BELT LINE TRANSFERS

P. S. C. Trying to Solve the 59th Street Puzzle.

Unless the Public Service Commission is able to solve the problem, transfers from the cars of the Metropolitan system to the "Belt Line" cars along 59th street in both directions will stop at midnight to-night, when the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company ceases to be a part of the Metropolitan system and becomes an independent line. The commission held another hearing yesterday, but adjourned until to-day, without action. Persons familiar with the case doubt if the commission has power to change the present plans, in which case an extra fare will be required for the trip along 59th street and a third fare if the passenger wishes to continue north or south.

George W. Linch, general manager of the "Belt Line," said yesterday that all arrangements had been made for operating the line as an independent road, and he felt sure the travelling public would be put to no inconvenience. Mr. Linch expects to operate more cars on Thursday than the Metropolitan has been using.

A meeting of the executive committee was held yesterday and the transfer question was settled temporarily. Transfers will be issued only at 42d street and Tenth avenue and 34th street and Tenth avenue from the "Belt Line" to the Metropolitan and from the Metropolitan to the "Belt Line." At these points there is joint ownership of the tracks. No other transfers will be issued by the "Belt Line" cars.

The receivers of the Metropolitan have agreed to furnish the necessary cars, horses and power, for which the "Belt Line" will, of course, pay. The drivers, motormen, conductors and other employes who have been working on the "Belt Line" cars will be retained. Mr. Linch will begin operating the road with 120 cars, and will increase that number as soon as possible to 180.

J. P. MORGAN, JR., WRITES.

Suggests That New York Might Profit by Studying British Method.

J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., who spends a good deal of time in London, seems to be of the opinion that street repairs are managed better by our cousins than by our city officials. In order to bring about a consideration of the London system, he sent a letter to Deputy Controller McCooey, in which he incorporates a notice he received from the city of Westminster, in London, in connection with repaving and repairing streets, which he says strikes him as being an excellent idea. Mr. Morgan wrote that it seemed to him that "if the city of New York could induce the various companies and owners of property to tackle the question of repairs to their mains, etc., before the streets were redone, it might have a very satisfactory result."

The notice announces the intention to repair streets and gives dates between which the work will be begun. It says the gas, water, electricity, telephone, telegraph, lighting, hydraulic power and other trenching companies have been informed, in order that they may carry out any alterations and repairs to their mains and services immediately prior to or during the execution of the proposed works, with the view of obviating interference with the paving. The police authorities are also informed of the intended work, so that they may direct and control street traffic accordingly. Then the notice says:

If at any time during the progress of the works you should think you are not receiving proper consideration at the hands of the contractor, and will communicate with me, I shall be happy to see that as little inconvenience as possible is caused to you and to the general public using the street.

Should you contemplate carrying out any works which would interfere with the surface of the roadway, would you kindly put them in hand forthwith, giving the necessary notices required by the City Council in due course?

A VERSATILE CROOK.

Greengoods Man Proves To Be a Well Known Safe Blower.

One of the two oldtime "con" men who were captured by a young detective through a week-old beard and a carpet bag on Monday turned out yesterday to be no other than "Milkie" McDonald, one of the best safe breakers in the country. When he was arrested on Monday he said he was Charles T. Forbes. For some time Forbes, or McDonald, which the police knew to be one of his aliases, had lived in good style at the Hotel Grenoble, and when Magistrate Kernochan sent him back to jail to await the action of the federal authorities Postal Inspector Boyle identified him as the notorious safe blower.

"Milkie," who is well along in years, was not happy over the recognition, for he is just through doing a thirteen-year stretch in Trenton, N. J., for breaking a safe. He turned this trick in 1891 and was convicted for it not long after. On the way to Trenton he plunged head first through a window of the car and made his escape for a few minutes. One of the deputy sheriffs, being a goot shot, "winged" him in the leg as he fled, and he was captured in a short time and had to serve out his term.

Before this escapade McDonald also was shot in Denver, when a posse of detectives ran into the place where he had buried a kit of tools for use in his profession. One of his most notorious tricks was accomplished in this city when he plundered six safes in one night in a furniture store on Eighth avenue, near 21st street. This was almost next door to his old home, for his father, a milkman, lived in West 22d street. It was his occupation which gave "Milkie" his nickname.

Magistrate Kernochan committed both McDonald and his partner, James McIvar, to the Tombs without bail yesterday. They will be turned over to a United States marshal this afternoon and will be arraigned before Commissioner Shields.

Both men were captured by Detective Gegan at the muzzle of a pistol in a Brooklyn saloon on Monday night. Both are believed to be part of the Gondolff gang, which swindled Walker, the New Britain bank cashier, out of part of his stealings. When they tried to sell money warranted to be just as good as the real thing to a Michigan storekeeper, at the rate of $5 of the imitation for $1 of the real thing, it led to their arrest.

Before Sailing
Consult the
Announcements of
European Hotels
Appearing in
The Tribune

BANK CLERK ENDS LIFE

Shoots Himself When Two of His Checks Are Presented.

Two checks for $20 each were the cause of the suicide of Charles Westerfeld, an assistant bookkeeper in the Produce Exchange Bank, at No. 12 Broadway, who went into the vault yesterday and shot himself in the right temple. Representatives of the bank said last night that they could not understand why he ended his life, when his standing at the bank was excellent, and he could have had any amount of credit within reason.

The young man's father is Charles Wuesterfeld, a truckman. The former, who had worked for nearly four years for the Produce Exchange Bank, changed his name to the Anglicized spelling. He was well liked by his co-workers. He had returned recently from his vacation, and yesterday, when the two checks, each for $20, were handed in, the paying teller remarked jokingly that Westerfeld must "make good." Nobody thought of any consequences following this suggestion until young Westerfeld had been missing for nearly an hour. Thomas B. Nichols, the assistant cashier, then began a hunt for him.

In the vaults Mr. Nichols found Westerfeld, lying on the cement floor, clasping a revolver in his hand and with a hole in his right temple. He gave the alarm, and the usual routine of police and coroner ensued. The body was taken to a nearby undertaker's establishment, and when a Tribune reporter called at the bank yesterday afternoon a young man who represented the president, said:

"If we had known that Westerfeld worried so much about the two checks for $20 each, we would have readily agreed to have the amount taken out of his salary at the rate of $5 or $10 a week. As it was, we can assign no cause for this unfortunate affair, except that he worried over those two checks. There is absolutely no suspicion of his having in any way mistreated the funds of the bank. His work was entirely clerical. It is most unfortunate and most unexpected.

"The only way that this dreadful tragedy can be explained is that he was highstrung and sensitive. The slightest criticism, well meant and delicately tendered, would cause him to be morose for several days. The only way we can explain his untimely act is that he had brooded over his indebtedness. We regret it, for he was a faithful and honest servant of this institution."

Westerfeld was twenty-two years old, and lived with his parents at No. 201 East 77th street. His mother said she had no idea why her son ended his life. "He was an awfully good son," she said. "He was not in love with any girl and had no bad habits."

GUARD SHOOTS INTRUDER

Detective Hired to Watch Rooms Kills Alleged Robber.

A waiter out of work was shot and instantly killed yesterday morning in Brooklyn by a private detective hired by a bartender to watch his room. Hugo Sherman, the man killed, was entering the room of Leopold Werninger, at No. 445 Atlantic avenue, about 1:30 a. m., on his hands and knees, when he was grappled by the detective, Michael B. Kelly. According to Kelly, his revolver went off twice by accident, one shot hitting Sherman just above the eye and killing him almost instantly.

Werninger lives in the front hallroom on the second floor of the apartment house at No. 445 Atlantic avenue. On Tuesday of last week he lost, as he thought, $16, but his suspicions were aroused when $20 he drew from the bank the next day also disappeared the following night. When a brand new suit of clothes disappeared from his room on Saturday he could stand it no longer, and, having, as he says, little confidence in the regular police force, he hired Kelly at a private detective agency in Atlantic avenue. For two nights Kelly watched in vain, but early yesterday morning his watch was rewarded.

Werninger said yesterday he had suspected Sherman, who lived on the floor below him. Kelly was arrested immediately after the shooting and locked up on a charge of homicide. In the Adams street police court yesterday morning he pleaded not guilty to the charge, saying he shot by accident, if not in self-defence, and was held without bail to await the Coroner's inquest.

MUST HAVE $500 OR KILL HIMSELF.

Chicago Man, Who Lost Employer's Money, Advertises His Predicament.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Five hundred dollars is needed to save the life of a despairing man, the father of eight children. Unless that sum is forthcoming he threatens to take his life. The money is needed to repay his employers a sum that he says he lost four months ago. He has not told them of the loss, and has reached the conclusion that suicide is the only thing that remains to him.

The money that he lost amounted to less than $300, but he borrowed funds at high rates to keep the matter quiet, and it now amounts to $500. The man inserted the following advertisement in a morning newspaper to-day:

PERSONAL—Father of eight children, to be not obliged to kill himself, needs $500, giving it back $5 weekly. Sure."

An investigation developed that the children are all young, except a fifteen-year-old boy, who adds his salary of $4 a week to the support of the family. The wife, ignorant of the cause of her husband's troubles, but knowing that he is in desperate need of money, goes out to work by the day.

SAXE AT ISSUE WITH PENDLETON.

Says Corporation Counsel Should Test Death Avenue Law in Court.

State Senator Martin Saxe, who was the author of the bill for the removal of the tracks of the New York Central from Eleventh avenue, familiarly known as "death avenue," took issue yesterday with the opinion of Corporation Counsel Pendleton that new legislation would be needed before the tracks could be removed. Mr. Saxe said:

"The Corporation Counsel finds that because the city and the New York Central failed to come to an agreement over the track removal the city had no power under the Saxe law to condemn the tracks and remove them. I do not believe that the Corporation Counsel's opinion should finally determine the matter, but think that he should bring condemnation proceedings in court. The New York Central would demur to the action, and in that way a test of the law could be had. The people of the West Side are greatly interested in the matter of the removal of the tracks, and the city ought to do everything in its power to enforce the law."

MYSTERY IN NAVAL FIREMAN'S DEATH.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—Mystery surrounds the death of Charles T. Moore, a first class fireman aboard the United States battleship Idaho, whose body was found floating in the Delaware River off the navy yard, last night. Moore's home is in Ohio, though he enlisted from New York. On Saturday night he overstayed his shore leave, but returned to the Idaho, where he was last seen alive. When the body was taken from the river last night his skull was found fractured.

The board of inquiry to-day reported a verdict of accidental drowning. It is thought that Moore feared arrest for his breach of discipline and attempted to desert by swimming ashore.

JAIL FOR MOTHER WHO BURNED CHILD.

Cleveland, Aug. 4.—Confessing that she had bound the hands of her four-year-old child with oil-soaked rags and set them afire, Mrs. Helen Nagy was sentenced to-day to three months in the workhouse and a fine of $50 and costs. The mother, with a three weeks' old baby in her arms, said in court that she had suspected the older child of stealing the last quarter they had for household expenses, and hunger and desperation had caused her to endeavor to make the child confess by this punishment. Neighbors rescued the child before it was badly burned.

BALTIMOREAN SUICIDE AT HOTEL.

Baltimore, Aug. 4.—Joseph D. Horner, formerly a member of J. D. Horner, Son & Co., hatters, and for many years a resident of this city, was found dead in bed with a bullet hole in his breast at the Hotel Rennert this morning. For a number of years Mr. Horner had been a travelling salesman for a railroad supply firm in New York.

Of Interest to Women.

CHILD PEDLERS

Haled to Children's Court for Breaking the Law.

Child pedlers are numerous in the Children's Court. It is astonishing how many of these frail craft are sent out on the New York streets to bring in a few pennies to the family exchequer. As a rule the parents know little English and less law, and Judge Mayo is much put to it to explain the latter in terms they will comprehend.

Of this type is the mother of a tiny lad who is brought in with a bunch of three, found selling candy on 23d street. A Yiddish woman, with a face as white as a bone, and not much fleshier, she listens impassively while the judge explains, through the interpreter, that little children must not peddle. Then she says something in Yiddish.

"She says 'I cannot help it,'" reports the interpreter.

The judge explains over again. Again comes the monotonous answer:

"She says, 'I cannot help it.'"

"Has she other children, little children?" asks the judge.

"Oh, yes, other children."

"Is her husband living?"

"No, not living."

"Well, these boys have been breaking the law, and they mustn't do that. Nobody can break the law," the judge tells her. "I can't; this man can't; no one can."

She listens to this, and replies in her toneless voice.

"She says, 'I send my boy out on the street to get money.'"

The judge shakes his head. He turns to the boy Abraham.

"Abraham," he repeats, "little boys must not peddle. If you are brought here again I shall have to send you to jail. Will you remember?"

Abraham digs his bare toes into the floor, pulls up his inadequate little "knickers" to meet his inadequate shirt, bobs his cropped head, and darts down the steps.

Another youthful pedler is Maggie Mulqueen. Maggie takes her arrest greatly to heart. She screws up her small face and cries piteously.

"Maggie, I wouldn't cry," counsels the judge. "We're your friends here. This is the children's court; don't you know that?" He makes some notes on a paper and dismisses her, first stretching out his hand across the bar and giving her small one a shake. She retreats to her mother, who, in rusty black, is hovering behind. Halfway out it occurs to the child that she has forgotten her manners. She turns and makes a funny little bob.

"Thank you," she pipes with her best politeness, and the judge, with equal and very serious politeness, replies:

"You're very welcome."

A more desperate charge is that against William McNamee, fourteen years old, small for his age, but resplendent in a high collar and a long tie of flaming red. His father accompanies him and prefers the charge.

"Drunk and disorderly."

"And you want him sent away?" the judge says, after hearing indubitable evidence of William's carousals.

The father hems, shuffles his feet, and glances uneasily in the direction of a faded kimono out in the body of the courtroom.

"His—his mother don't want him put away, your honor."

"He ought to be sent away, I think," says the judge, with an examining glance at William's thin, sharp, knowing face. "A boy of fourteen drunk and disorderly—pretty young for that. How much could you contribute toward his support if he were sent away?"

The father deposes that he could not contribute anything.

"Why, it costs you something to feed him at home, doesn't it?"

"He's a small eater, Judge," pleads the father.

The judge ponders. "I'll give him one more chance at home," he says. "William, I'll release you on parole. Come back here on the last day of September, and don't do those things you've been doing. Don't you know whiskey is bad for you, physically and morally? Don't touch it, William. You go to school? Yes? I'll find out from the school how he's doing," he adds in an undertone.

"Kitty Muggins, on parole," is the next. Kitty is pretty small and hasn't turned her hair up yet, but nevertheless she has been a forger. But Kitty is working hard now in a department store and takes her money home to her mother, and altogether seems to be doing well.

"Why did you do it in the first place, Kitty?" asks the judge.

Kitty deposes in almost inaudible tones that she doesn't know why she did it; she doesn't know what took her that day, but she's very sorry, your honor. Her mother hovers behind her quite affectionately, and seeing a button of Kitty's that is not doing its duty she attends to it anxiously.

Then comes Cornelius Sullivan, charged with being disobedient and generally riotous. Cornelius has a turned-up nose that ought to give him a cheerful cast of countenance, but at present it is sniffing too hard. He weeps a great deal, does Cornelius, and quite sincerely. His mother, a large, bent woman, with a large, flat face, folds her workworn left hand, with its wedding ring, over her other hand and tells the judge how hard she has tried to keep him away from the bad boys that lead him into mischief.

"Pretty hard for you to manage, isn't he?" says the judge. "He'd better be sent away."

The woman assents, but pleads for a Catholic institution. Can't he go to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin? There are some difficulties in the way, but the judge arranges to have Cornelius sent there, and the mother goes off, almost joyfully, with a letter she is to present to her priest in regard to the matter.

Not so sensible is the mother of William Romonsky. First, Mrs. Romonsky wants William put away, and then when the judge has arranged it she doesn't want him put away. She pours floods of protesting Yiddish into the interpreter's ear.

"I can't," says the judge, "give this boy to you while you live in such a bad neighborhood. You have said yourself that he is in with a lot of bad boys there. You told me you were going to move. Move, and you can have the boy."

Mrs. Romonsky holds out both hands to the judge, and pleads to have him now.

"Not till you live in a better neighborhood," says the judge.

"Come, madam, come down," says one of the court officers, taking her arm; and Mrs. Romonsky is propelled away by degrees, still protesting.

"Isadore Romowitz, Samuel Dammelstein, Jacob Robersky," shouts another court officer, and up come Isadore, Samuel and Jacob, and the mill grinds on.

GLEANINGS.

No woman can occupy any official position whatever in the State of Louisiana. No woman physician can be appointed in state hospitals or insane asylums, nor can the trained nurses have a state board corresponding to the state medical board to protect their profession. Louisiana women tried to get a constitutional amendment permitting these things through the last Legislature. Southern chivalry greeted their bill with catcalls, hisses and the throwing of spitballs. Miss Kate Gordon says, in an injured tone, that the wife of every married member in the Legislature was in favor of this bill, and yet it was defeated, and she doesn't think much of marriage as an "indirect influence" anyway.

"What grounds are there for saying that woman is inferior to man?" inquires Dr. Thomas Claye Shaw in an article on "The Special Psychology of Women," in "The London Lancet." Dr. Shaw is the eminent lecturer on psychological medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in London. "To speak of a special psychology of women when one happens to be a male," says Dr. Shaw, modestly, "presupposes that one has to some extent such a share in the form of mental action under consideration as will justify the audacity of criticising what can be only partially experienced." This, he goes on to say, is fully possible only to a unisexual mind. In the male and female minds there are such profound differences that the one must always be a puzzle to the other.

Nevertheless, he declares, there are many features common to both, and it is quite possible to suppose a society in which the intellectual position of the sexes was reversed. This was the case in the old Basque provinces, where the women voted and the judges were always women.

Up to adolescence, he says, there is little if any mental difference between the sexes. If the little boy and the little girl were brought up alike and dressed alike they would be essentially alike.

"What is the local sign of inferiority in women?" he asks. "Hitherto it has been shown chiefly by submission to authority, a smaller range of idealism, a more delicate and therefore less strong bodily organization. There are other signs, but I will take the three named as representative of the general relations of the sexes in the past, just to point out that under altered conditions of education and environment these stigmata of 'inferiority' have almost disappeared. The fact is that women are not inferior to men; they are different from them, scarcely perhaps comparable, in some faculties superior; and to talk of 'inferiority' is like comparing two masses of different composition and calling one inferior because it is not so large and gross. . . .

"Perhaps the fact that women have not always had money has tended to make them dependent, afraid to contradict, more obedient, less assertive; but now that the position is so often reversed we see that the real mind in the sexes is the same, altered only by social necessity and environment. People run away with the idea that mind in either sex is something very complicated, very profound, and very different in kind according as we see its manifestations in the man or the woman. This is a mistake. As a rule, thinking is a very simple thing—scarcely more than a reflex. One sex might carry on the work of the world just as well as the other. Left to itself without work or occupation, mind degenerates into subservience to the body. The man or the woman with nothing to do spends the time selfishly, cultivating the appetites, tending to introspection. Inasmuch as there is any difference between the minds of the woman and the man, it becomes an interesting puzzle to the one to guess what is going on in the other. When from force of training and similarity of environment it is seen that the minds are essentially similar then interest disappears and life become monotonous."

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