

AID SOUGHT FOR BOY

Money Needed in Vocational Training—Family Poor. To aid Charles, the eldest of five children, in getting an education at a vocational school which will fit him for work, the Charity Organization Society, of 105 East Twenty-second Street, makes an appeal for \$200.

MADDEN TURNS COWARD; FLEES WITNESS STAND

"Might as Well Plead Guilty," Whippersnapper Bold Gang Leader.

REFUSES TO REPLY WHEN ENTANGLED

Won't Answer Anything, He Tells Judge—Yells "Frame-Up" at Prosecutor.

Owen Madden, the gang leader, called to the stand in his own defense in his trial for murder, collapsed on the witness stand yesterday and called "guilty."

It was during the cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Edwards regarding Madden's fear of arrest and the writing of a note which "framed" him in the shooting and killing of William Moore, alias Patsy Doyle, on the night of November 29, 1914, that Madden broke down.

The prosecutor wanted to know who told Madden that the girl feared arrest on account of the shooting of Doyle. "I just knew it," he replied.

"Did you know that the girl had been shot?" asked the judge, who is presiding at the trial. "No, I was not told until afterward," Madden replied.

"Then, how did you know?" Edwards asked. "I don't know," he replied.

A rapid questioning by the Assistant District Attorney followed along these lines.

Under the right cross-examination Madden was not the fearless gang leader. His voice wavered, his face was flushed and he fidgeted about in his chair.

The climax came when Madden sprang up from the witness stand and cried out: "For all I am getting here I might as well plead guilty."

Mr. Edwards then shouted: "You are guilty, aren't you?" "No, I am not," replied Madden. "I am not getting a fair chance. Give me a fair show. I am innocent, and every one knows it."

After the judge had recovered from his surprise at the prisoner's outburst he told Madden to confine himself to questions and answers.

"I won't answer anything," Madden hurled back to the judge, "I will tell you what I might as well tell you and kill me and have it all over with."

He stepped down from the witness stand and started across the room. He was seized by court attendants, but he waded their efforts and went to a chair beside his counsel. A recess was ordered, and as Madden was led out of the courtroom he turned, and pointing to the Assistant District Attorney, he yelled: "There is the man that has framed me and I won't come up from the Tomb and testify any more."

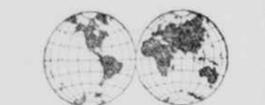
When court was reconvened he was much subdued. He then answered the question put to him.

Yale Records an Earthquake.

New Haven, June 1.—An earthquake shock, lasting about an hour, was recorded this morning on the seismograph in the Peabody Museum at Yale University. The first tremor was at 8:55 a. m.

An earthquake was also recorded on the seismograph at Fordham University yesterday. It seemed to be about 3,500 miles from New York.

Buffalo, June 1.—An earthquake of extensive proportions was registered on the seismograph at Canisius College here to-day. The preliminary shock began at 9:15, and grew in intensity until 9:55, when a secondary shock developed, lasting twenty-five minutes. The quake was estimated to be 3,500 miles away.



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HANG FRANK, URGE PHAGAN NEIGHBORS

Delegation from Marietta Asks Prison Board Not to Give Life Sentence.

Atlanta, June 1.—The Georgia Prison Commission granted a hearing today to a delegation which presented the protest of a mass meeting in Marietta last night against sentencing to life imprisonment a man named Frank Phagan, for whose murder Frank was convicted, once lived at Marietta.

Speakers of the delegation said they represented almost the entire population of Cobb County. They asserted that the prisoner had a fair trial and that there was no ground for commutation.

Several bankers and county officials were in the delegation.

ITALY RELEASES TENOR

Ferrari-Fontana Cables That He Escapes Military Service.

Rome, June 1.—The Italian government has released by cable the tenor Ferrari-Fontana, who had been arrested at the end of June. This was learned in a cable dispatch from Rome received yesterday by the tenor's wife, Margherita Mattioli, also of the Metropolitan Opera.

Ferrari-Fontana left New York for Italy three weeks ago, being liable for military service as an officer in the cavalry. For the last week he has been with his troops.

The arrival of the Italian government is believed to foreshadow its policy in the case of other Italian singers connected with the Metropolitan Opera company. Both Luca Costa and Gianni Martelli are liable for service, but in all probability they, like Ferrari-Fontana, will be excused. Both Costa and Martelli are at present in this country.

GREENHUT BACKED MILLIONS IN LOANS

Indorsed Notes Himself to Borrow from Banks, He Tells Referee.

Bankruptcy proceedings of the J. B. Greenhut Company were adjourned yesterday by the referee, Peter H. Olney, till Tuesday at 2 p. m. Captain J. B. Greenhut was again on the stand in the auditorium of the Merchants' Association, in the Woolworth Building. He told of the dealings of the Greenhut company and the Monmouth Securities Corporation, saying that of the latter's stock he owned one share, the other shares being owned by his daughter, his two sons and his wife.

"How much altogether have you given the Greenhut corporation in bonds and stock?" he was asked. "I cannot tell offhand," he replied, after objection to the question was overruled. He admitted, however, that he had given bonds, stock and securities of all kinds and \$300,000 worth of real estate.

"Money had been borrowed not only to pay the Monmouth company, but others," he said, "and of a loan of \$1,200,000 made by the Guarantee Trust company in January, 1914, all of \$200,000 has been paid in the following December. While money was being borrowed from the Monmouth corporation on Greenhut notes large amounts were also borrowed from banks, but on my account, not on the company's."

"Why did not the Monmouth company help on April 8, when the banks refused to accept your notes?" "I did not have time to offer the Monmouth company security. I did offer it to the Guarantee company, but it refused to accept it. It looked to me as though some one was trying to undermine the Greenhut Company, developments came so thick and fast."

"I have had to pay the banks, but I would not have renewed our notes for one reason or another. I did what any other business man in the world would have done, and I have no apologies to make for my actions."

He continued that the Greenhut Company held notes of Charles and Garrett Cooper for \$114,000 and one of Jerome Siegel for \$145,000. State Banking Superintendent Richards ordered these be paid. Jerome Siegel was a stockholder in the Greenhut Company, a director, as well as a member of the executive committee of the directors of the bank, but after the failure he resigned, as thought advisable to have a Siegel connected with the bank.

Captain Greenhut remarked that there was a substantial deficiency in the real estate value claimed by the receivership; that there was a total of about \$250,000 in loans which the bank was carrying, and which the corporation had to make good. The bank, he said, merely acted as agent of the drygoods company, and was not a source of profit to himself. It had been organized merely for the benefit of the corporation.

"Was you the majority stockholder in the corporation?" He did not answer.

STATE INDUSTRIAL BOARD ORGANIZED

H. D. Sayer Is Named Secretary—Tierney and Prial Get Temporary Jobs.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.] Albany, June 1.—Henry D. Sayer, chief clerk in the New York District Attorney's office, was named secretary of the new Industrial Commission, which was sworn in and organized today. The office pays \$6,000 a year. It was the only appointment made.

The Industrial Commission, composed of six labor commissioners James M. Lynch, ex-commissioner, Edmund S. Miller, John Mitchell, Edward P. Lyon, Louis Ward and William H. B. Rogers, takes over the administration of the Labor Department and Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Frank A. Tierney, of this city, who was secretary to ex-Governor Glynn and since January 1 a deputy Compensation Commissioner, was retained as a deputy Industrial Commissioner, at a salary of \$4,000 a year, but this and all the other appointments except that of Mr. Sayer are temporary.

The other 24,000 deputies named are Cyrus W. Phillips, of Rochester; Thomas J. Curtis, of New York; Thomas J. Brennan, of Brooklyn; W. E. Richards, of Fulton; Lester Fisher, of Rochester; and George W. Batten, of Buffalo.

Frank J. Prial, of Brooklyn, formerly first deputy Commissioner of Labor, was named first deputy Industrial Commissioner, at \$5,000. William A. Archer, ex-manager of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, was named second deputy, at \$4,000, and William C. Rogers, who was deputy Commissioner of Labor, was named third deputy, at \$3,000.

URGES WORLD FLAG TO AID COMMERCE

Blankenburg Suggests a New 'Nation of Nations' to Delegates.

INDEPENDENCE HALL AS ITS BIRTHPLACE

Pan-Americans Cheer Proposal and Then See Ship-yards.

Philadelphia, June 1.—Business men and bankers in the United States must not expect to develop trade with South and Central America unless they conform to the standards of those countries, make the right prices and are willing to extend terms of credit such as the Southern republics have received from Europe in the past.

This was the message delivered tonight in behalf of the delegates to the second Pan American financial conference by Senator Santiago Perez Triana, of Colombia, at a dinner in honor of the delegates by business men and bankers of Philadelphia. The United States, he pointed out, had a wonderful opportunity to-day to get the trade which Europe once had, but it must make the same effort to supply the needs of South and Central America as was made by European nations.

The visitors from the South listened to-day to a suggestion from Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia that there should be a declaration of interdependence by thirteen or more nations of the Western Hemisphere, which would assure safety on the seas of commerce and which would protect its ships with an international flag, the symbol of a new nation of nations.

The Mayor spoke in Independence Hall. The Mayor proposed the use of an international flag to protect commerce on the high seas. "I believe," he said, "that the need for such a flag is one that the peoples will unitedly respond to a call for the nations to get together to decide on its purposes."

"Upon this meeting, properly followed up," the Mayor continued, "may be organized a new nation of nations. This is the shrine, the altar, where all Americans should do worship. The time has come when thirteen or more nations on this continent should sign a declaration of interdependence. Then we form such a union between ourselves that would be absolutely irresistible."

The Mayor's suggestion was greeted with cheers by the delegates, and Don Gonzales Bulnes, of Chile, said the adoption of such a suggestion would lead to peace and good will. Señor Pablo y Galdos, of Cuba, presided at the meeting. He sat in the chair occupied by John Hancock as presiding officer at the signing of the Declaration of Independence 139 years ago.

M'ANENY REPLIES TO PRENDERGAST

Defends Estimate and Says Non-Compulsion Argument Is Quibble.

Replying to Controller Prendergast, who pointed out on Monday that the new courthouse was likely to cost the city \$25,000,000 instead of \$17,000,000, Acting Mayor McAneny yesterday said that all along it had been estimated that the cost of the entire site and the building would be between the latter figure and \$20,000,000.

"The higher total that the Controller now uses," he said, "is made up through adding to the items of immediate cost about \$4,300,000 of the interest the city will pay upon its investment, together with \$1,500,000 for the equipment and furnishing of the building, and \$1,000,000 for possible 'extras.'"

These, however, are items that neither the Board of Estimate nor the controller had previously counted in. "The main plan was bound to stand," he added. "If Mr. Prendergast regrets his own action in approving it, I, of course, have respect for his new opinion. But as far as myself is concerned, I do not regret my action."

"The suggestion that although the Legislature, in requiring that a site be bought and a courthouse built, did not fix the price, and that, therefore, the charge itself was not a mandatory one is somewhat of a quibble, according to me. In taking the site it did the city selected the cheapest and best adapted land that proved available."

POLITICIANS CLING TO ELECTION JOBS

Inquiry Finds Leaders Object to Losing Power Over Officials.

HALPIN INSPECTORS REMOVED BY KOENIG

County Chairman Admits Assembly District Head's Work for T. R. Prompted Action.

No encouragement for changes in the election law, which provides that the heads of the two dominant parties have the real power of appointment and removal of election officials, has been reflected by Leonard Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, who is conducting an inquiry into the system at the request of the Honest Ballot Association and the Citizens Union.

Thomas F. McAvoy, chairman of the executive committee of Tammany Hall, and John H. McCooney, head of the executive committee of the Kings County Democratic organization, were examined at a public hearing by the Commissioner yesterday. Mr. Wallstein made public the testimony of Samuel S. Koenig, head of the New York County Republican organization, in which he frankly told of removing all the election inspectors in the 7th Assembly District at the time of the Roosevelt-Taft primary fight in 1912.

Koenig testified that he signed removal notices in blank and left it to a clerk to fill them out at the request of the Assembly district leaders. Nothing of the kind was ever done by McCooney, but McAvoy argued that an election official who was not loyal to the organization could not be removed too quickly.

"These are hard days and harder nights," he declared. "Leaders are all most like priests. They have to listen to hard luck stories all the time."

"Well, cheer up," remarked Commissioner Wallstein. "Perhaps better days are coming."

Arguing in favor of the selection of the election officials by the heads of the two dominant political parties because they knew the men better than members of the Board of Elections would, McCooney said what was needed was a sense of responsibility in such matters.

"By the dominant parties you mean the Republican and the Democratic, I suppose," remarked Commissioner Wallstein. "Suppose somebody in another party wanted his rights preserved?"

"Sometimes you find fly-by-nights who think they ought to get up or belong to some other party," was the reply. "But they soon wake up. There are only two parties that really have any permanent existence."

With a quiet smile Mr. Wallstein, who is a Progressive, let the incident pass.

It was admitted by McCooney that polling places should be on a political basis, but usually it was a hard matter to find suitable places.

"I personally removed every election officer in the 7th Assembly District in 1912," said Koenig. "William Halpin, the leader there, had declared against the principles of the organization."

"He had renounced orthodox Republican principles and announced his adherence to the so-called Progressive Republican principles," asked Mr. Wallstein.

"Yes, he had declared against the organization as represented by the majority," he replied.

BISHOP WARNS KINGS

Cites Napoleon's Example at Seminary Commencement.

The Right Rev. Paul Mathews, Bishop of New Jersey, delivered the baccalaureate address at the commencement exercises of the General Theological Seminary in Chelsea Square last night.

The bishop deplored the attempt of any one nation to achieve world conquest, and advised all who entertained visions of becoming world masters to profit by the example of Napoleon.

The programme for to-day includes the reading of the alumni essay by the Rev. F. C. Landerburn, and the alumni luncheon in the gymnasium.

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PASTOR ADVOCATES TAX ON CHURCHES

Dr. Bolger, of Elmira, Would Put Them on Assessment Lists.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.] Albany, June 1.—Representatives of churches, hospitals and charitable organizations from all parts of the state appeared to-night before the Taxation Committee of the Constitutional Convention to protest against the proposed amendment putting them on the assessed tax lists.

Only three men appeared in favor of the proposed amendment, introduced by James L. Nixon, of Buffalo. They argued that the property of churches, charitable and educational institutions, now exempt from taxation, should be taxed, that all should share alike in the burdens of taxation.

The chief attack of all three was against the churches. They argued that churches should pay taxes "like any other industry."

Answering this argument, William D. Guthrie, one of the many who appeared against the proposal, said it tended against measures to promote morality, to the prosperity of the people at large, and to the prosperity of our government as a whole.

And answering the Rev. T. J. Bolger, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Elmira, one of the trio, Mr. Guthrie said: "The pastor of the church of Elmira pictured for us a dying church. Certainly, what he has said is not true of the Episcopal Church, nor of the Catholic Church, nor of the Jewish Church."

Mr. Bolger had said that citizens of Elmira came to him and said that his taxes against measures affecting the community because it did not bear its share of the city's financial burden.

John W. Slacer, of the men's clubs of the Protestant churches of Buffalo, argued for the proposal, saying that exempting church property, atheists and unbelievers were indirectly taxed for the support of these churches, which, he said, was unconstitutional.

Charles T. Terry, of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York, said the question before the convention was simple: should public utilities be taxed, and were churches, charitable and educational institutions public utilities? Leading members of the committee declared that Mr. Nixon's proposed amendment would be illegal.

UNION LEAGUE MEN QUAIL AT PISTOLS

Scurry to Club Shelter When Detectives Pursue "Bad Man from Utah."

Members of the Union League Club who were leaving the clubhouse, at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, about 7 o'clock last night scurried back when they saw two detectives draw their revolvers and pursue a man accused of begging from the clubmen. They caught him without firing.

George Smith, known as "the bad man from Utah," was seen by Detectives McCall and Sullivan in front of the Republican Club, in West Fourth Street. They followed him to the Union League Club. According to McCall, the bad man approached one member, saying: "I'm a terror from Utah. You wealthy fellows in New York have everything and we have nothing. I'm going to see that we get something."

The detectives closed in upon him. The terror, apparently in a fighting mood, struck McCall on the jaw, knocking him down, and then kicked him in the stomach. As he started to run the sleuths drew their revolvers, but before they had to shoot Smith stopped.

The prisoner was taken to night court. When Magistrate Deuel learned that four of the six months he had been in New York were spent in prison for disorderly conduct Smith got three months on Blackwell's Island.

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3 COMPANIES ASK 'BUS FRANCHISES

Would Share Receipts with City and One Offers Three-Cent Fare.

Three bids were received for the operation of motor bus routes in Manhattan yesterday, in response to the invitations issued some time ago by the Board of Estimate. When they were opened by Acting Mayor McAneny it was found that some conformed exactly to the form of franchise, nor did they follow the routes suggested. The bids will be referred to the franchise committee.

The bids received were from the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which operates the present lines; the New York Motor Bus Company and from C. J. Brunner and W. T. Ribley, of 405 Park Street, who offered to incorporate a company if their proposition was accepted. The first bid was for a three-cent fare, the second for 5 and 10 cent fares, while the Brunner-Ribley offer was for a 5-cent fare in each of three separate zones.

Two propositions were presented to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which is controlled by the same interests as the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Under the first the company would be guaranteed a payment of 10 per cent of the gross receipts, a minimum payment of \$35,000 annually for the first five years, \$50,000 annually for the second five-year period and \$75,000 for the last five years. The second would be an additional total payment of \$25,000 upon the signing of the contract.

The New York Motor Bus Company agreed to give the city 5 per cent of the gross receipts and to use hand-operated vehicles in operation within six months. The Brunner-Ribley proposition was for the payment of 5 per cent of the gross receipts for the first five years, 7 1/2 per cent for the second five years and 10 per cent for the third.

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