

DEAD ON THE JENA ARE 118.

VESSEL BATTERED, RENT AND SWEEP BY FIRE.

Naval Men Amazed at Inflammability of Modern Ship—Frier and Anger in France—Anti-Republicans Say Disruptive Is Law—Funeral of Baby Victim.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun. Toulon, March 13.—At 10:30 to-night the dock in which the wreck of the Jena lies was almost entirely emptied of water. Fifty sailors are working under electric lights. They are constantly finding parts of human remains. The bodies were transferred to the hospital by 11 o'clock, making the number of victims found seventy-three.

PARIS, March 13.—France mourns her 118 dead and thirty-eight wounded in the Jena disaster more bitterly than if they were lost on the field of battle, for they have given their lives uselessly. The country is asking if proper care is taken in the navy.

Formerly a vessel entering the arsenal landed all her ammunition. If she went into drydock no fire was left on board, not even for cooking purposes. These precautions have not been observed in recent years because, according to the authorities, they were superannuated, not being feasible in modern days when an emergency may arise at any moment.

The anti-Republicans declare, however, that it is because discipline is so weak that it is impossible to insist upon proper regulations being carried out.

When the Minister of Marine visited the Jena this afternoon the dry dock had been emptied of water and the vessel was resting on timber supports. She is not damaged forward, but aft she is terribly injured. There is one especially great rent in the hull. This rent proved a safeguard, as through it the gases caused by the explosion escaped, and thus the vessel was saved from utter destruction. The propellers and helm are undamaged.

On board, on the various decks, everything was destroyed. Piles of earthware mark the dining places, and the debris of woodwork indicates the sites of the cabins. The metal planks resisted the fire, although they are warped and displaced.

While a party was visiting the ship to-day a group of sailors passed carrying a sack containing a shapeless mass of human remains, which the visitors respectfully saluted.

About fifty corpses have been found in one small compartment.

Admiral Macaron owes his escape from the fate of other officers who were burned in their cabins through the blocking of their doors by debris, to the fact that the port holes of his cabin were open when the explosion came.

A fireman attached to the centre rear engine room of the Jena says that when the first explosion occurred the lamps in the engine room were extinguished and the darkness was almost complete. The men took live coals out of a furnace in a shovel and by their glow examined the water gauge, which they found to be nearly empty.

Fearing that the boiler would explode, the men, in the darkness and disregarding the explosions around them, worked for a quarter of an hour extinguishing the fires. Then, half asphyxiated, they fled to the bow of the ship. After the accident they found a cat and her kittens uninjured in the forward part of the vessel.

Among the victims was a mechanic named Ortol, whose father formerly was a commander in the naval school. The latter was among the earliest of the rescuers on board the Jena. When he was questioned he replied:

"I am waiting to go down and search for my son. I have another son who is a second class mechanic in the navy. He also is aboard seeking the body of his brother."

The funeral of the baby who was killed by an exploding shell some distance from the scene of the disaster took place to-day. It was made the occasion of a sympathetic display of feeling. The Mayor and council attended, together with representatives of the Government and the navy. Thousands followed the body to the grave.

The theory that the explosion was caused by an electrical short circuit is generally accepted as inadmissible, and so also is the theory that it was due to the ignition of a shell loaded with black powder. It is thought by many that the accident was due to the spontaneous explosion of smokeless powder.

This powder is supposed to be tested every six months, but inquiries among surviving officers fail to establish whether this was done or not on the Jena. Many of the newspapers here refer to the Maine disaster as being due to the spontaneous firing of the powder magazines.

The catastrophe recalls the destruction of the Spanish ships in the battle of Santiago, when the flames aboard them found food in the paint and linoleum covering the officers' quarters. The linoleum and paint on the Jena were theoretically incombustible, yet witnesses state that flames were seen running all over the vessel. The invisible iron and steel in the ship, which was not painted, offered far more resistance to the fire.

Lieut. Teresio, who was wounded and taken to the hospital, said to Minister of Marine Thomson: "I do not believe that the careless handling of anything produced the explosion, for all the men at work were old quartermasters. They were testing the ammunition elevators in the magazines of the 100 millimeter guns. The magazine was under the electric lighting apparatus, which was below the officers' quarters, and this fact explains the great number of officers killed. I do not believe that a short circuit was the cause, but solely the stage of the powder and its fermentation."

LONDON, March 14.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Toulon quotes a naval officer as saying that had the accident occurred at sea the vessel must have foundered instantly. Naval experts are astonished by the ferocity with which the flames burst out and raged furiously in the interior immediately after the explosion. That a battleship of modern construction should blaze like a grease box from an explosion arouses the gravest questions in reference to naval construction.

The correspondent describes the vessel as being as battered and torn as though she had fought a fierce battle. From the forward turret to the stern gallery the ship is one blistered, rivens mass of tortured steel and miscellaneous ruin. Twenty-four hours after the disaster, despite the fact that oceans of water had been pumped between decks, the fire had burned right through, leaving only one-tenth of the entire length of the vessel unharmed.

She is almost completely burned inside and out to the very summit of her fore signalmast. The fire consumed all the boats, ate away the deck planking, destroyed every partition throughout the officers' and men's quarters, ruined more than ten guns and seriously injured even the heavier ones. Only the bow guns are undamaged.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has forwarded on behalf of the Government a message congratulating the French Government upon the disaster.

AN AGREABLE CONTRAST

The best advertisement for the Guaranteed Mortgage is the daily record of shrinking prices of stocks and bonds. It is the one investment which never fluctuates. The Guaranteed First Mortgages of this Company cover New York city realty. The interest return is high and they are tax exempt, as well as care free. For small amounts there are the Guaranteed Mortgage Certificates. No investor has ever lost a dollar.

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LORD WM. NEVILL ARRESTED.

Was Once Convicted of Swindling on Charge Made by W. W. Astor's Son-in-Law.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, March 13.—Lord William Beauchamp Nevill is again in trouble with the London police. He is a son of the Marquis of Abergheny and a ticket of leave man. He was charged in the Westminster police court to-day with stealing jewelry valued at \$2,000, by means of a trick, from a firm of West End pawnbrokers. The prisoner was remanded. Bail was fixed at \$25,000.

Nevill pawned a number of articles of jewelry at various times for a total of \$1,500. He had the pawnbroker bring them to his rooms to make a new contract covering all the loans. He put the jewelry into a green leather box in the presence of the pawnbroker. The pawnbroker took what he supposed was the box of jewels away, but later, when Nevill did not redeem the pledge, he became suspicious.

The pawnbroker called in his lawyer and the two opened the box. They say it contained only fragments of coal wrapped up in tissue paper as the jewels had been. He then recalled that after the jewels had been placed in the box Nevill directed his attention from it. He believes that Nevill at that moment substituted for the box containing the jewels an exact counterpart of it containing the coal.

Lord William Beauchamp Nevill is the fourth son of the Marquis of Abergheny. On February 15, 1892, he was sentenced at the Old Bailey to five years penal servitude for fraud in connection with a promise made to the complainant was Capt. Spender-Clay, who later married William Waldorf Astor's daughter Pauline. The trial was a hippodrome for the English nobility. Sam Lewis, the London money lender, now dead, had used Capt. Spender-Clay, then an officer of the Guards, for the amount of a note bearing his indorsement. Capt. Clay was said to be lia lie and Lord William's arrest followed.

It came out that the young Captain was flattered by attentions which Lord William awarded. Nevill needed money and the Captain had it. Alleging that they were family papers of a private nature Lord William got his friend to sign two promissory notes for \$11,113, or \$55,965. It was alleged that both had been drinking and that Spender-Clay, out of delicacy, did not inquire into the nature of the papers he signed.

Lord William wheeled a barrow during his confinement at Parkhurst Prison. He was released on ticket of leave on November 8, 1904. He was born in 1860 and was married in 1889 to Louisa Maria (Carmen de Murieta, eldest daughter of José de Murieta, Marquis de Santaros). He went to school at Eton and was formerly an aide-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough when he was Lieutenant in the Royal West Kent Regiment.

IRELAND MAY BE CARDINAL.

Bishop O'Gorman Writes That Archbishop is Strong at the Vatican.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. ROME, March 13.—Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D., is in Rome on a visit of homage to Pope Pius. He says that several Cardinals have highly praised Archbishop Ireland's sermon on the French conflict and his article in the North American Review, which they consider changed public opinion in America in favor of the Vatican. The prelates expressed gratitude for the stand taken by the Archbishop.

According to Bishop O'Gorman, Archbishop Ireland's position at the Vatican is exceedingly strong. His friends and admirers there are numerous. Pius XII, among them, is Secretary Henry de Val. The Archbishop's chances for a cardinalate seem to be better than they have been heretofore.

Count Lamorini Near Death.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. SAN REMO, Italy, March 13.—Count Lamorini, formerly Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has for a long time been a sufferer from heart disease and other maladies, is said to be in a sinking condition.

Italian Town Fire Swept.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. ROME, March 13.—The town of Borsano, near Milan, has been practically destroyed by fire. Hundreds of dwellings and shops have been destroyed and 5,000 persons are homeless.

The Weather.

The storm which was central over the Lake regions on Tuesday was passing down the St. Lawrence Valley yesterday, attended by snow at scattered points in the Lake region and rain in the Ohio Valley, the lower Lakes and eastward over the northern portion of the middle Atlantic States and New England. In western Pennsylvania and in the Ohio Valley the rainfall was heavy.

The storm from the Southwest was central over Arkansas and eastern Texas yesterday, causing generally clear and unsettled conditions in the Gulf States, rain or snow in Kansas and snow in Colorado, Nebraska and Iowa. In the far West and Northwest the weather was generally fair. There was a high area central over the Dakotas and Minnesota, sending lower temperatures southward into Texas and from the Rocky Mountains east to the upper Lakes. The line of freezing weather crossed Arizona and New Mexico, and there was a little snow in northern Minnesota and North Dakota. In the east Gulf and Atlantic States the weather was much warmer.

In this city rain began to fall in the early morning, continuing with heavy fog until early afternoon, partially clearing at night; warmer, wind fresh from the south, humidity 95 per cent, barometer, corrected to read sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.78, 3 P. M., 29.73. The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer at the observatory table: 1907. 1906. 1907. 1906. 8 A. M. 42° 41° 41° 41° 9 A. M. 42° 41° 41° 41° 12 P. M. 42° 41° 41° 41° 3 P. M. 42° 41° 41° 41° 5 P. M. 42° 41° 41° 41° 8 P. M. 42° 41° 41° 41° Lowest temperature, 28° 27° 27° 27° A. M. WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW: For eastern New York, rain or snow in north and rain in south portion to-day, and colder; ice in morning; fresh to brisk shifting winds, becoming east. For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, showers this morning, followed by clearing and colder; fair to-morrow; fresh to brisk shifting winds, becoming west.

For New England, fair in west and rain in south and east portions to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh to brisk shifting winds, becoming west. For western New York, rain or snow to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh to brisk shifting winds, becoming west. For the State of New York, rain or snow to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow, variable winds.

WALL ST. SHADOW ON LONDON.

CONSOLS TOUCH BOTTOM IN FACE OF GOVERNMENT BUYING.

Market Fears a Panic Here and is Embarrassed by Boer War Debts, M. O. Entanglements and Heavy Liquidation—American Railroad Men Scared.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun. LONDON, March 13.—Consols touched today \$4 11-16, which is the lowest on record since 1866. Some men on the market say that they touched 84 1/2, which would be the lowest since 1848. Urgent liquidations effected for provincial, American and Continental accounts account for the drop. Money remains firm and there are no signs of relaxation. The rate is 4 1/2 and 4 3/4 on short loans, owing to the continual fear of an efflux of gold to the United States and the monetary stringency. Berlin and Hamburg discount is 95 1/2.

LONDON, March 14.—The newspapers make a feature of the slump in the price of consols, which, they remark, is all the more disconcerting because for more than a week the Government has been buying largely for the sinking fund. Its purchases have averaged \$250,000 daily, and it is stated that yesterday it bought another large amount at 84 1/2 for cash. The appearance of a Government broker in the market would in normal times have been a signal for a sharp rise, but it is contended that continual liquidation has made dealers so sensitive that they are now almost frightened by their own shadows. A multitude of opinions are put forward to account for the depression, which, it may be remarked in passing, is not exactly comparable with the decline in 1876, because consols were then on a 3 per cent. basis.

The general reasons for the collapse include the indebtedness arising from the Boer war, competition caused by the immense multiplication of municipal loans and the recent tension among investors abroad. The more immediate causes given are the knowledge that a large amount of American bills are due at the end of the month and the fear that with gold exports to the United States there will be another rise in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Moreover, the recent speculation in New York, which is regarded here as wild and rampant, has brought the Stock Exchange into a condition of almost panicky nervousness, which induces dread of a crash in Wall Street.

The Morning Post's financial editor, writing on the subject, says: "The latest manœuvre of the American magnates is probably the most childish example of bluff which they have ever been guilty of. They have wrecked American railroads in the mind of the American investing public by using them as gambling counters in their own schemes. They have used millions of dollars, which could have been employed for the benefit of the lines for the furtherance of pools and corners, and now blandly suggest a conference.

"The only remedy is sound finance. Conferences are useless. The slump in American railroad securities may bring considerable trouble on the other side of the Atlantic, but if it converts the railroad administration into something better than a bookshop it will be worth it."

There were a number of sinister rumors at the Stock Exchange affecting the stability of certain firms in London, including three city banks. None of these can be substantiated. There were reports also of trouble in Berlin, but these were equally intangible.

DESIGNED BY RAPHAEL.

Holy Family, Which Disappeared, Believed to Be Found in Belgium.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, March 13.—A picture of the Holy Family recently discovered in Belgium is believed to be a painting by Raphael which is known to exist, but the whereabouts of which has been unknown. The picture in question was brought to London a week ago and submitted to C. J. Holmes, Slade professor of fine arts at Oxford, and Roger Fry, the artist. Their report affirms its genuineness.

Evidently it belongs to the last years of Raphael's life, when the painter found that the calls upon his energies made it impossible for him to paint either fresco or easel pictures with his own hand, all he could do being to furnish his pupils and assistants with designs, sketches and cartoons, leaving the execution chiefly or entirely to them.

The painting, nevertheless, bears the name of Raphael, and Mr. Fry suggests that it was designed by Raphael and carried out by the Siennese painter, Baldassare Peruzzi, who painted in Rome by the side of Raphael, in the Farnese palace and elsewhere, and succeeded Raphael as architect of St. Peter's.

TO ABOLISH NOBLE GUARD.

Pope Pius Dislikes His Pomp and Expensive—Volunteers Instead.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. ROME, March 13.—The Pope's desire to dispense with the famous Noble Guard is well known. His simple tastes and inclination toward economy are offended by the pomp of the Guard, which causes an outlay of \$25,000 annually for uniforms and salaries.

A proposal is now being considered to disband this historic body and raise an honorary one to be recruited from the whole world. Many aristocratic members of the Guard have already resigned owing to the Pope's attitude and a reduction in their salaries and pensions.

NEW POLICE FOR SPAIN.

King Invites Scotland Yard Man to Organize and Direct It.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, March 13.—King Alfonso has decided to revolutionize Spanish police methods, and to establish a criminal investigation department modeled on Scotland Yard. He has offered the position of chief of the reorganized force to Inspector Arrow of the London force with a salary of \$5,000.

It is stated that the King was much impressed by the police methods when he was here. He has been assisted by Queen Victoria in framing his plans.

CARTRIDGES AS CASH.

They Are Given in Change at Ten to the Dollar in Abyssinia.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, March 13.—A British Consul in Abyssinia reports a curious substitution for currency which prevails throughout that empire. Cartridges for the Gras rifle are accepted as change everywhere at the rate of about ten for a dollar. If change for a dollar is asked three quarters and two cartridges are given. There are thousands of Gras rifles in Abyssinia, which were captured from the Italians at the battle of Adowa.

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STOCKS AT LOWEST FOR YEARS

Continued from First Page.

gold in its strong boxes and sitting on the lid. In the morning it was reported that cable advice from London showed that failures had been "narrowly averted" and that fears of the worst were entertained for the fortnightly settlement which begins to-day. Afternoon cables to many of the most prominent banking houses at least mitigated the force of these reports. One house received the laconic message:

"London is all right, except for fears of New York. How are you?" Nevertheless inquiries regarding the gold supply drew the emphatic response that London would in no case, except a case of absolute force, consent to the withdrawal of any gold from that country to this. Neither would London consider it an act of international monetary comity if New York, taking advantage of the prevailing rates of exchange, were to draw gold from Continental centres. In substance London felt itself able to take care of itself but was in no position to render assistance to foreigners either directly or indirectly.

The consensus of international bankers was that although exchange rates would make gold imports exceedingly profitable withdrawals of gold from London would indirectly be of greater harm, as injuring the London situation than the replenishment of the gold supply here would do good. It was felt, for one thing, that withdrawal of gold, even if it did not induce serious disturbance in London, would cause a new and augmented outpouring of American stocks from London upon the New York market.

Money in this market opened at 8 per cent. but by 11 o'clock had advanced to 7 1/2 per cent. As a consequence most of the renewals of call loans were made at 7 per cent., the highest renewal rate for some time. As the liquidation in the stock market progressed the money rates singularly and unprecedentedly advanced. They reached a maximum of 15 per cent. shortly after midday, and though there was a decline later to 4 1/2 per cent. the prevailing high rates for the day were exceptionally disturbing features.

"It is something novel in my experience," said the money expert of one of the largest banks, "and I have been in the business for twenty years. The more loans are reduced by the sales of stocks the greater the demand appears to be from other quarters."

It was explained that payments due between yesterday and to-morrow inclusive, involving large instalments on the Pennsylvania \$60,000,000 note issue, on the Northwestern stock issue, and on various minor new railroad securities, made it necessary for individuals, banks and trust companies to call loans, and that the advance in rates was due primarily to these exigencies. But this explanation, some of the best informed bankers said, fell far short of covering the entire field.

For another reason, they said, there had been a remarkably heavy call for loans from the interior, the demand generally exceeding that of any other recent year at this season. Boston, it seemed, had been especially importunate in its requests. One bank reported the shipment of \$500,000 this week to that centre, and others declared that Boston had taken more New York money than had any other city. The demand was partly due, it was believed, to the speculation in copper stocks in Boston, but mercantile and commercial causes contribute. It was added, more than was supposed.

"In fact," said the acting vice-president of one of the largest Wall Street banks, "there has seldom before been so heavy a demand as at present upon the Wall Street banks to supply accommodations to merchants and manufacturers. The commercial paper market is practically dead, and it is our experience that business men who have relationships with us, however far they may be removed from the Wall Street district and however remote the business connection, are insistent on securing loans. Acquiescence in demands of this kind has neutralized the beneficial effect of extensive liquidation in the stock market. Wall Street banks are called upon to supply more than the demands of the financial district."

The same banker was of the opinion that a great deal of the throwing over of stocks was for the account of business men, both in this city and all over the country, who find it difficult to complete extensive improvements they have undertaken. Every manufacturer in the country, he said, had found his plant unable to fill orders, and it was only a minority who had resisted the temptation to enlarge the capacity of their plants. Such enlargements required money, and now it was necessary for many merchants and manufacturers to follow the example of the railroads and either curtail or abandon improvement work that had been begun. Many of those who were determined to complete improvements were obliged to sacrifice stocks to raise the money. Others had hypothecated stocks to raise money for expansion of plants, the stocks had gone down, perhaps 10, perhaps 100 points, and the borrowers were asked by their banks to supply additional collateral.

A report of retrenchment that was considered most significant in its bearing on the market was that the Union Pacific had discontinued work on a cut-off near Cheyenne because of adverse legislation. It had been designed, the report said, to build fifteen miles of new road and 80 per cent. of the grading had been completed. Eight hundred men were said to have been thrown out of work by the stoppage. However great the extent to which business men were embarrassed by the decline, there was no gaining the fact that

wealthy operators were the heaviest losers. There was a report that one house alone had sold 80,000 shares of long stock in the Hill roads—a palpable exaggeration, since but about 100,000 shares of the Hill stocks changed hands altogether—but nevertheless a verity in that hundreds of wealthy speculators and wealthy investors had closed out the Hill stocks and many others. In one of its most distinguishing features it was said, the course of the market still represented a rich man's panic.

"There is many a wealthy operator," said a prominent banker, "whose safe deposit vault is now conserving a vacuum, whereas three months ago it was abook full of securities."

Names of wealthy operators who are reported to have lost heavily were bandied about the Street very freely; these reports seeming to take the place of the customary reports of failures of banking and brokerage houses. Most of the names are those of men who were reported to have won heavily in market operations from 1904 up to the close of last year. The small bull speculators, it was said, were shaken out long ago. These wealthier and more daring operators, on the other hand, had meant to stick it out, and in many cases had averaged purchases by buying on a scale down.

One of this class refused to listen to the advice of his banker two weeks ago and close out. He stayed through the sharp breaks last week and only yesterday morning did he make up his mind to close out his line. The loss, meanwhile, was about \$60,000. The stocks were sold at the opening of the market yesterday. Two hours later and the loss would have been very nearly twice as great.

"The market has given and the market has taken away," paraphrased one broker. "It is fortunate beyond expression for the business interests of the country that the bulk of the loss has fallen on those who can stand it."

In this connection New street was of the opinion that there is due a bad break in the consumption of lobster and gasoline. For many of the losers that New street knows well have made money easily and spent it lavishly. It was even suggested by some cynics that raffles of automobiles might soon be in order.

Total transactions for the day fell about 120,000 shares below the aggregate of last Wednesday. The figures tell the story of the aggregate decline and they may be found in full in THE SUN'S tables. It will be noted that the break was very severe in Steel common, for which a loss of 3 1/2 points is extraordinary, in Amalgamated Copper and in other standard industrials. Of the railroad stocks, Missouri Pacific held longer than most, because probably of President Gould's statement regarding the dividend and Stuyvesant Fish's connection with the road. The average price of twenty standard railroad stocks at the close was 107.82 against 110.86, the previous low point since the bear movement began.

The following table showing the decline in many standard securities from the high point in December, generally from the beginning of the declining movement, also assists in telling the story:

Table with columns: Stock Name, High in Dec., Low in March, % Change. Includes stocks like Steel, Amalgamated Copper, Missouri Pacific, etc.

LAUGHTER IS UNMORAL.

Men Do Most of It—Opposed to Progress, but World Needs It.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, March 13.—James Douglas, a literary critic, writing in a current periodical, asks why men laugh more than women. He says that the world's giant laughs have all been men. He instances Shakespeare and Rabelais. Mr. Douglas decides that laughter is not a moral thing. It is essentially unmoral, not immoral. If man had always laughed he never would have progressed. Nevertheless, there might safely be more laughter without endangering the evolution of mankind.

MRS. TOWER COMING HOME.

Timothy L. Woodruff Also a Passenger on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, March 13.—Mrs. Tower, wife of Charlesmagne Tower, Ambassador to Germany, and Timothy L. Woodruff, former Lieutenant-Governor of New York, sailed from Cherbourg to-day on the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm for New York.

Zoltan Doehme Denies a Rumor.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. BUDAPEST, March 13.—Zoltan Doehme, former husband of Nordica, the singer, who got a divorce from him, is in Munich at present. He has authorized one of the Munich newspapers to deny a story from New York to the effect that he is engaged to marry Geraldine Farrar.

4 Shirts Made to Your Measure \$10

Perfect fit is assured because your shirts are cut from your special pattern, drafted from your form measurements. Fashionable correctness of design and coloring is assured because the woven madras is newly imported this Spring. Best value is assured because of direct mill connections and because of Brill shirt shops conducted by cutters, operators and finishers used to custom work only. Shirts to order, negligee style, cuffs attached or detached, with initials embroidered on the sleeve, four for \$10.00.

White Pleated Linen Bosom Shirts reduced to \$1.25

Advance in cost of material prohibits duplicating this shirt at the old price; therefore this line must be closed out quickly before sizes become broken. Shirts with cuffs attached or wristbands. Reduced to 35c.

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New Spring Styles in Men's Tan Shoes, High and Low Cut, \$3.00 to \$7.00.

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WITH AN EXHIBIT OF THE CHOICEST SELECTION OF TRIMMED HATS

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DR. ADAM JAMESON DEAD.

Prominent Figure in the Transvaal, but Not the Raider.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, March 13.—A train was wrecked at midnight on the Delagoa Bay line. Dr. Adam Jameson, former Minister of Public Lands in the Transvaal, and eleven others were killed. This Dr. Jameson should not be confounded with Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, who led the raid into the Transvaal prior to the Boer war.

JAPAN HELPING THE DAKOTA.

At England's Request Government Sends Warship to Scene of Wreck.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, March 13.—The Central News learns that, at the request of the British Admiralty, Japan is sending a warship to assist in the salvage of the wrecked steamship Dakota. Today's news of her position shows it to be most serious. Her bottom has been severely damaged, her bows are submerged and her stern is high on the rocks. England's interest in the Dakota is due to the fact that British underwriters are liable to lose \$2,500,000 in the event of the vessel being a total loss.

In Memoriam

Inquiries are invited as to suitable objects for Memorial Gifts or Funds and unmet public needs. The Association's 83 years' experience in learning and meeting human wants, in thousands of instances every year, is at your service. R. FELTON CUTTING, President, Room 211, 105 E. 23d St., New York. N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 1907.