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SHARK NOT ALONE SCIENTISTS THINK

Say Coldness of Waters in North Has Made Fish Unusually Hungry.

REFUSE MAY LURE BIG MAN EATERS

Naturalists Not Certain Other Resorts Near New York May Not Be Visited.

SHARKS SEEK PREY OFF CITY BEACHES

Continued from page 1

what I have heard I should say that it was the work of a white shark, which is far more dangerous than the tiger shark.

The body of W. Stanley Fisher, who lost his life in trying to recover the body of Lester Stillwell, was brought to Matawan yesterday from Long Branch where he died.

Sheepshead Bay in Peril. Two score people saw a shark at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. It was within a stone's throw of the Beau Rivage Hotel, on Emmons Avenue, and came within an ace of making a meal of an employee of the hotel.

Quick! Quick! he shrieked. "A shark!" The cries of the boy caused an uproar in the hotel and the windows and landing were crowded with people who caught a glimpse of the fin which cut the water close behind the swimmer.

Gertrude Hoffmann, who has a bungalow at Sheepshead, was another who had a shark story to tell. Gertrude had been swimming when spectators called to her to come in as a shark was pursuing her. She got in safely.

Captain John Lundy, seventy, who has lived at Sheepshead Bay all his life and makes a living renting boats to fishermen, declared that the plague of sharks was something new. He is inclined to attribute it to the shortage of menhaden, which, he says, have been nearly exterminated by the nets.

While fishing off Long Branch yesterday James Lundy, another son of the sea, saw a big blue shark chase a fish inside the surf line.

Despite the sharks and rumors of sharks the beaches at Coney Island were crowded with bathers yesterday. Lifeguards, in boats, patrolled the beach line just beyond the life line. No sharks were seen.

Sailors on the British sloop Sir George Somers, which arrived yesterday from the Bermudas, said that they had seen numerous sharks daily ever since the cruise began. The fish seemed famished and followed the ship for miles. Twenty were caught, the last one off the coast of New Jersey.

From Riverhead and Great South Bay on Long Island came other shark tales. Captain Frank Rorke, of the Blue Point Life Saving Station, was followed all the way across the bay by one. The fish, which seemed to be a tiger, the captain said, trailed his motorboat closely.

A ten-foot shark was caught in the Sound near Riverhead by H. R. Gildersleeve and Leroy Evans. The species has not been determined. A five-foot shark was caught at Fairfield Beach, near Bridgeport, Conn.

Safety Off New England. Boston seems to be beyond the danger zone. No sharks were reported from the Massachusetts coast, and 20,000 people were in swimming at Revere Beach.

All along the shore of Raritan Bay and down the New Jersey coast bathing has come to be regarded as a perilous sport. At Asbury Park, where nets have been staked out, bathers ventured into the protected water. Elsewhere the bathers were few and kept to the shallows.

CAPTAIN SIGHTS SHARK OFF NEW JERSEY SHORE

Never Saw Fish Attack Man in Bermuda, He Says.

Captain R. J. de Shields of the little Bermuda pilot sloop Sir George Somers, which anchored yesterday off Stapleton, after a thirteen-day voyage, reported seeing a huge shark a scant hundred miles off the Jersey coast.

Captain de Shields, who is seventy-seven years old, was incredulous when he heard of the man-eater's raids along the coast. He said that never in his experience had he heard of a shark attacking man in Bermuda waters. It was not an unusual sight to see sharks in the North Atlantic, he continued, but the majority were harmless sand fish.

he believes, would not be likely to enter a creek.

"But that was an unusually persistent shark," he remarked. "Ordinarily, one is easily frightened, and a great splashing would drive it away. I have noticed that they are suspicious creatures and are likely to swim around bait or food several times before they seize it."

It seems possible that the large fish are unusually hungry because of the coldness of the northern waters and are less cautious than usual. The so-called man-eating shark has been caught this far north from time to time. Dr. Lucas mentioned the fact that a large white shark had been caught along the Jersey coast about fifteen years ago.

Those that have been ranging the coast resorts near New York, according to Gabriel S. Yorke, who has caught many of the carnivorous fish in the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Yorke is an engineer, living at 75 West Remont Avenue, The Bronx.

"Without doubt there were more sharks than one," said Mr. Yorke yesterday, after reading of the widely separated localities of the raids. "All who have had experience with the species know that the fish travel in schools. What happened is that a hurricane went racing across the Gulf of Mexico and drove a school of sharks North."

"Fish Flee from Cold. A hurricane in those waters brings the temperature of the water far below normal and the sharks, disliking cold, fled. Nowadays, when our government gets daily and hourly reports on storms from the South, seamen depend largely on their wireless for storm warnings. But old shipmasters know that when sharks are reported off Hatteras and other unaccustomed points, a violent gale has driven them there and they look out for the storm they know is following them."

"Finding the Northern water chill and food scarce, the sharks have been driven close to shore and have attacked men. A hungry shark will seize almost anything white in the water. Nothing can escape the strike of a shark—nothing, human, at any rate. The fish is a buzz-saw travelling seventy miles an hour."

"I have seen fishermen here in the North—white men, whose flesh would catch a shark's eye many yards away—wash their hands over the side of the boat from which they were fishing. They wouldn't do that in the South; not many times, at any rate. Sharks trail an angler's boat for the refuse and scraps. I have seen ten and twenty dozen within a hundred feet of my motor boat. In such waters if a man puts his hand over the side of the boat it is better than a ten to one shot if he won't draw it back again."

Shows Way to Catch Pest. It is in the voracity and laziness

School of Man Eaters Lurking Near City, Says Shark Hunter

Exterminate Big Fish by Using Cats as Bait, Advises Angler Who Had Experiences in Tropics—Hurricane Drove Pest Northward.

Not one shark, but a school of Gulf Stream man-eaters, is menacing the coast resorts near New York, according to Gabriel S. Yorke, who has caught many of the carnivorous fish in the Gulf of Mexico.

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reau, and its opinion of the recent incidents is best summarized in the following, which Commissioner Smith sent to-day to Representative Bacharach, of New Jersey:

"While it is true that occasional human beings have been attacked by sharks, in tropical waters, the number of such instances in temperate waters, which there are apparently the first authentic ones on our coast, are so exceedingly rare that bathers need have little fear. "In substantiation of this, it may be stated that for a number of years this bureau investigated reports coming to its attention without finding proof of a single attack. Dr. Frederick A. Lucas, director of the American Museum of Natural History, who also has endeavored to obtain proof of this kind, has stated that the danger of being attacked by sharks in the waters near New York is infinitely less than of being struck by lightning. Some years ago Hermann Geirliche offered a reward of \$500 for any authenticated case of a man having been attacked by a shark in temperate waters. This reward was never claimed."

"None of our common sharks has been known to attack a human being. Although stragglers of dangerous tropical species—the white shark and the tiger shark—have been taken in our waters, in practically every instance they were immature—not adult fish. "In the present instance we have cases in which human beings have been attacked, presumably by a shark. We may have either a solitary individual that has acquired a taste for human flesh or possibly a small number of sharks driven by the scarcity of food to adopt unusual measures. In either case it should not be difficult to remedy this condition, for hungry sharks promptly fall an easy prey to a baited hook."

"As a precautionary measure, it is suggested that if the authorities at the various resorts on your coast will attach a heavy line and baited shark hook buoyed within two or three feet of the surface of the water to a pile or anchored buoy some four or five hundred yards from the life lines, at intervals of about one-quarter of a mile parallel with the shore line, the dangerous species now in your waters will be captured. The hooks should be kept well baited, especially at night."

Atlantic City Has Fire. Hotel Raleigh Damaged \$10,000—Water Falls Firemen.

Atlantic City, July 13.—Fire unroofed the northwest wing and part of the main building of the Hotel Raleigh at noon to-day. The dining rooms were crowded and most of the guests went out to watch the firemen work, returning to their luncheon after the excitement was over.

The firemen were unable at first to get water to the blazing roof, and the flames had a firm hold when the streams began to play. The damage was estimated at \$10,000.

Good Food for a Fire. Following a fire at 21 Front Street, Newark, yesterday, firemen discovered in one of the rooms two washbasins filled with gasoline-soaked excelsior.

KEY MEN SKIMP TO LIVE ON PAY

One Got \$74 a Month; His Expenses Were \$71.20, Arbitrators Are Told.

TELEGRAPHERS SPURN RAILROAD PENSIONS

Want Higher Wages to Finance Own Old Age, Says Union's Chief Witness.

George E. Kipp, of Buffalo, submitted statistics to the Federal Board of Arbitration at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday to show how narrow is the margin between the pay of railroad telegraphers and their living expenses.

One man whose pay was \$74 a month had living expenses of \$71.20. Another who got \$960 a year from the railroad and \$300 from an outside source reported that it cost him \$1,100.45 a year to provide for his wife and two children. A man with four children, whose railroad salary is \$780 a year, made up the difference between that and his expenses of \$1,036.10 through the profits of a little shop his wife kept.

Mr. Kipp, who is the principal witness of the telegraphers in their dispute with the New York Central Railroad, said the railroad paid him a salary of \$1,008 and that he got \$364 as board for his niece and nephew. His household expenses amounted to \$1,359.95, he said. He is married and has two daughters.

Want To Be Respectable. "We have made our class a stable one," he said. "We are parts of the communities in which we live and we expect and demand and are ready to fight for compensation which will enable us to be and remain respectable members of them. "We don't want the railroads' help. We don't want their pensions. We want to finance our own old age. Their pension plan does not suit us, either in theory or detail."

The union, in spite of the handicaps that came when the Central absorbed other lines on which new conditions were to be met, had done much to stabilize the workmen, Mr. Kipp said, and had eradicated the irresponsible "tramp telegrapher," who

was a common factor when he took up the work in 1892. Wages had been raised, Mr. Kipp said, from an average of \$57.27 in 1904 to \$67.66.

Most railroad officials were naturally kindly disposed toward the men, he said, but even the kindly disposed, he thought, felt it their duty as executives to get as much work as possible for the least possible pay.

"You know there are gloom spreaders among the men?" demanded F. W. Evans, assistant general manager of the Eastern lines of the New York Central.

Some of Both Sorts. "Sure," replied Kipp. "So there are good cheer leaders among us. Neither your class nor mine has a monopoly of any of those things."

Mr. Kipp and A. S. Ingalls, general manager of the Western lines, engaged in a discussion as to whether the union should control station agents at Madison, Mentor and Willoughby, on the Erie division. "Many rich Cleveland men," said Mr. Ingalls, "have their summer homes in Mentor and Willoughby. What do you suppose would happen if we should put in a station agent who might be offensive to them?"

"I have not had much experience with rich men," replied Kipp, "but I have found them pleasant, sociable, considerate fellows until you touch their purse strings. Then they get cold and hard."

COMPOSER'S WIFE GETS TEMPORARY ALIMONY

Mrs. Goetz Says Husband Was Cruel—Asks Separation.

Pending trial of the suit of Ethel Goetz for a separation from Edward Ray Goetz, composer of lyrics and songs, Supreme Court Justice Ford yesterday granted Mrs. Goetz \$25 weekly alimony.

The Goetzes were married March 4, 1911, and Mrs. Goetz alleges that after three years her husband began to be cruel. Goetz wrote songs and lyrics for "Hanky Panky," "Step This Way," "All Aboard," "Hands Up" and other shows.

Goetz says that his wife threatened to kill him with a hammer and that he struck her in self-defense.

LAWYER ARRESTED IN COURT

Chambers Held After Alleged Talk with Complainant Against Client.

Suspected of an attempt to compound a felony, James Chambers, a lawyer, with offices at 2 Rector Street, was arrested yesterday in Washington Heights Court at the direction of Magistrate Krotel.

Chambers appeared as attorney for Clifton B. Jordan, of 140 Claremont Avenue, charged with attempted assault on Emil Christensen, engineer at the Damrosch School, 120 Claremont Avenue. Patrolman O'Brien in court alleged that Chambers talked with Christensen.

The Sun. The Price of the Morning Sun Has Been Reduced to One Cent. Ten days ago I bought THE SUN. Since taking it over I have amalgamated my newspaper, THE NEW YORK PRESS, with it, reduced the price to one cent and have already more than doubled its circulation. A result like this is no accident. The reason for it is The Sun has the goods—gives the people what they want, and gives it to them at a right price. A revitalized, reinvigorated, re-inspired newspaper—that's The Sun—a newspaper of punch and pep and finish—that's The Sun—a newspaper condensed enough to be read; big enough to cover the world—that's The Sun—a newspaper of fact and fancy, humor and sunshine—that's The Sun—a newspaper of purpose and conviction—that's The Sun. On all newsstands in Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark at One Cent; elsewhere Two Cents---No More Frank A. Munsey

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