Bryan's name was mentioned, and on both these occasions when the resolutions were read as a whole and when the planks were adopted separately. In both cases the name of Bryan was mentioned in the words "Bryan Bryan Bryan." Three cheers for Bryan" brought forth a tumult of applause which continued some time before the chairman could restore order.

The plank of the platform that came in for the most applause was the one relating to the municipal ownership plan. National Committeeman Timothy E. Ryan particularly so in regard to the rural franchise amendments to the primary election law.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION ENDS.

Address Setting Forth Its Objects and Aims Drawn Up.

St. Louis, June 28.—The national convention of the People's party adjourned to-day sine die. An "Address to the People" said in part:

The demand that United States Senators should be elected by the people instead of by the legislature is opposed to any tariff that in its administration is for the benefit of American trust combinations, which sell to foreigners cheaper than to the American people. Wherever they are enacted the principles of the party have been enacted into law. There has been unanimous indorsement of them, particularly so in regard to the rural franchise delivery secured by the Hon. Thomas E. Watson while a member of Congress.

The growing evils such as government by injunction, militarism, autocracy in the Postoffice and in all of the other departments of the government, and the American people are here and there making a fight against an increasing degeneracy in the machine rule system which will be terminated as soon as the people's sovereignty is established.

Experience has taught that unlimited power in private hands is dangerous to the public welfare. Every private monopoly is the exercise of such power without its field of action. All monopolies should be owned and operated by the whole people.

BRYAN INDORSED IN INDIANA.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Alexandria, Ind., June 28.—John A. M. Adair, member of the Democratic State Central Committee for the 8th Congressional District, was nominated for Congress to-day by the Democratic party of the district, and there was no contest for the Democratic nomination. The convention adopted a resolution declaring that the Democratic party of the State of Indiana would have avoided conditions that would have prevented the country had his advice been followed. He was denounced and graft in public places deplored.

RATE BILL ALMOST PASW.

House Adopts Conference Report Amid Great Applause.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 28.—By resorting to heroic methods to-day the House made great progress toward disposing of the important legislation pending before that body and in conference. Late this afternoon, in a typical end of the session scene, with great cheering and applause, the House agreed to the conference report on the Railroad Rate bill. This disposes of the bill, it is believed, so far as the House is concerned, as the principal point in dispute, the anti-pass provision, was settled by acceptance of a modification of the Senate amendment which prohibits the issuance of passes to all persons except a limited number of classes who by their occupations are thought to be entitled to special consideration from the railroads. The text of the anti-pass provision is as follows:

No common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, after January 1, 1897, directly or indirectly issue or give any interstate free transportation for passengers, except to its employees and their families, its officers, agents, surgeons, physicians and attorneys at law; to ministers of the gospel, traveling salesmen, employees of Railroad Young Men's Christian associations, inmates of hospitals and charitable and eleemosynary institutions, and persons exclusively engaged in charitable and eleemosynary work; to indigent, destitute and homeless persons and to such persons when transported by charitable societies or hospitals, and the necessary agents employed in such transportation; to inmates of the National Homes of State Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and of soldiers and sailors' homes, including those about to enter and those returning home after discharge, and boarders and managers of such homes; to necessary caretakers of live stock, poultry and fruit; to employees on sleeping cars, express cars and to linemen of telegraph and telephone lines engaged in service; to inspectors, postoffice inspectors, customs inspectors and immigrant inspectors; to newsboys on trains, baggage agents, witnesses attending any legal investigation in which the conduct of a railroad is interested, persons injured in wrecks and physicians and nurses attending such persons.

The report was adopted just as the legislative day of seven busy hours merged into the evening session of general debate. Members were tired and hungry, but persistent applause cut short forensic efforts, and a "general leave to print" satisfied every one who wished to set forth his position on the bill. Only one negative voice was raised against the report in the viva voce vote taken. Mr. Sherman, of New York, after saying that the report was sound and sensible, paid his compliments to Senator Tillman. The conferrees, he said, had not been scared by the lurid pictures of the octopus hanging over them, nor by the vision of the brands upon their brows. "And I desire to say for the conferrees who have signed this report," he concluded, "that they have manifested throughout the whole debate a degree of honesty and fidelity which is certainly equal to that which a certain gentleman who has not signed the report admits he possesses."

Mr. Richardson, of Alabama, the House minority leader, opened the discussion with a review of the conference agreement to show that the measure, as he said, was Democratic in its essential features and had been made more so by further delay in conference. He touched on the controversy over the pipe line amendment and said he believed the conclusion reached to be correct.

The point was made by Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, that the railroads had evidently "slipped up" on one point in the court review provision. As it now reads, he said, it nowhere provides for an appeal from the refusal of the Circuit Court of appeals to grant an injunction. There was only when an injunction was granted that an appeal would lie to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee; Mr. Gillespie, of Texas; Mr. Curtis, of Kansas, and Mr. Driscoll, of New York, were applauded so liberally when they endeavored to speak that their words were lost, and the report was declared adopted while it became law until sixty days after the adjournment.

Mr. Tillman to-night presented in the Senate the conference report on the rate bill, and gave notice that he would ask its consideration to-morrow morning. At that time Senator Tillman will make the report and again disavow all responsibility for the failure to amend the rate bill amendment so as to prohibit owners of pipe lines from carrying their own oil. It is expected that the report will be adopted by the Senate.

Had it not been for the late reports of the hour when the rate bill conference reports ended, the Pure Food bill report would have been acted on. Mr. Mann, of Illinois, chairman of the House conferrees, was on his feet seeking recognition to bring the bill before the Senate. He decided that the House had done enough for the day, and, although no recess was taken, the House went into committee of the whole on the bill, and the conference report was taken up immediately on presentation.

WARRANTS FOR ICE MEN.

Thirteen Philadelphia Dealers Charged with Extortion.

Philadelphia, June 28.—Warrants charging conspiracy were issued to-day for the arrest of thirteen ice dealers who are accused of entering into a combination to maintain exorbitant prices. Preliminary hearings will be held on Monday.

All of the persons named, with the exception of one, are members of the Ice Exchange. It is charged that the price of ice has been advanced from \$50 to \$5 and \$7 a ton. Information of the alleged combination in restraint of trade was furnished District Attorney John C. Bell, and at his suggestion the warrants were issued.

ICE SENTENCE REDUCED.

Two Trust Men to Serve Six Months and Pay \$2,500 Fine.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Toledo, June 28.—Judge Kinkadee at the hearing of the motion for the suspension of the sentence of the Ice Trust men to-day, reduced the fine of R. A. Beard and R. C. Lemmon to \$2,500 each, and their imprisonment to six months in the workhouse, the minimum under the statute. Judge Kinkadee announced that he must be further delayed in arranging for the convicted men to begin serving their sentence. They will begin their workhouse sentence Friday afternoon.

The Toledo Ice and Coal Company announced to-day a reduction in prices, and J. Miller, their manager, filed a motion late this afternoon for suspension of this sentence. The court reserved judgment on the same decision as in the Beard and Lemmon cases. J. P. Watters and H. B. Breininger, the other two ice men, will file similar motions to-day.

SAYS POLICEMAN ASSAULTED HIM.

Pedestrian Tells How Bluecoat Struck Him Without Provocation—Other Charges.

James J. Allen, a policeman attached to the West 47th street station, was placed on trial yesterday at Police Headquarters, charged with being off post while supposed to be on duty; with assaulting Charles S. Dodge, of No. 1 West 83d street, without cause; with being intoxicated while on duty, and with being absent from roll call on several occasions. Mr. Mathot, Deputy Police Commissioner, who conducted the trial, reserved decision.

After Mr. Dodge had failed to identify Allen as the policeman who had assaulted him, he told of his experiences on the night he was assaulted. He said that on the evening of June 11 he was walking in Central Park West, near 81st street, when a man shouted to "stand pat." He was followed by a policeman, following him. A minute later the policeman came running up and grabbed him, although he protested that he was not the man that he was after. With that, the witness said, the policeman hit him twice on the head with his club, inflicting two severe wounds. Mr. Dodge said that he finally broke away and went to a drug store, where his wounds were dressed.

Roundsman Gilhooley testified that Allen was off his post twice that night. He said that Allen was not on his post when he was supposed to be relieved. Allen took the stand and denied all the allegations.

NEW ARMAMENT FOR 2D BATTERY.

War Department Provides Complete Equipment of Rapid Fire Guns.

The 2d Battery, F. A. N. G. N. Y., in the Borough of the Bronx, has been honored by the general government with receiving a new field battery of rapid fire guns, with ratchet harness and a complete set of new equipments throughout. Captain Wilson and his officers and men are highly elated. The issue is made by the War Department without any charge against the allowance or appropriation to the state of New York.

The battery is awake to the necessity of the occasion, as the drill is entirely different from that with the old guns, and the battery will leave the armory on Saturday morning and proceed to Van Cortlandt Park and erect camp, remaining there until the afternoon of July 4. An army officer has been detailed to instruct in the care, preservation and use of the new armament. The camp will be at the north end of Van Cortlandt Park and has been named Camp Thurston.

YOUNG HEIRESS SUES FOR DIVORCE.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Burlington, Vt., June 28.—Mrs. Pauline Welch, heirless to the great estate of J. S. Plerson, a wealthy stockbroker, began proceedings to-day for divorce from her husband, Walter T. Welch, a New York commercial traveler. She is not yet of age and will not receive her property for several months. She met Welch in 1904 and eloped with him to Windsor, Ont., where they were married.

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