ALDRICH TRAPS BAILEY

INCOME TAX DISCUSSED.

Republican Leaders' Opposition to Plan Made Plain.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 26.—The attitude of the Republican leaders toward the income tax was made clear to-day in a colloquy between Senators Aldrich and Bailey. For nearly four hours the latter addressed the Senate in support of his income tax amendment. It was a typical Bailey speech, smooth in diction, adroit in phraseology and delivered in that pleasing and effective style for which the Texas Senator is noted. Mr. Bailey had laid the foundation for his criticism of the Supreme Court's decision in declaring unconstitutional the income tax law of 1894 when he surrendered the floor and announced he would finish his remarks to-morrow.

The Texas Senator had several tilts with Mr. Aldrich, but it was not until the last colloquy of the day that the Rhode Island Senator made it clear that in his opinion the adoption of an income tax would be a direct challenge to the protective system.

Mr. Bailey was arguing that a tax on incomes in excess of $5,000 a year, as provided in his amendment, would be a tax on the prosperous and an emancipation of those who toil. If it raised more than enough revenue he would cut down the tariff rates. Mr. Aldrich wanted to know how the Texas Senator had arrived at $5,000 as the figure above which incomes were to be taxed, and the latter replied that he had taken this amount so as to provoke as little opposition as possible and at the same time to affect as few persons as possible.

INCOME TAX AND LABOR.

This was exactly the admission the Rhode Island Senator desired. After declaring that this was class legislation, Mr. Aldrich said that the average wage earner in this country receives less than $1,000 a year. He was competing with men whose incomes ranged from $150 to $300 a year. An income of $5,000 a year was from ten to twenty times greater than that received by the competitor of the American working man, and yet this income was to be exempted from taxation and the account squared with the American working man by reducing duties that would put him in competition with the poorly paid labor of Europe.

Mr. Bailey replied that he would protect the American working man by stopping immigration.

Mr. Aldrich replied that the Democrats seemed only too willing that the products of cheap foreign labor should come in free.

The Texas Senator was unable to see how the American working man would have any right to complain, because no income tax was levied on Americans whose incomes ranged from $1,000 to $5,000.

It was at this point that the Rhode Island Senator stated the position of the Republican leaders and stamped the income tax as a proposition fundamentally inimical to the protective policy. He declared that the American workingman would have a right to complain against the income tax when its author and its advocates were repeating over and over again that its avowed purpose was to raise revenue so as to enable a reduction in the protection now enjoyed by the wage earner.

Mr. Bailey declared that the rates on the pending bill could be reduced 33 1-3 per cent without greatly increasing the bulk of importations.

"Does the Senator think that the American manufacturer makes a profit of 33 1-3 per cent?" inquired Mr. Aldrich.

STEEL CORPORATION'S PROFITS.

Mr. Bailey suggested that the United States Steel Corporation, with a capital of $350,000,000, had increased its capitalization to $1,000,000,000 and makes about 7 per cent on the larger sum.

"Obviously," he said, "the steel corporation could reduce its profit 33 1-3 per cent and still make more than a legitimate profit upon a fair valuation of its property."

"Does the Senator think the average industries make a profit of more than 33 1-3 per cent annually and regularly?" inquired Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Bailey explained that a 33 1-3 per cent reduction in the rates of duty would not be equivalent to a 33 1-3 reduction in profit.

Again taking up the subject of an income tax, Mr. Bailey said that no "system of taxation ever devised has been so just, so equal and so proper as an income tax."

How did the Senator arrive at the income of $5,000 as the proper one to tax," asked Mr. Aldrich, "instead of $4,000 or $3,000 or $2,000?"

Mr. Bailey replied that he had fixed that figure because he had assumed that incomes of $5,000 are spent on living expenses, so that the recipient would be compelled to pay another than the income tax at the custom house on everything he purchased, and, as the one tax had already been paid, exemption from the income tax seemed justified. But more than that, he said, he wished to levy the tax upon those best able to pay it.

Being further pressed with questions by Mr. Aldrich, the Texas Senator replied:

"I know what you want me to say, and I am going to say it. I fixed upon $5,000 a year as the income to be taxed for the further reason that I wanted it to affect as few people as possible, so that it might not provoke hostility. Is the Senator satisfied?" inquired Mr. Bailey, smiling at Mr. Aldrich, who nodded and smiled.

"In other words," retorted Mr. Aldrich, "the Senator wants to enact legislation with a class distinction in order to get it through."

Referring to an "expatriated citizen," who, he said, owned $10,000,000 of real estate in New York City, he said that the workingmen of this country were taxed to protect his property while he went untaxed in the war with Spain. The workingman, he said, who paid a tax on a plug of tobacco paid more for the support of the federal government than did that "expatriated citizen."

Practically no progress on the bill was made to-day. When Mr. Bailey finishes his speech to-morrow Senator Scott will speak in defence of the protective policy, with special reference to the duties on coal, glass and lumber. Senator Rayner has announced his purpose to speak this week, and Senator Borah is slated for an income tax speech. The Republican leaders have made a careful canvass of the income tax situation on their side and are confident that they will have enough votes to defeat both the Bailey and Cummins amendments. This is disputed by the Democrats and Republican "insurgents," who insist that they will have from three to six majority, but will not name their members.

JUDGE HAND CONFIRMED.

Washington, April 26.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Learned Hand as United States judge for the Southern District of New York.

NEW SECTION READY.

Maximum and Minimum Feature of Senate Tariff Bill.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 26.—The Republican members of the Finance Committee, at a meeting held late this afternoon, completed their draft of the maximum and minimum section of the tariff bill. This section was prepared by Senator Aldrich after consultation with President Taft, Senator Root and others, who are deeply interested in promoting this country's trade in foreign markets. The important features of the maximum and minimum plan were outlined in dispatches to The Tribune on April 2. The maximum rates will go into effect on March 31, 1910, except in the case of those countries which have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the President that they are giving to the United States as good opportunities for trade as they grant to any other nation.

Although the maximum and minimum section is not long, it is such an important feature of the tariff bill that every word in it had to be carefully weighed, interpreted in the light of customs and judcial decisions, and considered in its relation to international trade conditions and practices. The Republican members of the committee are in thorough accord on the section, and believe it will meet the favor of the country. It is possible that it may not be submitted to the Senate for several days.

The new plan is a compromise intended to meet the objections to the plan proposed in the Payne bill. Under its terms the minimum rates will go into effect immediately after the passage of the bill and remain in force until March 31, 1910. In the mean time the President is to cause an investigation to be made by the proposed tariff bureau as to trade discriminations against the United States by foreign countries, with authority to ignore any minor or neighborhood trade agreements which, in his judgment, are not inimical to the trade of the United States. The Republican leaders contend that the long period before the maximum rates go into effect will give foreign nations abundant opportunity so to arrange their tariff agreements as to obtain the minimum rates from the United States.

A meeting of the Republican and Democratic members of the Finance Committee will be held to-morrow, when Mr. Aldrich will submit the administrative features of the bill, which have been prepared by the Republican sub-committee.

SUPREME COURT RULINGS.

City Can Compel Railroad Company to Bridge Streets.

Washington, April 26.—That a city can compel a railroad company to bridge its street crossings when the street has been established after the laying of the tracks, just as it can when the tracks follow the laying out of the street, was held in effect by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in deciding favorably to the city the case of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company agt. the City of Minneapolis. The roads resisted an order from the Minneapolis City Council requiring them to erect a bridge over University avenue in that city, on the ground that the street was laid out after the company had acquired its right of way and laid its tracks, which they contended imposed on the city the responsibility of making the crossing safe. To-day's decision sustained the Minnesota Supreme Court. It was announced by Chief Justice Fuller.

The case of the government against the Great Northern Railroad, in which that company was fined $5,000 for granting rebates on shipments of sugar for the American Sugar Refining Company, was dismissed at the instance of the company. The case covered the same points that were involved in the New York Central case, recently decided in favor of the government, in which the fine imposed was $108,000.

The court decided in favor of the United Fruit Company a suit brought against it by the American Banana Company, which sought to obtain $6,000,000 under the Sherman anti-trust law because of damages said to have been done by combinations of the United company with other companies. The banana company, whose plantation is in Panama, complained that in July, 1904, Costa Rica was in control where the plantation is located, and Costa Rican soldiers, instigated by the United company, seized a portion of the complainant's property and had continued to occupy the plantation forcibly, with much resulting damage. It was asserted that the United company, through combination, has so arranged with growers that the complainant company cannot purchase bananas for export. The Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, which tried the case, held that whatever damage had been done had been due to the acts of the Costa Rican government and not to the United Fruit Company. Justice Holmes, who delivered the opinion, said the suit was an effort to apply the Sherman act to a foreign jurisdiction, which could not be done in such a proceeding.

The cases involving the constitutionality of the commodities clause of the railroad rate law were not decided.

WATCHORN'S PLACE NOT FILLED.

Secretary Nagel Says the President Has No One in Mind for It.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 26.—"There is no truth in the story that Commissioner Watchorn was displaced to make way for another man," said Secretary Nagel to-day. "So far as I know, the President has no man in mind for the office, and he will give the matter most serious consideration before the vacancy is filled. I am coming more and more to the realization that the Commissioner at Ellis Island has a most difficult position to fill, and I regard it as one of the most important in my department. I am anxious that a capable man be selected for the office, and am certain that until such a man is found no appointment will be made. Thus far few applications have come to me, but I am sure that before long my desk will be piled high with them."

SMALL HOPE FOR "DRY" MISSOURI.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Jefferson City, Mo., April 26.—The Senate committee in charge of it will report out the prohibition amendment, probably without recommendations, this week, according to Senator Greene, its chairman.

It is certain the amendment cannot carry in the Senate unless it is changed. Senators Methudy and McAllister favor a tax rider, and other Senators believe the Conran amendment, making prohibition effective January 1, 1913, should be stricken out.

Indianapolis, April 26.—Jackson and White counties voted dry in local option elections to-day. The total number of Indiana counties dry is now forty-four.

PRIMARY BILL BEATEN

ASSEMBLY VOTE 74 TO 56.

Measure Allowing Hotel Gotham to Sell Liquor Also Defeated.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 26.—Assemblyman J. S. Phillips, of Allegany, was unable to get enough votes to-night to pass his primary bill, which was the Republican organization measure to meet the demand for primary reform, and was used as an instrument to defeat Governor Hughes's direct primary bill. All Mr. Phillips could raise was 74 votes, two short of the number needed. Fifty-six members voted against the bill, including nearly all the Democrats and many Republicans. The bill provided that in rural districts primary elections could not be held before August 1 and that twenty days' notice must be given.

Assemblyman Hamn, one of the advocates of the direct nominations bill, declared the Phillips bill was a "shell" and gave nothing that the people wanted in the way of primary reform. "But," he said, "it is an open confession of a diseased condition and the necessity for action. It is a faint recognition of the evils that exist. Therefore, as I look upon this as an initial step in the great evolution in political methods, I shall vote for the bill."

Assemblymen Bennett, Francis and Green, other advocates of the direct nominations measure, voted for the Phillips bill.

Mr. Bennett said the bill afforded no relief and asked to be excused from voting. Objections were made, after which the Speaker and Clerk Ray B. Smith resorted to the book of rules, and it was decided that Mr. Bennett could be made to vote by a majority of the house. When such a motion was put a majority stood up, and Mr. Bennett voted for the bill.

"Hypocritical," "silly" and "insane" are terms Assemblyman "Al" Smith used in describing the present excise laws, when talking for his bill to enable the Hotel Gotham, in New York City, openly to sell liquor. But the Assembly quietly smiled at his heated invective and defeated his bill by a vote of 38 to 72. This is the fourth or fifth bill which has been introduced in the Legislature within a few years to enable the Hotel Gotham to open a bar.

The Assembly passed the "anti-joy riding bill," which makes it larceny for a chauffeur or other person to use an automobile without the consent of the owner; also the Grattan bill giving to the Superintendent of Insurance the power of supervising the liquidation of insolvent insurance companies.

EQUAL PAY BILL PASSED.

Senate Adopts Teachers' Measure with Three Adverse Votes.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 26.—With a lobby of New York City school teachers watching proceedings, the Senate to-night passed the school teachers equal pay bill by a vote of 38 to 3.

Senator Grady brought the bill up for consideration by having the rules suspended so it could be taken up out of its regular order. Senator Gledhill, who introduced the measure, declared some teachers got $50 a month, where janitors got $200.

Senator Hinman, chairman of the Cities Committee, opposed the bill, declaring there could justly be no arbitrary fixing of pay for equal work, as nobody could settle satisfactorily what constituted "equal work." He said when his boy became fifteen years old, he would be glad to have a competent male teacher for him paid more than any female teacher.

Senator Travis said he never had opposed the principle of the bill, but he would vote against it because the teachers' organiation tried last election to carry his district against him.

Senator McCarren argued for the measure. Senator Grady declared the bill represented the work of the "conciliation committee," and was not unfair, either to the city or the teachers.

Senators Davenport, Hinman and Travis voted against the bill.

CALLS FUMES NUISANCE.

Step Taken to Rid Staten Island of Jersey Gases.

Albany, April 26.—Following a report by Dr. Eugene H. Porter, State Commissioner of Health, that the gases, smokes, fumes and vapors from certain plants located on Constable Hook, N. J., constitute a public nuisance, Governor Hughes to-night sent a letter and a copy of Commissioner Porter's report to Attorney General O'Malley, requesting him to take such legal proceedings in the matter "as may be found advisable for the protection of the interests of our citizens."

Residents of the county of Richmond complained to the Governor against the smoke and gases from the New Jersey plants, and Commissioner Porter found the complaints well founded. The Standard Oil Company has a large plant on Constable Hook. Attorney General O'Malley said to-night that he would communicate with the New Jersey officials with a view to having conditions remedied.

NOT FORCED TO BUY GREENVALE LAND

O'Malley Tells Lunacy Commission It Is Not Restricted on Hospital Site.

Albany, April 26.—Attorney General O'Malley gave an opinion to-day to the State Commission in Lunacy, regarding its power to purchase a new site for a state hospital on Long Island. He holds that if the present plans for the purchase of a site at Greenvale are not carried out for any reason, and the land not actually purchased and conveyed to the state, the commission will still have power to buy other lands at other places, even though it has gone so far as to enter into contracts for the purchase of the Greenvale property.

PASS QUARANTINE COMMISSION BILL.

Senators Also Unanimous in Favor of Bond and $500 License for Ticket Speculators.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 26.—The bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee abolishing the quarantine commissioners and putting their duties up to the Health Officer of the Port of New York was passed unanimously to-night.

Senator Agnew's bill providing for a bond of $2,000 and license fee of $500 for theatre ticket speculators went through without a vote in opposition.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS PASSED.

Tenement House and Tuberculosis Hospital Measures Among Them.

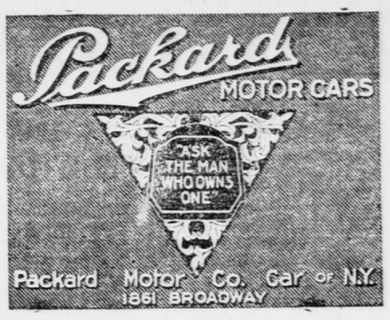
[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 26.—The Assembly to-night passed the Grady bill amending the tenement house laws. It was introduced at the request of Lawrence Viller, representing the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, and was designed to ease up the red tape of existing law where it cut into certain owners. An attempt to cut out of the present law a provision legalizing a certain rope wire fire escape was killed before the bill could be passed.

The Assembly also passed the bill which will enable the city of New York to establish a tuberculosis hospital on Staten Island. The bill was introduced at the request of Homer Folks, as a result of a recent Supreme Court decision denying the city the right of building a tuberculosis hospital on Staten Island.

Other measures passed were the Conger bill providing for the issuing of $7,000,000 for the improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca canals so as to make them a part of the barge canal system, the proposition to be voted upon at the general election this fall, which was substituted for the Martin bill, and the Cobb bill, which permits railroad corporations and common carriers, with the consent of the Public Service commissions, to issue bonds or other evidence of indebtedness payable at periods of more than twelve months after date of issuance, when necessary, for reimbursements of moneys actually expended, for purposes for which the corporations are permitted to issue bonds.

The Weimert uniform divorce bill was defeated in the Assembly, having only 28 votes in its favor. The negative vote was 81.



MAY PASS AMENDMENTS

Continued from first page.

The stenographer's minutes will show it, and members will recall what I now say to be true. So I ask unanimous consent that the journal be corrected and this bill be advanced to the order of third reading."

Senator McCarren objected on a point of order. Senator Cullen, called on by Mr. McCarren, declared that he had objected to advancement of the Public Service law amendments, and meant that objection to stand. To cut the knot Senator Newcomb moved that the incorrect Journal be corrected, but again Senator McCarren protested and was upheld in his point of order by the Lieutenant Governor.

Senator Newcomb then began to object to the advancement to third reading of any bills, raising no protest until Senator Raines's "Ike" Baker farm bill came along. Senator Raines asked him to withdraw his objection because it was an important measure affecting the State Prison Department and the Lunacy Commission, and had the Governor's approval. Mr. Newcomb would not budge. Mr. Raines rose, his face white and twitching with passion.

"I will resort to the bringing in of a special rule," he shouted, "before I will submit to being bulldozed by Senator Newcomb in this fashion."

"I don't want to bulldoze anybody, neither do I want to disappoint anybody," declared Mr. Newcomb. "Some millions of people in the city I represent believe the Public Service amendments should be considered by the Senate. Under the rules of this Senate, the "morgue" of general orders has been created, and the people of New York City do not want to see this bill for transfers for them die in that morgue."

"Does the Senator think this is the way to get it out?" queried Mr. Raines.

"I don't know what way the suave and courteous Senator Raines would use," retorted Newcomb, "but I know this bill can be considered only if brought out of the 'morgue' by a special rule or by going into an order of business which this Senate probably never will reach."

Several of Senator Allds's financial bills were objected to. He asked as a personal favor that they be advanced, but Senator Newcomb knew nothing about the Senator's mother's illness. When he learned of that he withdrew all objections. Later also he withdrew his objection to the advancement of the Raines bill, as it would affect the financial bills. But he did not withdraw objections to some of Senator Raines's local bills, so Mr. Raines finally served notice of intent to suspend the rules on one, with the remark:

"I think that will stop all nonsense with that bill anyway."

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY MEASURE.

Phillips Bill Reported to Senate with Amendments Broadening Scope.

Albany, April 26.—C. W. Phillis's bill providing for a commission to inquire into the subject of employers' liability and the cause and prevention of accidents to workingmen, which has passed the Assembly, was reported by the Senate Finance Committee to-night in the form of a committee bill, with amendments broadening its scope so as to include, in addition to the subject named, an inquiry as to the cause and effect of unemployment in the state, particularly in the city districts, and into the lack of adequate labor in other sections of the state, particularly in the farming districts, for the purpose of remedying conditions of the unemployed and obtaining better distribution of labor.

The commission will consist of fourteen members, six to be appointed by the Governor; three Senators to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and five Assemblymen to be appointed by the Speaker. An appropriation of $10,000 is made for the expenses of the commission.

EVANS MEETS IJICHI.

Two Admirals Express Their Countries' Felicitations.

Los Angeles, April 26.—Admiral H. E. Ijichi, commander of the Japanese training squadron now at San Pedro, had a long talk to-day with Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. The two admirals, who are old friends and who are now staying at the same hotel, discussed international questions, including the possibility of war between the United States and Japan. They agreed that war between the two nations was impossible.

"I see they have been trying to get us in trouble," said Admiral Evans.

"Yes," replied Admiral Ijichi. "But such a thing is perfectly impossible. The United States and Japan understand each other too well for anything of that kind. The people of your country and mine have too deep seated a friendship for each other to ever allow any trivial matter to bring about trouble."

"I agree with you," said Admiral Evans. "Such a thought is ridiculous."

Admiral Ijichi told Admiral Evans that he was delighted with his reception at Los Angeles. He commented upon the friendliness of the officials as well as the press and public, and predicted that he and his men would be equally well received at other American ports.

WILL OF GEORGE C. THOMAS.

Bulk of $10,000,000 Estate Shared by Relatives—Some Bequests for Charity.

Philadelphia, April 26.—Contrary to expectation, the will of George C. Thomas, which was made public to-day, did not provide largely for charities, nor was the noted collection of paintings, art treasures and historical curios placed at the disposal of the public.

The amount of Mr. Thomas's wealth is estimated at $10,000,000. Of this he gives each of his three sons and a daughter $1,000,000, and devises the rest to his widow, including his art gallery.

The Church of the Holy Apostles, which he attended, gets $100,000 outright and a contingent bequest of nearly $200,000 more. To the Foreign Missionary Society of the United States the will gives $150,000. The sum of $200,000 is devised to the testator's widow and children, with the request that they distribute it among such charities and individuals as they may select. Bequests aggregating $178,000 are given to local church bodies, and $10,000 is given to the Hahnemann Hospital, of Philadelphia.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY REPORT.

The annual report of the General Electric Company for the fiscal year ended on January 31, 1909, which was issued yesterday, shows profits of $4,802,252, including $35,912 from securities sold and $1,453,942 from royalties, dividends, interest, etc., deducting all patent and general expenses, fixed charges and allowances for depreciation and losses and writing off $1,524,295 from factory plants. Dividend payments were $5,214,026, a deficit of $411,773 resulting. The company's total surplus on January 31, after allowance for the $411,773 deficit for the year, was $16,102,062.

Collections, the report notes, have greatly improved. Business conditions are slowly mending, and with a resumption of normal activity throughout the country the company's present unemployed factory facilities and its large accumulation of cash will, it is hoped, be profitably used. The cash on hand on January 31 amounted to $22,233,671.

In the selection of your spring apparel why not consider the question of distinctiveness?

In all good clothes shops you can buy good clothes — those that will give reasonably lengthy service and look reasonably well.

But without extra expenditure you can buy —here—as good clothes as have ever been, or can be, made—and with that rarest of all features in ready-for-service clothes, *distinction*.

You are often impressed with the natty appearance of some man who, in all likelihood, spends no more for his apparel than you —or wears no better qualities than those to which you are accustomed. His secret is yours—if you want it. He seeks individuality both of fabric and model. Why not you?

While naturally influenced by the broader tendencies of the day's fashions, our designers, nevertheless, are always keenly alive to the possibilities of deviating here or there from set lines. It is by their exercise of cleverness and good taste that we are able to produce garments which are decidedly out of the "common run."

Spring Suits & Topcoats for Men,
ready for service
$15, $17.50, $20, $22 to $45

Broadway Saks & Company 34th Street

B. Altman & Co.

MISSES', GIRLS' AND WOMEN'S RIDING HABITS
MADE-UP AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR
THE LATEST APPROVED MODELS IN WOMEN'S RIDING HABITS ARE BEING SHOWN FOR SIDE- OR CROSS- SADDLE. ALSO MISSES' AND GIRLS' HABITS OF KHAKI, CRASH AND WOOL MATERIALS. SEPARATE EQEUSTRIAN SKIRTS. RIDING HATS, GLOVES, BOOTS, WHIPS AND CROPS.

RIDING HABITS MADE TO O
IN THE WOMEN'S TAILORING DEPARTMENT, FROM THE LATEST FOREIGN MODELS.

34th Street, 35th Street and 5th Avenue, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES

Military Supply Houses Want Duty Reduced.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 26.

URGE ROOT TO LOWER SCHEDULE.—A committee representing military supply houses came to Washington this morning and left with Senator Root a petition for certain changes desired in paragraph 177 of the Senate tariff bill. The committee included Messrs. Herman, of Allien & Co., of New York; Horr, of Horstman company, of Philadelphia; Pettibone, of Warnock & Co., of New York, and Pasquale, of the V. Pasquale company, of San Francisco. These firms desire a reduction of the present duty on gold and silver equipments which enter into the composition of military and naval uniforms. This material is produced only at Lyons, France, which has made a business for more than a hundred years of that specialty in the decorative features of uniforms. Dealers all over the world patronize the Lyons factories. The present tariff on the goods is 60 per cent, and the Senate bill adds a specific duty of 10 cents a pound. The military supply people want this duty reduced, as they say it does not protect any American product.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Major EDWARD P. O'HERN, ordnance department, from Military Academy to office chief of ordnance, Washington.
Captain LLOYD LE R. KREBS, medical corps, from general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort Bayard, general hospital.
Captain GEORGE R. GIBBS, signal corps, assume charge construction work Fort Omaha, relieving Captain CHARLES DE F. CHANDLER, signal corps.
First Lieutenant LEO A. DEWEY, from 12th to 17th Infantry June 17.
First Lieutenant LOUIS SOLELIAC, from 17th to 12th Infantry.

NAVY.

Captain W. C. COWLES, detached command the Kentucky; to command the Kansas.
Commander G. R. SLOCUM, to the Missouri.
Lieutenant Commander W. BALL, detached navy yard, Boston; to duty New York.
Lieutenant Commander A. H. SCALES, detached the Missouri; home, wait orders.
Lieutenant Commander B. C. DECKER, to Naval War College, Newport, attendance summer conference.
Lieutenant W. D. PULESTON, detached the Maryland; to the Tonopah.
Lieutenant L. P. TREADWELL, detached the Virginia; home, leave one month.
Lieutenant J. S. GRAHAM, detached the Idaho; to the Olympia.
Lieutenant H. E. YARNELL, detached the Connecticut; to naval torpedo station, Newport.
Lieutenant O. F. COOPER, from the Quincy to command reserve torpedo flotilla, Norfolk.

4-YEAR-OLD HUNTER SHOWS NERVE.

Can't Catch Birds, but Ably Assists His Older Companion to Explain.

Tired, worn out and hungry and badly frightened, two little boys, their eyes red with weeping and their little hands and faces grimy and streaked by tears, stood at the entrance to Central Park, in Columbus Circle, last night, while a crowd of men and women showered questions at them. At this stage of the proceedings a policeman walked up to the trembling youngsters and took them in charge. The older of the two boys could not control the sobs, which shook his little frame, and the tears would trickle down his cheeks despite his efforts to hide them. His companion, with all the dignity of his four years, encouraged him with brave words, though he could not quite restrain the touch of manly sarcasm that was dominant in his tone.

When the little fellows were escorted within the doors of the big police station, the West 68th Street Precinct, and the lieutenant, looking like a great general, leaned over the desk and asked them what the trouble was, the older boy was overcome with a fresh flood of tears, but his little friend stood up on his toes, in his efforts to gain height and dignity, and in clear tones gave a brief recital of all the wonderful things that had happened to them both.

He gave his name as "Jack" Connelly, four years old, of 96th street and Third avenue, and his chum's name as "Jim" McGrath, seven years old, of the same address. They had started out to Central Park in the afternoon, with the intention of trapping some birds, so that they could go with their big brothers on the roof and fly them, as their brothers did the pigeons. Luck seemed to be against them, sport was poor, and they finally decided to cease their hunt for the day. They could not discover the way home, and wandered about through the fields and woods, while all the time it grew darker. They were glad to see the big policeman, 'cause they were so hungry. The boys were sent down to the Children's Society, after they had been fed by the lieutenant.

TO ABOLISH "SLEEPERS"

But Collector Loeb's New Order May Inconvenience Passengers.

The federal grand jury has not yet been asked to pass on the evidence of the identity of those implicated in the smuggling of the five trunks, with contents valued at $52,000, which were seized several weeks ago. The federal authorities are making every possible effort to establish a clear case before asking the jury to take action.

Incidentally it was learned that the movements of the manager and employes of an office in a Fifth avenue building are being closely watched. The office, though small, supplies quantities of fine imported gowns, it is said.

Collector Loeb took steps yesterday to knock out the practice of smuggling goods in "sleepers." Under a new order all left-over baggage found on the pier of any incoming steamer or on the steamer itself twenty-four hours after its arrival will be sent to the United States public stores.

This new arrangement, it is expected, will entail hardship on incoming passengers in getting their baggage from the steamer. Under the present arrangement the passengers make declarations on the way to New York, which are verified by the representatives of the Collector, who go down the Bay to meet the incoming steamer. As soon as the baggage is landed on the pier an inspector is assigned to make a careful examination of the effects of each passenger. The baggage is removed by the owners.

Whenever any baggage is left over, it is gathered together by watchmen in the customs service and turned over to discharging inspectors, two of whom are assigned to each incoming steamer from the time it leaves Quarantine until it sails from this port. Should the baggage not be called for before the vessel sails it is sent to the appraisers' stores and held until called for by the owners. There it is subjected to a rigid examination.

Many passengers leave their baggage at the piers until they have settled upon their destination. Under the present arrangement it is left largely to the discretion of the customs inspectors how long this baggage shall be held before being taken to the public stores. If the held over baggage is sent to the public stores within twenty-four hours after the arrival of a vessel, it will mean that a large proportion of the passengers on every incoming vessel will have to employ a Custom House broker to make formal entry before the baggage can be released. Especial inconvenience will be caused to passengers arriving on Saturday.

NEW ROCHELLE CELEBRATES.

New Rochelle, founded more than three centuries ago by the Huguenots, celebrated yesterday on an elaborate scale its tenth anniversary of incorporation as a municipality. There was a big parade, divided into four divisions, which was reviewed from in front of the City Hall by Mayors Raymond of New Rochelle, Howe of Mount Vernon and Warren of Yonkers.

At the head of the procession was a flying squadron of fifty-five automobiles, under command of Grand Marshal Mahlstedt. Many of the cars belonged to wealthy residents of New Rochelle and Larchmont, and they were all gayly decorated for the occasion. Among the automobiles were those of O'Donnell Iselin, Justice Keogh, of the Supreme Court; M. M. Loaram and E. B. Wright.

The prize for the best decorated automobile will be awarded to William Christian, who drove a limousine car, which was entirely covered with natural roses and carnations. The second prize will go to E. B. Wright, whose car was decorated with wistaria. The grand marshal of the automobile division was Lieutenant H. C. Perley, of the 10th Infantry, National Guard.

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