

CONSERVE STATE'S WATER POWER

PLAN SUBMITTED BY SUPPLY BOARD.

Would Stop Waste of 1,500,000 Horsepower, Worth \$15,000,000 a Year.

Albany, Jan. 30.—The fifth annual report of the State Water Supply Commission, to be submitted to the Governor and Legislature on Tuesday, outlines a state plan of water supply conservation of large proportions.

The commission estimates that at present 1,500,000 horsepower of water energy is now running to waste in the state, which, if utilized, would have a yearly rental value of \$15,000,000.

New York distances all other states in the gross total of hydraulic power in use, according to the report, which also asserts that New York was the first to undertake a careful estimate of its water power resources with a view to a comprehensive public policy for their development.

The commission estimates that no less than a million and a half horsepower can be ultimately developed on the interior streams of New York, without counting the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers.

Men wept, shouted and laughed almost in the same breath; women became frantic. There was imminent danger for a time of a panic and possible injury to women and children.

As Captain Shipp walked slowly down the length of the shed he was greeted by his aged wife, who sobbed quietly upon his breast for a moment.

To reach this great figure of 1,500,000 horsepower development there would be required the most thorough and scientific control of these water resources by an authority no less than that of the state.

RESULT OF FULLER LAW. In the endeavor to move toward this ideal solution of a great economic problem the Legislature, by the passage of what is known as the Fuller law, chapter 565, Laws of 1907, called upon the State Water Supply Commission to make this study of the water power resources of the state and to suggest the outlines of an administrative plan in the execution of which the state might hope eventually to obtain its ideal.

The commission now presents, and accompanies it by a draft of a proposed bill for a general and systematic development of the water resources of the state, which when put into operation will yield a net revenue and conserve, in the interests of the general welfare, a great natural resource now running to waste.

The commission estimates that 1,500,000 horsepower of water energy now running to waste in New York would have a yearly rental value of at least \$15,000,000 if properly controlled, and that there is an increasing demand by the public for such control and a growing market for its use, as the power to transmit electricity at the multiplied rate to which it is being put increases the market demand.

The commission believes that sufficient data have now been gathered to warrant the immediate adoption of a state plan of water power conservation, and that the economic and social welfare of New York demands the early announcement of some definite policy under which the improvement of water power can be started and further detailed surveys made as rapidly as the needs of different sections shall demand.

OTHER WATERSHEDS INCLUDED. Sufficient investigations have been made to establish the right of the Oswego, Black and Oswegatchie watersheds to be included with the three streams named in the list of six important rivers of New York as most important in point of view of water power development and possibilities. In addition to these, investigations have been made of the Salmon River, in Oswego County and in Franklin County, the Grasse, St. Regis, Chateaugay, Chazy, Saranac, Ausable, Boquet, Susquehanna, including the Chenango, the Allegheny, including the Canisteo and Chemung, Cattaraugus Creek and minor streams flowing into lakes Erie and Ontario.

The Hudson River, the commission says, is the most important internal power stream of the state, and on account of its size, population and developed industries, should receive the first attention in any system of state conservation that may be adopted. The commission accordingly proposes the construction of a dam at Conklingville, on the Sacandaga River, fifty miles north of Albany and six miles above the confluence of the Sacandaga and Hudson rivers, to store a storage reservoir of twenty-nine billion cubic feet capacity, and converting thirty miles of the present river valley into an artificial lake as large as Lake George. The primary object of this reservoir would be to provide a surplus to the state by affording a

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TRAIN KILLED THREE.

Ran Down Man and Wife and Then an Auto Party.

Mansfield, Ohio, Jan. 30.—Pennsylvania train No. 9, west bound, to-day struck and killed Mrs. Roy Covert and fatally injured her husband at a crossing near Loudonville.

Proceeding further, the train struck an automobile on the outskirts of Crestline, a few miles away, and killed J. H. Sigler, sixty years old, and Charles Echelberger, both of Hayesville. In the automobile with Echelberger and Sigler was Curtis Doerrier, of Mansfield. Doerrier's shoulder was crushed, his leg was broken and he received internal injuries.

The young woman, who was the first to meet death on the track, was on her way, with Covert, her husband, to visit a neighbor. Her death was instantaneous. Covert was picked up many yards away and does not know of his wife's death.

The automobile party struck at Leas crossing came upon the tracks in their machine from the rear of an eastbound freight, directly in front of the express. In an instant their machine was lifted high in the air. When it fell Sigler and Echelberger were dead. Their bodies were brought to Mansfield. Doerrier, the injured man, was taken to a Crestline hospital.

BANDS GREET SHIPP.

Released Ex-Sheriff Warmly Received by Neighbors.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 30.—With bands playing "Dixie" and "Home, Sweet Home," Captain Joseph F. Shipp was greeted here at 6 o'clock this evening by at least ten thousand of his fellow citizens, when he alighted from the train that bore him to his home from Washington, where he had just completed a sentence in prison for contempt of court in connection with the lynching of Edward Johnson, a negro.

The bands struck up "Dixie" as the train pulled in, and instantly the throng was in a state of wildest enthusiasm. Men wept, shouted and laughed almost in the same breath; women became frantic. There was imminent danger for a time of a panic and possible injury to women and children.

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TO PREVENT CRIME

WILL AID DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Plan Said To Be for \$1,000,000 Building—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's Part.

A plan to erect in this city a hospital where children from the Children's Court may be examined for mental and physical defects is rapidly taking form. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has been deeply interested in the project for some time, and it is understood that when all the details are given out she will be found to be the largest, if not the sole, contributor.

The ultimate idea is to kind the population of jails and other kindred institutions in future generations down as much as possible, if not eventually to wipe it out altogether.

In brief, the city's children under sixteen years of age who become enmeshed in the cobweb of the law in many cases need medicine or the surgeon's knife, or in some such way should be treated for mental infirmities, it is believed. The plan, therefore, is to build a hospital for just such cases as come before the Children's Court, where expert investigation may be made of the cause of crime.

It is rumored that the hospital will be erected in the vicinity of the Children's Court and, again, that Mrs. Vanderbilt has in view the building of an addition to the Presbyterian Hospital for the purpose. The cost, it is said, will amount to more than \$1,000,000.

NEW COURT BUILDING. The new building to be erected for the Children's Court will, among many improvements, have suitable detention rooms for children pending the calling of their cases; the younger children will be separated from the older, and those charged with actual offences from those in custody merely because of improper guardianship. A nursery, too, will be provided for the very small children of this latter class.

Mayor Gaynor will receive this morning the report of the Children's Court, 1st Division, for last year. The report says:

It has long been known scientifically that many adult criminals are the victims of conditions, acquired or hereditary, which result in a mental disturbance predisposing them to crime, and the best opportunity therefor is through the Children's Court, where such unfortunate will naturally die. It can thus be early determined, with suitable medical expert assistance, whether the difficulty is curable or incurable, and if curable, the expense to the public than confinement in the charitable institutions and later on in the penitentiary.

The ascertainment of incurability will be of public value when youth ripens into full maturity.

There are also cases of feeble minds that come through similar causes and susceptible of help sufficiently to stop the criminal inclination. The court has been experimenting somewhat in this direction and has the subject under most careful consideration. It lacks proper facilities for fully determining the value of such work. There is no institution to which such children ordinarily may be committed that possesses such facilities in any proper degree.

One simple case may be cited in illustration. A boy fifteen years old was sent about two years ago to an institution for theft, and it developed that because of mental deficiency he was incapable of him to write the simplest word, such as "the." He had been released therefrom only a very short time when he was again arrested for stealing. As the court recognized the futility, so far as the child's welfare was concerned, of sending him back to such an institution, he was released on parole and the parents were instructed to obtain proper medical attention for him.

Within one week after release he was again taken into custody for theft. In the absence of any proper institution dealing with cases of this character, it was necessary to send the boy back to the institution to which he had originally been committed, at a yearly cost to the taxpayers of more than \$120. There are one or two institutions in the state where such a child can receive special treatment, but these are usually filled and have long waiting lists.

The report shows that one child in every seventy-five in New York County under sixteen years old is arrested. Lack of parks and play space is the cause, the report says, of bringing many boys and girls before the justices. But encouragement is found in the fact that, although there was an increase of population in the county of 85,000, there were less commitments last year than in 1908, and only eighty-five more children were arraigned.

"LIFE-SAVING STATION." New York City has two children's courts. The one now reporting, located at 11th street and Third avenue, in volume and variety of business exceeds that of any like tribunal, and therefore has been called "the world's biggest life-saving station."

Individual salvation is the uppermost thought in dealing with each child. Of the 11,494 children arraigned in this one court in 1909, only 4,792 were committed to institutions, either charitable or reformatory. "It is generally agreed," says the report, "that a home must be poor indeed not to be better than the best institution ever created."

The good results of the law which went into effect on September 1 last in saving the child from the brand of criminality are emphasized as follows: By a wise amendment of the penal law, chapter 478, Laws of 1909, a child of more than thirteen and sixteen years of age who commits an act of omission, which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime not punishable by death or life imprisonment, "shall not be deemed guilty of any crime but of juvenile delinquency only."

The fact that there would be no legal right for a public prosecutor to appear in the Children's Court under this new law is indicated as follows: The methods of procedure in the Children's Court are based on the children's common sense. The justice presiding is prosecutor, defendant's attorney, judge and jury in one; in fact, a big father in the eyes of the greatest need to the unfortunate child brought before him. Those charged with actual offences are by law, of course, entitled to the benefit of counsel, which they always receive, but there is no public prosecutor to hammer and harass the young defendants; nor, under the law last mentioned, would a public prosecutor have a right to appear and prosecute.

DUTY TO THE CHILD. The report then dwells on the work done by the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The present court, it goes on to say, was the outgrowth of an awakening of the com-

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OLD FIRST ENDOWED

MRS. JAMES SAVES FAMOUS CHURCH.

By Her Gift of \$180,000 Fund for Which Dr. Duffield Has Labored Is Secured.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the Old First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth avenue and 11th street, started his congregation yesterday morning by the announcement that the endowment fund of the church had been increased to \$300,000 by a gift of \$180,000 received from Mrs. D. Willis James.

For several years Dr. Duffield has been struggling to prevent the destruction of the historic old church and the erection of a modern skyscraper on its site, and to this end has labored to raise an endowment fund sufficiently large to supply any deficit in the income of the church. The trend of population northward and the change of the neighborhood from a residential district to a business centre have so decreased the size

of the congregation that Dr. Duffield's efforts seemed doomed to failure. By her donation to the fund Mrs. James has now insured the preservation of the famous old edifice, and has incidentally completed the labor in that direction begun by her husband, the late D. Willis James, who was one of the earliest and most generous contributors to the endowment. Dr. Duffield said yesterday:

SAVED MOTHER CHURCH. "Mrs. James, by her open-handed liberality, has put the whole community in her debt, for she has preserved to the city one of its choicest architectural treasures. She has laid the entire Presbyterian communion under lasting obligation by securing against change its one really monumental property and its venerable mother church.

"She has rendered the religious life of the town an incalculable service by holding a strategic point for radiating helpfulness throughout a dense neighborhood, which is fast increasing in its numbers and its needs."

The Old First Church will celebrate its bicentennial in 1916. Two hundred years ago it was organized, with half a dozen members, in a little house in Pearl street. During its early days it held its services in the City Hall. Its first church building was on the north side of Wall street, between Nassau street and Broadway. During the Revolutionary War it was used by the British troops as a riding school. At the close of the Revolution the Old First was the first religious corporation organized under the first Legislature of the state, and its seal bears the inscription, "The First Church in the State of New York."

WORLD-WIDE ACTIVITIES. In the promotion of beneficent enterprises the Old First Church has a unique and world-wide record. Beyond the sea it gave initial impulse to such widely separated undertakings as the China

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SUBWAY GERM FOUND.

Discovered in the Philadelphia Tube.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.) Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—Dr. Sylvester J. Deehan, assistant instructor of bacteriology at the University of Pennsylvania, recently examined the Philadelphia subway in company with several professors. He discovered a new germ which he designates the "subway germ." Toward the end of their report the professors say:

"There was a pink sarcina which occurred quite frequently. No one could find this organism in any of the text-books, and as far as we know Dr. S. J. Deehan, of the laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania, was the first to discover it. That is all any one knows about the 'subway germ.'"

Whether this organism is a germ of sanitation which makes the subway so healthy is not known.

5-YEAR-OLD PIANIST.

Playing of East Side Musical Prodigy Amazes Hearers.

The East Side yesterday disclosed that it possesses a musical prodigy in five-year-old Sidney Cohen, whose piano playing amazes those who hear it.

The lad lives with his parents at No. 329 East 56th street. When asked to play yesterday he began with a Yiddish air which, his mother said, he had heard on Saturday. Then he played a few bars from the opera of "Martha," switching off suddenly to "I've Got Rings on My Fingers and Bells on My Toes."

Dr. Joseph E. Braunstein, of No. 79 7th street, the family physician, said last night: "It is a peculiar case, but the boy is normal in every way. What I regard as most remarkable is the fact that his parents are not musically inclined. The boy plays whenever he is impelled to it, whether it is night or day, often getting out of bed to rattle off an air he may have heard during the day. I would not call him a somnambulist."

A MARRIAGE INCOME.

Pittsburg Pastor Fixes Figure at \$2,000.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.) Pittsburg, Jan. 30.—The Rev. Wright Gibson, pastor of the McKees Rocks Presbyterian Church, yesterday notified engaged couples among his parishioners that he did not purpose to unite any couples unless the intended bridegroom could prove that his income was at least \$2,000 a year.

The minister declares that with the present price of commodities this income is necessary to live. "Poverty leads to divorce," he said, "and I do not purpose to assist the divorce cause."

HOMES INSTEAD OF CIGARS.

"None of Us Will Turn Down Good Offers," Says Cincinnati Striker.

Cincinnati, Jan. 30.—Not having wealthy women for patrons, the fifty girl cigar makers who have been on strike here for some weeks have decided to make homes instead of cigars. Four of the girls will be married this week, and the engagements of six others have been made public.

The leader of the strikers issued a manifesto to the effect that "none of us unmarried girls who are striking would turn down good offers."

WELL EQUIPPED POLICEMAN.

Head of Department in Jersey Town Has Not Slept for Twenty Years.

Hackettstown, N. J., Jan. 30 (Special).—Alonzo Wire, who was for twelve years head of the Jersey Department here, says for the last twenty years he has not closed his eyes in sleep. He came near it, he says, several times recently, when he found himself getting drowsy in front of a hot fire, but when he went to bed to compose himself for the long-sought nap sleep fled, and he passed the night, as he passes his days, in wide-eyed wakefulness.

He does not go to bed now, but reclines on a couch in the front room of his home, where, in the darkness, he allows his thoughts to wander and confuse themselves as they will in the nearest semblance to sleep of which he is capable. Neither Wire nor the physicians who have studied his case are able to assign a cause for the condition, nor can they explain why it has been retained a state of robust health during all these years of insomnia.

For some years while suffering with insomnia Wire held a job as night watchman for the Lackawanna Railroad, but he never slept during the day. Mrs. Wire bears him out in that statement.

THIEF A MURDERER

MERCHANT IS KILLED AND SON WOUNDED.

Crime Makes Eighth Murder in Two Weeks—All as Yet Unsolved.

The murder of Moses Gootman, a retired merchant, in his apartment, at No. 16 East 106th street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as told in late editions of The Tribune yesterday, came as the climax of a long list of murders, burglaries and robberies which have given an unenviable record to the month of January.

The slayer in this case, evidently inspired by the fact of the inability of the police to find criminals, and emulating the daring of other murderers in the last few weeks, escaped through a crowded apartment house and left no trail that the police could follow.

The latest crime aroused Inspector McCafferty to unusual activity. The entire detective force was ordered to Police Headquarters at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after a secret conference the men were ordered to keep in touch with headquarters and the branch bureaus at all times of the day and night. Inspector McCafferty refused to tell just what took place in the locked chamber where he and his men were gathered. He intimated that the detectives got a "lecture on detective work" whatever that might be.

Mr. Gootman was shot down when the burglar awakened him from his sleep in the front room of the apartment. Isaac Gootman, a son, who is a lawyer at No. 71 Norfolk street, heard the shots and left his bed to go to the aid of his father. He had hardly stepped into the room when the burglar fired two shots, which felled the would-be rescuer. The younger Gootman is in the Harlem Hospital, where the doctors said last night that his condition was critical. One bullet entered his chest and the other went through his left arm.

With the exception of an electric pocket lamp, the police have no clues. The description given by the dead man's son is vague of necessity and might fit any of the descriptions given in the cases of other murders.

It appears, however, that on the same night a burglar entered the apartment of David Goldsmith, in the same house, and carried away a quantity of jewelry. The police believe that the slayer of Gootman also robbed the other flat. They will now watch the pawnshops.

OTHER BURGLARIES NEAR BY.

The man who shot Gootman entered the apartment by the fire escape. In making his escape he climbed to the roof of the building and then let himself through the scuttle of an adjoining house, making his way to the street, where he passed unnoticed while the police were rushing to the scene of the murder. His evident familiarity with the buildings led the detectives to believe that the man was implicated in several other robberies which have been reported from that section of the city.

Through the shooting it became known that burglars have been busy in East 106th street for several weeks. The fire escapes always have been used to enter and leave the apartments. Mrs. E. Frost, of No. 18 East 106th street, next door to the Gootman house, lost several pieces of cut glass, \$50 in money and two gold watches. The flat of Max Goldberg, at No. 17 East 106th street, was robbed three weeks ago. Among the other places which are listed as having been robbed within a fortnight are the apartments at No. 206 East 115th street and No. 228 East 115th street.

The police maintained the same secrecy in the Gootman murder as they have kept in other recent crimes. Although it was reported that a quantity of jewelry was taken from the Goldsmith apartment by the same man who attempted to rob the Gootman family, the detectives refused to give out the list of stolen articles. Inspector McCafferty, when asked for a description of the stolen jewelry, said:

"I can't tell you that yet, because it may furnish a clue to the murderer, and we want to do a little investigating along that line first. Later on I will make a full statement about this case."

SAME METHODS USED. Inspector McCafferty was reminded of the methods which marked the police investigations in the murder of Salvatore

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SENATOR CONGER

PREFERS CHARGES

SAYS ALLDS DEMAND-ED AND GOT \$1,000.

In Return Failed to Press Bill in 1901, It Is Alleged.

Albany, Jan. 30.—Senator Benn Conger made public here to-night the formal charges which he will prefer under oath to-morrow against Senator Jotham P. Allds, temporary President of the New York State Senate. He declares that Senator Allds is unfit for his position because he demanded, received and accepted \$1,000 on or about April 23, 1901, in consideration for his failure to press a certain bill then pending before the House.

The charges will be filed here to-morrow with Lafayette B. Gleason, clerk of the Senate. In the investigation to follow Senator Conger will be represented by Augustus Van Wyck and James W. Osborne, of New York, and David W. Van Hoesen, of Cortland,