WOOL TARIFF REFERRED

Democratic Caucus Bill Sent to Ways and Means Committee.

DODGING THE PENSION BILL

Majority in the House of Representatives Succeeds in Putting Off Anderson Measure.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 2.—The House remained in session just long enough to-day to allow Democrats to again vote to sidestep the Anderson pension bill, the regular order for Monday next, and to give Representative Burleson, caucus chairman, an opportunity to get into the Record the caucus resolution on the wool tariff designed to mislead the public into believing that the Democratic gathering was a harmonious affair. The bill to revise the wool schedule as approved by the caucus was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

As was predicted by Representative Mann, the Democrats once more moved to adjourn over "until Tuesday next," in order to avoid consideration of the bill granting increases of pensions to the old soldiers. Mr. Mann made another futile protest against such methods of evading a meritorious issue. Representative Underwood, however, renewed his motion to adjourn over Monday, and Mr. Mann had to content himself with obtaining a rollcall in order to get a record vote. The Democrats, excepting the author of the pension bill, voted for the three days' adjournment; the Republicans against it.

Soon after the House met, Representative Burleson innocently sent to the desk a statement which he asked to have incorporated in the Record. The caucus action, Mr. Burleson said, had not been correctly interpreted. The statement proved to be the "compromise" resolution prepared at midnight last night, after the Democratic caucus had wrangled for twelve hours on the wool schedule. This resolution, patched up at a conference between Speaker Clark and a few free raw wool Democrats and brought into the caucus by Representative Kitchin, who all along had opposed a duty on raw wool, recited in substance:

"That the bill presented by the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee is not to be construed as an abandonment of the Democratic policies. But, in view of the Democratic platform promises for a revenue duty and the further fact that the Treasury is in a depleted condition, owing to Republican extravagance, it is necessary for the caucus to approve a 20 per cent ad valorem duty on raw wool."

The Republicans hooted the Burleson "statement," but allowed it to go into the Record, inasmuch as it shows upon its face that it is purely a campaign move.

"Why don't you insert in the Record some of the speeches that were made at your caucus?" asked Representative Payne. "Why not let the country know the facts?"

"We had no stenographer," replied Mr. Burleson, coloring slightly. "The speeches were not of the sort that would comfort the other side."

Derisive laughter by the Republicans greeted this alleged statement of fact.

Representative Payne gave notice that he would put into the Record later a statement of the Treasury Department, showing that the country's finances were better than they had been in years. Representative Hill wanted an opportunity to talk about the Kitchin "harmony" resolution, but the Democrats denied unanimous consent, so Mr. Hill promised that he would be heard from when the bill came before the House.

The Underwood bill, carrying an ad valorem of 20 per cent on raw wool and an average tax of 42.55 per cent on manufactures, probably will be ready to lay before the House on Tuesday.

BRYAN ON WOOL REPORT

Thinks It Protective—Attacks Supreme Court Decisions.

St. Paul, June 2.—When he learned of the action of the Democratic caucus on the wool schedule William J. Bryan gave out the following statement:

"The Democrats in Congress are responsible to the country and to their constituents, and it remains to be seen whether their action will be indorsed. The report which I have seen shows that the matter was fought upon a false basis, and I shall be mistaken if the public is deceived by the pretence that it was levied for revenue.

"The amount raised by a tax on wool could be raised by a tax on raw silk or raw rubber with much more justice. I mention these two ways of making up the amount. There are many other ways. The tax on wool would never be thought of but for the protective benefit it is supposed to bring to wool growers. I think the party would have done better if it had honestly stated its reasons and declared itself in favor of protection to that extent.

"However, in expressing my opinion I am only speaking for myself, and the caucus may find the public more gullible than I think it. The declaration that this is not a surrender of the free wool doctrine is adding insult to injury, and I was surprised that any advocates of free wool accepted it as a reason for indorsing the committee bill."

Mr. Bryan, speaking here last night at the Democratic dinner, denounced the decision of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. He said that Chief Justice White had been waiting for fifteen years to write the words "reasonable" and "unreasonable," to throw his protecting arms around the trusts and to tell them how to escape.

Mr. Bryan said conditions in the United States Senate were still bad, though not so bad as last year. "Senator Martin, the minority leader, spends his time trying to lead the Democrats into the Republican fold," he continued. "If Democrats are going to stand for protection let them be honest everywhere, and not be scared by a few sheep. If they are scared by the bleats of a few sheep, what will they do at the roaring of the bulls and lions of Wall Street?"

In speaking of the Presidential possibilities in the early part of his address Colonel Bryan said:

"If the people of the East knew the people of the West as well as the people of the West know the people of the East, it would not be hard to nominate a man like Governor Burke for President. If he should be nominated and elected, there is no one in whom I would have more confidence than in Governor Burke of North Dakota. I would travel throughout the land in his behalf.

"I am glad that Governor Folk's name has been mentioned. I have known him a long time, and I know that he does not have to go to Wall Street each morning to get his opinions."

Acknowledged

In a recent advertisement the B. R. T. echoes the slogan: "Give the Bronx a show." That is just what the B. R. T. "proposes to do," says the advertisement.

"14,000 acres in the East Bronx, and to the north a beautiful but sparsely settled district—all awaiting adequate rapid transit connections with New York's business centres!"

"Precisely so," says the B. R. T.

It is gratifying to note this acknowledgment. But, as a matter of fact, does any unprejudiced person deny these facts:—

—that the West Bronx is congesting its own and Manhattan's subways—

—that the East Bronx is practically cut off from the business centres of New York—

—that the entire situation must be and can be relieved in eighteen months by simply third-tracking the 2nd Ave. "L"?

Give the Bronx a Show!

New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

The WIFE DECIDES

The novel will interest you because it is true to life as it is lived to-day.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 2.

BRYAN HIT THE RAW.—With unerring accuracy, William Jennings Bryan put his finger on the sorest spot on the Democratic donkey last night, and that patient animal has been braying loudly all day at the Capitol. "I shall be mistaken if the public is deceived by the pretence that it (the proposed duty on raw wool) was levied for revenue," Mr. Bryan is reported to have said, in a dispatch printed here this morning, and this pointed statement so clearly exposes the sophistry of the Democrats in the House and so strongly reflects their fears that they are indignant beyond expression. It is a safe assertion that not a Democrat who voted for the Underwood bill, with its duty of 20 per cent on raw wool, believed for one moment that there was any question of revenue involved. Every man there knew full well that Mr. Underwood and his associates among the leaders were acting in the interests of conservation—the conservation of Champ Clark's political fortunes. They knew that Mr. Clark believed a measure putting raw wool on the free list would so anger the farmers as to be fatal to his Presidential chances; that for that and for no other reason was a majority of the House being whipped into line for a policy which was an absolute contradiction of the last Democratic national platform. But although they knew that, they hoped, or were persuaded, that by means of the Kitchin resolution the public could be deceived and led to believe that the majority in the House was actuated solely by the financial necessities of the government. And then to have the peerless leader come out immediately and squarely and lend the weight of his assertion to what they knew would be the Republican contention and to have him even go so far as to assert that the public would refuse to believe their attractive little political fiction was, it must be admitted, exceedingly exasperating. So perhaps the donkey had cause to bray.

BRYANITES SORE.—But if the Clarkites were disgruntled and exasperated by the assertion of Mr. Bryan, the Bryanites were not less so by the reports which found their way into the public prints this morning and which they believe were maliciously inspired by the supporters of Champ Clark. Of course, the Democratic caucus was held behind closed doors and under the customary pledge of secrecy. Therefore, of course, the newspaper correspondents could know nothing of what went on in the caucus unless they were told, and yet by some strange fatality they all heard a story which led the morning editions of the newspapers, with a unanimity which could hardly be a coincident, to declare that Mr. Bryan had been repudiated, "turned down," "demonstrated to be a has been" and much more to the same effect, and all exceedingly galling to all good Bryanites. They had been led to accept the Underwood programme on the ground that it was a compromise which could not be heralded as a turn down for either faction, an affirmation of the principle contended for by Mr. Bryan, and a yielding to necessities created by Republican extravagance. But that was far from the character ascribed to the caucus action by the press, even the Democratic papers proclaiming the action of the caucus as a great victory for Champ Clark. Then, too, it was recalled that throughout almost the entire twelve hours of wrangling in caucus the redoubtable Speaker had never breathed a word. As silent as the Sphinx, he had permitted his lieutenants to do all the talking and to shoulder all the responsibility, and it was not until the loyal Bryanites had agreed to surrender their principles that he delivered a brief sermon on the text: "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." True, he had waxed eloquent on that text until there were many moist eyes in the chamber, but what kind of harmony was it that permitted the Clark cohorts to go out of the caucus and proclaim that Mr. Bryan had been "turned down" and that the caucus had proven a great victory for Champ Clark? That is what the Bryanites would like to know to-day.

GREAT MINDS.—Once more the old saying that great minds run in the same channel has been proved correct. Simultaneously, by some strange coincidence, Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, and E. H. Gary, still president of the United States Steel Corporation, proclaim the fact that federal supervision of the trusts is the only true remedy for the corporate and monopolistic evils which it is sought to remedy by the Sherman anti-trust law. Neither Colonel Roosevelt nor Judge Gary considered it necessary to refer to the fact that President Taft proclaimed this truth as long ago as January, 1910, when Mr. Taft sent to Congress a special message urging the serious consideration of a measure providing for federal incorporation, attended by an amplitude of federal supervision and control; but that is of small moment. The fact remains that President Taft, ex-President Roosevelt and Judge Gary have all reached the same conclusion—that some form of federal supervision and control of the trusts is essential to the protection of the consumer and the progress of the commercial prosperity of the nation. From now on there may be expected a scramble of near-great minds seeking to get into the band wagon with the two eminent statesmen and one of the country's foremost captains of industry.

INSURGENTS DISGRUNTLED.—The disgruntlement of the Bryanites in the House hardly exceeds that of the Republican insurgents in the Senate over the declaration of their hero, Colonel Roosevelt. From their point of view the colonel is either frightfully inconsistent or terribly short of memory. Did he not recall the fact that, led by the distinguished Wisconsin patriot, Senator La Follette, they had denounced the administration policy of federal incorporation as a "haven for the trusts"? Or remembering, has the colonel gone back on them? Why is he lukewarm on the initiative, the referendum and the recall? Is that a sign that he is unwilling to swallow their extravagances? His apparent defection on these latter propositions was bad enough without his actually advocating an essentially Taft policy, one conceived and advocated in a special message by Mr. Taft himself. It is all too disgusting and the indignation and disgruntlement of of the insurgents know no bounds. Moreover, they are deeply suspicious that disloyalty has crept into their own camp. They suspect Senator Borah of having told the secrets of certain insurgent conferences to the colonel and of having joined with the colonel in condemning the high minded and laudable La Follette slogan of "Anything to injure Taft." Of course these things may not be true, but they look terribly suspicious and if the colonel would redeem himself in the eyes of such noble statesmen as Senators La Follette, Bristow, Clapp, et al, he will have to come out with something far more radical and anti-administration than anything which has recently issued from his trenchant pen.

CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY.—If the campaign publicity law is to be amended it must be made thorough in every respect. That is the attitude of the Republican members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and to that end the sub-committee to-day amended the measure passed by the House by incorporating therein certain corrupt practice features. The bill as amended will require a statement of campaign expenses after, as well as before, election; will be made to apply to primaries as well as to actual elections, and a new section regarding dealing in offices will be inserted. The sub-committee will report the measure to the full committee to-morrow, and in the opinion of Senator Kenyon and others it will be a very strong bill. Senator Kern is responsible for the section relating to dealing in offices, but his suggestion was gladly accepted by the Republicans.

DEMOCRATS AND NEGROES.—Representative Roddenberry, of Georgia, has joined the ranks of Southern assaulters of negroes, along with Senator "Bill" Stone, who slapped a negro waiter in a dining car some time ago, and Representative Heflin, who shot a negro on a streetcar in about the same locality as the scene of Mr. Roddenberry's fracas last night. The incident of last night appears to have been provoked by the negro, who struck the Georgia Representative in the chest with his elbow and who was severely punished by the small but irate Georgian for his temerity. This encounter recalls the fact that there are pending in the House two Democratic "Jim Crow" bills, each designed to segregate negroes in the streetcars of Washington. Possibly as long as Speaker Clark entertains Presidential aspirations they will come to nothing, but should the Bryan feud prove obviously fatal to the Missourian's boom, one or other of them might be sent to the Senate, which will not pass any such measure as long as it remains in control of the Republicans.

G. G. H.

WEST FOR RECIPROCITY

Newspaper Poll Shows Three to One Sentiment.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, June 2.—"The Tribune" will publish to-morrow morning the results of a poll of newspapers in twenty-two Central, Western, Southwestern, Northwestern and Pacific states on the question of approving the reciprocity agreement with Canada. To more than ten thousand newspapers, representing every shade of political opinion, "The Tribune" submitted this question.

The replies numbered 4,366, of which 4,240 were definite, even if qualified, expressions of opinion. Of these 3,113 were in favor of the agreement and 1,127 against it—nearly a three to one vote for the policy advocated by President Taft.

The newspapers, daily and weekly, which give the verdict are representative of public opinion. They are safe guides to the sentiments of the communities in which they circulate. The weekly papers outnumber the dailies in the proportion of eight to one, and it may be assumed safely that the poll is an expression of agricultural as well as urban sentiment.

WOOL BILL GIVES NO ALARM

W. M. Wood Says Democratic Measure Is Not Likely To Become a Law.

William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, made this comment yesterday on the Democratic wool and woolen bill:

"Bear in mind that this bill is only a proposition, not a law. Moreover, it is not likely to become a law in this or any other Congress. There is, therefore, no need for any acute apprehension over it.

"It is not to be expected that such a bill will pass a Senate even nominally Republican. It would never be accepted by a Republican President, particularly so since Mr. Taft has urged Congress to wait for the Tariff Board report of next December. It is worse from the standpoint of American wool manufacturing than the Gorman-Wilson law of 1894-'97. That law gave us free wool and protection of 40 to 50 per cent on finished manufactures. Since then wages have been raised 31 per cent, according to the report of the Bureau of Labor. This bill makes our raw material dutiable at 20 per cent, which duty we have to pay, and gives us only 40 per cent protection. Allowing for the 20 per cent wool duty, the net protection to American manufacturers, roundly speaking, cannot be more than 30 or 35 per cent, as contrasted with the 40 and 50 per cent of the Gorman-Wilson tariff under 31 per cent lower wages.

"I have no fear that this proposed wool bill will become a law this year or next. If any reduction in the wool and woollen tariff is finally brought about, I believe that it will be moderate and reasonable in its provisions."

PARKWAY TAX FOR AUTOS

Massachusetts Expert Recommends Special Levy on Motor Cars.

Boston, June 2.—That a special tax be levied on automobilists using parkways is the recommendation of Walter A. Webster, an expert, of Boston, in a report sent to Governor Foss to-day upon his investigations into the work of the Metropolitan Park Commission.

Mr. Webster believes that through this sort of tax the state could secure $1,000 additional annual revenue. He indorsed the work already done by the commission. Governor Foss immediately transmitted the report to the Legislature.

TAFT'S BUSY DAY IN CHICAGO

Will Talk on Reciprocity, Visit Clubs and Open Exhibition To-day.

Washington, June 2.—President Taft left Washington to-night for Chicago, where to-morrow he will make one of the most important speeches of his campaign for Canadian reciprocity before the Western Economic Society.

Mr. Taft has but one engagement to speak in Chicago, but he expects to shake hands with members of the Hamilton Club, to make a brief visit to the Irish Fellowship Club and press a button to open the exhibition of the Piano Dealers' Association.

The President expects to leave Chicago early Sunday morning on the return trip. Although the time of his arrival in Chicago has been advanced a couple of hours, the President will not attend the Chicago-New York National League baseball game, to which he received many urgent invitations.

Owing to the fact that a schedule could not be arranged which would assure the President's arrival in Baltimore on June 6 in time for the Cardinal Gibbons celebration, he will not have time to make the proposed trip from Chicago to Waterloo, Iowa, to speak to the State Dairymen's Convention.

PARIS TREATY AMENDMENTS

Propositions Submitted to Property Protection Conference.

Washington, June 2.—All the propositions submitted for the consideration of the fourth international conference for industrial property protection, which adjourned sine die to-day, were embodied in one instrument as amendments to the treaty of Paris of 1883, and the paper was signed by all the delegates late to-day. Many delegates believe the next meeting will be held in 1914.

STATE HIGHWAYS SUFFER

Legislature Ignores Request of Board for Funds for Repairs.

GOVERNOR AT BOTTOM OF IT

Through Lack of Funds Patrol System Has Been Practically Abandoned.

Albany, June 2.—Because Governor Dix recommended the abolition of the State Highway Commission, the Legislature for several months ignored the request of the commission for funds for repairing state highways, and repairs have been delayed in consequence. During the last two years between 400 and 500 patrolmen have been employed by the commission to keep the roads in repair, but this year it has been necessary practically to abandon the patrol system except in a few counties which still had funds for the purpose.

Under the patrol system a man is placed in charge of from five to eight miles of road, his duty being to see that at the first signs of disintegration repairs are made at once. This constant supervision tends to keep the surface in a fair condition, so that none of the roads are permitted to deteriorate to such an extent as to require rebuilding.

The Legislature in 1909 appropriated $1,500,000 for the repair and maintenance of good roads, of which $900,000 was expended in resurfacing. Last year $1,800,000 was appropriated, of which $725,000 was spent for resurfacing and the remainder used for ordinary repairs, patrol system and oiling about 2,200 miles of road.

The resurfacing work placed the roads in such condition that the commission estimated that $1,297,079 would suffice this year, although the improved mileage has increased to about 2,600. A bill appropriating this amount passed the Assembly on May 22 and was favorably reported by the Senate Finance Committee to-day.

FARLEY MAKES LIQUOR RAID

Commissioner Begins Statewide Campaign Against Illegal Sales.

Albany, June 2.—Starting with sensational raids in Albany and fortified with a mass of data collected by agents of the State Excise Department, Commissioner Farley of the Excise Department has begun what he promises will be a state-wide campaign against the sale of liquor by persons who do not possess state licenses.

Armed with search warrants issued by County Judge Addington, Commissioner Farley's agents raided seven places in Albany yesterday and confiscated quantities of champagne and liquors. In two of the places no liquors were found. The places raided are in the tenderloin district and so quietly did the excise agents work that the local police were as much surprised as the proprietors. Sales of liquor had previously been made in each of the five places, it is charged, and internal revenue stamps were posted upon the premises.

The cases are returnable before Judge Addington on June 17 at 10 a. m., and if it is decided that the liquors seized were stored for illegal sale they will be publicly destroyed.

SHORT SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

Lower House of Legislature Passes a Number of Bills, Nevertheless.

Albany, June 2.—During its short session to-day the Assembly passed a number of bills, including one by Senator Ramsperger, providing that statements must be attached to packages of concentrated feeding stuffs indicating the net weight of the contents.

Other measures passed included the constitutional amendment of Senator Pollock which provides that where private property is taken for public use adjoining or neighborhood property may be taken under conditions prescribed in the general law, and Senator Harte's bill which requires real property to be assessed in the tax district where it is located.

GENERAL BARRY FAVORS BILL

Approves Plan to Debar Selling of Liquor Near Military Academy.

Albany, June 2.—Major General Thomas H. Barry, commandant of the West Point Military Academy, has written Assemblyman Cuvillier, chairman of the Assembly Committee on Military Affairs, advocating the passage of the Cuvillier bill making it a misdemeanor to sell liquor to United States soldiers or cadets within half a mile of the grounds of the Military Academy. The bill has passed the Assembly, but has been opposed in the upper house by Senator Rose, of Newburg, because the restricted territory embraces the village of Highland Falls. General Barry has also written the Senator.

"Of course," says General Barry, "there is opposition by the groggeries and saloonkeepers of Highland Falls against this measure. That is all the more reason why the bill should pass. The interests of this institution and this community at large demand the enactment of this legislation."

O'KEEFFE DECLINES POLICE JOB.

Arthur J. O'Keeffe, Deputy Fire Commissioner, has definitely informed Police Commissioner Waldo that he would not accept the first deputyship in the Police Department, it was understood last night. D. I. McKay will probably be made first deputy, and Third Deputy John J. Walsh, who now attends almost exclusively to trials, may be sent to take charge in Brooklyn and Queens. Joseph J. O'Reilly is a leading candidate for the deputy fire commissionership left vacant by Joseph Johnson, jr., made head of that department.

KINGSLEY L. MARTIN OUT

Stormy Scene Between Bridge Man and Mayor, Story Goes.

W. F. BAKER MAY GET JOB

Subway Compromise Plan Said to Have Caused Trouble, but Gaynor Writes Cordially.

A more or less stormy scene preceded the resignation yesterday of Kingsley L. Martin, as Commissioner of Bridges, it was said. Commissioner Martin was not at all pleased, according to the story, with the published denial of Mayor Gaynor that he (the Mayor) had suggested to the Commissioner that he see the representatives of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Interborough Company in regard to the proposition for a division of territory. The Mayor, it was said, finally told Mr. Martin he had made the denial, as printed.

William F. Baker, former Police Commissioner, is said to be slated for the Commissionership of Bridges to succeed Mr. Martin. Mr. Baker seems to have a wonderfully strong pull with Tammany Hall, the influence of which is being exerted in his behalf, and at the same time he evidently has a hold on the affections of Mayor Gaynor.

It was Commissioner Martin to whom President Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, referred when he said that a city official came to him with a plan for compromise saying that he (President Williams) migh talk to him just as if he were the Mayor.

Mr. Martin's plan for compromise had been worked out by himself and Edward M. Grout, with the hearty co-operation of Mayor Gaynor, it was understood.

Commissioner Martin was not any too anxious to remain in the department, where he was getting $7,500 as a commissioner, when he had a much better place open to him. As soon as he steps out of the Bridge Department he will become vice-president and general manager of the Foundation Company, one of the largest of its kind in the country. In addition to a yearly salary of $20,000 Mr. Martin is to get a bonus of $100,000 in the stock of the company.

After Commissioner Martin had insisted upon resigning Mayor Gaynor yesterday sent him the following letter:

Dear Mr. Martin.

It is now two months since you told me that you were about to enter into private business, and therefore obliged to resign as Bridge Commissioner. You have been good enough to stay along at my request, but I suppose I must now release you. In doing so permit me to thank you for the services which you have rendered to the city. It is due to you that I should say that they have been perfect. You have not talked, but always did the thing. You have not only handled your department in the very best manner, but you have been of invaluable assistance to me in other matters, and especially in one large matter, by your work and intelligent advice. I know of no one who more thoroughly understands the transportation problem in this city than you do.

I shall try to name your successor by June 15, and shall part with you with the sincerest regret. I trust you will find time to come in and see me often and afford me the benefit of your advice. I cannot find fault with you for leaving the city's service to enter a private business enterprise from which you are to derive such rewards. Sincerely yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

For the greater part of his administration Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Martin were on the best of terms. The Bridge Commissioner used to spend hours in the Mayor's office. He became Bridge Commissioner on January 3, succeeding James C. Stevenson. He gave up the $10,000 place of chief engineer of the department in order to take the commissionership at a smaller salary.

Commissioner Martin is the son of C. C. Martin, who for many years was the chief engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge. The son entered the service of the city in 1892 as assistant engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge. In 1896 he became assistant engineer in charge of construction on the Williamsburg Bridge. In 1906 he became chief engineer of both the Williamsburg and Brooklyn bridges. In 1908 he became chief engineer of the department.

His name or that of his father appears on every one of the four East River bridges. He has served the city under every Mayor since consolidation.

HIT BY TRAIN, MAN DIES

Connecticut Man Had Attended a Wedding in Elizabeth, N. J.

Elizabeth, N. J., June 2.—Louis Chadwick Green, a banker of Norwalk, Conn., died in the General Hospital this morning as a result of being struck by an express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad platform while waiting to board a train for New York. Mr. Green's wife and son and about ten other persons were on the station platform at the time of the accident.

Mr. Green lived at No. 259 Main street, in Norwalk. With his wife and son he came to Elizabeth last evening to witness the marriage of the daughter of an old friend. After the ceremony Mr. Green was walking up and down the platform smoking. No one saw the train hit him, but as a New York bound express went by he was knocked some distance along the platform, falling on the side of his head and being rendered unconscious. He was cashier of the Fairfield County National Bank, at Norwalk, and was also connected with other banking institutions in that place. He was forty-nine years old.

PARIS "DREAMLAND" OPENED.

Paris, June 2.—"The Magic City," a vast American amusement park on the lines of Dreamland, was thrown open to the public to-night. It is situated on the left bank of the Seine near Pont de l'Alma.

Despite the fact that a lightning storm fused the wires and partially cut off the electric lights, the thousands of Parisians who were present at the inauguration of the park pronounced it a most artistic open air entertainment.

The VALUABLE COUPON

in this advertisement can be exchange for a "HAMILTON" Coupon "5" and added to those obtained with hundreds of well known products, such as:

Swift's Soaps, Cleanser and Powder. Franklin Mills Flour and "Wheatlet" "Morlaco" Cigarettes. Gorman's Ginger Ale. Knickerbocker Biscuit Co. Crackers "Z. P." Moth Flakes. "Sunshine Rice." "TRIP-O-LEE" Scouring Powder. Dunkel's Cocoa and Chocolate. Mason's Shoe Polish and Dressing. "Pierce Made" Ladies' Hand Bag. Baker's Premium Cocoanut. O'Donohue's Coffees and Teas. "Flash" Hand Cleaner. Stanley's Soaps and Cleanser. "Fern Mar" Syrup. "Fluffy Ruffles" Starch. "Lazell" Perfumes and Toilet Requisites. Dadelen's Rubber Heels.

"Hamilton Coupons and Bonds" also given by Thousands of INDEPENDENT CIGAR STORES

This VALUABLE COUPON from The New-York Tribune is good for a HAMILTON COUPON "5"

Present this Coupon at any of the Addresses below

THE HAMILTON CORPORATION 79-85 W. 33d St., New York City

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Beautiful Premiums & Voucher for 10 FREE Bonds

Greenhut Bldg., 3d floor, 6th Ave. and 19th St., N. Y. City. J. R. Senior, Inc., 216 W. 125th St. Adams Flanigan Co., 34 and Westchester Aves., New York City. McFarland & O'Flaherty, 8th Ave. cor. 43d St., New York City. 1294 3d Ave. New York City. 165 Ave. A Bet. 10th & 11th Sts. A. D. Matthews' Sons, 305 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Boston Store, 1167 Broadway, Bklyn. McCormick's, 4th St. and 5th Ave., Brooklyn. Gorman's, 229 Grand St., Brooklyn. 4204 5th Ave., Brooklyn. W. V. Snyder Co., Newark, N. J. Meisus-Meyer Co., Hoboken, N. J. 2976 3d Ave., Bronx.

American Bank Note Co. N. Y.

AUTOS SMASHED, 3 HURT

Two Men and Woman Injured by Collision in Jersey City.

TERRIFIC HEAD-ON IMPACT

Racing Machine Turns Out from Behind a Delivery Wagon in Way of a Touring Car.

In a smash-up in the Newark turnpike at Duffield street, Jersey City, last night two men and a woman were injured seriously and two automobiles and a delivery wagon wrecked. Frederick W. Ball, president of the Marshall & Ball Clothing Company, of No. 126 Clinton avenue, Newark, was driving a high powered racing car toward his home with his brother Ralph as a passenger. At Duffield street Ball turned out from behind a delivery wagon owned by the James McCreery Company, of this city. His view of vehicles approaching from the other direction was obscured by the wagon, and he drove full into the path of an automobile coming at a rapid rate from the direction of Newark. The car was of the large touring type, and there were three women passengers in it, besides the chauffeur.

The automobiles met head on and both were wrecked. The force of the machines coming together threw them more than ten feet toward the right of the road, and their weight crushed the delivery wagon. The driver was thrown several feet and pinned beneath a mass of tangled harness and wreckage. Frederick Ball was thrown heavily against the steering wheel of his racing car and three of his ribs fractured. The swerve of the two machines as they locked in the crash then threw him out on the roadway, cutting his head in several places and rendering him unconscious. His brother Ralph was hurled over the hood of the machine, and almost pinned beneath the cars. He suffered severe lacerations of the face and body.

All of the passengers in the touring car were thrown violently against the front of their machine. Two of them fainted, and the chauffeur had difficulty in freeing himself and his passengers. All of them were apparently suffering from injuries, but they refused to make known their identity and boarded a car bound for Newark. Their big automobile, with the light racing car telescoped with it, was left in the road.

Bicycle Patrolman Mahon raced to the scene when he heard the crash and the screams and shouts of those who were in it. He carried the fainting women and the two injured men to the sidewalk and sent hurry calls for ambulances from the City Hospital and Christ Hospital. The women hurried away when they heard the clang of the ambulance bells. Frederick Ball was taken to the City Hospital, unconscious, and his brother was taken to Christ Hospital. The driver of the wagon was unhurt and did not give his name to the police.

ASPHALT FIGHT FAILS

Tammany Politicians Have Lawsuit to Show for Efforts.

Some persons have started out to fight the company known as the "Asphalt Trust" and have kept it up long enough to make some money out of it. But several Tammany politicians who tried to take away the company's paving business had only a lawsuit to show for their efforts. They were John J. Murphy, brother of Charles F. Murphy; James E. Gaffney, his brother-in-law, and the late Patrick Keahon, former alderman and district leader.

One George McDonald, who had some experience in asphalt and was known in Caracas as "Prince George," interested them in a fine asphalt lake in Venezuela. He told them he had been looking for such a proposition for many years. He gave such a vivid word picture of the possibilities of this property that the Tammany men readily took to the proposition. McDonald said there were millions in it.

Keahon, who was then a director of the Gansevoort Bank, took Thomas A. Adams, president of the institution, into the thing, and Broderick G. Collins, jr., also became interested. It was agreed that the bank should lend Keahon money on the proper assignment to the bank of the claim for paving work as completed.

Keahon, Murphy, Gaffney, Collins and Adams signed a guarantee to the Gansevoort Bank for an advance for $4,000 for freight and charter to be used in getting the first cargo of asphalt from Venezuela. The first cargo cost $8,004, which the bank advanced. For some reason the "trust busters" did not continue their campaign against the "Asphalt Trust," and the bank had to sell the asphalt for the money advanced, realizing on the cargo $439.62. The "Asphalt Trust" was the buyer. Adams paid his share. The bank sued the others, Mrs. Keahon being one of the defendants as administrator of the estate of her husband.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that unless the bank accepts a judgment for $3,074 there must be a new trial of the action. This amount is less $1,775 which the bank asks as interest on the money advanced.

SEAL DROWNS HIMSELF

At Least That Is What Three Men Assert.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Galveston, June 2.—That Bob, the famous performing seal, for twenty years with leading circuses, committed suicide by drowning himself in his tank on the beach, is the positive testimony of Philip Davis, his keeper; Dr. C. Steinert, of the State University, and Professor A. M. Carthrough, who were called into the case after Bob's first attempt at self-destruction proved a failure.

The seal was suffering from toothache and sore gums, caused by the iron rods thrust in his mouth in his years of performing. Everything possible was done to relieve his sufferings, and he would open his mouth to his keeper in pleading for relief.

Yesterday Bob left his keeper, and, going to his tank, threw himself on his back to drown. Davis pulled him out. To-day, in the absence of his keeper for a few minutes, Bob repeated the trick. When Davis arrived he pulled the seal out of the water, but death ensued in a few minutes.

PART OF PISGAH FOREST SOLD

G. W. Vanderbilt Disposes of Twenty Thousand Acres to Tannery Interests.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Asheville, N. C., June 2.—Much to the surprise of friends who did not suppose he would part with any of his possessions here, George W. Vanderbilt sold to-day his twenty thousand acre Gloucester timber tract, part of his 120,000 acres of Pisgah forest, to J. S. Silverstein, of Asheville, identified with local tannery interests. Mr. Silverstein and his associates will form the Gloucester Lumber Company, and build sixteen miles of railway to Rosman station on the Transylvania branch of the Southern Railroad. A tannic acid plant and probably a pulp mill will be erected.

The price Mr. Vanderbilt is to receive cannot be learned, but it is known to be over $500,000.

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A MAGAZINE TO ENTERTAIN

A Flagg drawing in colors for a cover, an article by Comedian George M. Cohan, a humorous tale of newspaper life by Paul West, a Shorty McCabe story, another illustrated song, an entertaining serial, and an Arthur Stringer mystery story. What more could one ask for a June day?

The Two-Dollar Heart
By GEORGE M. COHAN

The "Yankee Doodle comedian" vivisects the American theatregoer, and shows that the two-dollar heart is essentially the same as the vaudeville heart. Amusing and informing.

The Cub with the Green Felt Hat
By PAUL WEST

A prize entry, the second by this author. It doesn't end like most stories about cub reporters, and that is one reason it is so exceptionally good.

Going Hoarse on Hicks
By SEWELL FORD

A merry tale of life among suburbanites. The Hicks bulldog, the cotton market, high society, and other things are told in rib-tickling style.

The Secretary of Frivolous Affairs
By MRS. JACQUES FUTRELLE

The action moves swiftly in the third instalment. Gossip about the French duke, and a possible plot in connection with the missing jewels. A synopsis will help you catch up with the story if you have been so unfortunate as to miss the beginning.

Arthur Stringer's two-part mystery story, "The Button Thief," comes to a dramatic end, and as a cover to all these treasures a James Montgomery Flagg drawing in colors, "Victory," goes with to-morrow's

SUNDAY MAGAZINE of the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
Mailed anywhere in the United States for $2.00 a year.