



CODE'S FRIENDS HEARD

COHALAN AND HENRY THE CHIEF DEFENDERS.

Mayor Sharp in His Questions and Many Contradictions Develop.

Daniel F. Cohalan, chairman of the Tammany fire committee and counsel for the National Fireproofing Company, says there is no politics in the new building code approved by the Tammany majority of the Board of Aldermen and approved in its important features by the Mayor.

The friends of the proposed code had their meetings yesterday, and used all the time at the morning and afternoon sessions answering the objections raised at the code. Mayor McClellan presided, giving close attention to the points made by the friends of the code, asking sharp questions and making fire miserable for erratic speakers.

The burden of the remarks by the friends of the code was that hollow tile was superior to brick, sand and cement as a fireproofing material, and that life and property would be safer with rigid restrictions against the use of anything but hollow tile.

Daniel F. Cohalan was the last to speak, and was clear and forcible. The Mayor did not look at him for the first fifteen minutes, but during the latter part of the Tammany leader's remarks the Mayor and his former political colleague looked straight at each other. Mr. Cohalan said:

It is unfortunate that a color has been given to the framing of the code which has nothing to do with its merits. I have been for years chairman of the National Fireproofing Company. The papers have seen it to give the impression that because I have taken a small part in local politics in some way is mixed up in the framing of the code. This is an unfortunate phase of the present situation. So far as our side is concerned, there has been no effort directly or indirectly to inject politics into the framing of a code that should be for the best interests of the city as a whole.

CALLS ATTACKS ON CODE UNFAIR.

That the Republican members of the board engaged on the code three times and voted against it is true. It also is unfortunately true that other members of the board opposed to the organization with which I am affiliated opposed the adoption of the code, afflicting a political aspect to the controversy. It also was and is opposed by a number of fly-by-night political organizations, all of which charge the majority of the Aldermen with base motives. These attacks are unfair. The code-making is not a party-making a complex it does not deserve.

So far as the company which I represent is concerned, we want it understood that we have asked no favors from the Aldermen. We ask that the code be considered on its merits. There should be no politics in it. The campaign against the adoption of the code has been admirably accelerated. The code-making is asked by it in other cities, and yet they say they are not being fairly treated by the code-making. The concrete men never were so fairly treated before.

In this code under construction for the first time is recognized and defined. That does not suit them. The code-makers are not to be satisfied with any code that does not give them a monopoly in this city. We hold that any material in their hands should not be used in fireproofing. If the code-makers are to be satisfied by the added safety, there is no trust in monopoly by the National Fireproofing Company. The company merely asks that its competitors be brought up to as high a standard as is required for itself.

No additional powers are conferred by the new code on the Superintendent of Buildings. No ordinance adopted by the Aldermen can take away the powers conferred by the charter. The code should be approved because it is a meritorious ordinance. We expect nothing less, and we ask for nothing more.

Sitting with the Mayor behind the big mahogany desk in the old Council Chamber were Chief Engineer Lewis, of the Board of Estimates and Apportionment; C. B. J. Snyder, superintendent of buildings of the Board of Education; and William B. Crowell, the Mayor's legal adviser.

ONLY THOSE IN FAVOR HEARD.

The opponents of the code who were heard on Wednesday were on hand yesterday, but the Mayor at the outset said that only those who favored the code would be heard.

John D. Moore, a member of the revision commission, after reading from a rather unimportant letter written by Walter Cook, an architect in the employ of the city, remarked that building superintendents should have wide discretionary powers, to which the Mayor replied:

"Every human being who holds office needs a check. Though we always assume that a public official is honest, he may be inefficient."

C. H. Cullen, architect, another member of the revision commission, told of certain incidents where concrete had been found lacking because of the deliberate "queering" of it by the workmen mixing it. He said that the Eastman building, in Rochester, collapsed in part, and in a concrete column which had started the collapse it was found that workmen had mixed in with the concrete some shavings and dirt.

John Gill and James McGall, Jr., both representing bricklayers' unions, said that their organizations were in favor of all the sections limiting the use of concrete in construction work, and were, in fact, in favor of the entire code.

"Does your organization, the Bricklayers' Union, erect hollow tile?" asked the Mayor of one of them.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Do other trades lay hollow tile?" pursued the Mayor.

"No," replied Gill. "But it's because we know how to handle it, and we don't allow any other trades to work on it."

There was a laugh when the Mayor's point struck Gill, and the union man was considerably embarrassed.

PAUL STARRETT IN ITS DEFENCE.

Paul Starratt, president of the Fuller Construction Company, and also a member of the Revision Commission, admitted that the code was not perfect. "But it is," said Mr. Starratt, "a great advance for safety and good construction."

"It would be a miracle," continued Mr. Starratt, "if we had devised a code that would suit everyone. But this is a great advance, and it will be best to try it, get it going, and then remedy it where it needs it."

The section referring to the inclosures for elevators developed a breach between Mr. Moore and Secretary Charles S. Smith, of the German-American Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Moore thought the Mayor that the fire underwriters, through prescribing certain inclosures in their rules, erected in the instance of their own building the inclosure of plaster blocks, which, he said, was the cheapest form of fireproof inclosure. Mr. Smith, who was standing at one side of the

DEFENDS AN INCOME TAX.

Senator Brown Calls Justice Brewer's Views "Ridiculous and Senseless."

Washington, July 22.—Characterizing as "utterly ridiculous, absurd and senseless" the statement of Justice Brewer in his Milwaukee speech last night that under a national income tax law states would be "taxed out of their vitality," Senator Brown, of Nebraska, author of the resolution to refer the question to the state legislatures, to-day made a vigorous defence of an income tax.

"I cannot believe that the report contained in the morning papers is correct," said Senator Brown. "It puts Justice Brewer in the position of contending that if the federal government is given the power to tax incomes, such power will be taken away from the states. He is quoted as saying: 'If the power to tax incomes is given the government, we will see the states taxed out of their existence, but out of their vitality.' Of course, such a statement is utterly ridiculous, absurd and senseless. In no way and under no circumstances would the proposed amendment to the Constitution give the federal government power to tax any state out of either existence or vitality. The tax would be laid, under the proposed amendment, on the incomes of the citizens of all states for federal purposes alone, and the amendment would in no way withdraw from the states the power they already have to tax incomes for state and municipal purposes."

"In my judgment every state in the Union will ratify the amendment at its first opportunity. The present agitation all over the country looking to the calling of special sessions of the legislatures for the purpose of ratifying the amendment is conclusive evidence that the public mind is aroused on the question, and determined that Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes. Indeed, from all over the country the word comes that even those who are opposed to taxing incomes at the present time are in favor of conferring the power on Congress to pass such a law should the needs of the government ever require it."

BREWER ON WEALTH.

No Prejudice Against It if Honestly Acquired—The Law's Delays.

Milwaukee, July 22.—"The accumulation of wealth, if honestly made, ought not to create any prejudice, and as the ways in which the fortunes were accumulated are made known, will not result in any prejudice," said Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, in an interview to-day on the tendencies and problems of the times.

"One duty which really rests on men who have acquired wealth honestly," he said, "is to recognize the fact that they owe to the public the moral duty of using some portion of that wealth for the public good. The plain people of this country will pursue those whom they think have acquired wealth dishonestly. They will attack by legal means all schemes by which men make money without giving adequate value in return. At the same time they will just as firmly resist the efforts to produce anything like a revolution in this country. There is no doubt that there is a cumbersome in our legal procedure which has resulted in great delays, much expense and sometimes injustice. No judge ought to object to honest and fair criticism. We may hope that, so far as the national judicial system is concerned, the President's administration will be productive of great and beneficial results. The reversal of a judgment by an appellate court on the ground of a mere technicality when substantial justice has been administered is an outrage. We have our difficulties to-day, as our fathers did in their time—not the same, but none the less difficulties. But our fathers triumphed, and we shall do the same. Let no man despair of the Republic."

MRS. VAN BEUREN'S GEMS.

Sound Beach Woman Says Diamond Necklace Pawned Here Is Her's.

Greenwich, Conn., July 22.—The diamond necklace of fifty-four stones, each of three-eighths carat weight, now in possession of the New York police, is the property of Mrs. Mary O. Van Beuren, of Sound Beach, Conn., according to a statement she made to-night. Mrs. Van Beuren gave such a minute description of the jewels that both the New York and local police believe they are hers.

The jewels were pawned in New York on Tuesday by a well-dressed woman, for a trifling sum. The woman had a railroad ticket on the New Haven road from New York to Stamford. The real value of the gems is \$5,000.

The gems have been missing since Monday. Mrs. Van Beuren says the last time she wore them was on Thursday last week at a social gathering here. She does not know whether they were lost or stolen, she says.

Nine years ago Mrs. Van Beuren was divorced from her husband, who was A. H. Van Beuren, head of the New York bill posting firm. She received \$1,200 alimony each month, and has money besides in her own right. Her mother and a thirteen-year-old son live with her.

THE FIRST "AIR LINE."

Acroplane Being Built to Carry Passengers, Animals and Baggage.

Albany, July 22.—The New York Aerial Manufacturing and Navigation Company of Brooklyn was incorporated to-day to carry on the business of "transportation of passengers, animals, freight, baggage and other commodities by such airships, aviators, aeroplanes and other vehicles propelled as aforesaid for hire and the leasing and letting for hire of such airships, aviators, aeroplanes and whatsoever for aerial navigation."

This is the first company of the kind to incorporate in this state. The capital is \$25,000 and the directors are George E. Tinker, John W. Hughes, Francis Francis, Alfred Schletter and Oscar W. Smith, of Brooklyn.

George E. Tinker, president and treasurer of the company and an employe of the New York & New Jersey Telephone Company, said last night at his home, No. 1080 Blake avenue, East New York, where the first ship of the company is being constructed, that the entire capital stock of the company had been subscribed. He said that it would be owned by residents of East New York, where there was much interest in the enterprise.

The machine now in process of construction is a combination of aeroplane and airship of the dirigible balloon type. Three engines will furnish power for 1.5 propellers and the machine will carry three persons. It will be completed in time to take part in the New York-Albany race arranged in connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebration, in September and October.

MOONLIGHT TRIPS ON THE HUDSON

Via the last down Day Boat. Music.—Adv.

ROOF FALLS; BURIES 150

NINE ITALIANS HURT IN HARLEM COLLAPSE.

Crowd Had Climbed Up Over Sidewalk to See Countrymen in Parade.

The crowded section in Little Italy was panic-stricken last night when a large tin roofing, on which almost a hundred persons were standing, gave way, burying beneath its weight more than a hundred and fifty persons on the sidewalk below. The accident occurred at No. 345 East 100th street, where a large number had gathered to await the arrival of an excursion party just landing from a boat in the East River.

When the crash came, followed by the cries and curses of men and women as they struggled in the mass of squirming bodies, a report went around among the crowd like wildfire that someone had thrown a bomb. With this report confusion was followed by terror, and for a few minutes it was impossible to restrain the mob of excited Italians from running riot in the streets.

The following nine persons were injured in the crash: COHEN, Pauline, seventeen years, No. 321 East 100th street, contusions of the knee; attended and sent home. FERRARI, Carmela, twenty-seven years old, No. 2009 Fifth avenue, contusions of the side and elbow; attended and sent home. MILLER, Agnes, twenty-four years old, No. 338 East 100th street, contusions of the arms and body; attended and sent home. MILSTEIN, Abraham, thirty years old, No. 314 East 100th street, lacerations of the leg and body; attended and sent home. MONAHAN, Catherine, fourteen years old, No. 1950 Second avenue, fractured jaw and lacerations of face; Harlem Hospital. PASOLA, Joseph, ten years old, No. 345 East 100th street, fractured leg; Harlem Hospital. SCHLESERMAN, Kat, twenty years old, No. 325 East 100th street, contusions of the body; attended and sent home. TOULITSKY, Sarah, four years old, No. 326 East 100th street, scalp wound; attended and sent home. VIETELLI, Mary, sixteen years old, No. 345 East 100th street, contusions of the body and possible internal injuries; Harlem Hospital.

Last night was an occasion for celebration in the district, for it marked the annual outing of the Dan Vitell Association, and the streets were decorated with lanterns and electric lights. It was almost 10 o'clock before the members of the excursion party returned, and when word was received of the landing preparations were made to greet the crowd with a display of fireworks.

CLIMBED UP TO SEE PARADE.

To gain the best points of vantage from a large to watch the parade as it passed through 100th street, many people crowded on to the roof of the iron shed above the market at No. 245 East 100th street. The main building is a six-story tenement, and the shed extended over the sidewalk in front of the building.

Just as the head of the parade reached Pleasant avenue, a block east of the shed, there was a warning sound of rasping iron and an uneasy movement among the crowd on the roof. As those near the curb edge tried to back away the left wing of the shed roof gave way with a great crash. Those below had no chance to escape, so sudden was the fall of the mass of iron, and their cries of terror were heard loud above the noise of the falling roof.

With the falling of the heavy iron roof many of the light strung across the street were put out, and the sudden lapse into comparative darkness added to the panic. It was some minutes before the dust settled about the ruins of the roof, and chaos was everywhere.

The first man to collect his wits in this crisis was Patrolman Gesselbrock, of the East 104th street station. He collected a few of the cooler heads among the crowd, and with their help partly lifted the iron mass from above the struggling men and women underneath, allowing many to crawl from below. Gesselbrock also blew his whistle, summoning to his aid Patrolmen Knowles and Lamb. The three officers soon began to restore slight traces of order, but it was not until the arrival of the reserves from the East 104th and East 126th street stations that the mob could be handled completely.

Hanging to the window sills of the first floor of the tenement house were two old women, Mrs. Teresa Dewitt and Mrs. Maria Becka. The roof had fallen away from beneath their feet, leaving them suspended above the sidewalk. Each of the women bore in her arms a child. Mrs. Dewitt holding four-year-old Jennie Festa, while Mrs. Becka held a two-year-old infant.

Despite the fearful strain the women continued to retain their grasp on the narrow ledge, and when their peril was seen assistance was not long in coming. A policeman ran up and called to them to let the babies fall into his arms. The women finally understood and allowed the children to drop, after which they were themselves rescued.

ALL THE FLEET OUTSIDE.

Two Submarines Sank and One Battleship in Sham Manoeuvres.

Provincetown, Mass., July 22.—All the battleships of the fleet remained outside the harbor to-day. They had on board the men of the Rhode Island and Connecticut Naval Reserves.

It was learned to-day that on Monday night the fleet was attacked by the four submarines. Two of the submarines were discovered and sunk by the battleships, but the Viper sank the Virginia. Last night an attack on the fleet by the torpedo boats was repelled.

A seaman from Philadelphia was seriously injured and two others had a narrow escape on board a steam launch from the cruiser Prairie, of the Atlantic fleet, when one of the boiler tubes exploded while the craft was half a mile off Railroad Wharf, to-day. The injured man, George E. Brown, was scalded and was taken to the Prairie, where it was reported that his condition was critical. Brown and two other men from the cruiser were on their way to the city for provisions when the accident occurred.

Another launch which happened to be near by came to the assistance of the disabled craft and took Brown to the Prairie. The Prairie's launch could be repaired.

LAW PUTS LIGHTS ON BABY CARTS.

Los Angeles Council Includes All Vehicles in New Speed Ordinance.

Los Angeles, July 22.—Baby carriages and wheelbarrows are included in an amended speed ordinance passed by the Los Angeles City Council, this afternoon, which provides that all vehicles of every sort shall display red lights at the rear and white lights in front. Mr. Reeves, the City Prosecutor, pointed out immediately the ridiculous feature of the measure, but the ordinance was not changed. The object of the ordinance is to extend the state automobile law to include heavy wagons in the city limits.

ELIOT ON NEW RELIGION

PREDICTS DOWNFALL OF DOGMA AND CREED.

Cornerstone of Twentieth Century Belief Will Be Love of God and Service to Fellow Men.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Boston, July 22.—It seemed fitting that President Emeritus Eliot, who has always taken great interest in the Harvard summer school of theology, should make the concluding address to-day of this year's session. His subject was "The New Religion," and with appropriate metaphor he described what might be expected as the coming religion, one based on the two great commandments, the love of God and the service of fellow men. It was much in the nature of a prophecy, and it is not out of place to say that President Eliot will be a leader under this twentieth century faith.

"You have been studying this year," he said, "about changed views of religion and increased knowledge, new ideas of God as seen along many lines; you have learned that social progress has been modified, and that energy is being conserved."

"From these and other indications you must believe that religion is not fixed, but fluid, and that it changes from century to century. Such, indeed, has been the case. The progress in the nineteenth century far outstripped that of similar periods, and it is fair to assume that the progress of the twentieth century will bring about what I call the new religion. First, I shall tell you what this new religion will not be, and second, what it will be.

"The new religion will not be based upon authority, either spiritual or temporal; the present generation is ready to be led, but not driven. As a rule, the older Christian churches have relied on authority.

"But there is now a tendency toward liberty and progress, and among educated men this feeling is irresistible. In the new religion there will be no personification of natural objects; there will be no deification of remarkable human beings, and the faith will not be racial or tribal. The new religion will not afford safety primarily to the individual; it will think first of the common good and will not teach that character can be changed quickly.

"The new religion will not think of God as a large and glorified man or as a king or a patriarch. It will not deal chiefly with sorrow and death, but with joy and life. It will believe in no malignant powers, and it will attack quickly all forms of evil.

"Now, let us consider the positive elements of this coming religion. A new thought of God will be its characteristic. The twentieth century religion accepts literally St. Paul's statement: 'In Him we live and move and have our being.' This new religion will be thoroughly monotheistic.

"God will be so immanent that no intermediary will be needed. For every man, God will be a multiplication of infinities. The humane and worthy idea of God then will be the central thought of the new religion. This religion rejects the idea that man is an alien or a fallen being, who is hopelessly wicked. It finds such beliefs inconsistent with a worthy idea of God. Man has always attributed to man a spirit associated with but independent of the body.

"So the new religion will take account of all righteous persons—it will be a religion of 'all saints'—it will reverence the teachers of liberty and righteousness, and will respect all great and lovely human beings. It will have no place for obscure dogmas or mystery. It will comprehend only persons of good will, for, after all, they alone are civilized.

"It will admit no sacraments, except natural, hallowed customs, and it will deal with natural interpretations of such rites. Its priests will strive to improve social and industrial conditions.

"The new religion will land God's love, and will not teach condemnation for the mass of mankind. Based on the two great commandments of loving God and one's neighbor, the new religion will teach that he is best who loves best and serves best, and the greatest service will be to increase the stock of good will. One of the greatest evils to-day is that people work with hearts full of ill will to the work and the employer.

"There are now various fraternal bodies which to many persons take the place of a church. If they are working for good they are helpful factors. Again, different bodies of people, such as Spiritualists and Christian Scientists, have set up new cults. There are already many signs of extensive co-operation; democracy, individualism, idealism, a tendency to welcome the new, and preventive medicine. Finally, I believe the new religion will make Christ's revelation seem more wonderful than ever to us."

RICH GIRL TO AID POOR.

Says She Will Help Trained Nurse to Secure Dr. Bingham's Release.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Pittsburg, July 22.—Dr. Walter S. Bingham, who was taken from his home at 5 o'clock on the morning of June 22 and incarcerated in the Dixmont Insane Asylum because, he says, he refused to throw over a poor nurse and marry the choice of his parents, a wealthy East End girl, to-day stood by his colors, and in answer to an offer from his father, J. P. Bingham, declared that he would rather remain in the asylum forever than give his promise that he would not marry the nurse, Catherine Frank.

Miss Estelle Thompson, a young woman, the only child of a wealthy East End family, whose name has been mentioned as the choice of the Bingham parents as a wife for their son, to-day took up the cudgel in the young man's defence.

"Walter and I have been good friends," she said, "and perhaps his parents would like to see me marry him. We never have thought of such a course, and now I purpose to help him get out of that asylum so he can marry Miss Frank."

FRAZIER FISHERIES AGREEMENT.

Uniform Closed Season Decided on for Canada and America.

TAXICAB HITS COUPLE.

Driver Speeds Up Broadway, but Is Caught by Another Chauffeur.

Herman Goldfarb, forty-six years old, and his wife, Ray, forty-four, of 106th street and Broadway, were struck and knocked down by a speeding red taxicab at an early hour this morning at Broadway and 82d street. They were painfully injured, but the man in the chauffeur's seat put on speed and attempted to escape. He was chased by another taxicab and finally caught.

Mr. and Mrs. Goldfarb were crossing the street and did not notice the approach of the taxicab as it hurried north. They were struck a glancing blow and knocked to the street, while Joseph Neary, of No. 411 West 54th street, the chauffeur, let out a link and sped up the avenue.

The accident was seen by Joseph Lebest, another chauffeur, of an independent taxicab, and he pursued Neary, finally forcing him to turn up on the sidewalk at 86th street and Broadway, where he was placed under arrest by Patrolman Grossman, of the West 106th street station. He was charged with reckless driving and later sent to the West 68th street station.

An ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital was summoned and Dr. Hammond treated the injuries of Mr. and Mrs. Goldfarb, who were said to be suffering from possible internal injuries and contusions. They refused to go to the hospital and were taken home in a passing automobile.

THREE CARS IN A CRASH.

Queer Collision Adds to Woes of Scared Brooklyn Passengers.

One woman was seriously injured and others slightly, following the blowing out of a fuse on a Vanderbilt avenue car, bound from Coney Island to Manhattan, at Fort Hamilton and Gravesend avenues, Brooklyn, last night. The car was howling along at a fair rate of speed, when the circuit was broken and the car plunged in darkness.

Instantly there was a wild scramble to get out, and several women jumped. Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, of No. 157 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, fell on her head, receiving a fractured skull, and Evelyn Fulton, of No. 81 Thomas street, Newark, N. J., received a compound fracture of the left arm, a fracture of the left leg and other bruises.

Soon after this a flatcar drew up within a few feet of the stalled car and settled down to wait for the arrival of the wrecking car. The latter approached at a rapid rate, and the motorist evidently misjudged the distance, because he bumped into the flatcar with sufficient force to send it crashing into the surface car. Nobody was seriously injured in the triple collision, but traffic was tied up for about an hour.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

Mrs. Prentice, His Daughter, Gets the House in Which She Lives.

After giving his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., \$2,000,000 worth of real estate in this city and Cleveland last week, John D. Rockefeller yesterday cut a thin slice for his daughter, Mrs. E. Parmelee Prentice. Mr. Rockefeller gave Mrs. Prentice the house she occupies, at No. 5 West 52d street, valued at \$105,000. The lot is 25 by 100 feet and adjoins Mr. Rockefeller's home at No. 4 West 54th street.

Mrs. Prentice, who was Miss Alta Rockefeller, is Mr. Rockefeller's second daughter. She was married to Mr. Prentice in 1901.

GETS HIS PRESENT BACK.

Mark Twain's Former Secretary Recovers House to Him.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Danbury, Conn., July 22.—Mrs. Isabel V. Ashcroft, who was Miss Lyon, "Mark Twain's" social secretary, recovered to-day to her former employer the rural cottage near the humorist's Italian villa at Redding that she presented to her when she was married, a short time ago, to his financial secretary, Ralph W. Ashcroft.

The cottage was attached when Mr. Clemens sued Mrs. Ashcroft recently to recover \$3,000 which she alleged to be due him, and she hurried back from her wedding tour in Europe when she heard of it. Mrs. Ashcroft will return to Farmington, her former home.

Miss Clara Clemens returned to her father's home soon after the wedding, and there was a difference of opinion between her and the two secretaries on many subjects, with the result that the services of Mrs. Ashcroft were dispensed with. The suit followed.

WEATHER BUREAU LOSES A BALLOON.

Breaks from Moorings and Runs Away, Carrying Valuable Instruments.

Washington, July 22.—Officials of the Weather Bureau are anxiously awaiting news of a balloon which broke from its moorings at Mount Weather, Va., to-day, with some valuable weather instruments as ballast.

The balloon had been held captive at Mount Weather for meteorological purposes, but at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon it broke away and sailed off toward Washington, mounting higher and higher, until it reached an altitude of a mile.

FAVOR WOMEN ON POLICE FORCE.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Says Criminals Need "Mothering."

Minneapolis, July 22.—That Minneapolis needs one hundred women policemen is the opinion of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Women's Suffrage Association, who addressed the students in the chapel of the University of Minnesota to-day.

She said that should the demands of suffragists be granted it would not be too much to expect that women should do their share in the Police and Fire departments.

"One hundred women specialists put on the police force of any city would make for improved civic conditions," she said. "The criminal needs 'mothering.' If women were on the police force their watchfulness, care and attention to persons who need their wholesome influence, backed up by authority, would prove a most useful and uplifting measure."

JOHN KEAN, 3D, LABORER.

Elizabeth, N. J., July 22.—John Kean, 3d, son of Hamilton Fish Kean, the New York banker, and nephew of Senator John Kean, and a senior at Harvard, is spending his vacation learning the gas business. Every morning he reports for work at his uncle's gas plant, dons a jumper and overalls, and when the whistle blows goes to work with the other laborers.

BRETTON WOODS HOTELS, WHITE MTS., N. H.

Representatives at 1130 B'way, Tel. 4744 Mad.—Adv.

MAY BE A COMPROMISE

PROSPECTS OF TARIFF AGREEMENT IMPROVE.

Free Hides, Ore and Oil, with Cuts on Coal, Lumber, Cotton and Leather, Expected.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, July 22.—This has been a day of many small conferences and little apparent progress on the tariff bill. The prospects of a conference report which the President can approve are brighter, if possible, than they have been for the last few days. The conference committee held a morning session, but none in the afternoon. Senator Aldrich, however, was busy sending for Senators who are most strongly opposed to the President, notably Messrs. Warren, Scott and Elkins, and holding private conferences with them, endeavoring to bring them into line.

The opinion is generally held this evening that the President will ultimately agree to a compromise by which he will get free hides, free iron ore and free petroleum, a duty of \$1.25 on lumber and of 45 cents on coal, some reductions in the cotton schedule and possibly on some grades of finished lumber, together with material reductions in the leather schedule. This impression is gaining ground, not as a result of any intimation on the part of the President that he will recede from any of his demands, but because he does not state his position, in talking to the conferees, in terms which leave them without hope that he may yield.

Mr. Taft "has set his teeth," in the words of one who is close to him, on the hides question, and there seems to be little likelihood that he will yield anything on that point, despite the fact that the most strenuous efforts are being made to induce him to consent to split the difference between the House and the Senate and approve a duty of 7 1/2 per cent. His determined position on this question is probably due, in part at least, to the lack of diplomacy on the part of one of the most earnest advocates of a duty on hides.

Senator Crane is urging a compromise on the coal and lumber schedules, as is Mr. Aldrich, and they are not without hope.

PRESIDENT ON FREE RAW MATERIALS.

The President took occasion to-day to emphasize to some of his callers that he is not committed to the policy of free raw materials. It was purely a coincidence that he happened to select certain raw materials as commodities which no longer need protection, and his action was not due to any fixed policy of placing all raw materials on the free list. This explanation was doubtless due to the assertions of certain Senators that free hides would inevitably lead to a demand for free wool.

Senator Burrows is holding out for a duty on iron ore, but it is not