Rapid Transit Company had about the same number of cars in operation as it had yesterday, which was, according to the company, a little more than one thousand. It was noticed, however, that the cars did not carry as many passengers as on other days of this week. Persons generally were not willing to take a chance of being injured and many would not ride in them because of principle. The company opened one new line in the southern part of the city, but after a few trips the cars were withdrawn because of the frequency with which they were assailed by stones and bricks. Half of the cars in operation during the day were withdrawn at nightfall.

In the four hours from 2 to 6 o'clock this afternoon, when the strikers' demonstration was in preparation and in course of execution, the police at many points had their hands full controlling the crowds and keeping a semblance of order. For the most part, however, the disorders were patently not the outgrowth of any deliberate plan to make trouble, but were the inevitable result of the presence on the streets of an excitable crowd confronted by a formidable police power under instructions to keep the peace at all hazards.

At isolated points hotheads in the crowd let their feelings run away with them, and the police had to use forcible measures.

It was on Walnut street that the first outbreak occurred. The sight of trolley cars proceeding leisurely through that thoroughfare angered the vanguard of paraders near Independence Hall, and a stone was sent through the window of one of the cars.

Every car that came along ran the gantlet, and there was a running fire of stones, of wood and other missiles, which terrified the passengers and crews. To escape the missiles motormen threw on full power and sent their cars flying out of the way, with their occupants lying on the floors.

Hottest Fight of Strike.

The worst outbreak occurred at 9th and Filbert streets, in the heart of the city, where the police mobilized in force to make an impression on the crowd, and there was a struggle which frightened onlookers. No previous disturbance of the strike compared with this in magnitude or density. Men and women, felled in the onslaught by the police, lay all about the streets and sidewalks, and scores were cut and bruised.

Subsequent to the Filbert street disturbance, there was another in Washington Square, in which the crowd turned on a small force of policemen, knocking one of them down and breaking the club of another over its owner's head.

In the mix-up that followed the men in the throng helped themselves to eggs, produce, canned goods, everything they could get their hands on, from nearby stores, and pelted the policemen with the missiles. A mounted squad dispersed the mob.

All during the march of the strike sympathizers dozens of cars were attacked, their windows smashed and the passengers and crews forced to take refuge from flying missiles by lying prostrate on the floors.

Arrest Shirtwaist Leader.

The police seized four prisoners from the ranks of the disturbers. One man, who was placed in a patrol wagon, made a spectacular leap to freedom. One of those in custody is a young woman, Miss Ada Myerson, said to be the secretary of the Union of Shirtwaist Makers and prominent in the recent shirtwaist strike.

Driven away from Independence Square, several thousand persons congregated in Washington Square, nearby. A man mounted on the shoulders of several others and started to harangue the crowd.

A detail of mounted policemen dashed through the archways of Independence Hall and into the throng. The crowd scattered right and left before the horses. The speaker was tumbled off the shoulders of the other men and was swallowed up in the crush.

Several minutes' sharp work with the horses and clubs enabled the police to break up and disperse the mass. A number of negro policemen aroused the ire of the crowd, and Superintendent of Police Taylor, fearing further trouble, ordered them away.

Women Throw Confetti.

A detail of mounted police sent to break up a disturbance at 11th and Chestnut streets were met by several women, who showered the bluecoats with confetti and defied arrest.

In Kensington, the mill district, a crowd of big proportions was charged by mounted officers. Two persons were injured by blows from the officers' clubs and three arrests were made.

Director of Public Safety Clay declared that he had no reports of serious disorders as a result of the gathering of the crowds at Independence Square and the subsequent marching up Market and other streets. There were no large processions, he said, and the police kept the people moving. The disturbances, he added, were of a minor character.

"I am convinced that the lawless element in the community is in the minority," declared the director. "I do not propose to have the law-abiding citizens molested in any manner."

A large mass meeting of strikers was held in Central Labor Union Hall, in North 9th street. Three thousand persons poured into the building, as many as it would contain. Meetings were held simultaneously on the second and third floors. J. Burrwood Daly, counsel for the strike leaders; William Mahon, president of the International Carmen's Union; John J. Murphy and others of the local labor leaders addressed the men.

Daly told the strikers that they had, without sanction of law, been deprived of the right of peaceful assemblage. He advised them to remain peaceable and orderly, no matter how great their provocation, declaring that the cause of labor throughout the country was at stake in this struggle.

John J. Murphy attacked the city administration bitterly, characterizing it as "the most damnable that had ever been seen." The Mayor, he said, could have prevented the strike had he cared to. Every reference to the Mayor made by Murphy or the other speakers was greeted with prolonged hoots and jeers.

Outside the hall one thousand men who were unable to gain an entrance lined the sidewalks and began to stone cars. When a half dozen had been bombarded and the policemen on post found themselves unable to cope with the crowd, whose manner was ugly and menacing, a call for reserves was sent to headquarters. Two patrol wagons unloaded thirty bluecoats into the crowd, which speedily scattered. Two arrests were made.

Arbitration Proposal.

The committee of ten issued a statement to-night in which they submit a new form of arbitration to end the strike. The proposition is as follows:

"Let the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company reinstate all employes now on strike to their old positions and let the company then appoint one arbitrator and we one. These two to be disinterested parties. Let the two thus selected choose a third person and both parties to the dispute submit all questions to the board. The decision of the majority to be final and binding."

This proposition, it will be seen, includes recognition of the union, one of the issues between the transit company and its striking employes.

The committee in its statement also says:

"The situation at the close of this the first day of the general strike is highly gratifying to us. While we have not been able to get reports in from the 300 unions within the city, we have received reports from 160 unions and their sympathizing friends. These show that 125,000 men and women have heard the call and joined the strike. In addition to this, there were a number of working men and women who were required to work during the day in order to protect stock and property of their employers. These joined our movement this evening.

"For to-morrow we have called upon different organizations to hold meetings and we request all workers who do not belong to any organization to attend the most convenient of these meetings.

"On Monday there will be a meeting of the Central Labor Union, which the general public is invited to attend."

If the sentiment expressed by Rapid Transit officials to-night is any criterion, the proposition to arbitrate will receive scant attention from the company. The proposition is not yet in the hands of the officials of the company, and until such time as it is formally received they refuse to say what action will be taken.

Unofficially, the proposition was discussed in transit circles to-night. Its features and its provisions, it is declared, contain nothing new. The answer given to the proposition of the churchman's and the layman's committee will likely be the answer to this proposition, saying that the company has no relations with the union, and hence no difference, according to expressions made.

The Director of Public Safety declared to-day he would shut up saloons in all neighborhoods where trouble is experienced. Several saloons were closed to-day.

Work on the Queen Lane filtration plant, at Roxborough, in the extreme northwestern part of the city, was tied up when three engineers and five firemen quit work. Three hundred laborers were thrown out of work. The plant is under construction, and the city water supply was in no way affected.

The big hotels are not troubled by the strike so far as waiter and bar service is concerned. Cabs, however, are scarce, most of the cabmen and chauffeurs belonging to unions having quit work.

INDIAN ROUSES 'EM.

Court Monotony Broken by Mighty Thundercloud.

Magistrate Breen, the court attendants and spectators in the Morrisania police court were startled yesterday when an Indian, tall, muscular and of saturnine visage, stepped to the prisoners' platform when his name was called. The clerk's voice had been echoing in a sing-song over the heads of the drowsing courtroom. The magistrate stretched his arms, heaved a sigh and glanced out of the window; thoughts of early spring days in the green country crowded themselves upon him.

"Frank D. Wix to the bar!" drawled the clerk, and yawned. There was a shuffling of feet, a heavy stride, and a sinister Indian stood before Magistrate Breen. "What is the charge against the"—— The magistrate got no further, for he was gazing into the stern eyes of a giant red man.

Detective Gilday, of the Bronx bureau, then told the court that Wix was the tutor and mentor of a dozen boys who had been robbing freight cars in Westchester yards of the New Haven Railroad. The detective alleged that Wix took all the plunder the boys stole. Wix remained a stolid statue of graven bronze until he was asked if Wix was his real name.

"My given cognomen is Thundercloud; I am the only living descendant of Chief Thundercloud, of the mighty Narragansett tribe. I am in bad luck. Ugh!"

The Indian then told the magistrate he had received no stolen property, but he was held in $300 bail for examination to-morrow.

Three boys told of the Indian's alleged connection with the stealing. They were Fred Gates, of No. 551 St. Ann's avenue, and Joseph and Clinton Hage, of No. 3634 Third avenue. The boys were sent to the Children's Court.

IN SIX DAYS 20,000 IMMIGRANTS.

Commissioner Williams Talks of Problems Before University Settlement.

The annual meeting of the University Settlement Society of New York was held at the settlement house, No. 184 Eldridge street, yesterday afternoon. President Nicholas Murray Butler presided, and addresses were delivered by William Williams, United States Commissioner of Immigration, and Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover. V. Everit Macy, Edward H. Peasler, Thomas M. Debevoise and James B. Reynolds were elected to the council for three years.

Commissioner Williams said that more than twenty thousand immigrants had come to this country in the last six days, five thousand having entered yesterday. He said that most of the immigration came from Southern Europe and settled near New York. Some means should be found, he said, to have the immigrants go to the West and South, where the men could find work.

RECOGNITION OF PEARY.

Given by Geographic Societies of Ten Countries.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 5.—The Peary subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee has prepared a list of official scientific bodies which have honored Robert E. Peary as the discoverer of the North Pole. Besides the National Geographic Society of the United States and the Royal Geographical Society of London, Peary's discovery has been recognized by societies of Paris, Rome, Berlin, Antwerp, Brussels, Vienna, Dresden and Geneva.

The Slim Woman Is Winning

The day of the slim woman's triumph has arrived. "The thinner one is the more stylish," say the dressmakers.

This would have been sad news for the fat woman a year ago. She would have had to try dieting or exercise. Nowadays, however, the woman who is too fat for the styles goes to a druggist and gets a case of Marmola Prescription Tablets, one of which she takes after each meal and at bedtime and so reduces her superfluous flesh quickly.

These tablets, being made in accordance with the famous prescription, are perfectly harmless, and they are, also, the most economical preparation a person can buy, for they cost only 75 cents a large case, one of which is frequently enough to start a person to losing fat at the rate of 12 or 14 ounces a day. Pretty nearly every druggist keeps this tablet in stock, but should yours be sold out, you can easily obtain a case by sending to the makers, the Marmola Company, 1012 Farmer Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

JAPAN A MENACE

SAYS JACOB SCHIFF.

Prof. Du Bois Says America's Economic Future Is Dark.

The bearing of race prejudice on the economic future was a side of the broader problem which most of the speakers at the luncheon of the Republican Club yesterday afternoon emphasized. Professor W. E. B. Du Bois, of Atlanta University, the negro economist, dwelt on the situation more fully than the others, and his address was characterized later by Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, as "one of the best economic discourses I have ever heard."

But the race problem, which more particularly interested Mr. Schiff, was that involving America's relations with Japan and China and the prospects of commercial exploitation of the East. Here was the greatest difficulty that confronted the country, he thought.

"If a struggle is coming," said he, "it is, I am sorry to say—as I am a friend of Japan and helped finance her armies—because Japan was victorious in the late war. Russia, the enemy of mankind, and Japan, have evidently one purpose, to keep China a vassal state. If we are not careful, if we don't show the right statesmanship in defeating the purpose of Japan and Russia, we shall be drawn into the conflict."

Judge Mayer Sulzberger, of Philadelphia, the first speaker, had already dealt with the Eastern question, predicting that soon commercial supremacy would rest with the nations bordering the Pacific. "The Yellow Peril" was not something to arm against, to meet with hostility, in his opinion, but rather a situation which should be mitigated by the "right spirit" of cosmopolitanism. He said of the Asiatics:

"While you may approach them with the maxim that we are Caucasians and that they are merely yellow men, yet it has never been demonstrated in history that seven or eight hundred millions of human beings would accept a syllogism that inured to their prejudice, no matter how true it might be. In the end four hundred men are going to throttle one hundred. If there is to be a fight the brute force of numbers will always conquer in the end."

Professor Du Bois started with a question: Does race prejudice come into the realm of practical politics?

"Race prejudice is showing its influence in America to-day," said he, "in the rise of rotten boroughs. There are certain parts of the country where reason, when applied to this subject, has no standing. These are the weak spots in this democracy, and just as disease settles in the weak spots of a man's body, so the political disease of this country is going to settle in the South.

"But we are going to have economic difficulties even greater than the political difficulties. There are growing up in the South to-day two competing groups of laborers, one enfranchised and the other not. The second group is becoming more and more efficient as a competing force. It is almost time for the unscrupulous politician, the demagogue, to step in and for his own purposes set these two groups by the ears. The capitalist, too, by saying that he will employ black labor because it is practically as efficient as white and less expensive, will also set one group against the other in bitter destructive warfare.

"The labor problem here in the North has reached a critical phase. But when the laborers of the North see that wages in the South are being kept down by the race problem there will be more trouble.

"We have got to realize that the greater part of the world is colored. The Caucasian starts with the expectation that the various races and kinds of man are going to 'stay in their place.' But men do not keep within race lines, so he finds himself forced to another and much more indefensible position, that he is going to keep them there. Then he is handling dynamite. Great masses of men can't be kept down. There is nothing like the strength of men to rise, who, even beaten to their knees, are determined to be men."

RUMOR OF MEDIATION

Talk of National Civic Federation Taking a Hand.

There was an impression in this city yesterday that as the presidents of the principal national and international unions, some of whose locals are involved in the sympathetic strike in support of the striking trolleymen of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, are members of the National Civic Federation, the conciliation committee of the latter was preparing to take some action to end the present state of affairs in Philadelphia, if possible.

President Seth Low, of the Federation, was asked last night if the conciliation committee would be likely to volunteer its services.

"I do not see how we could under the circumstances volunteer to act as an intermediary," he said, "but, of course, if either side requested it we would do what we could to bring about a meeting of the disputants. No action in the matter has been taken by us so far, and we have not been asked to act as mediators."

The officers of local unions in this city in trades involved in the sympathetic strike in Philadelphia would make no predictions about the outcome of the sympathetic strike.

WINS LONG FIGHT FOR JOB.

After a year of litigation William H. Brawley has won his fight for the chief clerkship of the police court of Long Island City. His opponent was William L. Woodill, who was removed to make room for Brawley. Brawley's election was upheld by the courts and then Woodill sought the removal of Brawley on the ground of incompetency. The Appellate Division in Brooklyn gave a decision yesterday dismissing this action.

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DR. HYDE INDICTED

Continued from first page.

as the family physician on December 18 excited her, and suddenly she branched off into the wooing of her daughter by the physician.

"Dr. Hyde married my daughter for money and not for love," she said excitedly. "He followed her like a hawk would follow a hen. She was his prospective prey.

"At last, despite my objections, they were married. I tried then to make a man of him. I wanted to give my daughter an opportuniy to reform him. To the end of introducing him to our circle of friends, I gave a reception and placed him in the receiving line."

Here Mrs. Swope's emotions overcame her. Tears flowed. She choked and for a moment was unable to speak. With a struggle she rose partly out of her chair. Summoning her strength, she almost shrieked:

"And every moment of the time that he was standing there he was planning the murder of members of my family."

Almost exhausted after this speech, the aged woman sank into her chair. And then, as she rested, thoughts of her daughter, Mrs. Hyde, came to her. When she resumed talking it was in defence of her child.

"Frances is a dear, pure girl, and I have never said anything against her," she said. "I love her, and none can say hard of her."

Repeatedly Mrs. Swope's attorneys attempted to silence her, but her advisers' words went unheeded.

"Harrowing as this may be to me, I must tell it all," she said. "I must explain how I feel toward Dr. Hyde and why I feel that way. It is my story and I will tell it all."

To-day, as in her previous depositions, Mrs. Swope was firm in her defence of Chassez Hatred Chase Jordan, the negro "herb doctor." She testified that Lucy Lee Swope took some medicine given her by Jordan while on her way home from New York with Dr. Hyde. It was suggested that this might have contained typhoid fever germs, as Jordan is now suffering from typhoid fever himself.

"There were no germs in that medicine unless it was placed there by some one besides Jordan," she insisted. "I don't believe he has typhoid, as they say he has now, either."

The saddest feature of the entire session came when Mrs. Swope told of the death of her son, Chrisman Swope. She wept several minutes, unable to speak after she had begun her story of his death.

DAY OF REST FOR WORKERS.

Subject Will Be Discussed at Public Meeting Next Sunday.

The Day of Rest Conference, which was formed in this city last November, will hold a public meeting next Sunday in the concert hall, Madison Square Garden, to discuss the question of a day of rest for workers. The various labor organizations have been asked to send two delegates to the meeting. The speakers will be Assemblyman Charles F. Murphy, of Brooklyn; John Mitchell, the Rev. Frederick Courtney and Marcus M. Marks.

The following subjects are to be discussed at the meeting: "Ought the Laws To Be Enforced Which Forbid Unnecessary Labor on Sunday?" "Ought New York State to Have a Day of Rest Similar to Those in Massachusetts, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and the Argentine Republic, Protecting Employes from Working Seven Days a Week?"

PLAN GILDER PARK MEMORIAL.

Plans were considered yesterday at a conference among Park Commissioner Stover, President J. H. Finley of the City College and Jacob A. Riis that may result in the establishment of an athletic field and playground in Mulberry Bend Park as a memorial to the late Richard Watson Gilder. It is also proposed to erect a gateway across Baxter street at Worth street, as a visible sign of the Gilder memorial. Mr. Stover hopes to have the improvements completed this summer.

MAN FOUND HURT; WONT TALK.

Joseph O'Hara, a plumber, of No. 2898 Third avenue, was found lying at 162d street and Melrose avenue, The Bronx, yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Stevens, half unconscious from a wound in the head, and with a fracture of the right leg. O'Hara when removed to Lebanon Hospital by Dr. Goldblatt refused to say how he came by his injuries. The police believe that he was assaulted, but they could find no witnesses.

MAGISTRATES RISE

Continued from first page.

the Legislature should be asked to pass one.

Most of the magistrates favored taking steps to resent hereafter all publications containing an alteration of the facts or misquoting the magistrate to put the court in an unfavorable light before the public. A resolution was passed appointing a committee of three to investigate whether such publications are not libellous.

The purpose of the special meeting was to take steps to uphold the dignity of the police magistrates. Twelve of the sixteen members of the board were present. Magistrates Crane, Finn, Moss and O'Connor being absent.

President Barlow explained that following the publication of the statement he communicated with Assistant District Attorney Elder, who informed him that the three charges had been made through three letters received at his Brooklyn office. He said Mr. Elder had admitted that no investigation had been made to establish that the signers had used their own names. Investigation later showed that only one writer had used his own name and that the other letters were anonymous. District Attorney Whitman told Magistrate Barlow that he had not been informed officially of any charges against a member of the board.

The resolution submitted by Magistrate House follows:

Whereas, It has appeared in the public press of the city of New York that after the verdict had been rendered in the case of Magistrate Furlong, of the Second Division, that Robert H. Elder, Esq., Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, publicly stated that during the progress of the trial of the Furlong case he had received certain communications reflecting upon the honor and integrity of three magistrates, one in the County of Kings and two in the County of New York, and that these communications charged three magistrates with being guilty of transactions such as alleged against Magistrate Furlong; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of this board be directed to communicate with the District Attorney of Kings County requesting him to forward to the District Attorney of New York County any and all communications reflecting on the honor and integrity of any city magistrate of the First Division; and, be it further

Resolved, That the president of this board be directed to communicate with the District Attorney of New York County requesting him on the receipt of such communications from the District Attorney of Kings County immediately to proceed to a thorough investigation of such alleged charges; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Magistrates of the First Division of the City of New York announce themselves as ready and willing to aid and assist the District Attorney of New York County in a thorough investigation of said charges.

Magistrate Corrigan, in accord with all contained in the House resolution, thought that New York County magistrates should go further. He presented this resolution:

Whereas, Robert H. Elder, an assistant to the District Attorney in Kings County, has charged in the public press that two magistrates in Manhattan have been guilty of crimes similar to that whereof Henry Furlong was convicted; and,

Whereas, The said Elder stated to Magistrate Barlow that the sole basis of that charge was three letters, two of which were signed by fictitious names. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the president appoint a committee of three to prepare and present charges to the District Attorney of Kings County and the grievance committee of the Bar Association of Kings County against said Elder.

DROPS FROM SIGHT.

Travelling Salesman Disappears on Trip to Buffalo.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Buffalo, March 5.—As mysteriously as if he had been swallowed by the earth is the disappearance of Albert F. Kellogg, who has not been seen or heard from since he paid his bill at the Hotel Statler on February 17 last and left the hotel to go either to Jamestown or Rochester.

Kellogg is employed by the C. B. Barker Company, of New York City, as travelling salesman, and came to Buffalo on February 10. He remained here a week, and, so far as known, there was nothing mysterious about his actions, and he did nothing strange. His parents, who reside at No. 374 Decatur street, Brooklyn, received a letter from him written on the Hotel Statler stationery and dated February 16, but have heard nothing from him since then. The firm which employed him has sent searchers over the route, but at none of the places where he was to go has Kellogg put in an appearance.

ELMIRA 'PHONE BUILDING AFIRE.

Elmira, N. Y., March 5.—The Bell Telephone Building, one of the finest telephone office and exchange buildings in Southern New York, is in flames.

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Are its floors or partitions built of crackling, crumbling terra cotta which is not fireproof?

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POSTAL BANK BILL

Continued from first page.

guarantee plan of Oklahoma. Mr. Owen spoke in support of his provision, again holding up the Oklahoma plan as a model of banking legislation.

The sharpest discussion of the day arose over Mr. Gallinger's amendment including savings banks and trust companies in the specific terms of the bill. It was bitterly opposed by Mr. Heyburn and in less degree by Mr. Bailey. Mr. Heyburn went so far as to declare that if this provision should be retained the bill would be repudiated by the people. Mr. Gallinger contended that to include uncertain state banks and exclude the most stable banks of the country would be inconsistent.

Heyburn's Bitter Attack.

Another amendment looking to a change of phraseology called out a bitter assault by Mr. Heyburn. It provided that no interest should be computed on fractions of a dollar. It was adopted after extended debate. The Idaho Senator contended that the banks would gain immensely by the provision, and declared that it showed an utter disregard of the interest of the poor people. In the debate on this amendment Senator Page replied to a recent statement of Senator Bailey that fifty thousand additional government employes would be made necessary by the pending legislation. Mr. Page declared that five hundred men could do the work. Mr. Bailey said that the work would be so distributed over the country that it would be impossible to get along without a very large extra force.

A number of Democratic Senators, including Messrs. Gore, Stone and Bacon, spoke in general opposition to the measure. The three mentioned saw in the bill the forerunner of a great central bank, and regarded the legislation as unconstitutional.

Mr. Bacon contended that the bill had been absolutely revolutionized by the Smoot amendment. He argued that, owing to the latitude allowed to the Treasury Department, the postal funds would be collected in the big banks. Incidentally, he referred to the purchase of the old New York Custom House by the National City Bank as one of the great scandals of the age. Under the kind of discretion exercised in that case, he contended that it would be competent for the Secretary of the Treasury to do with the postal funds almost as he might see fit. In support of his theory that the Borah provision would not be a part of the proposed law, he quoted the New York speech of President Taft, indicating the purpose of utilizing the postal funds in taking care of the 2 per cent bonds. "Does any one suppose that in view of the President's position and that in view of his activity in support of this legislation the bill will become a law with the Borah provision as a part of it?" he asked, in effect.

There was little apparent interest on the floor or in the galleries as the time approached for taking the vote. Senator McCumber, who was presiding, created the only ripple when by mistake he said, after Senator Cullom had moved an executive session, "The galleries will be killed and the door closed," meaning, of course, to say the galleries would be cleared and the doors closed.

"WATERED" THE HOBO

So He Tried to Wreck Passenger Train.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.]

Chicago, March 5.—A chase in a railroad engine after a self-admitted "hobo" who tried to wreck a fast passenger train on the Burlington Railroad, near Plano, Ill., formed the climax of a story which ended to-day when the "hobo" confessed to the Aurora, Ill., police. His motive for putting a pickaxe on the track, he said, was to get revenge on the railroad because a fireman of a train on which he was beating his way back to Chicago splashed dirty water on him.

The man who endangered hundreds of lives is Nicholas Buhn, who says that when he is "at home" he lives in lodging houses in West Madison street. He is about twenty-two years old.

When the police asked him what he had been doing out of Chicago, he answered: "I just took a little run out to California for my health."

Buhn was returning from his "little run" yesterday on a freight train. He was riding at the back of the tender, which, as the engine was going backward, was the front of the train. When the train neared Plano the fireman prepared to water the coal a bit. Buhn was splashed and sought revenge by trying to wreck the passenger train.

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The Occasion being an Exposition of exclusive and thoroughly distinctive creations in

Millinery, Wraps and Costumes, Waists and Petticoats, Laces and Textile Fabrics.

Greenhut and Company.

A New Model in Tailor-made Suits for Women

One of those new and distinctive creations that express so smartly the very latest style thought in tailor-made Suits for Spring.

A Novelty Serge Suit

The coat is stunningly stylish, with a deep roll collar to the waist. This is beautifully embroidered.

Just two buttons finish the roll collar. Very full clustered skirt. Practical and dressy colors, including navy blue and black.

A handsome $37.50 model, special..... $27.50

Second Floor—Greenhut and Company.

Sixth Avenue, 18th to 19th St. Store formerly occupied by B. Altman & Co.