5th street and Germantown avenue. The motorman was dragged from his platform and ducked in a nearby horse trough until he was unconscious. A squad of policemen attempted to rescue him. They advanced upon the crowd, but the cry went up: "If you pull a gun we'll kill you."

MOB WAS IN EARNEST.

The policemen did not proceed, as the mob seemed in earnest. The crowd swarmed over the car. Several men climbed on top, tore off the pole and bent it double. The policemen attempted to stop them, but one man used the pole as a club and swung it down upon their heads. Other men threw bricks. Four policemen were injured.

In West Philadelphia dynamite caps were placed on the tracks, and crowds stoned the strike breakers when they attempted to bring out cars, forcing them to return to the barn. In the downtown section conductors and motormen were pulled from their cars and their clothes torn from their back by mobs of strike sympathizers. In some cases the terrified strike breakers were taken to private houses and guarded by police to save them.

The imported strike breakers proved to be a disappointment to the company. Many of them deserted their cars at the first sign of trouble, leaving them standing in the street at the mercy of the mob. Several of them applied to the strikers for aid to return to New York, saying that they had been brought here under misrepresentation.

During the day the company claimed to have operated a few more cars than on the previous days of the strike. Chairman Pratt, of the union carmen, admitted that some additional cars had been run with the strike breakers, but said the strikers had won over more of the old men, and none of the men who had gone on strike were weakening.

The Central Labor Union has decided to take advantage of the political features involved in the strike, and at a meeting of its conference committee to-night decided to issue a call upon all its members and sympathizers to celebrate next Saturday, which is primary election day here, as white ribbon day. The white ribbon is the emblem chosen by the striking car men. Their sympathizers are asked by the Central Labor Union to wear this emblem on election day and to vote for D. Clarence Gibboney for District Attorney and President Murphy of the union for City Treasurer in opposition to the slated Republican nominees.

An attorney for the strikers caused warrants to be issued to-day for the arrest of two policemen who are alleged to have struck one of the strikers without sufficient provocation. Writs of habeas corpus have also been issued for the release of strikers who have been committed to prison.

There was no rush of applicants to take the places of the trolley strikers in Philadelphia at No. 193 East 26th street, the recruiting office here, yesterday. To all appearances the city had been pretty well drained of strike breakers the two previous days. Some fifty names were registered. It was said that a number of men were sent to Philadelphia early in the day, and it was announced last evening that six hundred had been sent late in the afternoon.

TROOPS OUT IN CALIFORNIA STRIKE.

Lumbermen Threaten Lives of Citizens as Well as Property Valued at $2,000,000.

Sacramento, Cal., June 2.—In response to a telegram from Colonel Bradbury, at McCloud, Cal., announcing that six hundred striking lumber workmen had broken into the light and power plant and forced the firemen and engineers to quit work, Governor Gillett to-day ordered four companies of militia to proceed to the scene at once. The troops left Sacramento by special train to-night to make the 350-mile journey to the heart of the Shasta lumber region.

Colonel Bradbury's telegram said that McCloud was without fire protection and light, and that property worth $2,000,000, the citizens and their homes were at the mercy of the strikers, who were apparently beyond control of the leaders.

PITTSFIELD TROLLEY STRIKE.

Not a Car Moved on Thirty Miles of Track in the Berkshires.

Pittsfield, Mass., June 2.—The lines of the Pittsfield Street Railway Company were tied up to-day as the result of a strike of the carmen. The men ask for an increase of one cent an hour and a working day of ten hours.

The company operates lines in this city and the towns of Dalton, Hinsdale and Cheshire. Not a car moved over the thirty miles of track to-day, and hundreds of people in the outlying districts were inconvenienced.

BROOKLYN CARPENTERS STRIKE.

Five Hundred May Draw Several Thousand More Out.

The local controlling the union carpenters in Brownsville and that part of Williamsburg adjoining it ordered a general strike yesterday for the union wages of $4 50 for a day of eight hours. About five hundred carpenters stopped work, and more are expected to quit to-day. As they are affiliated with the other building trades, a general sympathetic strike of several thousand mechanics is expected if the demand is not granted before to-morrow.

At a meeting held last night in the Brooklyn headquarters, at No. 255 Atlantic avenue, it was decided to continue the strike until the advance is made. Carpenters in Manhattan will not be affected, it is stated. They receive $5 a day.

TAKES BODY FROM POTTER'S FIELD.

Family of Cigar Manufacturer Accuses Hospital and Police.

After occupying a nameless grave for several days in the Potter's Field on Hart's Island the body of Adolph Laine, a retired cigar manufacturer, of No. 306 Knickerbocker avenue, Williamsburg, was exhumed and buried by his family in their plot in Holy Trinity Cemetery.

Louis Laine, a son of the dead man, who is cashier of the National Biscuit Company, charges gross neglect on the part of the authorities of the Harlem Hospital and the police. The young man claims that he holds proof that they not only had a complete description of his father, but he says the latter had papers of identification in his pocket and before his death signed his name in the property book of the Harlem Hospital.

The dead man was seventy-eight years old and had retired from business some years ago. He and his wife went together to Manhattan on the morning of May 4 to draw money from a bank and while returning became separated at the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge. Mrs. Laine hurried home and a complete description of the missing man, even to the color of his necktie, was given to the police and a general alarm was sent out.

The aged manufacturer, who evidently had been stricken with a temporary loss of memory, wandered about the streets for thirty-six hours before he was picked up and conveyed to the Harlem Hospital. His name was given out at the hospital as Adolph Lang at his death on May 11. Two weeks later the body was taken to Hart's Island and buried. It was not until last Saturday that detectives visited the home of the Laines and gave them an inkling of what had occurred.

KANSAS NEEDS 17,000 HARVESTERS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Topeka, Kan., June 2.—Kansas needs seventeen thousand additional men and eleven hundred teams to handle the wheat harvest this year. There appears to be an especial scarcity of teams. The beginning of the harvest is set for June 20, from two to four weeks later than usual.

GOVERNOR POST ON WAY HERE.

San Juan, P. R., June 2.—Governor Regis H. Post was a passenger on the steamer Carolina, which sailed from here to-day for New York.

MOUNTAINS OR SEASHORE?

The Summer Resort number of The Tribune, out next Sunday, will be a veritable mine of information regarding where to go for vacations. Profusely illustrated. Consult it.

NO PROGRESS ON TARIFF

NIGHT SESSIONS VOTED.

Principal Speeches by Senators Elkins and La Follette.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 2.—The tariff bill became wedged between high and low tariff speeches in the Senate to-day and did not move an inch. It was the first day in many weeks entirely devoid of progress. Not a single amendment was offered and not a vote was taken on any of the amendments of the Finance Committee. When adjournment was taken the bill's status was exactly the same as last night. Early in the day the Hale resolution for night sessions was adopted and, beginning to-morrow, the Senate will meet at 10:30 a. m., and at 5:30 p. m. take a recess until 8, the day's work to close at 11 o'clock. If the oratory continues the leaders will insist that night sessions shall be held until an agreement is reached fixing a date for voting on the bill. They are hopeful that a vote may be taken on or before June 19. Unless the combination of hot weather and night sessions diminishes the enthusiasm of some of the Republican "insurgents," it seems improbable that action will be taken on the cotton and woollen schedules in less than ten days. Some assurances have been given the leaders that an agreement fixing a date for the final vote on the bill will be possible when the Senate acts on the disputed paragraphs relating to cotton and woollen manufactures.

There was a striking contrast both in the kind and style of the tariff oratory to-day. The speakers were Senators La Follette and Elkins, and they represented as well as any two Senators in the body could the extreme elements in the Republican party. Mr. La Follette is so radical in his "downward revision" propensities that he would go further than most of the tariff-for-revenue-only Democrats in cutting and slashing the schedules. On the other hand, Mr. Elkins is a "stand-patter" of the first water. His motto is to hold fast to the Dingley rates except where their revision means their increase.

In their public utterances to-day, as well as in their past performances, these two Senators represent the Scylla and Charybdis which the friends of genuine tariff revision are seeking to avoid. It was proper that they should speak on the same day, although the future historian, seeking to determine the tariff policy of the dominant party in this Congress, will find himself lost in a maze of conflicting economic principles when he compares these speeches, so closely bound together in "The Congressional Record."

BLIND SENATOR MAKES SPEECH.

Before Mr. La Follette began his speech Mr. Gore submitted a few observations in reply to some statements made yesterday by Mr. Lodge. He disputed the accuracy of the figures quoted by the Massachusetts Senator on the profits made by the cotton manufacturers of New England. Mr. Gore mentioned half a dozen cotton manufacturing concerns which, he said, had net earnings in excess of 30 per cent a year. He asserted that the mills of New England were filled with Greeks, Portuguese and other foreigners, for whom, that they might be paid good wages, the farmers of the South and West were taxed.

Senator Gore astonished the Senate by the citation of a long list of cotton and woollen manufacturing companies and giving their earnings, capital stock, surplus, etc. The speech was one that no other Senator would have attempted without constant reference to notes, but the blind statesman from the Southwest found no difficulty in giving offhand the greatest variety of details without assisting his memory in any way.

Senator Nelson followed with a short speech for a reduction in the duties on cotton. He prefaced his remarks by saying that the Chicago platform meant revision downward and was so understood by the public and so interpreted by the campaign speakers.

Mr. Nelson was followed by Senator Frye, who, citing reductions in capital stock made by New England cotton manufacturers, and, referring to the failure of some concerns to make their business profitable at all, protested against statements that inordinate profits had been reaped by this industry. Six per cent, he said, was as much as had been made in the cotton mills, averaging the results of a long term of years.

MR. LA FOLLETTE'S ATTACK.

Mr. La Follette's speech was a general assault on the pending bill. He charged that it did not conform to the principles of protection as laid down by the fathers of the Republican party, and asserted that the Dingley law had made possible the building up of great monopolies, which were crushing the people of this country. He predicted that the time was not far distant when the people of this country would be serfs, under one or two industrial masters, unless the Senate gave heed to the voice of the people. The Wisconsin Senator read at length from President Taft's speech to show that the pending bill was far from what the people had expected. He spoke with so much vehemence, frequently shouting his challenges as he pounded the desk before him, that he began to show the effects of his strenuous oratory after speaking an hour. At the suggestion of Mr. Money a recess for half an hour was taken to enable Senators to cool off and to permit Mr. La Follette to rest. When the half hour period expired Mr. La Follette was absent, and there was considerable impatience because of his tardiness. He came in a few minutes after the Senate reconvened, having just taken a cold bath, and spoke an hour longer.

"I am not a radical upon the system of protection," Mr. La Follette declared in the course of his speech. "I am a conservative. The men who here claim leadership of the Republican party are seeking to modify the system of protection."

CIVIC FEDERATION CRITICISED.

From the time of the enactment of the Dingley law until 1904 trust control had extended to 8,664 plants, with a capital of more than $20,000,000,000, and this Mr. La Follette declared was what John Sherman, the framer of the anti-trust law, had fought against. He also criticised the Civic Federation, which, he said, asserted that the time has come to pull out the teeth of the Sherman anti-trust law and to cut off its arms and limbs.

Quoting speeches of the President in support of his contention for a lower tariff, Mr. La Follette said:

"I'll prove to you that you have raised it." Addressing himself directly to Vice-President Sherman in the chair, he said:

"This is the declaration upon which you and the candidate for the Presidency went before the American people and were elected."

Mr. La Follette then yielded the floor to Senator Elkins, with the announcement that he would discuss the cotton schedule later.

KEEPS SENATE IN GOOD HUMOR.

Mr. Elkins's speech was a plea for the Dingley rates on coal, petroleum, lumber and other products of West Virginia. He yielded to many interruptions and his humorous side remarks kept the Senate in good humor. The burden of his argument was that West Virginia was not getting a square deal in the revision of the tariff. He and his colleague had voted for high duties on the manufactured products of New England and the agricultural products of the Middle West, but the Senators from New England and the Mississippi Valley were unwilling to do anything for West Virginia and the South. Mr. Elkins said the brains and granite were the chief products of New England. A broad smile went around the Senate.

Taking up first the coal question, Mr. Elkins said that coal mining was the chief industry of West Virginia and had been for generations. He gave many figures as to the production of coal and its value at the mouth of the mine. Speaking of the value of coal, he said it should be considered in connection with transportation, for the reason that it did not become valuable for commercial purposes until it reached the point of distribution and consumption. The total production of coal in the United States last year was given at 419,000,000 tons, valued at about $500,000,000 at the mines. The cost of transportation to points of consumption was estimated to be $800,000,000.

"The coal industry in West Virginia can no more be disturbed, injured or impaired without great damage," said Mr. Elkins, "than the manufacturing interests of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania without bringing distress upon communities, and even disorganizing society. Placing a low duty on coal would be disastrous to West Virginia."

After speaking at length concerning the coal industry of Nova Scotia and other provinces of Canada, Mr. Elkins declared that if Nova Scotia coal should be made free or the duty reduced it would in time, as new mines were opened and developed, gradually enter New England and displace the 16,000,000 tons of coal now shipped there from West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The effect of this, he said, would be to destroy the market for that amount of American coal and throw out of employment from 12,000 to 15,000 miners and reduce the wages of the rest.

MR. ELKINS OFFERS AMENDMENT.

The operation of the Dingley law, fixing a rate of 67 cents a ton on bituminous coal and 15 cents on slack, said Mr. Elkins, allowed nearly all of the coal imported from Nova Scotia to enter the New England market at the 15-cent rate. Describing the manner in which this end was accomplished, the Senator said that the Nova Scotia shipper dropped the coal into railroad cars from an unusual height and that the coal is broken still more by passing it through tubes with breakers inside in transferring it from railroad cars to barges. When it reached Boston it was in condition to pass through a half-inch screen and take the low duty fixed for slack. As most of the Nova Scotia product was used in making coke, it arrived in form suited to the purposes of New England gas manufacturers. Mr. Elkins offered an amendment defining coal slack which he believes will prevent this misinterpretation of the law.

In speaking of the petroleum industry, Mr. Elkins said he proposed to vote to protect it by levying a reasonable duty on it, and that he would not vote otherwise in response to a prejudice against the Standard Oil Company. He offered figures to show that during the last two years oil production had doubled in the United tSates. The value of oil producing property of independent concerns and independent refineries, he said, was about eight times greater than that of the Standard Oil Company. The independent producers sold most of their oil to the Standard Oil Company, which Mr. Elkins explained by the fact that this company had nearly all of the pipe lines to the sea and did most of the refining. According to the Senator's figures the Standard Oil Company produces only 11 per cent of the crude oil of the United States and independent operators produce the other 89 per cent. Placing oil on the free list, he said, would injure the independent producer of oil, because he produced nearly all the crude oil of the United States, and foreign oil would compete with the independent producer. Speaking for the two hundred and fifty independent oil producers in West Virginia, Mr. Elkins said that they insisted that if the countervailing duty on crude petroleum and its products was taken off, as provided in the Payne bill, there should be a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on petroleum and its products or a specific duty of 1 cent a gallon on crude oil.

RABIES FROM SKUNKS.

Wild Animals Responsible for Disease, Health Officers Hear.

Washington, June 2.—A development of a discussion of rabies to-day at the annual conference of state and territorial health officers with the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service was the fact that the disease frequently is contracted from the bites of skunks, wolves and other wild animals.

The subject was brought up by Assistant Surgeon General Kerr, who presented a large chart showing the geographical distribution of rabies in each of the states and spoke of the measures adopted in various localities for combating the disease.

Dr. Kerr declared that public opinion was becoming rapidly educated to the necessity of muzzling dogs as the only certain way of overcoming the disease. The general conclusion of the conference was that it was quite as reasonable to require the muzzling of dogs as it was to prohibit the free roaming of cattle and horses in the street. A motion by Dr. Bennitt, of Colorado, providing for the appointment by Surgeon General Wyman of a committee to consider the question of the prevention of rabies was adopted. The committee will report to the next annual conference.

Introducing the subject of leprosy Surgeon General Wyman expressed the widespread feeling that this disease was one which concerned all the states collectively. He pointed to the fact that the United States was the first government to make provision for a thorough investigation of leprosy. His remarks had reference to the leprosy institution in Hawaii. Assistant Surgeon General L. E. Coffer spoke of the striking improvements that had been accomplished in the leprosy situation in Hawaii not only for the comfort of lepers but for the care of their non-leprous children.

The surprising prevalence of the "hookworm disease" in the South was shown by Dr. Charles W. Stiles, who said it was due to unsanitary conditions and the resultant pollution of the soil. Child labor in the South, said Dr. Stiles, was a positive blessing, as it was improving the condition of the children themselves and causing a general uplift in the condition of the poor population. He also asserted that it was decreasing the death rate among children.

SEEK CHOICE FOR MAYOR.

Municipal Democracy Tries Informal Direct Nominations Plan.

The Municipal Democracy held its first meeting of the campaign last night at 125th street and Seventh avenue, trying out on the audience of one thousand persons who listened to the speakers an informal direct nominations scheme. Postcards, bearing the names of twenty-one men mentioned as candidates for Mayor, were distributed, with the request that voters receiving the cards sign them and indicate their choice for Mayor. These names were arranged alphabetically, after the fashion of the so-called Massachusetts ballot, and there was no designation to indicate the political faith of the candidate.

Besides this list of names, the cards contained questions as to whether the voter favored construction and operation of new subways by the city or by private corporations. Many cards were returned last night, and to a large degree their signers favored municipal construction and operation of new subways.

About one thousand cards were distributed last night. Those returned will be counted to-day and the results tabulated. The Municipal Democracy expects to continue this throughout the summer, holding meetings at all the prominent street corners. One of the cardinal points in the faith of this organization is direct legislation, and the leaders determined to put these questions to the test to find by that means how much actual interest was taken in the subject of direct legislation and control of legislation, legislators and public officials in general and public utilities.

Frederic Cyrus Leubuscher, chairman of the city committee of the organization; John J. Murphy, chairman of the executive committee, and John T. Cronin, one of the Jerome hecklers, made speeches. Mr. Leubuscher said that there was urgent need for a real Democracy to live up to that name. He scored Tammany and the Democratic Congressmen who voted with the Cannon Republicans in the fight over the rules of the House. Cronin flayed Jerome to his heart's content.

TO PURIFY CHAMPLAIN STREAMS.

Waste in Wood Pulp Manufacture Found To Be of Commercial Value.

Campers and fishermen on Au Sable River and Lake Champlain will have relief from the refuse formerly thrown away by wood pulp mills. Edward Hatch, jr. has solved the difficulty.

Mr. Hatch tried for ten years, through law and the state Legislature, to induce the J. & J. Rogers pulp mills at Au Sable Forks to dispose of their waste in some unobjectionable way. His efforts were in vain until he showed how they could prevent the pollution of the streams with financial profit.

The Rogers company employed a chemist, who discovered that the waste products were almost as valuable as the wood pulp manufactured. In making wood pulp 40 per cent of the whole weight of wood used consists of wood fibre, the other 60 per cent of balsams, alkaloids, etc., including chemicals needed in manufacture. From this 60 per cent has been produced a resinous by-product which is now in demand as a substitute for corn meal and molasses in casting cores in iron foundries, for use in tanneries and as a top dressing for macadam roads.

MOUNTAINS OR SEASHORE?

The Summer Resort number of The Tribune, out next Sunday, will be a veritable mine of information regarding where to go for vacations. Profusely illustrated. Consult it.

TO CALL HITCHCOCK

IN PANAMA LIBEL CASE.

Also Mack and Cortelyou—Government Wins Point.

Indianapolis, June 2.—After a sharp controversy in which the Court took a prominent part, the government won a point to-day in its prosecution of Charles R. Williams and Delavan Smith, owers of "The Indianapolis News," indicted in the District of Columbia on the charge of criminal libel in publishing intimations of graft in the purchase of the Panama Canal by the United States.

This was the second day of the hearing before Judge Anderson in the United States District Court on the government's application for an order removing the defendants to the District of Columbia for trial.

At the request of Stuart McNamara and Charles W. Miller, federal attorneys, Judge Anderson continued the case until October 11 to permit the prosecution to introduce as witnesses Frank H. Hitchcock, formerly chairman of the Republican National Committee; Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; George B. Cortelyou, certain members of the office staff of J. P. Morgan & Co., and certain officers of various departments of the government at Washington.

The defence protested against a continuance, saying that the government should have been prepared at this time to submit all its evidence, and the Court at first seemed to approve, but on a statement of the opposing counsel as to what it was expected to prove by the new witnesses, the Court decided to hear the further evidence.

Mr. McNamara declared it was impossible to anticipate the wide scope that the case had taken. He purposed to prove by Messrs. Hitchcock and Mack, he said, that they both had made public announcements that the "story" offered to both of them for a consideration, that there was corruption in the Panama transfer, was "a fake," originated by blackmailers who at first hoped to get money from William Nelson Cromwell, but failed. The story was published in "The New York World," and the same journal printed Mr. Cromwell's denial of it on October 3. Mr. McNamara said he expected to prove that the defendants had knowledge of the denial when they prepared the editorial articles published later in "The Indianapolis News."

Judge Anderson had expressed doubt as to the relevancy of further evidence, for the reason, he said, that he was impressed by the fact that Mr. Cromwell had refused to tell the Senate investigating committee the names of his clients, who composed a syndicate for "Americanizing" the canal, a plan that afterward was abandoned. The public might justly infer, the Court said, that there was something wrong somewhere in the transaction in which $40,000,000 of its money was expended.

Mr. McNamara combated this point, saying that the fact that Mr. Cromwell subsequently declared that no American received a cent of profit from the sale and that other prominent men and newspapers had absolved Mr. Cromwell, Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson and J. P. Morgan from suspicion of corruption in the matter should have caused the owners of "The Indianapolis News" not to publish the charges in the alleged libellous manner in which it did publish them.

Judge Anderson said in the discussion to-day that it was his personal impression that at the time of the Walker commission's inquiry into the comparative merits of the Panama and the Nicaraguan routes "the people that knew all about canal matters" had a "quick, sudden" change of heart from the Nicaragua route to the Panama route.

United States Attorney Miller here suggested that the commission favored the Panama route, but recommended the Nicaragua route because of the enormous price asked for the Panama property.

Judge Anderson said he was not speaking of a commission, but of these persons about Washington and elsewhere who were interesting themselves in a South American canal.

Commenting on the Panama situation in general, Judge Anderson said he thought the public had a right to question the conditions of the transfer of the canal, because of William Nelson Cromwell's course before the Senate investigating committee.

"This forty millions of dollars," said the Court, "that was paid for the canal was the public's money, you must remember. A part of it was my money, a part of it was yours."

Members of J. P. Morgan's staff were to be summoned, counsel stated, to show the receipts the company gave to the United States for $40,000,000, the purchase price of the canal, and the receipts given by the French companies for the payment for the securities sold to the United States.

Counsel held that these two sets of receipts would show that no "go-between" received a cent of profit, and that the deal was a clean piece of business, as Mr. Cromwell told the Senate committee.

The attorney for the defence protesting that the government was uselessly delaying the case, Mr. McNamara said it was at the instance of Delavan Smith that his trial was held in Indianapolis, instead of in Chicago. Mr Winter retorted that Mr. Smith waited in Indianapolis for arrest for four months after the indictment, and the government made no move during that time.

Washington, June 2.—"I have received no intimation whatever from the attorneys in charge of the Panama libel cases that my testimony was desired, and naturally I don't care to make any statement regarding the matter until I receive formal notice," Postmaster General Hitchcock said to-day.

J. J. HILL AND CONGRESS.

If It Would Adjourn for Five Years Country Would Gain, He Says.

Seattle, June 2.—"The steamship Minnesota is going to make its home port here," said J. J. Hill to-day. "There are advantages under the British flag which American ships do not enjoy, yet I will say that the terminal of the Great Northern steamers will not be at Vancouver. We are seriously handicapped on account of the competition resulting from labor with which we cannot compete, yet Seattle will be the home port of the Minnesota.

"If Congress would only adjourn for four or five years, and not only leave the tariff but other matters alone, the country would make splendid progress on the natural lines resultant from prosperity. I cannot nor will I say anything about lumber questions, beyond the fact that it has occasioned an uneasiness among the lumbermen that is not deserved.

"The Great Northern has mapped out a programme of railroad building that eventually will make a connection between Spokane and Vancouver, and betterments will be made on all lines reaching Seattle when needed."

HARRIMAN LINE QUITS.

Federal Steamers May Take Over Panama-Pacific Trade.

San Francisco, June 2.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has informed the War Department that it will withdraw its Panama service August 3.

Meantime the government is making efforts to obtain a line of vessels to take over the business the Pacific Mail has been handling in connection with the Panama Railroad and the Panama Steamship Company, in order that the latter may not lose the New York-San Francisco freight from which it has been getting a considerable revenue.

At its last session the California Legislature, urged by local shippers, adopted a resolution asking Congress to establish a federal line for the Panama trade to connect this port with the Panama Railroad and its Atlantic Coast line.

Washington, June 2.—Secretary Dickinson will take up in a few days the issue raised by the notice from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of its intention to withdraw the Panama service maintained by that company unless more satisfactory arrangements as to the portion of the rates received by the company from the traffic from San Francisco to New York can be made.

The company contemplates giving up the service because of its unremunerative character. The rate received on shipments from the West coast to the isthmus and thence via the Panama Railroad and Steamship Company to New York is $8 a ton, of which the Pacific Mail Steamship Company receives $4. E. A. Drake, the vice-president and genral manager of the Panama Railroad Company, is expected in Washington in a few days to talk with Secretary Dickinson about the matter.

White Rock

You may judge the man by the water he drinks—select people drink White Rock.

"The World's Best Table Water"

MR. TAFT HONORS URIU

ATTENDS CLASS DINNER.

Personal Feelings Toward Japan Conforms with Official Duty.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 2.—The President attended the banquet given this evening by Representative Weeks, of Massachusetts, in honor of Vice-Admiral Uriu and the class of '81 at Annapolis, of which the admiral, Mr. Weeks and the others at the banquet were members. The President's remarks, which were brief, consisted chiefly of felicitations extended to the admiral and to Japan.

"It is a great pleasure," the President said, "for me to be here on this unique occasion, the meeting of a class now nearly thirty years graduated from the United States Naval Academy, to greet a classmate who has become a distinguished naval leader in a very distinguished navy of another power.

"I have come here to-night at the kind invitation of Mr. Weeks and the class to testify by my presence to the very warm personal friendship that I feel for the Emperor and the people of Japan (applause), and to gratify myself by saying that that feeling of personal friendship is entirely consistent and conforms in every way to my official duty and attitude as the President of the United States. (Applause.)

"It has been my great good fortune to know those responsible for the government of the Empire of Japan more intimately than I know those responsible for any other government than my own. In 1900, on my way to the Philippines, I had the honor of a personal audience with his imperial majesty, the Emperor; in 1904, on returning as Secretary of War, I had a similar opportunity, and at that time was brought into personal contact with the ministers and with the naval and military commanders of the empire. Again returning in 1905, I renewed the acquaintances, and returning in 1907 I again had the pleasure of meeting all these men who have made the empire of Japan what it is.

"The wonderful qualities of the Emperor of that great country as a ruler are shown in his making such marvellous selections as he has of the men who carry on the great work which that empire has done in the last thirty years. (Applause.) I think the truth is that I wore out my welcome in Japan. I was overwhelmed with hospitality every time I went there, and no expression on my part and no act of hospitality could be equal to or satisfy the debt I feel for the cordial reception that on these four visits I received from the Emperor and all his officers, civil and military, and the people of Japan.

"It happened that 1905 we visited that country at a psychological moment, when Mr. Roosevelt's name was in the mouth of every one of the Japanese people as interesting himself in bringing about an end to the great war; and I venture to say that no person, except a Japanese public man himself, ever received a greater public welcome than the party of which I was one, but of which Miss Alice Roosevelt was the chief member.

"It fell to my lot to visit Japan those four times, each time to find that the great men whom I had met before had been promoted in rank. They began with barons and ended with princes, which only illustrates—for those titles were conferred for real merit—the work which had been done in the short time between my first visit, in 1900, and my last visit, in 1907.

"To Admiral Uriu I convey my sincerest congratulations on the high position that he has attained in the Japanese navy, and I thank him sincerely that in doing so he has reflected much credit on the Naval Academy of which he is a graduate. (Applause.) I also congratulate Admiral Uriu that if he so desired he might convince any one that he was a graduate of the class of '01 rather than of '81 (laughter), and that it needs an affidavit or two to prove to me that some of the gentlemen about this table, who claim to have been members of the class of '81, were classmates of Admiral Uriu. (Laughter.)

"I also wish to congratulate Admiral Uriu that he comes here at a time when we are delighted to receive him. The coming of such a distinguished man fills a void. There is no place of interest now except the Senate chamber, and we are anxious to make our places interesting. (Laughter.) The heat to-night is something we ought not to pass over without comment. If it continues, it may serve its uses (laughter), and I hope that if Admiral Uriu is exposed and feels somewhat inconvenienced by it he will realize that it is a necessary element in working out our constitutional government. (Laughter and applause.)

"And now, my dear friends, I wish to propose a toast from my heart, because it is to a gracious gentleman to whose kindly and munificent hospitality on three or four occasions I have owed much and to whose ability, to whose patriotism and to whose greatness as a monarch in developing Japan, which he has brought before the world as one of the great empires, all will pay tribute. I propose a toast to his imperial majesty, the Emperor of Japan. Banzai!"

This occasion was one of the most pleasant features of the baron's visit to the United States, it being the only opportunity he has had to meet at the festal board the members of his class who had come to Washington to honor him with their presence. The visitors came from many parts of the United States, one of them being from California.

American and Japanese ensigns and the flag of the Japanese vice-admiral adorned the walls of the banquet room while the tables were decorated with a profusion of American beauty roses and of red and white peonies in imitations of the Japanese colors. The admiral received a cordial greeting as he entered.

Ovington F. Weller, of Baltimore, the president of the class of '81, presided, while Representative J. W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, was toastmaster. Those responding to toasts, in addition to the President, included the Japanese Ambassador, who spoke to "The Mikado," Admiral Uriu, George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, and Speaker Cannon. Among those present were Vice-President Serman, Representative Denby of Michigan, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admirals Sperry and Pillsbury, Assistant Secretary Winthrop, Rear Admirals Emory and Ingersoll, Major General Elliott of the marine corps, Captains Charles E. Vreeland, S. A. Staunton and T. B. Howard, Commanders C. C. Marsh and A. L. Key, Representative Loudenslager, Willis J. Abbott, the Rev. J. H. Bradford and Second Secretary Hanihara and other members of the Japanese Embassy staff.

DOORS DEDICATED AT ANNAPOLIS.

Admiral Uriu Guest at Presentation of Gift in Memory of Class of '68.

Annapolis, June 2.—Vice Admiral Uriu, of the Japanese navy, was again the guest of honor today at the dedication to the class of '68 of the bronze doors given to the Naval Academy for the new chapel by Colonel Robert M. Thompson, of New York. Baron Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador, and Baroness Takahira accompanied Baron and Baroness Uriu from Washington. A large number of visitors from New York and Washington came on special trains.

The bronze doors were designed by Miss Evelyn Beatrice Longman, who was present to-day. The giver, Colonel Thompson, in formally presenting the doors to the academy paid a tribute to the members of the class of '68, the leader of which, Rear Admiral Marix, was the first to throw open the doors and to enter the open portal after the dedication. The speaker said that the lives of the members of that class suggested the motto graven above the doors in Latin:

"Not for ourselves but for our country."

The Coward Shoe

Foot Strain Remedied

Many painful foot troubles come from overstrain on the muscles of the arch and ankle. Rest and support are the only effective remedies. Both are provided, in a comfortable and scientific way, by the COWARD ARCH PROP SHOE, which relieves the strain on the over-taxed ligaments, restores them to normal position, and assists them in regaining their strength and elasticity.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET.)
Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

MAYOR AS MAGISTRATE

Continued from first page.

partment instruct you and have a list for record, and if you don't arrest a certain number within two weeks you pay the penalty of going to Staten Island. You must arrest the innocent with the guilty to achieve this number of arrests. This is an outrage upon the citizenship and is intended to show vigilance by the police in the suppression of crime.

I suppose now that General Bingham, who wants an army of three thousand men to patrol the city, will remove my probation officer, and perhaps Judge Gaynor, too, will lose his probation officer.

Senator McCarren joined Justice Gaynor yesterday in denouncing the police for photographing unconvicted prisoners and keeping their pictures in the Rogues' Gallery in spite of their subsequent release.

"I talked myself hoarse on the floor of the Senate against this outrage," he said, "at the time that the bill which is now a law was under discussion."

MRS. DUFFY DEFENDS SON.

Mrs. George E. Duffy, mother of George H. Duffy, the nineteen-year-old boy for whose alleged mistreatment by the police Justice Gaynor asked the Mayor to remove Commissioner Bingham, said at her home last night that persons making libellous remarks about her son would be prosecuted.

"He has never consorted with bad companions," she said. "We have a fair idea of who are behind the various attempts that have been made to humiliate my son. The constant reports that reached him and my husband of what was going to be done to George and the annoyance of the arrests led my husband to go to Justice Gaynor and lay all the facts before him.

"The justice said he would try to help us in our real trouble, and the whole matter now is in his hands and those of a lawyer. The justice has told us that any one who says anything against the boy will be punished. They will not escape lightly."

JUNE 6.

That's next Sunday, the date of The Tribune's Summer Resort number, an authoritative Guide.

SHEPARD ON SARATOGA QUESTION.

Outlines State's Possible Method of Procedure in Acquiring Springs.

Edward M. Shepard, one of the three commissioners appointed by Governor Hughes, under the Brackett bill, which contemplates the preservation of the mineral springs at Saratoga by their purchase by the state, said yesterday the commission had not had the opportunity of going into the question at length. He consented, however, to outline the possible course of procedure in dealing with the problem.

"I am so ignorant of these Saratoga matters that it is necessary for me to make a study of them before I can with propriety express any opinion or even have any opinion," said Mr. Shepard. "I have read the act, and perhaps the order of procedure would be something like this:

"For the commissioners, in the first place, to form an opinion whether it is the interest of the state to acquire the springs; and, if so, then, in the second place, whether it is the interest of the state to acquire any special spring or springs; and, if so, then, in the third place, whether the owners are willing to sell at prices deemed reasonable; and, if not, then, in the fourth place, whether the state can properly risk a condemnation proceeding when, under the act, after the condemnation, the owner would be able in a court of claims to recover the full value of the property. This is simply an impression upon the first reading of the law, and it is, of course, my duty not to form even this opinion until I have made a much more careful study of the subject."

OLD FRIENDS AND NEW

Some people have done business with us now for over a quarter of a century, and our first friends are still among our best friends.

Each year teaches us some new way to examine titles better. Each year adds to the guarantee fund behind the policy.

We give you the latest and best in title insurance and the most protection.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital and Surplus, - $12,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.