THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE FOURTH

There has been so much objection to the ordering of the national guard to parade in New York City on July 4 that The Tribune publishes the coupon below in order to give that opposition a free channel of expression.

If you are not in favor of making the national guard parade, sign the coupon and send or mail to The New-York Tribune, New York City.

(You need not be a guardsman to sign this coupon.)

REASONS

(1) Because the national guard turned out on Memorial Day.
(2) Because three holidays coming together this year, if the members of the guard are obliged to parade on July 4 they will practically lose the benefit of the other two days and this is a hardship.
(3) Because many guard organizations will soon be ordered on their tour of duty, which will take ten days out of the two weeks of the annual vacation given their members.
(4) Because the children at the hour of parade will be assembled at patriotic exercises at the various public schools.
(5) Because the duties and work laid upon members of the national guard since its reorganization are strenuous enough without making them lose a needed holiday in the hot season unnecessarily.
(6) Because such orders will tend to keep young men from enlisting in the guard in the future.
(7) The United States regulars in this department have not been ordered to parade.

I respectfully petition Governor Hughes to rescind the order for the national guard to participate in the parade in New York City on July 4.

(Signed) Name . . . . . .

Address . . . . . .

This coupon will be run daily until June 29, unless the orders to parade are rescinded before.

If the response shows that there is strong and substantial opposition to the proposed national guard parade, that fact, with the coupons, will be communicated to Governor Hughes by The New-York Tribune.

brought up in the House, Representative Murphy, of Missouri, called attention to the situation. He declared that an attorney had been lobbying in the Capitol for a long time in the interest of legislation which would validate his contracts with Indians.

McMurray Accused of Lobbying.

"Name the attorney," demanded several members.

"J. F. McMurray," replied Mr. Murphy. The attorney was said to be seated in the gallery at the time.

The House almost unanimously rejected the conference agreement.

When the action of the House was reported to the Senate, Mr. Hale moved that the Senate further insist on its amendments to the bill and asked for another conference.

Mr. Gore re-entered the chamber at this juncture, and, obtaining recognition, reiterated his protest against the provision inserted in conference.

Another sensation was created when he declared that the "friend in need" had told him during the conversation of May 6 that "a member of this Senate, a member of the Indian Affairs Committee, and a member of the House Committee on Indian Affairs were interested in these contracts."

Says Tawney Named the Man.

Mr. Gore said he had just seen Mr. Tawney, one of the House conferrees, and had asked him who had suggested the provision which was substituted for the original Senate amendment.

"And Mr. Tawney named the very same Representative who was mentioned to me on May 6 as being interested in these contracts," exclaimed the Oklahoma Senator.

"I understand that this member of the House and Mr. McMurray practically live together in the same hotel in this city," Mr. Gore said.

Senators looked aghast at the disclosures made by the Oklahoma member. The charges, which had been mild at first, piled up in such an alarming manner that even the rush of the last days of the session was not sufficient to minimize the general interest displayed.

The chamber was filled when Senator Bailey, the first to express his feelings, exclaimed:

"I think the Senator from Oklahoma owes it to himself and to the Senate to give the name of the Senator who was reported to him as being interested in these contracts."

Mr. Gore declined, however, to mention any names, but said he hoped there would be an investigation of the whole affair, in the course of which he might make the disclosures.

Gave Names to Colleagues.

It is known that Mr. Gore mentioned to some of his colleagues the names of persons involved in his charges, but said he did not care to have them appear in debate, for the reason that they should be brought out in an inquiry by Congress.

The bill was then returned to conference. Mr. Gore had prepared a resolution providing for an investigation, but he withheld it on assurance being given by Mr. Hale that the interests of the Indians would be properly safeguarded.

It was asserted by Representative Murphy in his speech that the McMurray firm would receive 10 per cent of the tribal property of the Choctaws and Chickasaws under the terms of their contracts with the Indians if these contracts were approved.

According to Representatives Madden, of Illinois, and Carter, of Oklahoma, there are 450,000 acres of coal lands in Oklahoma, worth $160,000,000, of which the attorneys would get $16,000,000 under the existing contracts. Mr. Carter said a similar contract had been disapproved by President Roosevelt, and that now "they had come to President Taft, and he and the Secretary of the Interior had refused to approve it."

"This is one of the biggest steals ever attempted to be put through Congress," said Mr. Murphy. After naming Mr. McMurray as the man who had been trying to put the alleged scheme through, he said McMurray had been ably assisted by Cecil Lyon, "chairman of the great Republican committee of Texas and national Republican committeeman from that state.

"These gentlemen," continued Mr. Murphy, "have travelled over the Indian Territory and have procured contracts from the individual Indians. You are giving to these men who are holding these contracts from $3,000,000 to $16,000,000, and presumably more, and they have done nothing that was worth a single dollar for it."

Mr. Gore contends that the conference provision is "ten thousand times worse" than existing law, which requires the approval of tribal contracts by the President and the Secretary of the Interior, but gives them no authority over individual contracts.

Mr. Murphy, who was once an attorney for the Creek Indians, to-night figured at $20,860,000 the ultimate amount that would go to McMurray and those associated with him under the 10 per cent contract. This, said Mr. Murphy, is under the Geological Survey estimate, and is exclusive of the percentage they would get from the pine lands, which are reserved from allotment.

M'MURRAY'S OKLAHOMA LIFE

Largely Interested in Indian Law Practice—Value of Coal Lands.

McAlester, Okla., June 24.—The firm of McMurray, Mansfield & Cornish, of which J. F. McMurray was a member, was dissolved about a year ago. Since that time Mr. McMurray has devoted himself largely to Indian law practice.

At the Oklahoma constitutional convention a commission was appointed by William H. Murray, president of the convention, with authority to investigate the advisability of the purchase of the segregated coal lands by Oklahoma. The hearing continued several days. At that time there were informal offers of $10,000,000 for the lands.

About a year ago the Choctaw Council, presided over by Green McCurtin, chief of the Choctaw nation, adopted a resolution offering to sell the tribal property, which consisted in part of the coal lands, to the government for $60,000,000.

BIRMINGHAM DEATHS SUICIDE

Intimation That Pact Existed Between Mrs. Harding and G. R. Johnson.

Birmingham, Ala., June 24.—Coroner Brasher, after a preliminary investigation to-day into the death by shooting of Mrs. J. P. Harding, wife of the president of the First National Bank, and Guy R. Johnson, former vice-president of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, who killed themselves Wednesday, decided it was clearly a case of suicide in each instance.

The body of Johnson was taken to-day to Bryn Mawr, Penn., for burial. Johnson and Mrs. Harding were lifelong friends, and there have been intimations of a suicide pact. Both were prominent socially.

ELECTION FRAUD INDICTMENTS

Sixteen Sealed Bills Returned at Rochester—No Arrests Yet.

Rochester, June 24.—In a partial presentment of indictments this afternoon sixteen sealed bills were returned for alleged election frauds in April when James S. Havens was elected to Congress. No arrests have yet been made under the indictments. The Grand Jury also made a recommendation because of alleged neglect in filling in the twenty columns of the registration books. The election cases were presented to the Grand jury by E. E. Charles, of Warsaw, special Deputy Attorney General.

MAYORS' CONFERENCE CLOSES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Schenectady, N. Y., June 24.—The Mayors' health conference closed to-night with the appointment of Mayor Duryee, of Schenectady, chairman of a committee to plan for a similar gathering at Poughkeepsie in 1911. The principal address was by Charles Zueblin, of Boston, who predicted universal administration of affairs of cities by commissions.

CRITICISE THE MANŒUVRES

National Guard Officers Point Out Failures of Service.

Lieutenant Colonel Willard C. Fisk of the 7th Regiment, who was in command of that organization in the Massachusetts manœuvres last season, while Colonel Daniel Appleton was commanding a brigade, and Colonel John H. Foote of the 14th Regiment, in official reports which have just been made public for the first time, point out the failure of the manœuvres in the important matters of food supply, transportation, care of the sick, etc.

It was the army officers who supplied all the rations, also the transportation, and while there were many complaints made at the time unofficially the officers named above are the only two who have offered criticism over their signatures.

National guard officers were supposed to be at fault for certain failures, but the reports leave no room for doubt, it is asserted, as to the responsibility for the alleged shortcomings. The reports contain the most scathing criticism of any ever signed by officers of this state on manœuvres, it is said.

Lieutenant Colonel Fisk, in his report, says:

"The rations and their issue were far from satisfactory, and seemed to have been arranged without consideration for the nature of the service. The fresh meat ration (beef) was poor in quality, and the carcass light in weight. There were but few issues of fresh meat, and it was delivered frozen so hard, and at such hours, as to make it almost impossible to use it in the limited time at the disposal of the cooks. We were informed that a travel ration would be issued on the transport on the return journey. None was furnished, and I issued an order authorizing the expenditure by each man of 25 cents for each of three meals in lieu of the issue of rations.

"The attempt was made by the United States quartermaster department to depend on hired transportation from the locality. It was a flat failure.

"There was no adequate supply train. No ambulance was furnished at any time, and the medical officers were without transportation for the sick or exhausted until the middle of the week, when a makeshift wagon was furnished to them.

"The exercises were disappointing, in that they furnished little or no opportunity for officers or non-commissioned officers to put into practice their theoretical knowledge of patrolling, advance and rear guard, outpost and the general duties of security and information."

Colonel John H. Foote, commanding the 14th Regiment, in his report of the manœuvres, says:

"Service of this kind is, from my own personal observation, of little benefit to the enlisted man. He was kept constantly on the march, without food, in all kinds of weather, which, in my judgment, was unnecessary. Men whose feet became sore from long marching were compelled to drop out of the column and shift for themselves, there being no ambulance to take them to their regiment or organization. The regiment was put on board the steamer Puritan for home without any issue of rations except coffee. I am in favor of field exercises, but in a more modified form. I cannot see the necessity of marching men long distances who are not accustomed to such work."

READY FOR CARMEN'S UNION

Organizer Says Many Proposed Members Have Lost Their Jobs.

It was announced yesterday that plans for a union of streetcar employes in Manhattan and Brooklyn under the auspices of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railroad Employes would be completed next week at a meeting of a special committee appointed for the purpose.

M. Fruchter, organizer for the amalgamated association, has been enrolling members for about a year, it is said. He said yesterday he found it impossible to keep the enrolments secret, owing to a system of espionage on the part of the transit companies, and that some of the enrolled members had been discharged by the companies.

"Everything is being done with the greatest secrecy," he said. "Nothing will be done in the way of making demands until the union is strong enough to back them up."

FATHER GETS SCOTT HARTJE

Son Will Start as Office Boy in Millionaire's Paper House.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, June 24.—Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, of divorce trial fame, formally turned over to her husband to-day her son, Scott Hartje, who on Monday next will start as an office boy in the great paper house of his millionaire father.

This is considered the beginning of the end of the divorce suit, one of the conditions of settlement being that the son should be returned to his father to raise and make his way in business, the daughter being retained by Mrs. Hartje. Under these conditions Mrs. Hartje is to receive the income of $100,000 for life. It is announced by friends of the pair to-night that Mrs. Hartje is soon to apply for a divorce on the grounds of desertion and that Hartje will not oppose her.

New-York Tribune Daily Picture Coupon

Six Coupons like this, together with one from THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE (They need not be consecutive dates) if presented with

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PEACEFUL HOUR

MILITIA OPPOSE MARCH

Parade Was Approved by the Mayor's Committee.

NEEDLESS, SAYS GEN. HENRY

Gaynor Tells Commander Raynor He Believes Most Guardsmen Favor Parade.

Considerable sentiment crystallized yesterday against the proposed parade of the national guard on July 4 as a part of the "sane celebration" which many citizens desire, and which the Mayor is earnestly promoting. The suggestion made yesterday by The Tribune that Governor Hughes might be asked to rescind the order for the parade, provided a substantial opposition should be found in the public mind, met with pretty general approbation among prominent citizens, and even with some members of the Mayor's committee on a sane Fourth, whose opinions on the subject were sought yesterday.

The parade was approved by the Mayor's committee at a recent meeting, and the official order calling upon all the troops to march, with the exception of the 8th Artillery, which is detailed for duty for the coast defence, was issued from the national guard headquarters at Albany by Adjutant General George Albert Wingate on Tuesday.

Although the guardsmen themselves are reluctant to voice a complaint against the order, more from a sense of discipline than anything else, there is no doubt the parade on a holiday they might enjoy is looked upon as needless and distasteful.

General Henry Against Parade.

General Nelson H. Henry, who until his appointment as Surveyor of the Port was adjutant general of the state, said yesterday that he heard of the plan for the first time at the police parade in May. He was here as a guest of the department.

"Mayor Gaynor spoke to me at the time about a Fourth of July parade, and I told him that no order more distasteful to the guard could very well be conceived," the Surveyor said. "The stand The Tribune has taken is just. There are other times when the national guard can be seen to advantage. The lack of complaint from the guardsmen does not mean that they are indifferent. It shows the high grade of discipline they are under. Not one man in a hundred would express his opinion. It wouldn't be military.

"An unfortunate mistake has been made. There is no realization of what the national guard is to-day, the self-sacrifice, the willingness to go to any inconvenience for the good of the service—none not close to the fine body of men constituting the state soldiery knows of these things. Most of the men get no other vacations than the days of field service, when discipline is strict. I am loath to say much about this, for I am still a member of the guard, although on the retired list. But I know the feeling in the service about the proposition to parade on the Fourth of July."

A leading member of the Mayor's committee intimated yesterday that the committee's approval of a Fourth of July parade was given perhaps without sufficient deliberation at the time. He said the project had been carried through on a wave of enthusiasm when it was suggested by Major General Roe, with little further consideration.

"I believe the demonstration would be sufficiently appropriate and impressive without the national guard parade," he said. "Personally, I can't see the necessity for it."

Deplores Military Show.

R. Ross Appleton, former member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, was candidly opposed to the national guard parade.

"In my opinion, it would be an imposition on the men who had to march," he said, "and I believe it would result in injury to the school children and hundreds of other persons who would be expected to stand on the street to watch the show on such a hot day as we usually experience on the 4th.

"The idea that many people have that the Fourth of July is a time to celebrate our victory over the mother country with a military show is wrong. The thought that it is a celebration of the birth of a new nation should rather be inculcated in the minds of the children, and this can be better accomplished by more peaceful object lessons and exercises in the schoolroom rather than on the curbstone. In my opinion, it is better to teach the children that we don't need an army or a navy and are big enough and strong enough to get along without them.

"I believe we should turn our attention to civic celebrations rather than the military, and look forward to our future achievements as a country, instead of reverting to past victories in warfare. I think we have reached the crest of armament, and that the true patriotism of the future lies in a desire to preserve universal peace."

On the other hand, Henry Clews, the banker, said yesterday that he thought the military parade would be a good thing.

"If we keep on cutting out all the old-time forms of celebrating the Fourth in order to make it sane," he said, "soon we won't have any celebration left. I suppose it is all right to cut out the fireworks, because they are dangerous, but I believe the national guard parade would be an inspiring sight for the children and most appropriate in perpetuating the memory of that day. It may be hard on the soldiers to march in warm weather, but they wouldn't mind the temperature or the weather in time of war, and why in the parade? But, of course, it is easy for me to say that, for I don't have to march."

Guardsmen Are Bitter.

Some of the local national guardsmen were bitter in their denunciation of the proposed parade last night.

"Why don't they ask Mayor Gaynor to march at the head of the parade, with a heavy overcoat on, and see how he would like it," one of them said. "It amounts to that with the men, who have to wear their uniforms and carry twelve to fourteen pounds' burden, with their guns and side arms. I don't believe they will get 5 per cent of the officers to march unless they are forced to do it."

Mayor Gaynor received a letter yesterday from Commander Russell Raynor, of the naval militia, expressing regret that some of the men had written to the Mayor expressing their personal opinions in opposition to taking part in the parade. He assured the Mayor that these opinions were not the opinions of the commanding officer of the organization as a body. Mayor Gaynor promptly dictated a reply, in which he said that he was well aware right along that the overwhelming majority of the national guard and the naval militia was ready and anxious to join in the celebration of Independence Day.

"It would indicate a sad decline in patriotism and national pride were this not so," the Mayor wrote. "The few who are in such fortunate circumstances as to be able to go out of town with their families during Saturday, Sunday and Monday should be the last to object to turning out on Independence Day. Let them look about on that day and learn that every one does not leave town on a holiday."

SUICIDE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 24.—An unknown man jumped into the Niagara River from the Second Sister's Island this morning and was carried over the Horseshoe Falls.

PROTESTS IN BROOKLYN

Some Officers Opposed to Parade on the Fourth.

Borough President Alfred E. Steers of Brooklyn: "I must agree with The Tribune. I have found that the officers and privates of the national guard, of which I am a member, are unanimously against the proposed parade. The 13th Regiment has just come back from a ten days' tour of duty at Fort Wright, and others are to go to Pine Plains from August 10 to August 20."

Brigadier General John G. Eddy: "I do not think that the guardsmen should give up Independence Day in whole or in part for a military display."

Colonel Charles O. Davis of the 13th Regiment: "The guardsmen expect to parade on Memorial Day, and cheerfully do so. They are also called upon to turn out occasionally to participate in other patriotic events. They justly feel, however, that they are entitled occasionally to a holiday themselves. But they must remain in town this year to don uniforms and equipments for the benefit of others who would, if they could, get away from the noise and bustle of the city. Not only are they to be deprived of a possible three days' trip, but they cannot even spend the holiday with families and friends, because the parade will consume the entire forenoon and part of the afternoon."

General Horatio C. King: "I heartily indorse every word of the editorial. I was in the national guard myself for several years. The intense heat on the Fourth has led organizations to give up parades all over the country. Not only is it bad for the soldiers in their heavy uniforms and carrying guns, but it is bad for the spectators. Summer duty will deprive most of the boys of their vacations, and it is not fair to compel them to give up these three days also. The children would be better off on excursions or picnics than on the hot sidewalks watching the parade. Besides, it is not fair to the men on another score. They will get no return for parading, and will have to pay their own expenses. If they have a band of fifty pieces, say, they will have to pay the musicians upward of $400, and they won't get that back. People seem to think that soldiering is play, but it is getting to be something more now."

UNJUST TO THE GUARD

Parade Would Involve Unnecessary Sacrifice.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me, as an almost lifelong reader and admirer of The Tribune, to indorse heartily the position you are taking in respect to the matter of ordering out the national guard on July 4 next.

I am not a member of it, and therefore feel that a protest from one of its warm friends among the great "outside" public may, perhaps, carry more weight on that account, as expressing the general sentiment on the subject.

Your safe and sound editorial in this morning's issue puts the case very clearly and forcibly, to my mind. We all have the highest regard for our "boys" in the guard and know full well how readily and cheerfully they respond to all demands for their services in upholding law and order and other necessary calls. Ought we not, therefore, and especially those in authority, to be very careful about asking them to make any unnecessary sacrifices of times and opportunities for healthful relaxation and pleasure?

Another point—while, of course, the regiments will promptly and loyally obey ("Theirs not to reason why") if ordered to make the march, still those who may look on cannot help knowing and feeling that in the hearts of the "boys" there is a silent, but none the less strong, protest, and that their service is not rendered, therefore, in keeping with the spirit of the day we celebrate.

The Mayor is undoubtedly deserving (and is getting) hearty approval for the many good things he is doing and trying to do; but I think his insistence on a military parade is a great mistake in more ways than one, and I trust he will find—as he will if he carefully reads The Tribune, as he ought to do—that so far as the general public is concerned its true wish will be met, in the matter of a "safe and sane" celebration of the glorious Fourth, if the order for turning out the national guard be rescinded.

F. J. COGSWELL.

New York, June 24, 1910.

WHY PARADES WERE STOPPED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Having served in the national guard from 1858 to 1878, including service under the United States during the Civil War, I can state the reasons for discontinuing the Fourth of July parades in later years.

The usual hot weather at that time would be considered by regular army officers a reason for not exposing their men to possible sunstroke for a mere show parade, particularly during the hours suggested—10 a. m. to 12 noon. I was in the parade in Philadelphia in 1876 and know of the numerous cases of sunstroke then.

Also, I know that in the later Fourth of July parades in New York the number of spectators on the line of march was very small as compared to parades at other times.

VETERAN.

New York, June 24, 1910.

ANOTHER PROTESTANT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: With reference to the proposed so-called "old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration" this year, and that part particularly which the members of the national guard are expected to take, I wish to record my protest against this feature.

It seems to me that the splendid record made by the national guard in this state, particularly in the years gone by, their willingness to participate at all times in all public functions, should be taken into consideration in asking them again to parade on the Fourth of July, especially in view of the fact that only quite recently (Memorial Day) they paraded, and as a result I have no doubt very many of them lost an opportunity of enjoying the several days' holiday with their families, and it does not seem hardly fair that now for this coming affair they should be again asked to forego such an opportunity.

I take it that very many of the wholesale houses, banks and exchanges will close all day Saturday, July 2, not to open until Tuesday, July 5, thereby allowing those connected therewith to enjoy an outing of four days' duration with their families. If they are expected to parade it seems a shame that they should be deprived of this grand opportunity.

J. SPARKS.

Flatbush, June 24, 1910.

MAGISTRATE REBUKES LAWYER

Brought About by Disrespectful Reference to Assistant District Attorney.

Magistrate Harris rebuked J. M. McCauley, a lawyer, in the West Side police court yesterday, when the lawyer made a remark about Assistant District Attorney Smith, who was in the court. McCauley, counsel for a woman charged with a violation of the tenement house law, appeared without his client, who was released on bail last Wednesday.

Mr. Smith opposed a continuance of the case without the woman, and asked for the forfeiture of the bail bond as well as the issuance of a warrant. He said if the lawyer would ask for a reasonable adjournment it would not be objected to. Mr. McCauley said that he could not name a date before July 7. Mr. Smith then said that he would see that suit was begun on the bond at once.

When Mr. Smith was through McCauley remarked to a bystander on the bridge: "What a grandstand play!" The magistrate then rebuked him and issued the warrant for the woman.

CONVICT NEGRO OF MURDER

Jury Finds Mason Guilty After Deliberating Six Hours.

William Mason, the negro who had been on trial in General Sessions during the last week for the murder of Abraham Reeder, was found guilty early this morning of murder in the second degree. The jury deliberated six hours.

Mason killed Reeder in the cellar of No. 77 Second avenue, where the latter was janitor, on June 8, 1908, by beating him over the head with a heavy club. He took $33 from Reeder's pocket and escaped. Detective John J. Fogarty, who was assigned to the case, lost track of Mason until the latter part of last year, when he learned that the negro was serving a four year sentence in the Massachusetts State Prison for highway robbery.

By an arrangement with the Massachusetts authorities Mason was set free, rearrested and extradited for trial here on the indictment for murder in the first degree which had been reported against him.

Mason was employed by Reeder at the time of the murder. In his own defence he said that on June 8, 1908, he decided to get work with a circus in Jersey City. He said he knew nothing of the murder. One of the officers of the court in New Bedford, Mass., where Mason was convicted of robbery, testified that Mason told him of having "tapped a fellow in New York on the head and stolen $30." Mason was defended by M. J. Mulqueen and E. J. Murphy.

ROKOWSKY WANTED NEWS

Husband of Murdered Woman Goes to Police Station.

Alexis Rokowsky, whose wife was found stabbed to death alongside a densely wooded path leading from North Beach to the Steinway section of Long Island City, early Thursday morning, and for whom detectives were searching, gave the police a surprise shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. With his little son, Alexis, jr., Rokowsky walked into the 4th street police station in Long Island City and asked Lieutenant James S. Montague if he had any information of his missing wife.

Rokowsky was arrested and held until patrolmen from the Astoria precinct arrived. They took him to the police court in 5th street, where he was held by Magistrate Connolly on a short affidavit charging suspicion of homicide.

Rokowsky said he married the woman about a month ago, and they went to live at No. 704 Ninth avenue, Astoria, with two children by his first wife. He said she left the house to take a walk Wednesday evening and failed to return, and on Thursday he sought her at her sister's house in Jersey street, New Brighton, Staten Island. He returned to Long Island City yesterday afternoon, where his boy told him that something had happened to the woman and he then went to the police station to make inquiries.

$25,000,000 TERMINAL IN CHICAGO

P. R. R. Will Build Structure with Three Other Roads.

Chicago, June 24.—A decision to construct the proposed $25,000,000 Chicago terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been reached by the management of that railroad, in concurrence with the directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads, which will occupy the station jointly. All these roads now use the Union Station.

News of the decision was brought out unexpectedly here to-day at a federal bridge hearing before Major T. H. Rees, chief engineer of the Department of the Lakes. Representatives of the railroads appeared at the hearing to protest against the proposed widening of certain Chicago River bridges, stating that such action would interfere with the plans for a new railroad terminal.

FISHERMEN FIND BODY AFLOAT

Mrs. Dunnicker, of Riverside Drive, Probably Fell Off Dock at 94th Street.

The body of Mrs. Margaret Dunnicker, a widow, sixty years old, was found floating in the Hudson River off 94th street yesterday afternoon by men who were fishing from the dock. The body was brought to the shore and word was sent to the police of the West 100th street station. Mrs. Maude Heller, of No. 300 Riverside Drive, sister of Mrs. Dunnicker, with whom she lived, later identified the body at the police station.

Mrs. Dunnicker had been in poor health since the death of her husband, Henry Dunnicker, two years ago. Her sister had been taking care of her. She was able to go out alone for the first time about two weeks ago. On Thursday she told Mrs. Heller that she would take a walk along Riverside Drive. She did not return on Thursday night, and yesterday morning the police sent out a general alarm for her. It is believed that Mrs. Dunnicker fell off the 94th street dock during a fit of weakness.

HUNT EXPRESS ROBBERS

P. R. R. Uncovers Alleged Systematic Thievery of Months.

ARREST THREE IN PITTSBURG

Women Believed to Have Aided Railroad Employes in Stealing Thousands.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, June 24.—In was discovered this evening through the identification of three mysterious "larceny" cases in the Pittsburg jail that the Pennsylvania Railroad has partly run down one of the most extensive and systematic Adams Express robberies in years. At least $10,000 worth of goods are known to have been stolen.

Three men, George Harris, a railroad electrician; David B. Cox, an express agent, and Charles Parsons, a railroad employe working about the East Liberty station of the Pennsylvania here, have been arrested, and will be arraigned before Alderman W. J. Ryan to-morrow afternoon. Warrants for at least a score more have been issued.

The robberies have been going on in the fashionable East Liberty district since January, and the railroad detectives have been working assiduously to catch the thieves.

It is said by the railroad authorities that fully twoscore persons are implicated in the stealings, which ranged from small boxes of jewels to sable wraps. Women's goods were preferred by the robbers, and the arrest of several women is expected shortly. Goods to the amount of several hundred dollars have been recovered by the officers.

It is said the operations have extended along the railroad for a distance of one hundred miles out of Pittsburg.

Parsons was arrested on Wednesday and Harris and Cox on Thursday, but the facts did not come out until to-night, when one of the prisoners sent for an attorney, and is said to have made a complete confession.

NO RELEASE FOR KELIHER

Deputy Marshal Says Authorities Have New Charges.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, June 24.—The friends of "Big Bill" Keliher, convicted for aiding George W. Coleman in looting the National City Bank of Cambridge, who is now in the Charles street jail, had a surprise to-day when Deputy Marshal Morse announced that their efforts to secure Keliher's release were in vain and that even if the necessary bail of $50,000 should be raised, the federal authorities would at once arrest the convicted man on new charges.

"The Government has got something, even more important, to spring than the charges on which Keliher was convicted," declared Morse this afternoon. "I am not at liberty to state the nature of this, but can say that Keliher would at once be arrested if he secured bail."

Just what charge has been lodged against him is a mystery.

Coleman was taken to-day to the Franklin County jail at Greenfield, where as a federal prisoner he is to serve a sentence of fifteen years. Coleman was accompanied by two United States Deputy Marshals. Instead of going by train from Boston, the prisoner and his custodians went over the road in a big red touring car. As the party left the East Cambridge jail Coleman seemed in excellent spirits and appeared more like a prosperous young man entertaining his friends on an automobile outing than a convicted felon beginning a long prison sentence.

Coleman, when he reached the jail with his father, showed no emotion when the latter kissed him goodby.

RING CAUSES LIVELY BIDDING

Auction in C. W. Morse House Yields $42,000 on Second Day.

A solitaire pearl ring, for which Mrs. C. W. Morse said she paid $5,000 at Cartier's in Paris, was the storm centre of the bidding yesterday at the second day's sale of the art objects in the Morse house, at No. 728 Fifth avenue. The bidding started at $500, and it quickly ran up to $2,800. That was J. C. Brill's bid. The rule, however, strictly enforced by Augustus W. Clarke, the auctioneer, acting on Mrs. Morse's directions, was that he could not accept less than a 50 per cent deposit. Mr. Brill did not comply with the rule and the ring was put up again. It was finally knocked down to Benjamin Bloom for $2,600.

While Mrs. Bastido and G. J. White played in turn on the grand piano, Mr. Clarke ran the bids on the instrument up to $1,100, at which figure it was sold to L. A. Robins. J. C. Slater paid $50 a plate for a dozen Crown Derby dinner plates with cobalt blue borders. Mrs. C. M. Bush obtained for $875 a solid mahogany satin lined case filled with silverware of all description.

The total of yesterday's sale was $42,[illegible]. It will be ended on Monday. There will be no session to-day.

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FUNDS NEEDED

To Celebrate

An Old Fashioned Fourth

Mayor Gaynor has appointed an Independence Day Committee to arrange for an old fashioned Fourth of July Celebration. Money is needed to carry out the plans.

The Committee is planning a Military and Civic Parade, for District Celebrations in the Parks and Playgrounds, and for exercises in connection with the Centennial Opening of the City Hall.

The civic pride which animates New Yorkers, no less than the patriotic feeling inspired by the occasion, leads the Committee to hope that the considerable expenditure entailed by appropriate decorations, bands, and by entertainments will be readily provided by popular subscription.

The Committee urges the citizens of New York to make a prompt and liberal response to this appeal to their generous and patriotic impulses.

Subscriptions may be forwarded to

JAMES S. CUSHMAN, Treasurer Independence Day Committee,
Room 611, Pulitzer Building, New York City.

JOHN H. FINLEY,
Chairman Independence Day Committee.