New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXVII....No. 22,133. To-day, fair and warmer. Thunderstorms probably Sunday night. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1907.—SIXTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CLEMENCEAU UPHELD

MARTIAL LAW IN FRANCE.

Mutinous Troops Return to Duty—Narbonne Overawed.

Paris, June 21.—By a majority of 104, the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon voted confidence in the government and gave the ministers free hands to take such measures as they might think best to re-establish the sovereignty of the law of the disturbed departments of the south.

This result came after a day of intense excitement over the mutinous movement among the troops in the south, following the widespread disorders of the wine growers.

The grave view which the French capital takes of the revolutionary outbreak and the tragic outcome was evident in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, when the government was asked about the measures which it intended to take to re-establish order. Standing room was not obtainable. Many women listened to the debate, which at times was heated.

Premier Clemenceau lost no time in imparting to the deputies the news from Narbonne, adding to the information already published the fact that over a hundred soldiers were wounded in the fighting yesterday with the rioters. The latter, he said, had disappeared from the streets. The peasants from the surrounding villages, terrified by the shooting, took the first trains for their homes.

Then, amid impressive silence, the Premier gave the official version of the mutiny of the battalion of the 17th Infantry at Agde and its march to Béziers. The Premier added that he could not listen to any proposal for the conditional surrender of the mutineers, as it would be a most fatal move for the government to capitulate to the soldiery. He concluded with demanding a vote of confidence in the government, so that the ministers could carry out, in the name of the chamber, the work of repression on which the future so much depended.

The opposition Deputies fiercely attacked the government, accusing the ministers of sending agents to stir up the populace in the south, asserting that the cuirassiers acted like Cossacks, that the troops fired without provocation and without notification, and that women and children had been slaughtered. They insisted that the release of M. Ferroul, former Mayor of Narbonne, would alone restore calm. Otherwise, one of the speakers asserted, "the bloody rioting of to-day will be the revolution of to-morrow."

The denunciation of M. Clemenceau by M. Millerand, former Minister of Commerce, was particularly violent, but fell flat, as he is strongly suspected of a desire to succeed to the Premiership.

Some of the more prominent members of the Opposition appeared to place the interests of the country above those of their party and held up the hands of the government, being desirous of giving the latter time to bring the delinquents in the south to account. After six hours' debate the Chamber adopted this view, and by 327 to 223 votes decided to support the Cabinet.

The receipt of a dispatch from Béziers later in the day announcing that the mutinous battalion had decided to return to the rest of the regiment caused decided satisfaction in official circles, as it was hoped that this action would head off further insubordination among the troops.

After the fighting yesterday, the aspect of Narbonne to-day was comparatively calm. Soldiers were everywhere in such great force that the inhabitants were at least temporarily coerced into inactivity. The wreckage resulting from last night's riots still litters the streets, and all the stores and banks are barred up.

Two additional regiments of infantry and two of cavalry arrived at Narbonne this morning, and detachments of artillery are on their way there.

The ministers to-night incline to the belief that affairs in the wine growing district are entering a less threatening phase. The mutiny of a battalion, followed as it was by circumstantial stories of similar defections at other garrisons, which later turned out to be untrue, caused alarm throughout the country.

The War Office lost no time in ordering fresh troops to the scene, and in the course of the day fully a score of regiments were dispatched to Narbonne, Montpellier, Beziers and other centres, or were held in readiness for instant departure.

It is realized on all sides that the danger of civil war has by no means completely disappeared, but those at the helm seem satisfied with the progress made. The ministers intend to take no chances. Martial law is now in force throughout the disturbed area.

To-night's vote in the Chamber of Deputies, it is believed, will have a great effect on the malcontents, who apparently expected that the government's repressive measures would not be approved by parliament. The decision of the Chamber to break standing rules and hold a session to-morrow in order to hasten the passage of the wine frauds bill is expected to aid the work of conciliation.

Although no further serious outbreaks were reported up to midnight, the number of cases of tearing up railway tracks, cutting down telegraph poles, seizures of officials who are held as hostages, and cudgelling of police and gendarmes justified the belief that the militant populace might, if leaders were forthcoming, be organized to carry on guerilla warfare. The location of Marcelin Albert, the leader of the movement, remains a mystery, though a report has him in custody.

THE MUTINY AT AGDE.

March of Battalion to Beziers—Welcomed by Populace.

Paris, June 21.—A battalion of the 17th Infantry Regiment, stationed at Agde, in the Department of Hérault, deserted this morning with its arms and ammunition and joined the insurgent wine growers at Béziers, the headquarters of the regiment. The mutineers, who mostly were recruited among the wine growers, numbered about six hundred men. They marched into Béziers, which has about fifty thousand inhabitants, with drums beating and colors flying, and camped in the principal square of that city with stacked arms. The deserters tried to enlist the sympathies of the remainder of the regiment stationed at Béziers, but failing to do so they promised to drive them from their barracks.

Early this afternoon the subprefect of Beziers informed Premier Clemenceau that the mutineers had offered to return to Agde on the condition that they were not punished. A little later they renewed their demand to be allowed to reoccupy their former barracks at Béziers. M. Clemenceau curtly replied that he refused to parley with deserters or consider any proposal except unconditional surrender, adding that he was determined to utilize all the government's forces, if necessary, in order to suppress the uprising.

When informed of the mutiny, General Croisade, commanding the Sixty-first Brigade, rode out to meet the mutineers at Villeneuve and attempted to persuade them to return to duty. "Soldiers," he commanded, "kill me or obey me!"

The soldiers replied that they had no desire to kill the general, but were determined to return to Béziers.

A detachment of gendarmes tried to bar the

Continued on third page.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its purity has made it famous."—Advt.

MUTINY ON A WARSHIP?

Rumor at Lorient of Serious Outbreak on the Victor Hugo.

Lorient, France, June 21.—There is a persistent rumor that a grave mutiny has taken place aboard the French armored cruiser Victor Hugo, off the coast of the United States. No confirmation of the rumor is obtainable, and the officials here are skeptical of the truth of the story.

A dispatch from Lorient on May 5 said that one hundred and twenty men of the crew of the Victor Hugo, which was then about to sail for the Jamestown exposition, remained ashore under the pretext that the discipline aboard the ship was too severe. The Victor Hugo arrived in New York May 20, and sailed for Hampton Roads on May 31.

ROBERT PITCAIRN HURT.

Partner of George Westinghouse Run Down by Bicyclist.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, June 21.—Robert Pitcairn, railroad man, partner of George Westinghouse and intimate friend of Andrew Carnegie, while returning to his home from the Carnegie Institute last night, was knocked down and run over by a bicycle rider. The cyclist escaped and the police have been unable to find him.

The most serious injuries that Mr. Pitcairn sustained were to his right arm and shoulder. On account of the swelling it is impossible as yet to ascertain whether or not the bones are broken. At first it was feared that Mr. Pitcairn had been seriously injured internally, but this evening Dr. Stuart Patterson, who has been in constant attendance, believed that he has escaped internal injuries.

Several months ago Mr. Pitcairn retired as resident assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad on account of the age limit. He is seventy-one years old. Since that time he has not been in the best of health.

JOHN D., 3D, UPSET.

Frisky Pony Shies at Italian—Rockefeller Heir Dumped in Road.

John D. Rockefeller, 3d, and his mother, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr., were in a runaway mishap on John D. Rockefeller's estate on Pocantico Hills, near Tarrytown, yesterday, where the family is staying at present. A pony and cart were recently purchased, and the mother and child, with a groom, were trying it out around the drives of the estate. The pony is young and somewhat frisky, but behaved well until one of the Italian laborers employed upon the estate stepped out from a covert of bushes suddenly. The man did not see the pony cart, and stepped out in front of the animal. The pony whirled and upset the cart.

Mrs. Rockefeller grabbed the boy in her arms at the first swerve of the pony. When she fell out she landed in a sitting position, with the boy in her lap. She was somewhat shaken up and frightened, but was not seriously hurt, as she was out on the grounds later with the rest of the family. The groom clung to the reins and was dragged a short distance, receiving several cuts and bruises. He let go when he realized that Mrs. Rockefeller and the boy were safe. The pony ran to the stables, dragging the wrecked cart behind him.

TUBE CITY SCANDAL.

President Tells of Attempts to Hold Up the Road.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, June 21.—The detailed story of how city officials tried to deal with the backers of the Pittsburg & Tube City Railroad to sell the rights of the city for personal gain was told on the witness stand in criminal court to-day by President C. S. Cameron of the railroad. Cameron was a witness against C. R. Richardson and A. B. McGrew, two brokers, who are charged with conspiring to bribe members of the council to pass the franchise ordinance of the Tube City Company.

Cameron said that Common Councilman William A. Martin, of the Sixteenth Ward, a member of the corporations committee, came to him and declared that it would be better for the backers of the new railroad to pay the Councilmen $50,000 for the passage of a favorable franchise ordinance than to have to pay the city $50,000 a year compensation for the rights.

According to the witness, he and the other promoters of the road then attempted to fool the councilmanic grafters, of which Martin is said to have been the collector. The first move in the game was the placing of $60,000 in an envelope in the presence of Martin. Another envelope containing blank paper was substituted for this and placed in a safety deposit box and the key was given to Martin. The ordinance then passed second reading.

Martin discovered the trick played on him, and was furious. Cameron said that he and his friends then gave Martin a check for $60,000. On its face the check was worthless, but Martin thought it was good.

The ordinance progressed further until the worthlessness of the check was discovered. Martin demanded $70,000 cash, and it was then that the exposé came, resulting in Martin's conviction and sentence to three years in the penitentiary.

MARQUISE RUSSO KILLED.

One of the Victims of the Automobile Accident in Italy.

Naples, June 21.—It was learned to-day that the woman killed when the automobile containing Marquis Ferrara, the Duke de la Regina and two guests went into a ravine Thursday near Calanello, with fatal results to all the members of the party, was the Marchioness Russo, of the Gerini family, of Florence. The marchioness was a cousin of Prince Scipione Borghese, who is now leading in the automobile race from Peking to Paris.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena were personal friends of those killed, and were greatly shocked when they were informed of the accident. To-day their majesties sent condolences to the families of the dead persons.

The Duke of Aosta, a brother of the Duke of the Abruzzi, was in Rome when he heard of the accident. He returned immediately to Naples.

HANNA DIVORCE GRANTED.

Cleveland, June 21.—Judge Phillips in the Common Pleas Court to-day granted a divorce to Mrs. Daisy Gordon Hanna from Dan R. Hanna, son of the late Senator M. A. Hanna. The decision gave Mrs. Hanna custody of the only child. The alimony was privately agreed upon out of court.

Mrs. Daisy Gordon Hanna was the second wife of Dan R. Hanna, his first wife having been May Harrington Hanna, who obtained a divorce in 1898 and is now the wife of Edward K. Stallo, of New York.

The grounds for the suit for divorce were gross neglect of duty and cruelty.

Mrs. Daisy Gordon Hanna, prior to her marriage to Dan R. Hanna, was the wife of Walter De S. Maud, an English army officer, from whom she obtained a divorce a few years ago.

NIAGARA FALLS
FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
Via New York Central $10.25, and West Shore $9.00, for round trip. Going July 3d, returning July 5th. Particulars of agents.—Advt.

ISIDOR WORMSER DEAD

FAMILY AT BEDSIDE.

Aged Banker's Health Seemed Improved Just Before End Came.

Isidor Wormser, the banker, died shortly before 8 o'clock last evening at his home, No. 836 Fifth avenue. At his bedside at the time of his death were his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, and his nephews, Maurice Wormser, of No. 14 East 62d street; Louis, who lived

ISIDOR WORMSER.
Who died yesterday.

with the aged banker, and Isidor Wormser, jr., of No. 26 West 54th street.

Up to about three weeks ago Mr. Wormser, who was seventy-eight years old, was actively engaged in his banking business at No. 15 Broad street. When he was first taken ill it was thought that his ailment was of a minor nature, but about ten days ago his illness became serious and a physician was in almost constant attendance.

For the last few days he improved, and on Thursday, when his daughter, Mrs. Seligman, who had been in Europe and who hurriedly returned to this country in response to a cable dispatch arrived at his bedside, a marked improvement was shown. Mrs. Seligman returned on the Teutonic, and early in the morning she was swung from the deck in a chair and hurried to this city from Quarantine in a tug.

Late yesterday afternoon and even early in the evening the butler at Mr. Wormser's home said that the banker had improved during the day. Drs. Edwin Sternburger, of West End, Long Branch, and Eugene Elsing, of No. 18 East 60th street, when they visited the patient shortly before 7 o'clock noticed that he was gradually failing and immediately the family was notified. All were at his bedside when he passed away.

Isidor Wormser was born in Landau, Bavaria, on September 4, 1839. He was educated in that city, and, his parents being poor, came to this country in 1855 to seek his fortune, following his elder brother, Simon, who had preceded him here by two years. Simon had gone to Chicago, and there Isidor joined him, the brothers forming a copartnership in the general merchandise business as I. & S. Wormser.

This is the same name under which the firm has been and still is carried on. Simon Wormser died on July 30, 1895.

In 1866 the brothers came to this city and started a banking business in the Drexel Building, later removing to the Mills Building, No. 15 Broad street, the present quarters of the firm.

The house made little noise in Wall Street at first. Brokers knew, indeed, that they could get small sums of money on safe securities in the little office in the Drexel Building, but it was several years before the firm branched out into operations of any moment on its own account.

With their purchase of seats on the Stock Exchange, however, the brothers soon became conspicuous figures on the floor. They ventured into the financial lists against no less redoubtable an adversary than Jay Gould, then in the height of his power, and their audacity and skill won them his esteem, and they soon found it more profitable for all concerned to operate in unison than in opposition.

The name of the firm of I. & S. Wormser was again brought prominently before the public on March 1, 1893, when Isidor Wormser was one of the parties in a fight that took place that day on the Stock Exchange. Trouble arose between him and C. E. Chapman, another broker. Blows were exchanged, but the disputants were soon separated by their friends, and three days later were disciplined by the governing committee, Mr. Chapman being suspended for thirty days as the aggressor, and Mr. Wormser getting off with only ten days' suspension.

The two brothers were as well known figures on "the Street" for years as the statue of Washington on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building, and after the death of Simon, Isidor still kept up the peculiarities of dress and manner that had distinguished them both.

They were devoted to each other in life, and in personal appearance closely resembled each other. Both were stout and swarthy. Every day after the close of business it was their custom to leave their office together and to walk up Broad street to Wall, and thence up to Broadway.

Each wore always a neat little boutonnière in the lapel of his coat, and they never failed to attract the interested attention of the passing throngs.

The sayings and doings of the brothers, their eccentricities and characteristics formed the basis for many a story.

But in the vast and varied speculation of the Stock Exchange Isidor took a leading part, as he and Simon had done before, when they engaged in the pyrotechnic operations in Sugar, Chicago Gas, Whiskey and other big trust stocks with which their names were coupled.

Isidor Wormser was a member of the Manhattan Club, the Coney Island Jockey Club, the Criterion Club and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was a Democratic Presidential elector in 1892.

PLANS ODD BUILDING.

Uptown Structure to Have Arcade from Corner to Corner.

A building unlike any other on Manhattan Island is to be erected by Walter J. Salomon on the greater part of the block bounded by 57th and 58th streets, Broadway and Eighth avenue, which he recently bought from the United States Realty and Improvement Company for about $2,000,000. On the site is a group of twelve two and three story houses. They are to be reconstructed into a four story building, in the centre of which is to be a thoroughfare for pedestrians. It is to cost $200,000, and it is said it will be one of the most attractive in this rapidly growing section of the city.

This thoroughfare will not be inclosed. It will begin at the northwest corner of 57th street and Broadway, and extend in a diagonal direction to Eighth avenue, opening into the Grand Circle. It will be 207 feet long and 15 feet wide. On each side of the thoroughfare will be stores, and above the stores will be dental, billiard, manicure and hairdressing parlors, offices and lofts.

This block is an unusually large one, comprising about 32,000 square feet. When the thoroughfare is opened to the public a person will be able to walk from the northwest corner of 57th street and Broadway to the southeast corner of 58th street and Eighth avenue is about one-half the time it takes now. The building is to be called the Columbus Arcade.

LIVED TWO YEARS WITH BROKEN BACK.

Rochester, June 21.—A special dispatch from Batavia reports the death there last night of Jacob Broadbrooks, who for two years lived with a broken back.

TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE

GUERILLA WARFARE ON.

Operators Obey Small and Go Out in San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 21.—The two hundred and fifty telegraph operators employed in Oakland and San Francisco by the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies left the keys at 3:30 o'clock and walked out of the offices. Three short blows on a police whistle gave the signal, and the operators rose from the tables, put on their coats and quit work.

The Postal and Western Union main San Francisco offices are both in the Ferry Building. Since the fire in 1906 the main relay office of the Western Union has been at West Oakland, where about one hundred and fifty men and women are employed. In the San Francisco office about twenty operators are employed, and at branch offices about twenty more. The Postal company has sixty operators in its main San Francisco office.

The operators in San Francisco and Oakland were dissatisfied with the letter written by President Clowry of the Western Union to Labor Commissioner Neill, published yesterday, and insisted that their demands for a 25 per cent increase in wages be granted.

President Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union arrived yesterday and, after considering the situation, ordered the strike unless the increase was granted. Both the Western Union and the Postal offices declined to grant the 25 per cent increase or to consult with the union. They expressed a willingness to consider any advances asked by their employes as individuals, but this did not satisfy the men.

The superintendents of both companies say the controversy will have to be adjusted in New York, and they have issued notice to the public that messages will be accepted subject to indefinite delay.

President Small of the union will probably remain to advise the strikers. So long as no attempt is made to bring in operators from outside points, the strike will be purely local for San Francisco and Oakland. If, however, the company attempts to bring in men, operators in other cities may be called out.

It is announced that operators in other cities will be allowed to work with operators in San Francisco and Oakland who did not go out with the strikers.

President Small, after a meeting of the local union last night, said:

"Our plans are fully prepared, and we will carry the fight to the halls of Congress before we are through. We do not intend to declare a general strike throughout the country, but we will carry on a guerilla warfare which will continue until we get justice and consideration. We will call a series of local strikes in the various cities of the country which will paralyze traffic. We intend to continue this fight until Congress meets, when we propose to place the whole matter in the hands of the lawmakers."

President Small said to-day that the trouble here was purely local and would not affect Eastern offices at present. The settlement made in the East was unsatisfactory, but the situation in San Francisco would be dealt with first. The 25 per cent increase demanded for San Francisco operators would have to be granted, as, in his opinion, the cost of living here is greater than in other portions of the United States.

The following letter was sent to Superintendent Jaynes of the Western Union by a committee of the telegraphers' union:

Dear Sir: In the statement of President Clowry to Mr. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, defining the Western Union company's position toward the telegraphers, he stated that if any question arises that cannot be adjusted by the district superintendent the company is willing to submit such questions to arbitration. The embodied propositions in the schedule offered to but declined by Assistant General Superintendent Miller on June 3, other than the 25 per cent increase in wages asked for your telegraphers employed in San Francisco and Oakland, having been adjusted in New York, we respectfully request that you meet a committe of telegraphers employed in San Francisco and Oakland and hear their arguments in favor of granting a 25 per cent increase in wages pending the restoration of normal conditions in this city.

We are requested by those whom we represent to get your reply at once.

NO STRIKE HERE.

Local Telegraphers Will Stand by Terms of Settlement.

The strike of the Western Union and Postal telegraphers at San Francisco yesterday came as a surprise to those companies, following as it did so close upon the supposed settlement of the differences, through Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, and the subsequent statements by President Clowry of the Western Union and E. J. Nally, general manager of the Postal company. As late as noon yesterday Deputy President S. J. Konenkamp, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, said that there would be no strike at San Francisco, that evidently President Small had not seen the report of the settlement when he announced that San Francisco operators would quit work yesterday. The repudiation of the settlement by President Small, therefore, caused surprise to the union officials in this city, and it was intimated that the national executive board would be called together immediately to consider that official's action. No official word came from President Small, except the quoted interview in which he said the strike was local to San Francisco and Oakland.

Mr. Konenkamp said:

"I have in my pocket a document from Mr. Small giving me full authority to act as president in his absence in all matters official, and I approved the terms of settlement offered by the Western Union yesterday. The telegraphers in New York will stand by that settlement. We feel that we now have the support of public sentiment in the course we have taken, and we shall not sacrifice that by repudiating the agreement deliberately and officially made. We appreciate the great assistance given to us by the government through Mr. Neill, and we shall not stultify ourselves."

The officials of neither the Western Union nor the Postal Telegraph company would make a statement last night. The strike did not develop until after their office hours, and neither President Clowry nor Vice-President Nally could be reached. It was stated, however, that the companies now feel that the action of President Small at San Francisco releases them from any obligations under the terms of yesterday's agreement. It is not believed the telegraphers of New York will be involved—at least, just at this time.

GOMPERS ADVISED AGAINST STRIKE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, June 21.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor made an effort this afternoon to avert the strike of the telegraphers. He called up Secretary Wesley Russell at the Chicago headquarters and held a ten-minute conversation with that official over the long distance telephone. Mr. Gompers urged an abandonment of the strike plans, which he said would be calamitous in the face of President Clowry's peaceable letter given out in New York. Upon request of the national labor chief, Secretary Russell immediately telegraphed President Gompers's advice to President Small of the telegraphers' union, at San Francisco.

$2.50 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN SUNDAY, JUNE 23.
Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Special train leaves New York 6:45 a. m., stopping at Newark, Elizabeth and New Brunswick. Returning leaves Atlantic City 7 p. m.—Advt.

BELMONT'S SON HURT.

He and Devereux Milburn Carried from Polo Field.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Hempstead, Long Island, June 21.—While playing polo at Meadow Brook this afternoon in preparation for the tournament next week, Raymond Belmont and Devereux Milburn met with serious accidents. Young Belmont is the second son of August Belmont. He was riding a pony, which threw him on his head, cutting a gash over the right temple. Belmont was picked up unconscious and taken to the club. After half an hour he was revived, and no serious results are anticipated. Devereux Milburn was knocked off his pony by one of the opposing players, whose mallet struck him in the eye, rendering him unconscious.

Miss Beatrice Mills, who was among the spectators, ran out on the field and helped pick up Mr. Milburn. He was taken to Hempstead in an automobile in an unconscious condition, and was treated by Dr. Kerrigan. Mr. Milburn is on the first Meadow Brook team, and is one of the high handicap men.

The play to-day was the final practice to show the best players, and the men played in relays. Each player had ten minutes to show his ability. Those playing besides Belmont and Milburn were Harry Payne Whitney, James A. Burden, J. M. Waterbury, jr., Fred C. Havemeyer, Arthur S. Burden, Reginald Brooks, W. Scott Cameron, Jay Phipps, Harold Phipps, James A. Appleton, W. R. Grace and E. W. Roby.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ILL.

A Sudden Attack of Heart Trouble at Windsor Castle.

Ascot, June 21.—The Duke of Devonshire, former Lord President of the Council, was taken suddenly ill at Windsor Castle to-day. He had intended to accompany King Edward to the racecourse, as on the previous days, where, with the duchess, he took part in the brilliant scenes which marked the Ascot gathering, but he was unable to do so, and was conveyed to Devonshire House in a motor car.

A bulletin issued to-night says that the duke is suffering from weak action of the heart and has been advised to remain in bed for the present, as he is in his seventy-fourth year. Owing to his importance in the political world, his serious illness would cause much concern.

TRAINED ANIMAL TRUST.

Bostock to Head It—Will Have Arenas Here and in Europe.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Norfolk, Va., June 21.—A new trust is in process of formation. It will be known as the Arenic Exhibition Company, and the head of it will be Frank C. Bostock, the animal king. The capitalization will be £1,000,000, and most of the capital has been subscribed by English and European admirers of Mr. Bostock. Some of his American friends are in it, too.

Mr. Bostock, in discussing the new trust today, stated that it would control 90 per cent of the trained wild animals in existence. He has already arranged for arenas in the following cities: Boston, New York (Coney Island), Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Atlantic City. The arena at Pine Beach Park will also be included in the circuit.

The European arenas will be the Paris Hippodrome, one at Blackpool, England, and at Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Madrid.

PELHAM BLUNDER AGAIN.

Innocent Italian Shot by Overzealous Policeman.

Between the sales of butter and eggs to his customers last night, Chief Marks, of the Pelham police, spent his time trying to hush up the fact that one of his men shot and probably fatally wounded a harmless Italian last night. The chief is still smarting under the criticisms directed against him for failing to inform nearby towns of the Rosenheimer murder, thereby allowing the murderers to escape. He is trying to hush up the tragedy of last night for fear of further criticisms.

Since the Rosenheimer murder the Pelham police see an assassin in every Italian. One was passing near the Pelham Manor clubhouse last night, when one of Chief Marks's men called upon him to halt. The Italian, not understanding English, kept plodding on. The officer then drew his revolver and shot twice. One bullet hit the man in the leg and he fell to the ground. The other tore through his stomach, inflicting a probably fatal wound. He was rushed to the New Rochelle Hospital, and the coroner summoned to take his ante-mortem statement. Because of his ignorance of English, the Italian could make no statement.

WISCONSIN UTILITIES.

Bill Unusual in Application Passed by Legislature.

Madison, Wis., June 21.—The public utilities bill was passed by the Legislature to-day with little opposition, except from municipal ownership advocates, who objected to the provision that municipality owned public utilities should be conducted under the same style of books that corporations are forced to adopt.

The bill provides that all concerns, private or public, supplying water, electric light or any other such convenience to the people must be operated under a set of books which show the allowance for depreciation and other such details. Municipal plants must make allowance for tax paid by private concerns in making rates for service, and such rates must be sufficient to continue the concern on a profit paying basis.

All the corporations included in the act are under the control of the railway commission, and the bill includes every public utility except electric railways. The bill gives the railway commission power to fix rates for all service by public utility corporations, and all franchises now existent are made exclusive.

FIRE AT JAMAICA RACETRACK.

Four Stables Destroyed in Short Time—No Horses Burned.

Four stables on the Metroppolitan Racing Association's track at Jamaica were destroyed by fire last night. The fire started in stable No. 17 about 11 o'clock, and before it could be checked it had spread to stables Nos. 18, 19 and 20. All four were swept down in less than an hour. It was thought some one had dropped a lighted cigar or cigarette in the house section of stable No. 17, thought how the fire originated was not definitely determined last night. A watchman patrolling the track discovered the fire.

The damage will be about $10,000, it was said. Several fire departments from nearby villages hurried to the scene. There were no thoroughbreds in these stables.

GOES TO MORGUE TO KILL HIMSELF.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, June 21.—Arthur A. Azendorf, twenty-six years old, of No. 909 Mulberry street, went to the city morgue early this morning and committed suicide by inhaling gas. Despondency from drink was the cause assigned for his act.

AFTER ALL, USHER'S THE SCOTCH
that made the highball famous.—Advt.

ADJOURN WEDNESDAY.

MAY BE SPECIAL SESSION.

Compromise on Apportionment Possible, but Seems Unlikely.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, June 21.—With the reapportionment situation still far from any settlement, both houses of the Legislature to-day adopted a resolution for final adjournment on Wednesday of next week. Some compromise on apportionment still is possible before that time, although Senator Tully, head of the Senate conference committee, and Speaker Wadsworth both believe it is improbable. Certainly, if no agreement is reached, Governor Hughes will call an extraordinary session to take up this subject.

Daily the situation becomes more critical, and the necessity for the adoption of some reapportion more pressing. Aside from the hold-up of the Legislature itself, which everybody here is denouncing as little less than a scandal, there is the urgent necessity of immediate reapportionment as to Senate districts, that the Assembly districts therein may be laid out. The apportionment bill declares that the supervisors of counties must meet on July 1 to map out the Assembly districts. That date, to be sure, could be changed to one later, but Assembly district conventions are scheduled in many counties for the next week and the weeks immediately following. If the deadlock is not broken soon a situation not much short of chaos must follow in the political world.

Despite this, the leaders of each side calmly accepted the adjournment resolution to-day, and seemingly almost welcomed the prospect of a special session. In many respects a special session would offer advantages and ease up some amount of pressure which could not be relieved if the regular session were prolonged. Friends of Governor Hughes know that he desires greatly that the Legislature finish its business as soon as possible and adjourn. There are many bills—some two hundred at least—held by the clerks of the two houses lest they be sent to him as ten-day bills. Among them are the supply and appropriation bills, both of which merely as to the physical labor of checking up items and verifying the text requires more than ten days' work. If a final adjournment were not taken the state departments might find themselves without money for current needs. So, if agreement cannot be reached to permit early adjournment, the Governor's friends say that adjournment followed by the special session would meet his views nicely, since they think he considers it imperative that the business now before the Legislature be finished. An adjournment on Wednesday, therefore, would permit the mass of bills to come to him as thirty-day bills and so relieve the Executive Department, while also it would be some relief to the Legislature itself.

Many legislators think that before Wednesday afternoon the deadlock will be broken. Some of the men closest to Speaker Wadsworth, men who will stick to him in any crisis, privately are advising him to yield. Seemingly there is little prospect that he will yield further than he has done.

"Can you see any prospect of agreement before adjournment?" the Speaker was asked today.

"Not the slightest," he replied, "if the Senate still sticks to the Tully bill. I have yielded all that I could. The Assembly has yielded at least two-thirds of its contentions. We cannot go further. We will not take the Tully bill without some changes."

"Then that throws the question over into a special session, does it not?"

"I suppose there will be a special session called to dispose of it. If we cannot get it finished by Wednesday, why, we'll take the special session."

The Senators say openly that the Speaker now is holding out only because of personal pride, and that all that keeps the Assembly with him is a desire to "save its face." Having abandoned his contention that Livingston County should be kept within the 34th Congress District, he has no right to demand that it shall be put with any particular counties because of the effect on his own political future, any more than any other Assemblyman, Senate leaders declare.

"We are willing to change the Senate plan to the extent of shifting Delaware and Madison counties as was suggested by the Assembly," said Senator Tully to-day. "Since that was rejected, though, it is unlikely that any meeting of the conference committees will be held except possibly a formal session to sign a report of final disagreement. We will concede that point to the Speaker and the Assembly, if they are sticking on a question of obtaining something which looks like a concession. Beyond that we cannot go. We will make no changes in any district in the western part of the state, because to do that would sacrifice Senators—more than one or two—who surely deserve as much consideration at our hands as any member of the other house, even if he be the Speaker."

No break in the situation can come before Monday or Tuesday. Most of the Senators went home immediately after adjournment this morning. Assemblyman Merritt, chairman of the Assembly conference committee, also went home last night, and Speaker Wadsworth is going to-night. What may happen next week is the great problem which is bothering them all. Senator Raines was asked to-day if he believed any possibility existed of an agreement before Wednesday afternoon.

"Yes, it is possible," he replied, but his tone was not hopeful. Meanwhile, influential Assemblymen are working against the Speaker. Sherman Moreland, of Chemung, majority leader, is torn between a desire to be loyal to the Speaker and his own personal interests. Almost any solution of the Speaker's personal difficulties must sacrifice Mr. Moreland's political future. Mr. Rogers, of Broome, who is preventing the transacting of any business in the Assembly these days, also is hot against the Speaker because local bills of his have been held up. He is working against the Wadsworth apportionment schemes. The prospect is that if any Assembly caucus is held next week, the Speaker's cause will lose many of its supporters at the last caucus, and Senators are counting on something of the sort to weaken his position so obviously that he must yield completely before Wednesday.

MORELAND BILL SIGNED.

Governor Hughes Can Now Investigate State Departments.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, June 21.—Governor Hughes signed the Moreland bill to-day, which provides for the investigation of state departments by the executive and makes an appropriation to defray the expenses of such investigation.

This bill confers on the Governor almost unlimited powers along this line, powers that no Governor of the state has ever had before. It was drawn by Assemblyman Moreland after frequent consultations with Governor Hughes, and was known as the Hughes bill. When introduced it caused much adverse criticism from members of both houses of the Legislature, who objected to giving so much extra authority to

JERSEY CENTRAL'S SEASHORE SCHEDULE.
On Sunday, June 23, 1907, the full Summer schedule of the New Jersey Central will go into effect, providing superior service to all the New Jersey Coast resorts via the all rail route from West 23d and Liberty Streets, and from the famous Sandy Hook Route from Pier 51 N. R. (foot of West 23d St.) and Pier 10 N. R. (foot of Cedar St.)—Advt.