

OLDEST CHURCH CELEBRATES

IT IS 25 YEARS OLDER THAN THE CITY, WHICH IS NOW 350.

St. Nicholas Was the Name of the Original in the City of New Amsterdam—His Hea Successors—Dr. Burrell, Chief Pastor, Preaches on his Influence.

When New Amsterdam received its first charter 250 years ago, the city had only one church, that of St. Nicholas, which represented the established Church of Holland. Its place of worship was in Garden street. The corporate life of that church has continued without break until the present. It is now known as the Collegiate Church of New York, taking its name from the fact that it is made up of a college of churches, eight in all, all governed by a central consistory, or board of deacons and elders.

The central place of worship is the Marble Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth street, the pastor of which is the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell. The consistory decided early in May that the church should take no part in the official celebrations, but that the 275th anniversary of its own establishment and the 250th anniversary of the city's birth should be observed simultaneously in all the associated churches and chapels. This was done yesterday, when the pastor of each church read to the congregation a resolution by which the consistory called attention to the significance of the day, and then preached an appropriate sermon.

Dr. Burrell spoke yesterday morning at the Marble Collegiate Church on "The Making of the City." His sermon was a comparison between the city of 250 years ago and of to-day. Five factors, he said, had contributed to the building up of the city—the home, the workshop, the study, the school and the Church. In referring to the home, Dr. Burrell drew a sharp contrast between the simplicity of the past and the luxury of the present day. Of the second factor, the workshop, he said:

"The Hollanders were, historically, the industrial people of the world. All the men that had anything to do with the affairs of New Amsterdam were producers. Day by day the conditions are different, and the result is a change in the constant collisions between capital and labor.

The whole difficulty comes from the fact that the two new classes have been developed in the progress of events, both of them non-producers and members of the ground. On one side there is a class of non-producing capitalists who make capital a burden and not a contribution to the building up of the city—the home, the workshop, the study, the school and the Church. In the other problem you will find the origin of strikes, labor troubles, mismanagement in State and city government, bribery, corruption, thymite plots, riots, and—But it is unnecessary to add more to prove the unfittedness of a large mass of the immigrants for citizenship, assimilation and Americanization.

Of the staidhduys Dr. Burrell had this to say: "Politics in those days were very much like politics to-day. There were bosses and a materialism, but there were no reprehensible methods in politics than those pursued by the great nations. The names of the Dutch, the Irishman, or the Hebrew, and if he felt prejudice for one or all of the races referred to he would feel prejudice for each one in whom he saw the physical traits of the race. Yet Dr. Parkhurst is arguing against assimilation of the only lower classes of the colored race, and speaks of the Italian, the whole race."

"Again, he says, 'It is a very serious problem to see two races multiplying and gaining in number and strength, and no greater in this great land of ours. It is a most serious problem, one that saddens a thoughtful man when he ponders it. Whose fault is it that the colored race is growing up side by side only with the white race? Surely not that of the colored race. Ah! I wish Dr. Parkhurst could walk in a colored man's shoes for just one week, to receive his rebuffs, his disappointments, his checks in his heavy ambition, his hesitations, etc. The following week he would be a much-changed, a converted man."

"The basal fact of the negro problem is prejudice which is as unreasonable as it is difficult to understand. Wipe that out and you have no problem. The ideal American who contended for principle and right before the Revolution, and for justice and opportunity for all in the civil war, has almost passed away. The present type and ideal is much inferior. Let us turn back to the old standards that laid the foundation of this great country, and let us avoid the error by which Rome fell—a sapping away of manhood in its fullest and broadest sense."

Dr. Burrell spoke of the school system introduced by the Dutch, and pointed out the fact that the first public school in this country was established in New Amsterdam in 1614, and that the first grammar school in Massachusetts. This school, the Collegiate Manual School for Boys at West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh street, is still in existence. He also said:

"Our Dutch forefathers were far-seeing and made provisions against the danger of an ignorant people. Their early judgment was that the only possible solvent by which the heterogeneous elements of our population could be blended into common citizenship was a general education. We are not as wise in this particular as our forefathers, for we do not provide sufficient school accommodations for the children of our foreign population.

Speaking finally of the church and eulogizing the first pastor of the Collegiate Church, the Rev. Jonas Mackellus, Dr. Burrell had this to say:

"He preached the plain Gospel and was a faithful missionary of the Cross. He was a man of liberal education, university bred, and competent to branch out along tangent lines, but he held fast to the fundamental facts in religion as bearing vitally on the life of man. If we are to have an influence on the life of New York comparable to that exerted on the life of New Amsterdam, we must hold ourselves to the same sort of potent facts. The only thing, especially for us ministers, that can assure the ultimate welfare of the city is righteousness. It is the soil that sweetens the spring."

THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL COMING. He is the youthful successor to Dr. Parker of London—Will Make a Short Visit.

The Rev. Reginald J. Campbell is about to visit this country. Though only 36 years of age, he is to succeed the late Dr. Joseph Parker as pastor of the City Temple, London. The Rev. Mr. Campbell will spend little more than a month in the United States. His first sermon in America will be preached in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on June 21. That afternoon he is to preach in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and in the evening at the Rev. Dr. Bradford's church at Montclair.

NEGRO REJOINS TO PARKHURST.

Immigration Likely to Give Us a Worse Problem Than the Negro Question.

Caswell C. Henderson is one of the best known colored Republicans in the county of New York and occupies a substantial place in the community. Mr. Henderson's friends speak of him as a man of discretion and of capability. He said yesterday: "It is really too bad that the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst does not desire to take up his residence in the Southland. Methinks he would be made Governor or Mayor of some populous State or city, as a reward for his learned dissertation on the colored man, whom he styles 'nigger.' That word 'nigger,' by the way, stands in the same sort of ill repute that 'Mick,' 'Ginney,' 'Sheeny,' &c., occupy as terms of derision and contempt applied to individuals of certain races. It must be that the reverend doctor went in poor company in the Southland to have added to his vocabulary a word that is pure slang, under whatever authority one may seek for it. He gives us one excuse that the colored man himself uses the term. In doing this he acknowledges that the colored race is an authority for the word of such fitness and standing that it is recognized as such by him. This being so, it is only a step for the doctor to recognize the fitness of colorism in other directions."

"But the facts in the case are that the race epithet 'nigger' only to express derision. The number of them who use it is few, very few. Go among the Italians, the Irish, or the Jews, and you may hear among certain classes the terms 'Ginney,' 'Mick' or 'Sheeny' respectively, to express their hate and contempt for the man from the lips of those of other races are taken as insults. So it is with the colored race. More than three-quarters of the colored men who are in this country are insulted or wounded to their feelings can be given that to apply that term to them. It is a very serious problem, one that saddens a thoughtful man when he ponders it. Whose fault is it that the colored race is growing up side by side only with the white race? Surely not that of the colored race. Ah! I wish Dr. Parkhurst could walk in a colored man's shoes for just one week, to receive his rebuffs, his disappointments, his checks in his heavy ambition, his hesitations, etc. The following week he would be a much-changed, a converted man."

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Further, before Dr. Parkhurst gave his expert opinion on the unfittedness of some colored men for citizenship, he should first have considered the unfittedness of foreign immigrants who swarm to this country to the number of 63,014 yearly, every intelligent person as a very sound of all Europe. Let me say most earnestly that there is the problem of this country, a probably a more serious one than the so-called negro problem. In the former problem you will find the origin of strikes, labor troubles, mismanagement in State and city government, bribery, corruption, thymite plots, riots, and—But it is unnecessary to add more to prove the unfittedness of a large mass of the immigrants for citizenship, assimilation and Americanization.

Dr. Parkhurst would no more lift his hand to put incense on the altar of the lower classes of immigrants than he would try to fry. He couldn't lose sight of the facial features of the Italian, the Irishman, or the Hebrew, and if he felt prejudice for one or all of the races referred to he would feel prejudice for each one in whom he saw the physical traits of the race. Yet Dr. Parkhurst is arguing against assimilation of the only lower classes of the colored race, and speaks of the Italian, the whole race."

"Again, he says, 'It is a very serious problem to see two races multiplying and gaining in number and strength, and no greater in this great land of ours. It is a most serious problem, one that saddens a thoughtful man when he ponders it. Whose fault is it that the colored race is growing up side by side only with the white race? Surely not that of the colored race. Ah! I wish Dr. Parkhurst could walk in a colored man's shoes for just one week, to receive his rebuffs, his disappointments, his checks in his heavy ambition, his hesitations, etc. The following week he would be a much-changed, a converted man."

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SERVICE IN GAELIC. An Innovation to Be Introduced at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church Tonight.

At St. Vincent Ferrer's Roman Catholic Church, Sixty-fifth street and Lexington Avenue, the rosary will be chanted in Gaelic to-night. This innovation is due to the discovery made by the Dominican Fathers, in their last parish visitations, that a large number of their parishioners speak Gaelic, at least to the extent of knowing their prayers in the ancient Irish tongue.

The rosary will be led tonight by Father J. A. Daly, O. P., who learned the language in his native land. On the only other occasion on which this service has been held, the Dominican Fathers say, the responses were clear and confident.

Archbishop Speaks in Italian. Archbishop Farley confirmed 250 little boys and girls last night in the Church of Our Lady of Pompeii in Bleecker street.

The parish is largely Italian, and the Archbishop in addressing the candidates spoke in their native tongue.

MILITARY AT MEMORIAL MASS

SERVICE FOR SPANISH WAR VETERANS AT NAVY YARD.

Marines, Jackies, Spanish War Commanderies, Regulars and Guardsmen Take Part—A Large Crowd Sees the Military Evolutions—Graves Decorated.

A memorial military mass, celebrated according to the military ritual of the Middle Ages and the first religious service of the kind held in this country since the close of the civil war, attracted a crowd estimated at between five and six thousand persons to the campus of the marine barracks in the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday morning. It was a memorial service to the Spanish war veterans and was arranged by Gloucester Naval Command No. 17, Spanish War Veterans.

The scene in the big quadrangle, while the service was going on, was impressive. The altar, draped with national and post flags, with the holy candles encased in man-o-war's battle lamps and a big United States flag as a background, stood at the western end of the campus. The public filled the space in front of the barracks and the three long galleries which extend the entire length of the building. In the center of the field were three sections of men in uniform—marines, Jackies, Spanish commanderies, Regulars and squads from National Guard regiments, as well as detachments from several other organizations.

Before the services began the spectators saw a number of military evolutions neatly carried out. As the military organizations entered the yard they were maneuvered into places along the sides of the main ground, and when the navy yard band struck up a march they countermarched, wheeled and fell into three ranks, facing the altar and extending the entire length of the campus.

In front were marines from the navy yard and a detachment from the Forty-seventh Regiment, dressed in campaign khaki trousers. A detachment from the Fourteenth Regiment wore service uniforms, and behind them were sailors from the Keese, the Alabama, the Columbia, Hartford, Baltimore, Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts. A half dozen commands of Spanish War Veterans were on hand, as well as St. John's Cadets, uniformed members of the Knights of Columbus and G. A. R. veterans.

The Marine Corps and a squad of Regulars from Governors Island wore their white uniforms, and their long coats and caps made them none too warm, for there was a cold wind sweeping over the field and at times a slight drizzling rain fell.

The Rev. W. H. J. Reaney, chaplain in the United States Navy and Chaplain-in-Chief of the Spanish War Veterans, officiated, assisted by Fathers Nash, Reynolds, Murphy and Purcell. The on-lookers were too far away to hear the prayers or the mass, but they knelt on the grass during parts of the service and heard the singing by the Spanish War Veterans and the selections played by the navy yard band.

Father Reaney made only a short address in explanation of the purpose of the service and closed by saying to the soldiers: "The better Christians you are the better soldiers you will be."

The services closed with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the Arion Society. All of the officers of the navy yard and the ships tied up there were present and Miss Clara Barton, for many years head of the Red Cross Society, witnessed the ceremonies from the Colonel's house adjoining the campus.

In the afternoon the Spanish War Veterans visited various cemeteries in Brooklyn and Manhattan and decorated the graves of their comrades.

DECORATING THE GRAVES. Members of Grand Army Posts in Brooklyn Busy Yesterday.

Memorial Sunday was celebrated in Brooklyn by the war veterans yesterday. In the morning memorial exercises were held at the Tomb of the Martyrs at Fort Greene under direction of Thomas G. Devin Post. Among those participating were the boys and girls from St. John's and St. Joseph's homes. Congressman James J. Fitzgerald delivered the oration, after which the girls sang the national anthem and decorated the tomb with flowers.

In the afternoon the members of the various posts visited the different cemeteries and decorated the graves of the dead soldiers with flowers. Last night many of the Grand Army posts attended services in various churches.

G. A. R. MEMORIAL SERVICES. The Flag About Which Gen. Dix Sent His Historic Message Exhibited at One.

About sixty members of John A. Dix Post, G. A. R., attended memorial services last night in the Manhattan Congregational Church, at Broadway and Seventy-sixth street. The flag which was on the United States revenue cutter at New Orleans on Jan. 29, 1861, when Gen. Dix, then Secretary of the Treasury, sent the famous message,

ROW AT DING-DONG EXCURSION

PROMOTER FLIES WHEN POLICE RESERVES ARE CALLED.

Cold Weather Kept the Crowds He'd Hoped for Away and He Couldn't Put Up the Cash—General Fight on Recreation Pier—The Trip Finally Called Off.

Ding Dong, an energetic young man whose stamping ground is in the neighborhood of Chrystie and Houston streets, and whose right name has fallen into disuse, planned an annual excursion of the "Ding Dong Association" for yesterday afternoon and sold a lot of tickets at 50 cents apiece. The excursion didn't come off and the police reserves had to be sent to the recreation pier at the foot of Barrow street. Police Headquarters got word that a riot was in progress.

The Ding Dong Association is said to be incorporated, with Ding Dong as its president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, board of directors and advisory committee. Acting in the last-named capacity, Ding Dong hired two barges and the necessary towboats to carry his excursion. He also got a permit for them to pick up the crowd at the recreation pier at the foot of Barrow street. According to the tickets, the sailing time was 1 o'clock.

According to those who were formerly his friends, Ding Dong sold about 150 tickets in advance (for cash), and the holders of them, with their women friends, were on hand. They found two barges, the Empire and the Anna M. Church, tied up at the pier, with a plentiful supply of sandwiches, baked beans and beer on board. In charge of the refreshment was a person, identified as having been "Tommy" Smith, who agreed to pay \$150 for the privilege, and who had paid to Ding Dong \$50 in advance for the return of the chilly weather kept away the crowds, and Ding Dong figured out that he was about \$100 short of the \$250 which he had agreed to pay the barge people before the excursion left the dock.

He went to the captain, explained that he was up against it, and asked if he wouldn't take out the excursion for \$100 instead of \$250. The captain couldn't see it. The delay alarmed the restaurant man. "Is he lost gone?" he asked. "Dunno," answered Ding Dong. "Well, den, cough up dat hundred dat I gave you, and I'll give you back dat I give you," said Ding Dong. "I'll give you back dat I give you," said Ding Dong. "I'll give you back dat I give you," said Ding Dong.

They were wrangling over the price when the row started. After it was all over, a waiter and a man who knooked a pair of pants off the counter had the first argument. Another set-to promptly started in a bunch of excursionists who had lost their temper because of the delay.

The policeman there telephoned for the reserve force of the police, and the row was in progress. The extra men came from the Charles street station on the run. They found every one fighting loudly as an cop expressed it, but they soon succeeded in restoring peace. Then the excursionists returned to the boat to look for Ding Dong. He had been in the advantage of the mix-up to disappear.

The captain of the boat told Smith that he wouldn't take him out for less than \$100, which Smith couldn't pay, so everything was called off and the police cleared the boat.

ARRESTED FOR BLACKMAIL. Man Told Another to Give Up His Job or Face Family Trouble.

New Haven, Conn., May 24.—Because he wrote to an insurance agent, David E. Cohn, that if Cohn didn't leave the company he was working for he would seek out Cohn's wife and tell her of the misdeeds of her husband, Charles T. Boyers was arrested yesterday for blackmail. Boyers was recently discharged as an agent of the United States Health and Accident Insurance Company of Saginaw, Mich. Last week he brought suit against the company alleging damages to the amount of \$40,000 because of the suddenness of the termination of the contract.

For three weeks Boyers has been visiting the agents of the "saginaw company in Connecticut to persuade them to give up work with that company. He tried this with Cohn who is the Ansonia agent of the company. Cohn refused to do as Boyers suggested, so he wrote Cohn a note saying if he didn't comply at once he would make some disagreeable disclosures to Mrs. Cohn. The arrest followed.

Boyers was bailed out under \$5,000 bonds last night by a woman who refused to give her name. His suit against the insurance company will come up in court next week.

HOSPITAL TENTS FOR CHILDREN. Pitched on Bellevue Lawn Because of Cases of Diphtheria.

Thirty children ranging in age from a few days to 10 years will be transferred to-day from children's ward at Bellevue to three tents which have been pitched on the hospital lawn.

The outing of the children was made necessary by the illness of two women nurses with diphtheria. The ward was quarantined a week ago. The children were examined by a Board of Health physician and a number of them showed signs of the disease.

Supt. Mabon ordered the tents erected for the children in order that the ward may be thoroughly fumigated.

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To Colorado and Back \$25 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

JEROME ON NEWSPAPERS.

Days Head Lines and Not Editorials Influence the Masses.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 24.—District Attorney Jerome, guest of the Hartford Press Club last night, talked on the working of his office and the relations that he had with newspapers. He had never been betrayed and had always been treated courteously and kindly by them, he said. The foreign element of New York, and particularly the great population about Grand street, he found in his campaign, had made nearly the ideals of American citizenship. These were the people with the love of country, the patriotism and respect for the flag. As to the talk of newspapers shaping public opinion, Mr. Jerome said he believed it to be all rot. He said:

"Save me the headlines, and you can have all the editorials from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. A man does not mind editorial, but one who does not respect news columns is a fool."

Mr. Jerome said that newspaper men were cynical and disillusioned, but that the ideal was reached, when love of adventure was paramount, as it was in war reporting, then a newspaper man came to his own. His plea was that newspaper men realize fully what is about them and have the courage to tell it.

When the Pennsylvania road wants anything of the Legislature of the Keystone State, when the New York Central wants something of the Railroad Commission, they get it, and you know it," he said. "It is the same in your own State, with the Consolidated road. The man who goes to the Legislature and has the courage to cry down a wrong, if not given support by your papers and if he sits in an important row, is not thought of. If he is a man with some importance he is called a fanatic when he speaks the truth, and you fellows know it. An editor that biases the truth of a reporter's news is a cad."

I am happy to say that the trend of events is better, and that some day in the near future the newspapers of this country which tell the great majority of the world the things they should know will be actuated by principles higher than business office patronage.

SALUS LIBEL LAW DENOUNCED.

Pennsylvania Preacher in His Pulpit Says It is a Child of Hate.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 24.—In his sermon to-night at the First Methodist Protestant Church the Rev. George H. Sisson denounced the Salus-Grady libel law. He said: "A muzzled press for Pennsylvania! Think of it! And that too by a law without a single redeeming feature, a law plainly the child of hate, the offspring of envy, the creature of spite, the product of designing politicians, an insult to your intelligence and mine—a law that makes Pennsylvania the laughing stock of other States and the injustice of which even European nations are commenting upon—a law that has not been justified in the curtailment of freedom or the abridgment of personal liberty for a hundred years. Even teachers in the public schools are explaining the new law to their pupils and pointing out its marked injustice, and everywhere goes up, 'Shame! Shame!'"

Mr. Sisson was formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Waterbury, Vt., leaving there two years ago.

WOODBURY NABS A DRIVER.

Ludwig Blocked the Street and Told the Commissioner to Chase Himself.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury appeared as complainant yesterday in the Tombs police court against Edward Ludwig of 61 Cherry street, a driver. Commissioner Woodbury was driving through Park street on Saturday afternoon, and was unable to pass Ludwig's truck, which was backed up against the sidewalk. Dr. Woodbury told Magistrate Deuel this story:

"I asked him as a citizen to pull out of the way. He refused to do so, and then (Dr. Woodbury displayed his special officer's badge) as an officer ordered him to move. He said to me, 'Go chase yourself.' Then I called a policeman and had him arrested. Ludwig said that he couldn't pull out when the Commissioner ordered him to because he was unloading. Magistrate Deuel fined him \$2, which he paid."

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 SHOE

You can save from \$3 to \$5 this Spring by wearing W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes.



They equal those that have been costing you \$5 to \$10. The immense sale proves their superiority. You should have two pairs during the spring and summer months. A pair of high cuts and a pair of oxford shoes. Don't pay \$10 to \$12 for these two pairs when you can get as much style, comfort and service in two pairs of W. L. Douglas shoes for \$7.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. He has the best of the best imported and American leathers including Patent Corona Kid and Patent Corona Calf. Boys all wear W. L. Douglas shoes. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. CAUTION! Name and price stamped on bottom. W. L. Douglas shoes for \$7. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Catalog of Spring styles free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. NEW YORK STORES: 85 Nassau Street, 433 Broadway, 142 East 14th Street, 747 5th Avenue, 533 Willis Ave., Bronx, 1548 Broadway, BROOKLYN, 974 Third Avenue, 708-710 Broadway, 2569 Third Avenue, 1587 Broadway, 336 Sixth Avenue, 618-621 Fulton Street, 245 Eighth Avenue, 494 Fifth Avenue, 201 West 125th St. JERE GETT, 18 Horsecourt.

A Store Without Telephone Service Shuts Its Door to Many Possible Customers.

116,000 Telephones under contract in Manhattan and the Bronx. Low Rates. Efficient Service. NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. 15 Dey St. 210 West 38th St. 210 East 124th St. 210 East 150th St.

CELTIC'S PURSER TO BE MARRIED.

Will Wed Mrs. Francis Grahame Mayo, Frank Mayo's Daughter-in-Law.

Harry B. Palmer, the purser of the Celtic, the White Star liner, will be married to-day at the Little Church Around the Corner to the actress, Mrs. Francis Grahame Mayo, daughter-in-law of the late Frank Mayo. Mrs. Mayo was at the pier to meet the purser when the liner docked yesterday. They became acquainted several years ago, when Mr. Palmer was pursuer of the Germanic. Miss Kathryn Johnstone, sister of the bride, and most of the officers of the Celtic will be present at the wedding. Mr. Palmer will sail on the Celtic on Friday, and his bride will follow him in the Campania, which sails on Saturday. She will go to Liverpool probably about a day ahead of her husband, the Campania being the swifter ship.

Trees for Caged Songbirds. Supt. Smith of the Central Park menagerie is putting small green trees in the large cages in which the 400 songbirds are confined. The keeper said yesterday that he observed a marked improvement in the singing of the birds.

The Largest Seller in the World The Band is the Smoker's Protection 5c