

CAN STAND NO TALK OF WAR.

PLACE DELEGATES INTERRUPT ONE SPEAKER.

President Van Cleave of the Manufacturers suggests that we keep our powder dry and meet with respect—women's meeting passes off without a row.

Yesterday's programme for the peace congress, which included four meetings, one conference and four receptions to delegates, was all guided through troubled waters without the hand of the captain, but the spirit of Mr. Carnegie was present and it manifested itself in a gradually evolved determination to separate the sheep of peace from the goats of disorder and radicalism.

No resolutions were passed against the offending ones, but upon the heads of those who have dared to say that there could be anything desirable except immediate and universal peace there was visited the disapproval of the loyal ones.

This disapproval took the form of interruptions and loud cries of "No, no!" when a representative of the manufacturing interests of the country told an audience at the Hotel Astor that it was all right to talk of abolishing war but that the United States should keep its powder dry just the same.

The fourth session of the peace congress opened at Carnegie Hall with Mrs. Anna Carlin Spencer presiding. It had been advertised that Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, but her age prevented her attendance and she sent a letter of appreciation and God speed instead.

There was trouble yesterday afternoon at the peace conference's session for young people in Carnegie Hall. William H. Stead, the English delegate, occupied the centre of the stage again, and this time Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell was lined up against him.

Mr. Maxwell was presiding, the audience being composed almost entirely of delegates from the public schools. Mr. Stead was the last speaker. He was making an appeal for support for his proposed peace pilgrimage. He was just beginning to unfold his plan to have the public school children of this country step in and help raise the money for the pilgrimage when Supt. Maxwell interrupted.

"Time is up," said the superintendent. "I'm going on," said Mr. Stead rather curtly, and then he pulled the throttle wide open. "The governments are all well disposed toward peace," went on Mr. Stead. "Everybody says that it is a good thing to have peace."

"Your time is up," Mr. Stead interrupted the superintendent pretty emphatically. "I'm going on," replied the Englishman. "I will," said the superintendent, looking up at the speaker's hair.

"Well, two minutes then, but you will have to stop in ten minutes," said the superintendent's reply as he took his seat. "Hiss was heard in many parts of the hall when Supt. Maxwell made his ruling, and the delegates who were not in the room returned to the hall and they were not otherwise engaged."

It was at the noontime luncheon at Sherer's that Mr. Stead, the London editor, came up for discussion. "Mr. Stead has been too long in the business of peace conferences," said a tall delegate from South Carolina. "He is a black. He is pessimistic. What he says about a peace congress doing nothing but talk is likely to discourage even good talking, and that's what I came up here to hear."

There was an uneasy stir in the audience and everybody seemed to be leaning forward with a mental harpoon poised. "To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace," the speaker quoted from Washington.

"These were the words of a man who was first in peace as well as first in war. And happily they are just as applicable to the American to-day as they were to the America to which they were directed."

"No—no! A man stood up in the rear row and waved his arms at the speaker. "YOU'RE WRONG," SAYS A DELEGATE. "You're wrong," said another pure peace delegate from the front seat on the right.

There were murmurs and vigorous nods of disapprobation from many others. Mr. Van Cleave turned to the chairman, Marcus M. Marks, and asked what the matter was. "I guess they don't approve of your sentiments," said the chairman conservatively. But the speaker went right on after his subject.

"I don't suppose that even having right on our side justice is denied us; what then?" Mr. Van Cleave put the hypothetical question with a snap of his jaw. "Why? Well, we must accept Davy Crockett's doctrine. Be sure that we are right and go ahead—just as Dewey did at Manila. I repeat that for the benefit of those who interrupted me."

Several of the delegates got up and left the hall. Just as Mr. Stead was about to speak, Mr. Van Cleave had finished his speech. He sat down with a strong indication of anything but a peaceful spirit.

N. J. Bachelder, former Governor of New Hampshire and master of the National Grange, was called upon to speak in behalf of the farmers. Mr. Bachelder began to speak and was interrupted by some of the young people in the audience. "I don't think you should have been interrupted," said Mr. Bachelder.

John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Edwin Ginn of Boston, and William McCarrall, president of the New York Board of Trade, were the other speakers at the Hotel Astor session.

A meeting of the college delegates was held in Earl Hall, Columbia University, yesterday and was addressed by John Bassett Moore, George W. Kircksey, dean of the Columbia law school, Dr. Henry Dreyfus, president of the University of the City of New York, and Prof. Ernst Richard, president of the German-American Peace Society.

A committee to further the movement for the construction of a peace temple on public buildings and of doing good works anonymously. In the course of his address Prof. Richard said that he had reflected upon the various ways that men stamp their names so that they will live after them. One man gives his name to a street, another to a building, another to a school, another to a public building, and there it stays long after he has passed on to the other side.

age of greeting to the children of President Roosevelt, who has done so much for peace. This was carried unanimously. Other speakers at the meeting were Prof. Henry Turner Bailey, Dr. Nathan C. Schaefer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, Charles Sprague Smith, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Dr. James Walsh and Seonora Huidobro. Seonora Huidobro told of the establishment of the first international peace memorial in the world. It is colossal statue of Christ erected on the Cordillera of the Andes between Chili and Argentina, 14,500 feet above the sea. The statue cost about \$100,000 and was paid for by popular subscription. On the base of the monument is this inscription in Spanish:

"Sooner shall these mountains crumble to dust than Argentines and Chileans break the peace which has been sworn to maintain." Seonora Huidobro declared that this memorial, erected in March, 1904, had exerted a great influence on preserving peace between the nations.

MUNSTERBERG REBUKED AGAIN. Butler of Columbia Returns to "Infamous" Use of a Quotation. Prof. Nicholas M. Butler, who presided at the university meeting of the peace congress at Carnegie Hall last night, took occasion to join his voice with those that were upraised against Prof. Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard University at Monday night's meeting because of his defence of the German army system. In his speech, printed copies of which were distributed to the newspaper beforehand, Dr. Butler said:

"Last night on this platform poor use was made of a noble sentiment. 'Infamous' the nation which does not sacrifice everything for her moral integrity," said the speaker, and he interpreted this as an excuse and foundation for expressions in favor of autocracy. He declared that he interpreted the real feeling of the people for whom he presumed to speak.

It was in his brief opening address as chairman of last night's meeting that Dr. Butler administered this rebuke to the German professor, who on the evening before had spoken in a laudatory way of the hands of Andrew Carnegie and W. T. Stead. Prof. Munsterberg sat three seats from Dr. Butler as the president of Columbia administered this rebuke to the German professor, who on the evening before had spoken in a laudatory way of the hands of Andrew Carnegie and W. T. Stead.

Dr. Butler was asked after the meeting if his remarks had been directed at Prof. Munsterberg and his attention was called to the printed copy of his speech. "Oh, I did not say that," said Dr. Butler. "I made my remarks more general and they did not apply to any individual. I think I said that some people use the expression wrongly."

In the course of his speech on Monday night Prof. Munsterberg quoted from Schiller the words attributed to him in Dr. Butler's prepared speech. "Mr. Carnegie was not present at last night's session of the congress at Carnegie Hall, but a murmur of surprise passed over the audience when they heard Prof. Felix Adler in the course of a speech compare the relative merits of leaving one's name to posterity on public buildings and of doing good works anonymously."

"I have often reflected upon the various ways that men stamp their names so that they will live after them. One man gives his name to a street, another to a building, another to a school, another to a public building, and there it stays long after he has passed on to the other side. The cathedrals of Europe stand as monuments to the life works of men whose names have long since faded into obscurity."

"We are to have a temple of peace at the Hague. But there will some time be a greater and more glorious temple to be erected in the hearts of the whole world and to that each one of us may contribute a stone."

Last night's meeting was one primarily for the university students. The hall was crowded and an overflow meeting elsewhere was announced. Ten converts to the cause of peace sat on the platform with their hands joined in prayer over the frogs in their uniforms. These were cadet officers from West Point, Dr. John Kings, principal of Jesus College, Oxford, was the first speaker and was followed by the Rev. E. S. Roberts, master of Conville and Caius College, Cambridge, who proposed that the name of the temple be the cause of peace. If all the denominations in Europe and America would get together, he said, and agree to set aside their differences and unite in the cause of peace, day ministers in all pulpits would preach peace on earth a sentiment in favor of the objects for which the congress is working would be built up.

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STEAD STIRS LABOR MEETING.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE DELEGATE AT COOPER UNION.

Has a Scheme for a Pilgrimage of Union Men to the Hague Conference With America in the Lead—Socialist Interrupts Him and is Cheered and Hissed.

W. T. Stead, who came bringing a sword into the peace conference, proceeded mainly last evening with his work of stirring up the animals. The particular menagerie into which he dashed last night was the Cooper Union Zoo, and before he had done prodding the occupants of the cages there was a first class roaring in progress.

The chorus was at its height after 11 o'clock, and there isn't a mortal doubt that it would still be going on at this moment if the janitors hadn't announced that they were working men and not agitators or publicists, and wanted to go home to bed.

Mr. Stead began to brandish his club the moment he got in front of the cages. One of the animals thereupon let out a shout of "You're all right, Bill!" "Yes," responded Mr. Stead. "I am all right. There's nothing the matter with me. The trouble is that you are not all right." The animals all grinned cheerfully and Mr. Stead went on.

"I don't think you are a satisfactory audience for the kind of a lecture I have heard exactly contradictory doctrines propounded from it and you cheered them both. I heard Samuel Gompers say that the cause since I got on this platform I have heard exactly contradictory doctrines propounded from it and you cheered them both. I heard Samuel Gompers say that the cause since I got on this platform I have heard exactly contradictory doctrines propounded from it and you cheered them both."

After that he outlined a scheme he had for uniting the "workers" of the world to be a labor union peace meeting (last evening) to send Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and H. P. Fowler to Europe platform with their hands joined in prayer to get President Roosevelt's personal blessing before they went. Then they were to touch at London, where they were to describe himself as a man who went around dragging his coat on the floor and trying to get the speaker to get on his feet on it and doctored disappointed in case he couldn't.

Finally they were to arrive at The Hague, where a huge in the name of the workingmen of the world that the conference take active steps to persuade the governments to civilize the world to spend money on the cause of peace. People to international peace 1 per cent. of all they spent for the maintenance of armies and fleets.

He brought to his feet away back near the door a person with socialistic hair. He spoke with all the enthusiasm of a phonograph. "I've never heard of you before," he said, "but I understand him but it appeared that he wanted to know a variety of things and all of them at once, please."

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