METHODISTS TO MEET

CONFERENCES ON TO-DAY.

The New York, New York East and Newark Will All Hold Sessions.

Three of the most important conferences in Methodism begin their annual sessions this morning at 9 o'clock: The New York Conference, at Ossining, N. Y., Bishop William F. McDowell, LL. D., presiding; the New York East Conference, at Stamford, Conn., Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, LL. D., presiding; the Newark Conference, at Newark, N. J., Bishop Thomas B. Neeley, LL. D., presiding.

Before the roll call and the organization of each of the conferences the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, the respective bishops being in charge.

There is no great or special issue to come before the New York Conference. Dr. Philip M. Watters, in closing his fourth year as superintendent of the New York District, will report much profitable religious activity, resulting in 1,600 probationers.

Two important churches are in process of building: At Chelsea, 178th street and Fort Washington avenue, Manhattan. The building and site will cost $360,000. It is to be of Maine granite and native cut stone—a splendid structure in architecture and in fitness for modern work. The first section of the walls has been roofed over for immediate occupancy and is nearly ready. The new Central Church has been begun in South Yonkers. It is to be built of white brick, trimmed with terra cotta. The interior is to be finished in oak. The estimated cost is $75,000. These two churches are to change pastors—the Rev. A. E. Barnett has been called to Chelsea and the Rev. T. R. Wallace, of Mount Kisco, has been called to take his place at Tremont, in The Bronx. The Rev. C. H. Taylor, of Trinity, Kingston, has been called to Central, Yonkers, and the Rev. George W. Downs, of the Eighteenth Street, Manhattan, has been invited to succeed him at Kingston, N. Y.

In the Newburg District Dr. Arthur Jamieson closes his fourth prosperous year as superintendent. It is said to be supplied mainly with comparatively youthful preachers, with steadily increasing salaries. There is very little debt on the church property and $88,000 has been expended in general improvements. A great need in many parts of the district is better financial support for the ministers, both in town and country. One thousand probationers have been received in the churches and a new church has been built at East Branch, costing $4,000, and another at Sloatsburg, at a cost of $15,000. Benevolent collections will be a little less in amount, owing to the recent financial depression.

The Rev. R. E. Wilson has had a successful year as superintendent of the Poughkeepsie District. He was appointed at the last conference. There have been some notable revivals and in all of the churches good accessions to the membership and much improvement in church property.

The Rev. Hugh Houston reports his first year as superintendent of the Kingston District. There has been a steady, persistent and intelligent evangelism carried on throughout the conference year. Contributions to church funds will be a little less than usual, but $32,000 has been expended in the material improvements on the district.

BISHOP GOODSELL'S ANNIVERSARY.

Bishop Goodsell, who began his ministry in the New York East Conference, celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of his admission into its membership. The fact that he will preside this morning will make the occasion unusually interesting. The Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of "The Christian Advocate," also celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of his ministery. The conference has so far changed that only fourteen clergymen remain who were members when he joined. Thirteen of these have retired. The Rev. William P. Estes, of Brooklyn, is the only minister in active service.

The Brooklyn North District, under the superintendency of Dr. James S. Chadwick, has had a prosperous year. At Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, a new church has been built and a strong membership gathered during the year, under the leadership of the Rev. William H. Lawrence, the pastor. For purposes of increased usefulness Grace Church and Third Church, Long Island City, have united. The new organization will worship in Grace Church, with a combined membership of nearly five hundred. Trinity, of Astoria, Borough of Queens, is building a $50,000 church. The camp meeting and fresh air work in this district have made encouraging advances, and the Epworth Leagues have given valuable assistance in these departments. There will be an unusual number of pastoral changes in this district among the stronger churches, and the unexpected will probably happen.

The Brooklyn South District, with the Rev. Dr. C. S. Wing as superintendent, was affected by the removal of pastors to other fields—the Rev. William H. McMaster to the presidency of Mount Union College, Ohio; Dr. F. J. McConnell to the presidency of De Pauw University, Indiana, and Dr. C. E. Locke to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in Los Angeles, and the removal by death of Dr. J. O. Wilson, of Nostrand Avenue Church. These and other pulpits were ably supplied, mostly by members of the conference. Dr. G. E. Elderidge, of Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, exchanges with Dr. Don Colt, of the First Church, of Rochester.

Dr. John E. Adams closes his fifth year as superintendent in the New York District. He has witnessed advances, some debt paying, evangelistic success and general improvements in churches and parsonages. A new church has been dedicated at Westport, Conn., and the new church in The Bronx will be dedicated in May next.

The New Haven District has had a new superintendent in Dr. W. W. Bowdish, who, although in his first year of office, is familiar with his territory and the whole conference, having been in its membership forty-four years. Good reports come from the district. The camp meeting at Plainville under his direction was very profitable, and also the Chautauqua assembly at the same place.

The two church extension societies in this conference, the one in Manhattan under the presidency of Dr. F. M. North, and that in Brooklyn, with Dr. A. W. Byrt as superintendent, have gone forward in new enterprises and have given aid to needy churches.

The conference superannuation endowment fund, with Dr. C. J. North as corresponding secretary, will present a cheering report despite the financial and commercial depression.

THE NEWARK CONFERENCE.

Bishop Neeley makes his first official visit to this region as a presiding bishop at the Newark Conference, but during the year he has become familiar with the local situation. Dr. Meeker was taken during the conference year from the superintendency of the Newark District to the presidency of the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, N. J., and his place was supplied by Dr. George W. Smith, who had previously served in the same office.

The Paterson District also has a new superintendent, Dr. L. C. Muller. Seven hundred conversions are reported, ten churches have increased their pastors' salaries, benevolent contributions have advanced, and for all purposes the district has given $155,000 from a membership of 13,840.

EXTERMINATORS

ROUGH ON RATS, unbeatable exterminator.
ROUGH ON MOTH AND ANTS, Powder, 35c.
ROUGH ON BEDBUGS, Powder or Liq'd, 25c.
ROUGH ON FLEAS, Powder or Liquid, 25c.
ROUGH ON ROACHES, Powd. 15c, Liq'd 25c.
ROUGH ON HEN LICE, Nest Powder, 25c.
ROUGH ON SKEETERS, agreeable in use, 25c.

ROUGH ON RATS. CLEARS OUT Rats, Mice. THE OLD RELIABLE THAT NEVER FAILS. DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE. 15c., 25c., 75c. UNBEATABLE EXTERMINATOR

ROUGH ON Bed Bugs. Liquid, spout cans. Destroys all adult Bed Bugs, and prevents further hatching of their eggs. ½ pints, 15c., 1 pint, 25c., 1 qrt. cans, $1.50, 1 gals., $6.00. At Druggists. E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

NO HARD COAL LOCKOUT.

Miners Likely to Continue Work Without an Agreeemnt.

Philadelphia, March 30.—The agreement in the hard coal field, employing 167,000 men and boys, will expire to-morrow at midnight, but unless unforeseen circumstances arise there will be no cessation of mining. The operators at the joint conference held in this city several weeks ago offered to renew the agreement for another term of three years, but the miners in convention at Scranton last week voted to allow the agreement to lapse.

The collieries in the Schuylkill district will resume work on Friday morning, after the Thursday holiday suspension in celebration of the eight-hour work day in the soft coal field, and will work until the close of the week, information to this effect being given out at the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's headquarters and by individual colliery superintendents this afternoon. This means that there will be no lockout, and if there is any suspension it will be because the miners do not report at the collieries.

As the sentiment in this region is strongly against a strike, if it is possible to come to an agreement which will not be humiliating to the organization it is certain that there will be a full quota of men at work as long as the collieries are kept open. No intimation is given of the conditions which the operators will offer to the men after the expiration of the present agreement, but judging from the policy of keeping the mines in operation without ceremony of any kind, it is inferred that wages and other conditions will remain unchanged.

COAL PRICES CUT DOWN.

New Schedule Showing Reductions Will Be Distributed To-day.

The Coal Merchants' Association met yesterday in the West Street Building and prepared the April schedules of prices, based on the usual reduction of 50 cents a ton on domestic sizes on April 1. A statement was issued, in which the association said:

The usual spring reduction of 50 cents a ton on the domestic sizes of anthracite coal was recommended, provided the wholesale companies make the same reduction, which it is thoroughly understood that they will, although official notice to that effect has not yet been given out. There is every reason to suppose that both the wholesale and retail prices will advance 10 cents a ton a month—to equalize shipments—up to and including September.

The retail prices for the domestic sizes—broken, egg, stove and chestnut—would naturally be as follows: April, $6; May, $6.10; June, $6.20; July, $6.30; August, $6.40; September and thereafter, $6.50.

In view of the fact that all the companies have already notified the dealers that the reductions are going into effect and that they are awaiting the official circulars from the printers, the officials of the companies when seen expressed surprise that there should be any doubt in the minds of the dealers that the usual reduction will take place. They said that the circulars were only a matter of form and that there would be no change this year from other years.

The circulars of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to be sent out to-day read:

April 1, 1909.

The prices for this company's coal delivered f. o. b. vessels at Hoboken, N. J., are as follows:

Grate	$4.75	Egg	$5.00
Stove	5.00	Chestnut	5.00

Per gross ton of 2,240 pounds.
On all tonnage of above sizes delivered to your order during the month of April, 1909, a discount from above prices of 50 cents a ton will be allowed.

J. H. ABBOTT, Sales Agent.

It was stated on behalf of all the companies that a conference, pending which there will be no strike or shutdown, will take place between the respective conference committees of seven of the operators and the mine workers in the offices of the Philadelphia & Reading Company, in Philadelphia, on April 7.

POUREN FREED AT LAST.

Russian Refugee Not Guilty, Except as a Political Revolutionist.

After a two years' fight against extradition by the Russian government authorities, Jan Janoff Pouren, the Russian refugee, whose case attracted much attention in the courts, was discharged from custody by United States Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday. Pouren was charged by the Russian authorities with attempted murder, arson and robbery in the district near Riga, Russia.

With a number of Russian revolutionists, he came to America in 1907, following the peasant outbreaks. He was held at Ellis Island at the request of the Russian government, and he was a prisoner from that time until his release yesterday.

Hundreds of sympathizers rallied to Pouren's aid with money and the case was fought for many weeks. Commissioner Shields, before whom the case was tried, found the prisoner guilty of the offences charged. Secretary Root, then head of the State Department, ordered a new trial. In the second trial, before Commissioner Hitchcock, Pouren was found guilty of the crimes charged, but Commissioner Hitchcock found that he had acted as a revolutionist and not as an ordinary criminal. Pouren was brought from the Tombs to hear his case disposed of and he showed great emotion when informed that he was free. He insisted upon kissing Commissioner Hitchcock's hand. In announcing his decision Commissioner Hitchcock said:

"However revolting the acts charged may have been, we must still consider that they were committed while the country was in a revolutionary state and were more or less justified."

Immediately after being released, the prisoner was accompanied to the offices of his counsel, Simon O. Pollock, at No. 320 Broadway, where he was greeted by many friends and members of the Pouren Relief Committee. Pouren said that he had no definite plans for the future, but that he will probably take up his trade of electrician and bring his wife and children to this country.

A meeting was held at the home of Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, at No. 230 East Broadway, in the evening, at which the long fight for the extradition of Pouren was discussed.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Pouren Defence Conference, held last night at No. 230 East Broadway, it was decided to hold a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall or Cooper Union in the near future, to celebrate the release of Pouren and to give impetus to a movement to secure the abrogation of the present extradition treaty with Russia.

AGED WIDOW TO GET $100,000.

Mrs. Caroline Eddy Married Boyhood Sweetheart When Both Were Over Seventy.

Detroit, March 30.—Local attorneys for Mrs. Caroline Eddy, the aged widow of Charles K. Eddy, a pioneer lumberman of Michigan, received word to-day that by a decision of the Court of Appeals at Cincinnati Mrs. Eddy will get $100,000 from her husband's estate, instead of the $500 annuity given her in his will. Mrs. Eddy brought the suit against Walter S. Eddy, of Saginaw, son of her husband by his first wife and executor of the will.

Mrs. Eddy's marriage to Charles K. Eddy when both of them were over seventy years old followed an early romance. Both grew up in the little town of Exeter, Me., and when they were young were engaged to be married. For some reason the engagement was broken. Eddy came West and entered the lumber business in Michigan, amassing a fortune. Both Mr. Eddy and his old sweetheart married and for many years did not see each other. In 1897 they met by chance in Chicago. Mr. Eddy was then seventy-six years old, and his former finacée was seventy-four. She was a widow and Mr. Eddy's wife had died. Both had families of grown-up children. They renewed their friendship after the chance meeting, and the old romance resulted in marriage. They moved to Los Angeles and lived happily there until Mr. Eddy's death in 1901.

W. J. MOORE DECLARED INCOMPETENT.

William J. Moore, son of the late William J. Moore, who made a fortune from his knitting mills in Cohoes, N. Y., was declared incompetent by a Sheriff's jury yesterday. Moore had been on trial for the last three weeks on charges of habitual drunkenness preferred by his mother, Mrs. Sarah A. Moore. An application will be made to the Supreme Court to confirm the findings of the jury and to appoint a trustee of the incompetent's person and estate.

DR. FARR ASKS SUPPORT

SUNDAY SALOON OPENING.

Presbytery Temperance Committee Divided on Amendment.

The temperance committee of the Presbytery of New York is not unanimous in support of its chairman, the Rev. Dr. James M. Farr, pastor of Christ Presbyterian Church, who issued a statement last week in favor of the amendment to the Raines law enabling saloons to remain open Sundays from 1 to 11 p. m., it was learned yesterday, and as Dr. Farr's action was as an individual only it was said that a meeting probably would be held before the Presbytery meets, on April 12.

The committee is composed of Dr. Farr, the Rev. Gaylord S. White and Thomas Cochrane, an elder in the Scotch Presbyterian Church. Mr. White approves Dr. Farr's action, but Mr. Cochrane does not. Dr. Farr, in view of the opposition among the ministers, issued the following statement yesterday:

A few days ago a letter of mine, with regard to the amendments to the present Raines law proposed by the Committee of Fourteen, addressed to the Presbyterian ministers in the city, was widely published in the daily papers. I see that the Presbyterian Ministers' Association passed a resolution at its last meeting in opposition to the recommendations which I made. I am, of course, exceedingly sorry that this adverse action has been taken by the men to whom I specially appealed. Since, however, this is a matter which concerns every citizen of New York as well as the ministers, may I not urge as a citizen of New York that those who have read sympathetically my representations, or who have been led otherwise to approve of the proposed amendments, should bring their personal influence to bear upon the legislators to secure the passage of the proposed law?

I have this morning received a letter from a prominent State Senator stating that, "in the absence of any very active agitation in favor of this measure, I am confident that it will have no chance in the Legislature, and I doubt if the Legislature will be in session long enough for your committee to stir up such favorable agitation as appears to be necessary." It is, therefore, essential for those citizens who desire to see conditions with regard to the sale of liquor in this city improved to write at once to their representatives in behalf of these amendments. If you do not know who your representatives are call up the Committee of Fourteen on the telephone and make inquiry.

There are many good people who favor all the amendments with the exception of the one relating to Sunday opening. They insist that the Sunday closing law must remain on the books and must be enforced. May I ask for how long trial must be made of the law before its impracticability would be demonstrated, and who is the man we are to put in power to carry the law into effect? The law has been tested for thirteen years; it has never been enforced except upon an occasional Sunday during all these years. We have had the strongest man in the nation in charge of the task, and, where Mr. Roosevelt failed, who is the man that is going to succeed? We have a Police Commissioner at the present time above the average in force and honesty, and to-day the operation of the Sunday closing law is a disgrace to the city.

Dr. Farr then tells of seeing saloons doing business Sundays, and says:

I am no friend of the saloon. Nothing would please me better than to see every saloon in town closed on Sunday except to see them closed on every day in the week; but we live in a democracy, and we have got to accept honestly the conditions of our democracy, and where the people of the city are opposed to a law they are not likely to concur loyally in it when its enaction is secured through the sentiment of another part of the state. The present Raines law is an upstate law handed down to us in New York. The proposed amendments are drawn up with a careful study of conditions in New York City and with an honest desire to improve those conditions. I therefore, as a private citizen, believing sincerely in these amendments, as calculated to promote the improvement of conditions in New York, ask that other citizens of like mind will join with me in the effort to secure their enactment.

Mr. White said yesterday that so long as saloons were open any way it would be better to have them legally open. He said he understood that Dr. Farr's letter was a personal letter. Mr. White said he had never been informed that he was on the temperance committee. Mr. White also said he was strongly in favor of closing the saloons, but if the law could not do so, then it would be better, he felt, to wipe out the travesty.

Mr. Cochrane said he had been a member of the temperance committee for several years. He expressed a great liking for Dr. Farr, and said he would like to back him up in his stand, but could not do so. The bill was all right, with the exception of the Sunday opening clause, Mr. Cochrane said, and it was up to the city to enforce the closing law. It could be done, he said, but at present the law was a farce.

The Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan, pastor of the New York Presbyterian Church, said that he could not see why the liquor business should get a privilege not given to others. The saloon, he said, should be recognized either as a legal business, and then put on the same basis as any other business, or as an evil, and as such forbidden, as theft and murder are forbidden. The Rev. G. E. Merriam, pastor of the Fourteenth Street Church, agreed with Dr. McMillan.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, said last night that he read Dr. Farr's letter several times before he could convince himself that it had been written by a member of the Presbytery, as the position the letter advocated seemed so foreign to the Presbyterian way of thinking. Dr. Wylie said:

"I presumed, after careful consideration, that the committee on temperance had met and seriously considered every word and paragraph; but I find that no meeting of the committee has been held, and that at least one member is unalterably opposed to the opening of the saloons on the Lord's Day. The serious aspect of the question is that the letter was signed by the Rev. Dr. Farr as chairman of the Presbytery committee on temperance, thus, in a certain sense, committing all of us to the course proposed.

"It would have been quite a different matter had the letter simply been signed by Dr. Farr, for no one doubts or denies his right to take any position he thinks wise as an individual, whether on temperance, an open saloon, or the gambling evil. So far as the merits of the question are concerned, I desire to place myself on record as opposed to the open saloon on Sunday."

To sound the sentiment of the people a mass meeting was held last night, under the auspices of the People's Institute, to discuss the opening of saloons on Sunday, as advocated in the bill introduced at Albany by Senator Brough. The sentiment of the majority of those present was in favor of the proposed legislation.

Congressman Bennet, in explaining the object of the bill, said:

One evil of our present Sunday law is that it puts such a temptation in the way of the police. The Excise Department should enforce these laws. The state derives a revenue of $18,000,000 from the sale of liquors, and it employs only sixty men to enforce the excise laws, and then only on the specific complaint of a citizen. We want a hundred and fifty men, and three-fifths of them ought to be in the cities.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, chairman of the Committee of Fourteen, after reading letters from well known men indorsing the bill, explained its provisions. He was followed by Frederick Whitin, secretary of the committee, and the Rev. Dr. John Haines Holmes. Paul Fuller said:

Don't be like an ostrich. The Raines law hotels are a loathsome subject; they are an evil that should be made to cease. As it stands now, the law is a burden to the honest liquor dealer. We must face the fact that the law is being violated openly. Public opinion does not uphold the present law, for four thousand saloons are open in this city every Sunday.

NO MORE STANDARD OIL CAPITAL.

A published report yesterday that the long rumored plan for increasing the capitalization of the Standard Oil Company would probably be announced within a short time was said by a man identified with the company's management to be unfounded.

No such announcement, he continued, would be made until after the ending of the litigation now in progress in which the government is endeavoring to secure the dissolution of the company, if made at all, and that litigation, whatever the outcome of the proceedings in the United States Circuit Court, would be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, final adjudication by which tribunal would probably be a matter of more than a year. He added that the objection to increasing the capitalization while the suit was pending would be that in the event of an ultimate decision against the company it would be a much more complicated undertaking than under the present capitalization to make the necessary division among the shareholders.

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE ELECTION.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, held yesterday at Hamilton, Ont., the retiring directors were re-elected. The board subsequently organized by electing George Westinghouse president, H. H. Westinghouse, first vice-president, L. A. Osborne, second vice-president, Paul J. Myler, third vice-president and general manager, and John H. Kerr, secretary. The annual report for the year ended December 31 showed net profits of $320,277. The usual 6 per cent dividends were paid, amounting to $249,937.

BRONX OUTLOOK GOOD

REALTY PRICES GOING UP.

J. Clarence Davies Says Values Will Reach Manhattan Record.

Realty development in The Bronx along the present building lines was the topic of a lecture delivered last night by J. Clarence Davies at the real estate school of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, No. 320 West 57th street. Mr. Davies is the president of the Real Estate Board of Brokers of The Bronx, and is numbered among the ablest judges of the present and future realty needs of that progressive borough. He prophesied that values in many of the principal business and residential districts of the borough would reach the records made in some of the leading commercial and home centres on Manhattan Island.

He said that the congestion of population in many tenement house districts on Manhattan Island had greatly added to the building strength of The Bronx, and that large numbers of blocks in the borough within easy reach of City Hall, Manhattan, were being rapidly improved with substantial tenement houses or with two or more family dwelling-houses so as to furnish more commodious homes for persons who find employment here and who prefer to live in the greater city.

He further said:

"In the upbuilding of any great stretch of land into an attractive residential and commercial zone it is necessary that the district possess a big money distributing factor. Such a factor results from building of factories, the erection of stores and commercial houses and other types of business property. Few persons know the greatness of The Bronx as a factory and commercial centre. It was about 1830 that the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works was established in the section which has since been known as Mott Haven, and in that district will be found the first chief early development of The Bronx into a big and busy home and commercial centre.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT WORK.

"It was about 1890 that many other manufacturing concerns, employing several thousand persons each, established themselves in The Bronx, and since that time the area occupied as factory and business zones there has increased rapidly.

"About ten years previous the first big building operation affecting the residential growth of the borough was perfected and successfully carried out. It was the erection of three hundred brick houses, with frontages in Willis and Brook avenues, both in the southerly tip of the borough. These houses were splendidly built, and not only were occupants found for them, but the properties were easily marketed. It is hardly necessary for me to say that since that time many acres of vacant land in the borough have been developed into a strong residential centre and into districts with an average population of about three thousand persons to a block.

"About 1890, when the borough was joined to Manhattan by the elevated system, speculative building and sales of property were largest along the elevated lines, and the future development of The Bronx will be greatest in sections where transit facilities are superior to those of other districts. That is a fact which makes it easy for an expert at present to determine what sections of the borough will be the scenes of greatest activity in the near future and in the days of the next generation."

"Enormous increases in values have taken place in The Bronx in the last twenty-five years. At a sale held on June 17, 1884, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, which was then at No. 111 Broadway, a tract of land situated at Westchester avenue and Southern Boulevard was sold for a few hundred dollars a lot each. For a gore lot, with a rear line of 80 feet, with a frontage of 75 feet on Westchester avenue and a similar frontage on Kelly street, $200 was paid. Now, what do you think is the value of that property to-day? It is conservatively estimated to be worth between $18,000 and $20,000. Some lots which sold at that sale from $115 to $180 find ready buyers to-day at from $8,000 to $10,000.

"Lots on the Southern Boulevard were disposed of at that sale for as high as $275, and there are many takers now for lots with frontages on the Boulevard at from $8,000 to $10,000. So you will see that a few hundred dollars invested in a Bronx lot twenty-five years ago has made many persons rich.

"The vast increases in values in many sections of The Bronx which have occurred in the last twenty or thirty years were vividly called to my mind yesterday by a sale of two lots which I made for a client. The grandfather of the present buyer sold the lots to the seller in this transaction for $200 each. The present purchase price was about $85,000 a lot.

"Values do not increase gradually, but spasmodically. I do not think that the buyers of the lots at the sale held in 1884 could have sold their properties at a greater sum than they paid until 1890. In 1893 most of the lots were worth $500. Then values remained stationary for several years, and in 1896 the lots were in demand at $1,500 each. In 1900 they were valued at about $2,000 each, and in 1904 the prevailing price a lot was about $3,000. Experience has taught me that it is more profitable to buy properties with frontages on the principal business or residential thoroughfares than sites fronting on side streets."

FOR CHILD LABOR LAWS.

Southern Conference Makes Important Recommendations.

New Orleans, March 30.—The Southern child labor conference adopted a resolution to-night embodying a number of important recommendations for legislation in the South. The following are the recommendations, in substance:

The employment in factories of no child under the age of fourteen years; the employment in a mine or quarry of no child under the age of sixteen years; the employment of no child under sixteen years in any gainful occupation except agricultural and domestic service, unless such child can read and write simple sentences in the English language; that no boy under sixteen nor girl under eighteen years, except in agricultural or domestic service, be employed between the hours of 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.; an eight-hour day law for children under sixteen and for all women; employment under the certificate plan; the employment by the state of proper officials for the inspection of all mines and factories, with the power to prosecute violations; thorough sanitary and safety regulations.

Oliver R. Lovejoy, of New York, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, addressed the conference to-day. He declared that the South wants capital, but that capital must conform to reasonable statutes for the guarding of the welfare of children.

ARREST FOR SMUGGLING.

Former Clerk in French Consulate Taken Into Custody.

After searching for him for nearly two weeks on a charge of complicity in smuggling laces into this country in the consular mail, Secret Service men yesterday arrested George Voison, a clerk in the French consulate in this city.

When brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday Voison said he wished to consult counsel before talking. He was held by the Commissioner in $5,000 bail, in default of which he was locked up in the Tombs.

Suspicion fell upon Voison about two weeks ago, when the customs officials learned that laces and jewelry were being smuggled into the country on the French Line steamers disguised as consular mail. A consignment was expected on La Provence two weeks ago, but was not found when that steamer arrived here. On March 21, however, when La Savoie arrived, the customs officials found about $3,000 worth of laces and $300 worth of jewelry done up in mail packages in the room of Maurice Barnier, the second officer. Barnier said he thought the mail was for the "consulate man," and professed to know nothing of the contents.

Voison, who had been dismissed from the consulate, could not be found when the seizure was made, and Secret Service men were sent out after him.

PALMS WILL BE SCARCE.

Church Supply Short, Due to Florida Forest Fires.

There will be fewer palms distributed in Catholic churches this year than heretofore. According to the reports of well known business men in Barclay street, the shortage in New York City alone will total fully fifty thousand stalks, and one of the largest churches in the city will not have any to distribute. The scarcity was caused by numerous fires and heavy rains in that section of Florida where palms are grown. One stalk is usually sufficient to supply ten persons.

Many priests here and elsewhere were not aware of the scarcity until they made inquiries regarding their annual orders. Many of the retail dealers were unable to fill the orders because several of the big wholesale houses found at the last moment that they had an unusual shortage.

New York will not be the only city in the country to experience a scarcity. It will affect every diocese in the Eastern and Western states. Several of the Catholic firms in Barclay street that supply churches throughout the country are P. J. Kenedy & Co., Pustet Brothers, Joseph Wilderman and Benziger Brothers.

COURT IS POWERLESS.

Says It Cannot Interfere in a Labor Dispute.

In a decision handed down yesterday by the United States Court of Appeals in the suit of the National Fireproofing Company against the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers' unions a novel situation was disclosed. It is held by the court that while the plaintiff has cause for complaint against an agreement between the Builders' Association and the bricklayers' unions, since it prevents the National Fireproofing Company from doing business in the way it wants, there is no remedy in law or equity on the evidence submitted in the trial of the suit in the Circuit Court. In the opinion, written by Judge Noyes, the proposition is stated that when equal rights under the law clash there is no remedy at law for an injured party.

The suit of the National Fireproofing Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, with headquarters at Pittsburg, against the Mason Builders' Association, a New York corporation, and a dozen or more individual bricklayers' unions was instituted in February, 1906. The complaint was that the labor union agreements between the Builders' Association and the unions interfered with the conduct of their business.

It was represented that the fireproofing company manufactures 50 per cent of the entire output of the hollow tile fireproofing, and is also engaged in installing the product. The Builders' Association is composed of master builders in this city, but includes less than a majority of them in New York. The bricklayers' unions, named as party defendants in the suit, include practically all the bricklayers in New York and Long Island.

It is recited in the bill of complaint that the suit was brought for the purpose of restraining the enforcement and declaring null and void the agreement between the bricklayers and the mason builders on the ground that it unlawfully interfered with the business and property of the complainant.

STEAMER FORCED BACK TO PIER.

Steering Gear of the Hamilton Goes Wrong Soon After Starting for Norfolk.

The steamship Hamilton, of the Old Dominion Line, which was forced to put back to her pier in the North River yesterday because of an accident to her steering gear, was unable to sail last night as had been expected. The repair work was continued throughout the night, and it was thought if completed she would be able to get under way for Norfolk early this morning.

The Hamilton left her pier promptly at 3 p. m. yesterday and proceeded down the North River. When off Cortlandt street the captain had difficulty in steering, and he signalled for help. While the whistle was tooting for assistance the wireless operator sent a message to the station at No. 42 Broadway, and the plight of the steamer was telephoned to the Old Dominion Line pier. Several tugs were sent to her assistance, and she was towed back to her pier.

The passengers were assured that repairs could be made within an hour, and were advised not to leave the pier. It was said that a coupling of one of the rudder chains had broken, and that a new part could be put in without much delay. The Hamilton had a small cabin passenger list, but there were many Italians in the steerage.

DELTA UPSILON DINNER

Enthusiastically Celebrates Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Fraternity.

The Delta Upsilon Club of New York celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the fraternity at their forty-second annual dinner, at the Waldorf, last night. There were about two hundred enthusiastic "frats" present, and they sang the songs and gave the yells of a dozen or more universities and colleges.

The Amherst men paid tribute to Lord Geoffrey Amherst, and the vociferous young men from Rutgers were not outdone in their allegiance to the college on "the banks of the old Raritan," while "Fair Harvard" and the "hell Cornell yell" were also much in evidence.

The speech that aroused the greatest interest was that of Starr J. Murphy, Amherst, '81, whose toast was "Our Record." Mr. Murphy is the almoner for John D. Rockefeller, and in introducing him William H. Van Steenbergh, Rutgers, '77, president of the club, said that Mr. Murphy's place of business was at No. 26 Broadway, and he did not know whether he would talk on the record of the Standard Oil Company or of Delta Upsilon.

Mr. Murphy devoted the major part of his speech to a tribute to Governor Hughes, a brother in Delta Upsilon, who, he said, had brought into use in public office the principles of the fraternity, one of which was that everything be done in the open.

Governor Hughes, said Mr. Murphy, was the brightest jewel in the fraternity's crown. "No wonder," said the speaker, "that the politicians don't understand him; he is unique. He and to be dragged out of the profession he loved. He has no selfish purpose, and so these politicians do not know how to handle him. No wonder these stupid politicians go down before Governor Hughes.

"Their supreme weapon is the bludgeon or an offer to divide spoils, and his enemies have never been able to ascribe any selfishness to his motives. Governor Hughes's stand for openness and fair play have won him the confidence of the people. He has advocated the direct nominations, and he cannot help but win."

Regrets were received from Governor Hughes, who wrote that invitations were coming to him in greater number than ever before, Congressman Sereno E. Payne and Colonel Goethals.

The Rev. Dr. Henry T. McEwen also eulogized Governor Hughes in his speech, saying he was the brightest example of the great spiritual and moral development that has come to the country.

LEITER ON THE STAND.

More Testimony Regarding Alleged "Fixing" of Newspaper.

Joseph Leiter was on the stand several hours yesterday before Justice Sutherland, in the Supreme Court, in the trial of the suit brought by Franklin, Scott & Co., stock brokers, against Cyrus Field Judson, Joseph H. Hoadley and Joseph Leiter to recover $80,000, losses alleged to have been suffered by the plaintiff firm when the crash came in International Power stock on the Stock Exchange on April 20, 1902.

During the examination of Joseph H. Hoadley on Monday an item from the ledger of the Hoadley-Judson-Leiter pool was read to the effect that $2,500 had been paid for the "fixing" of a New York newspaper. Mr. Hoadley testified to this, and the testimony of Mr. Leiter yesterday was on the same point.

Anson McCook Beard, counsel for Leiter, asked Leiter about the item found in the ledger after first reading the paragraph to him. An article, Mr. Leiter said, had appeared in a New York paper, and his attention was called to it by Mr. Hoadley.

"He said to me," said the witness, "that his attention had been called to it by Andrew McKinney, and also said to me that Andrew McKinney had a man who could 'fix' the paper and stop it from printing any more articles of this sort.

"I said," the witness continued, "'Hoadley, we haven't done anything to be ashamed of. Let them come over here and go through our books.' He replied: 'That is all right for you and me. We can take our stock up. But how is it with the people who bought stock depending on us and our word?'

"During this conversation with Hoadley," Leiter said, "McKinney and Mr. Mooney came in." The Mr. Mooney referred to is Edmund L. Mooney, who was counsel for McKinney, and who is prosecuting the present case for Franklin, Scott & Co.

It was then brought up again in the conversation among the four, Leiter said. "Then," he said, "Hoadley came to me aside and said, 'That man said he can fix it for $2,500.'

"I said, 'Hoadley, I have never been blackmailed in my life. I don't care whether he can fix it for $2,500 or 25 cents.' Hoadley said he had made up his mind that it would be better to pay it than have a lot of trouble out of it."

Leiter said he still held out. Later, however, he said, he began to think that Hoadley might think he was holding back from paying his share because he was too mean to put up that much money. Then, he said, he saw Hoadley and told him that he would pay his share of the $2,500.

Edmund L. Mooney then questioned Mr. Leiter. Mr. Mooney asked:

"Did you not testify at the first trial of this action, before Justice Amend, in 1906, that the first time you had ever seen Mr. Mooney was when you say him in court that day?"

"Yes," answered Leiter.

"Was that false or true?"

"It was a mistake. I never connected the Mooney I met in Hoadley's office in 1901 with the lawyer who tried the case."

Mr. Mooney had not finished his cross-examination when the case was adjourned for the day, to be resumed this morning.

DIES AT 106; HAD NEVER BEEN ILL.

Oldest Inmate of Daughters of Jacob Home Had String of "Health Beads."

Mrs. Michla Slatsky, 106 years old, died yesterday in the home of the Daughters of Jacob, at East Broadway and Scammel street, from diseases incident to old age. Mrs. Slatsky was the oldest inmate of the home. She was the owner of the famous string of "health beads" of which every old East Sider knew. She was fond of telling that the beads had saved her from illness, and many of her old neighbors went to her for the healing qualities which they were supposed to possess.

Mrs. Slatsky broke her leg six years ago, but she recovered rapidly and was active until a week ago. She never used eye glasses, and her memory was the wonder of her friends and relatives. She leaves one daughter and a score of grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The funeral will be held at the home this morning.

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