EQUAL SUFFRAGE WOMEN MEET

IN ACCORD ONE MOMENT, IN DISCORD THE NEXT.

Of Course They Indorse the English Suffragettes, but the Election of Officers and the Thanking of Friends of Equal Suffrage Are Not Accomplished So Readily

The annual convention of the Kings County Federation of Equal Suffrage Leagues was held yesterday at the Sunshine Sanitarium and Rest Home at Bensonhurst. The delegates were met at the door by Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, who after bestowing upon each in turn the famous "sunshine smile," besought them individually and collectively please not to talk on the way up, as there were numerous invalids in the house. Every one promised, not knowing that the "way up" included three flights of stairs and as many corridors. The doors of nearly all the rooms had been left open unwittingly and for about ten minutes there was some hustling on the part of members of the hospital staff. It was reported several hours later, however, that the patients were all doing as well as could be expected.

The principal business of the morning session was the election of officers. Mrs. Priscilla Hackstaff, who is a lawyer, and acts as counsel, parliamentarian and orator-in-ordinary to the organization, was also, on this occasion, chairman of the nominating committee, and chairman of tellers. After reading the list of nominees obtained from a canvas of the seven leagues represented, which included two or more names in connection with each office, she informed the voters that as there was no blackboard she would read it all over again and they must write 'em down as well as they could.

A faint murmur followed this announcement, but it was quickly quelled by a stern glance from the Parliamentarian.

"To save time," she continued, "we are not going into another room for the balloting, but understand, there is to be no electioneering in this room."

Here a woman in a blue and white oulard jumper costume rose and said that she didn't want to run for auditor, but she hoped the ladies would all vote for Mrs. Russell for that office.

"You really shouldn't have made an electioneering speech," said the president reprovingly.

The parliamentarian intimated somewhat sarcastically that the chair had perhaps been "wise" in permitting the member to finish her electioneering speech before calling her to order.

Then the parliamentarian bowed her head over her ballot, made the lead in her pencil a shade or two blacker, and started to write. When she looked up again she discovered that the tellers had been busy collecting the ballots of the other delegates.

"Stop!" she cried in horrorstricken tones. "Give them back at once! Every delegate must deposit her own ballot in the ballot box."

The tellers blushed and obeyed. The parliamentarian stationed herself at the ballot box and solemnly one by one the voters voted.

At this point Mrs. Alden entered and held a whispered consultation with the president.

"Ladies," said that official, rapping for order, "luncheon is ready. What is your wish? Shall we proceed with the counting of the ballots or defer it until after——"

"Defer it till after!" responded many voices.

"It is carried," announced the president.

"But what shall we do with the ballot box? inquired a serious looking delegate who sat near the Flatbush banner.

"Why can't it be guarded by the chair?" suggested a Brooklyn member, with a longing glance in the direction of the door.

The "chair" surveyed the speaker more in sadness than in anger.

"Do you want the chair to sit upon it?" she asked.

"Oh, I didn't mean——" began the Brooklyn member, but the chair waved aside the apology.

"The ballot box will be placed in charge of the inspectors of tellers," she concluded with dignity.

A motion to adjourn was carried unanimously by a swift and simultaneous rush for the stairs.

As soon as the convention was again called to order at 2:30, the Parliamentarian took the floor, and in tones trembling with indignation informed those in convention assembled that one of the three inspectors of tellers had not made her appearance in the counting room.

"I don't see her now," she concluded, gazing searchingly in every corner of the room. Just then the door opened, and a small slender woman entered, flushed and breathless, but with a smile of guileless joy.

As her eyes met those of the parliamentarian, however, she stopped, gasped, and then with an inarticulate groan of remorse sank into her allotted seat.

"Where——" began the parilamentarian, but the chair would not let her go on.

"I know where she has been," she explained soothingly. "It is all right. She has been selling candy for the Young People's League."

The parliamentarian sighed and read the report of the tellers. She then inquired severely whether the convention was willing to have the ballots destroyed, reminding the members that that deed once accomplished no one would have the right to question the legality of the election.

After some hesitation it was voted to destroy the ballots.

Then the parliamentarian propounded another problem.

"For how many consecutive terms may one continue in office?" she inquired.

"Three," responded the chair.

"Then I would like to know whether Mrs. E. S. Brown, who has just been elected recording secretary and who has already been performing the duties of that office for nearly a year, having been appointed to fill a vacancy made by resignation, is supposed to be entering upon her first or second term? We don't want to get all balled up in 1908, the way the men are over President Roosevelt's third term, so called."

Every one seemed to like Mrs. Brown well enough to concede that the past year needn't count as a term, and the secretary made a note of the decision.

The parliamentarian then moved that the federation should hold a mass meeting every alternate month, to which the local leagues should be invited, thus enabling these latter organizations to suspend half of their regular monthly meetings. Instantly half a dozen women were on their feet.

"Most of the leagues," said one, "have it in their constitutions that they must hold a meeting every month. All the constitutions would have to be changed."

The Parliamentarian regarded her pityingly.

"The time of meeting," she explained in the patient tone one assumes to a naughty child when there are listeners, "should not be stated in the body of a constitution, but in the by-laws, which may be easily amended, or in the standing rules, which may be suspended at any time. If any of the league constitutions contain clauses about subjects of this sort I hope they will be amended at the next annual meetings."

Wild applause followed this elucidation, and another woman got up.

"I think," she said, "that this matter ought to be submitted to the individual leagues. Suppose they don't like the idea?"

More women took the floor in concert.

"But this is an invitation They don't have to come."

"Who will pay for it?"

"I think it is a fine idea."

"Perfectly lovely!"

"Suppose a league doesn't want to come, will it have to share the expense?"

"Notices have been sent to the leagues about it."

"Yes, but I don't see how——"

A woman in a checked suit succeeded in making the others sit down. She said she didn't see why the parliamentarian was so keen about it, anyway. She remembered that when it had been proposed in the Young People's League the parliamentarian hadn't enthused a bit.

"'Tis false!" cried the parliamentarian. "I have been for it for four years!"

"Madam president," said she of the checked suit majestically, "I rise to a point of order. Is it parliamentary for one member to interrupt another's speech with a denial?"

The president looked at the parliamentarian. The parliamentarian paled. "I apologize," she murmured.

Everybody bestowed admiring glances upon the checked suit. The motion was carried.

A resolution sympathizing with the London Suffragettes was unanimously and enthusiastically carried, but immediately after a question came up upon which there was a decided difference of opinion. It was moved that the National Federation of Labor be thanked for its endorsement of woman suffrage. Some one proposed an amendment to the motion that the secretary be directed to send a letter of thanks to any organization which should in the futur endorse "the cause."

The possession of the floor was again divided among many members.

"I understand that Mormons are in favor of woman suffrage. We don't want to write to them!"

The National Federation of Labor is a Socialist body. We don't want to be identified with them."

"They won't read anything that hasn't a union label."

"Of course we're not Socialists!"

"I move to further amend the motion by directing the secretary to thank every individual who speaks for woman suffrage from a public platform."

"But suppose Emma Goldman should speak in favor of it?"

"Why, she couldn't. She's an anarchist She doesn't believe in suffrage at all."

"Are you sure?"

"Why, of course."

"Well, I think it's very careless to slide into approval of organizations that——"

"But they approve of us. We don't approve of them!"

"Well, perhaps, but——"

"You're sure about Emma Goldman?"

"Question!" "Question!"

The motion and the two amendments were carried, and the Parliamentarian again wore a smile of serenity. The woman in the checked suit had spoken against them.

Mrs. Alden described the work that the Sunshine Society was doing on behalf of the blind babies, which it has "borrowed" from Blackwell's Island, and then the Parliamentarian, who had gone out, returned in the guise of orator of the day. She told all about how sorry she was that she had been chosen to take the place of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, "than whom there is," she said, "no grander woman in the world."

Then she told all about what a lovely time women were having in New Zealand, Australia and Finland. This took quite a while, and the president said she could have only ten minutes more.

"Well then," she said, "I will tell you a story to show the value of a constituency.

"A friend of mine, who is a teacher and a taxpayer, was asked to get three men to write to their Assemblymen and Senators asking them to vote for the White bill.

"'And won't a letter from me do any good?' she inquired. The chairman of the committee laughed. 'How could it? You aren't a voter.'

"'I was disgusted,' said the teacher, 'but I did my duty. I went to call upon my next door neighbor, who takes boarders, and told my needs. She said she thought she could help me out. There was a nice young man, she told me, just 21, at present out of work, who occupied one of her hall bedrooms. She introduced him to me. He said he didn't know what the white bell was, but that he would be only too glad to write the letters to oblige me.'

"Do you see?" asked the parliamentarian-orator-of-the-day, with tears in her eyes.

There was a chorus of assent.

Then the orator went away again, and returned in her former role of parliamentarian. She neglected to say whether the heroine of her story who had so little trouble in persuading "constituents" to write anything she wanted written was pretty and 20, or otherwise.

GOOD YEAR FOR UNCLE SAM

Up to Date Receipts Increase $63,047,039 and Expenditures Only $4,158,454.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Government receipts for the eleven months ended May 31 amounted to $602,594,672, as compared with $539,547,633 in the like period of last year. This is an increase of $63,047,039, and the indications are that before the end of the present fiscal year the receipts will be largely increased The expenditures in the same period reached an aggregate of $537,544,709, as compared with $533,385,255 at this date last year, showing an increase in the expenditures of only $4,158,454.

May was a prosperous month for the Government. The receipts were $57,488,012, which was about $10,000,000 greater than the receipts in the same month of last year, and the expenditures amounted to $48,912,800, which was about $3,000,000 greater than the expenditures in May, 1906.

Warships That Win Trophies in Target Practice.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Navy Department has completed the compilation of the scores made by the various ships of the navy in the recent target practices. The awards will be as follows: Battleship trophy to the Illinois, cruiser trophy to the Boston, gunboat trophy to the Princeton, torpedo boat trophy to the Preble. All of these awards, with the exception of the battleship trophy, will go to vessels of the Pacific station, where a remarkable showing was made, all of the successful ships there having exceeded 85 per cent. in the final merit record. None of the ships of the Asiatic station gained a trophy.

To Move Against the Fertilizer Trust.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Judge Waddill of the United States District Court of Virginia will grant a hearing on June 10 on the effort of the Government to force officers of the fertiliz er trust, nine of whom reside in Virginia, to answer indictments returned against them in Tennessee. If the test case in Virginia succeeds there will be no difficulty, it is believed, in bringing the other officers of the trust to justice.

The bill against the powder trust, so-called, is about ready and will be filed at Cincinnati within the next week or ten days.

Wholesale Transfer of Chinese Interpreters.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor to-day ordered a wholesale transfer of Chinese interpreters in the immigration service. Every Chinese interpreter is sent to a new post. The transfers are the result of many complaints which have been received at the Department and will take effect at once. Louis Fong, now at Philadelphia, has been sent to Buffalo and Shere F. Moy, at Buffalo, will go to Philadelphia.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—These army orders were issued to-day:

First Lieut. Kyle Rucker, Fourteenth Cavalry to San Francisco.

First Lieut. Wiley P. Mangum, Jr., Signal Corps, to Washington barracks.

Special orders of April 8 announcing the acceptance by the President of the resignation of First Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant, Coast Artillery, are revoked.

First Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant, Coast Artillery, from 112th to Tenth Company Coast Artillery.

Major William P. Burnham from Twentieth to Seventh Infantry.

Major William H. Sage, Seventh Infantry, detailed for service in Adjutant-General's department, vice Major Samuel W. Dunning, assigned to Twentieth Infantry.

These navy orders were issued:

Lieutenant Commander T. Washington from Washington, D. C., to command the Dolphin.

Lieutenant Commander W. Ball, to navy yard, Boston.

Lieut. A. St. C. Smith to New York yard.

Lieut. C. E. Courtney, from command of the Blakely to Quincy, Mass.

Lieut. A. Kautz to torpedo station, Newport.

Lieut. F. R. Nelle to the Lancaster. League Island yard.

Ensign C. A. Blakely from the Mayflower to command the Blakely.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Smith to Washington, D. C.

Paymaster R. Spear to Mare Island yard.

Passed Assistant Paymaster S. E. Barber from naval station Cavite, to home and wait orders.

GERMAN TARIFF AGREEMENT

THE PRESIDENT PUTS IT INTO EFFECT ON JULY 1.

Reductions of Duties on American Goods Placed at $6,664,000 a Year, While Reductions in Favor of German Goods Amount to Only $208,168 Yearly.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President this afternoon issued his proclamation putting into effect on July 1 next the new commercial agreement between the United States and Germany. The agreement gives Germany the advantages of Section 3 of the Dingley tariff law, in return for which the United States gets the benefit of most of the present German conventional rates.

In a statement issued by the State Department concerning the agreement is a long list of the articles affected by the agreement. The statement then continues:

"According to official German statistics, the average annual value of imports of American goods into Germany in the period 1903 to 1905, inclusive, was $227,647,000, of which, it has been computed, only 3.31 per cent. would be obliged, under the new agreement, to pay the rates of the general tariff where lower conventional rates exist. In other words, 96.7 per cent. of the total importation of American products will continue to enjoy in Germany the treatment of the most favored nation, whether this be free entry or the lowest rates accorded to the like products of any other country.

"It is true that a considerable number of the new conventional rates of the German tariff are not included in the schedule annexed to the new agreement, but fortunately the large majority of these omitted items are products in which the United States has no export trade to Germany, or at least in which American exports are of relatively slight importance.

"On the other hand, the total value of German goods that would participate in the benefit of this new agreement amounted in the fiscal year 1906 to only $1,861,285, or only 1.4 per cent of our total importation of German goods in that year.

"Considering the respective concessions from the view point of amount of duties to be remitted by either Government, the advantage is decidedly in favor of the United States According to German statistics the reduction of duties on American goods under the new agreement would amount to $6,664,000 per annum, while according to our statistics the remission of federal revenue in consequence of the concessional reductions in favor of German goods would amount to only $208,168 per annum, on the basis of the importation for the fiscal year 1906

"While it is regrettable that any articles of American export to Germany should be subjected after July 1 next to a higher duty than is imposed on like imports of any other origin, there is every reason to believe that the concessions obtained in the new agreement represent the extreme limit to which the German Government would consent to go in return for the compensatory concessions available to the President under section 3. The alternative was therefore presented to the Department of State either of safeguarding the great bulk of American trade with Germany by granting the full extent of the duty reductions permitted in section 3 and making certain rational modifications in the customs regulations of the United States in the interest of mutual trade development or of permitting the existing modus vivendi to lapse, without renewal of any of its features on July 1 next, thus exposing American exports to Germany to the application on and after that date of the entire general tariff of that country in all its severity.

"In order to secure to American products the entire German conventional tariff, as well as certain desirable reductions of duty not covered by the present conventional tariff, it would seem to be necessary for the United States to make substantial tariff concessions in return to Germany beyond the scope of section 3 of our existing tariff law. This can be done only by means of a treaty of reciprocity, subject to ratification by the Senate and Congressional approval."

The following is a list of about forty classes of articles upon which Germany makes substantial reductions:

Articles	It's of new gen. tariff marks per 100 kilos.	It's und'r new agreement marks per 100 kilos.
Rye	7	5
Wheat and spelt	7.50	5.50
Malting barley	7	4
Other barley	7	1.50
Oats	7	5
Maize and sorghum	5	3
Beans for food	4	2
Linseed and hempseed	0.75	free
Flour of grain, except oats	18.75	10.20
Walnuts and hazelnuts	4	2
Fresh apples, pears and quinces in single covering	10	3.20
In more than one covering	10	5
Fresh peaches	8	2
Dried apples, pears, apricots and peaches	10	4
Fresh oranges	12	3
Sheep	18	8
Hogs	18	9
Fresh chilled or frozen meat	45	25
Simply prepared meat	60	35
Meat prepared for the table	120	75
Lard	12.50	10
Wine in casks, of alcoholic strength not exceeding 14 per cent. by weight	24	20
Preserved tomatoes and olives	75	30
Miscellaneous articles of foods in hermetically sealed receptacles	75	60
Lubricating oils	10	6
Heavy benzoin	60	2
Glue and gelatine	5	3
Boots and shoes, weighing more than 1,200 grams per pair	85	60
600 to 1,200 grams per pair	120	80
600 grams or less per pair	180	90
Wallpaper	24	12
Grindstones and whetstones	24	12
Phonographs	60	40
Small arms	90	60
Gold watches	30	0.80
Silver watches	1.50	0.60
Watches of common metals	1	0.40
Gold watch cases	1.50	0.40
Silver watch cases	0.75	0.40
Organs	25	20
Musical boxes, without case	25	20
The others	40	20

Among other important articles of American export for which this agreement secures the conventional rates that represent reductions below the new general tariff of Germany from 25 to 50 per cent. and even more are the following: Timber for building and industrial purposes, wooden paving blocks and wood for casks, leather, half or entirely dressed; saddlers' and trunk makers' wares, miscellaneous leather goods and harness, India rubber, tubes, wares and rubber coated textiles; many kinds of paper goods, hollow glass, plate and sheet glass; water pressure engines, steam engines and miscellaneous machines; freight cars, motor cars and motor cycles; carriages.

James B. Reynolds, acting Secretary of the Treasury, issued a circular letter of instructions to customs officers to-day in regard to the new German tariff. These instructions are general as far as they affect the administrative features of the new arrangement and are to be applied to importations from all countries. The most important feature of the circular letter relates to the means of ascertaining market values upon which duties are to be assessed. The circular says:

"Market value as defined by section 19 of the customs administrative act should be construed to mean the export price whenever goods, wares and merchandise are sold wholly for export or sold in the home market only in limited quantities, by reason of which fact there cannot be established a market value based upon the sale of such goods, wares and merchandise in usual wholesale quantities packed ready for shipment to the United States."

It was explained at the Treasury Department that in cases where there is no wholesale market in foreign countries for articles sent to the United States appraisers of customs in this country will take the export price as the basis of valuation instead of trying to ascertain the wholesale market value. This export price is not the purchase price. German export prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. less than the prices in that country.

Evidence by German chambers of commerce and exporters will be considered by American customs agents as competent evidence, but not as complete evidence of values. There is a widespread impression that the evidence of the chambers of commerce and exporters will be regarded as conclusive by this Government.

Another important change made by the new German arrangement is that open hearings will be given importers of foreign goods before the Board of General Appraisers in New York in cases of appeal, except when the Government interests might be injured by publicity. In such exceptional cases the importers will be furnished with résumés of the points brought out.

Still another important feature of the new arrangement is that the confidential customs agents of the Treasury Department abroad will have the status of diplomatic officers and be attached to embassies and legations. This will improve their official standing.

THE GREAT GATUN LAKE.

Its Area Will Be 225 Square Miles, Double the Minority Engineers' Estimate.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Detailed surveys which have been completed on the Isthmus show that the area of the great Gatun Lake will be 225 square miles, or double the estimate made in the minority, or lock canal, report of the board of consulting engineers, which was 110 square miles.

In the opinion of those engineers of the Canal Commission who have given most study to the question, this large area is a great advantage to the lock type of canal in both wet and dry seasons. It will make it possible to impound all water, even in extreme floods like that of last December, and to handle it with less fluctuation in the canal level.

The increased lake area will double the amount of water impounded at the beginning of the dry season. Statistics show that in extreme dry years the runoff from the area draining into the lake is about 7,200 cubic feet per second during the rainy season, and this will raise the lake the four feet which it may be lowered during the dry season.

In the larger lake, while the amount of evaporation will be doubled, the total supply impounded will also be doubled, and it is estimated that this will give sufficient water for fifty-six lockages a day, instead of twenty-six, as heretofore calculated.

HITS HARD AT BUCKET SHOPS.

New Pennsylvania Law Makes Telegraph and Telephone Companies Equally Liable.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 1.—Gov. Stuart signed this afternoon the bill putting bucket shops out of business in Pennsylvania. The bill is most drastic in its provisions, making it a misdemeanor to rent or use any building, boat, tent or ground for bucket shop purposes, and making telegraph or telephone companies liable for the same penalties as the bucket shop keepers for furnishing messages to such establishments.

Three measures of great importance to trolley companies were signed. One gives electric railways the right of eminent domain. Another provides that no charter shall be granted until the company shall have obtained the consent of the local authorities. A third brings the trolleys under the same prohibition as the steam railroads with regard to acquiring control of parallel lines.

A bill growing out of the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was signed which provides that officers, employees or agents of any railroad having charge directly or indirectly of the distribution of cars to shippers shall not own any interest whatsoever in any mine or manufactory along the line of the roads with which they are connected.

FIGHT ON 2 CENT FARE LAW.

All Lines Affected by Illinois Statute to Hold a Conference This Week.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Commissioner Donald of the Central Passenger Association and Chairman MacLeod of the Western Passenger Association joined to-day in a call for a meeting in St. Louis next Thursday of all the lines in their associations traversing this State to consider the new law making two cents a mile the maximum rate of fare after this month.

The Western roads had planned to have a meeting here next Tuesday to consider this subject, but readily consented to the plan to have a joint meeting of all the roads on Thursday. Because of the severe penalty provided for the violation of the new law all the railroads propose to charge two cents a mile for all interstate trips commencing July 1, as it may be several months before a test case to determine the validity of the two cent fare law is decided by the courts. The railroads propose to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States if the lower courts rule against them in Illinois.

If the law of Illinois is said to be no law because a rate of two cents per mile is unreasonable, the railroads will attack all similar laws which have been enacted in other States, from Pennsylvania to Nebraska.

Coinage at the Mints in May.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The total coinage of the United States mints during May amounted in value to $8,463,410, and of this amount $7,208,568 was in gold eagles and double eagles. The silver coinage comprised 6,533,000 pieces, valued at $1,016,500. The minor coinage consisted of 4,771,000 nickels.

For the Philippine Government, 2,424,000 pesos and centavo pieces and for the Mexican Government 1,800,000 fifty centavo pieces were also struck off

Increase in National Bank Circulation.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The circulation of national bank notes outstanding on May 31 was $601,940,550, which is an increase since May 31 of last year of $42,810,890 and an increase since the first of last month of $2,026,710.

The total amount of Government bonds on deposit on May 31 with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulating notes and public deposits was $752,771,025. Of this amount $593,497,050 was in two per cent consols of 1930, $89,851,675 in State, city and railroad bonds, and $29,659,380 in Panama Canal bonds.

New President of Thompson-Starrett Co.

Theodore Starrett has resigned the presidency of the Thompson-Starrett Company and the executive management of the company's business. He has been elected chairman of the board and will remain connected with the company and interested in its development. Other demands on his time caused his resignation. Albert B. Boardman has been elected president. A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the common stock has been declared, payable June 24.

Creditors of Putnam & Co. to Get 75 Per Cent.

BOSTON, June 1.—Creditors of the bankrupt brokerage firm of Webster P. Putnam & Co. will receive a dividend of about 75 per cent. It was announced to-day that practically all the sixty-five creditors had agreed to terms of assignment and that the first dividend would be declared soon. The liabilities of the firm are $185,000 and the assets $75,000.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The colliers Lebanon and Leonidas have arrived at Lambert Point, the supply ship Rainbow at Hongkong, the gunboat Concord at Shanghai, the yacht Yankton at New York yard and the yacht Sylph at Oyster Bay.

The tug Piscataqua has sailed from Cavite for Chefoo and the tug Rocket from Norfolk for Washington.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Andrew J. Blackburn of 531 West 156th st reel formerly a liquor dealer at 800 Columbus avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $24,105 and no assets. The largest creditors are the James Everard breweries, $20,750 on chattel mortgages and notes, and Jacob Selig $9,000 on unexpired lease.

SIX MASTER COMES A-FLYING

UP NORTH RIVER WITH EVERY SAIL SET AND DRAWING.

The Unwonted Sight Wakes the Lyre of the Ship News Office—The Crowleys Have Four Six Masters Now and See No Limit to Them Ahead, Because They Pay.

The clippers have vanished from the sea; that is, the stately and swift square riggers of the days when the flag of Uncle Sam floated over taffrails in nearly all the far-away ports of the world; but we still have the lordly fore and after. One of the biggest and most picturesque samples of the rig made the shellbacks who happened to be on the North River front yesterday morning open their eyes. She is twice the size of the old Liverpool carrier that Capt. Samuels drove to Queenstown from Sandy Hook in the unparalleled time of 9 days and 17 hours.

The Dreadnought had the advantage of stu'nsails and skysails and lots of healthy Yankee talent in forecastle and cabin, but she was not more distinctly Yankee than the giant six master that set folks a-staring yesterday, the Maine built coal carrier George W. Wells. She recently landed a cargo Down East and then headed for New York from Portland to have her hull scraped and painted at Hoboken.

Capt. Arthur L. Crowley, one of her owners, brought her down and disdaining a tug sailed serenely up the North River with every stitch of muslin drawing in the old fashioned way. All her head sails bellied in the brisk southeasterly breeze. Every ample and lofty topsail was doing its work and the four triangles of canvas forward, the fore staysail, inner jib, jib an flying jib were towing like dirigible balloons. Such a fine cloud of canvas had not been seen going up the North River since the biggest of the old time ships, the Great Republic, first of American four masters, berthed without the help of tugs.

The Great Republic was about 334 feet long, having the advantage of the Wells by a mere matter of fifteen feet. Billy Quigley, the Battery boatman, who has more deep sea knowledge and a finer memory of the tradtions of Yankee craft than any man on the water front of his years, called all the ship news men out on the Battery wall to see the vision. The seventh mate of the Ellis Island steam launch said it looked to him like the reincarnation of the American merchant marine. Gulielmus Curtinianus, the poet laureate of La Veloce, headed a chorus of ship news men in singing an original poem composed by James Lynch. Reduced to prose form the effusion, so far as the ship news shorthand expert, Rollo Southworth, could catch it, ran somewhat as follows:

"O, shellback of the packet days, we listen with emotion to yarns you fashioned in their praise when God first made the ocean. The skysail racers gave us thrills in logs of weird tradition, but now the schooner best fulfils our nautical ambition. No stouter vessel plies the seas where coastwise billows thunder, nor fights so hard with Davy Jones before she knuckles under. Give me the craft of simple mould few other seas may boast her, for gallant stu'nsail ships of old I would not trade the coaster. She glideth like a sentient thing with spanking breeze abaft her, great sails extended, wing and wing, the swanlike fore and after! She moves in calm, she flies in storm, and when the combers grip her, she seems, when spindrift robes her form, the mere ghost of a clipper. She fears not blasts from boreal realm, the sea's derisive laughter, with Yankee genius at the helm, the dauntless fore and after! Here's to the vanished packet ship (the breeze no more will waft her brave ensign on a distant trip), and here's to the fore and after!"

And they all went over to Parkinson's.

Meanwhile Capt. Arthur L. Crowley, called up on the phone by the experts, had a few lines to say about the fine fleet of the Crowleys. Altogether there are five six masters, and for the first time in the history of the fleet two of them are in this port. The other is the William L. Douglass The three others, all in the coal carrying trade and all flyers, are the Eleanor A Percy, the Ruth E. Merrill and the Alice M. Lawrence. Then there is one seven master, the oil carrier Thomas W. Lawson. And there is going to be a finer and swifter one than all the fleet. She is to be put into the water next month and will be called the Mertie B. Crowley, after the daughter of the brother of Capt. Crowley. J. G. Crowley, who is the treasurer of the Crowley folk, who make a specialty of six and seven masters. The Mertie B. Crowley will measure 5,000 tons. Capt Crowley says six masters pay, and he cannot see a limit to them. They may be soon as common as five masters or even as ordinary terns.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:20 | Moon rises .12:17

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:36 | Gov. Island.12:08 | Hell Gate....2:01

Arrived—SATURDAY, June 1.

Ss Umbria, Liverpool, May 25.
Ss New York, Southampton, May 25.
Ss Indraghiri, London, May 19.
Ss Badenia, Hamburg, May 19.
Ss Algeria, Palermo, May 16.
Ss Sicilian Prince, Madeira, May 21.
Ss Exeter City, Bristol, May 14.
Ss Mexico, Vera Cruz, May 23.
Ss Korona, St. Thomas, May 27.
Ss Russian Prince, Havana, May 27.
Ss City of Macon, Savannah, May 29.
Ss El Rio, Galveston, May 26.
Ss Hamilton, Norfolk, May 31.
Bark Carnegie, Colastine, April 5.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Potsdam, at Rotterdam from New York.
Ss Amerika, at Hamburg from New York.
Ss Koenig Albert, at Genoa from New York.
Ss Friedrich der Grosse, at Bremen from New York.
Ss Bulgaria, at Genoa from New York.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Baltic, from Queenstown for New York.
Ss Finland, from Antwerp for New York.
Ss St. Louis, from Southampton for New York.
Ss Campania, from Liverpool for New York.
Ss Minnehaha, from London for New York.
Ss Ryndam, from Rotterdam for New York.
Ss Caledonia, from Glasgow for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Sail Tuesday, June 4.		
Kr. Wilh'm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A M	10:00 A M
Caronia, Liverpool	.....	11:00 A M
Prinz Siglemund, Jamaica	11:00 A M	2:00 P M
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	12:00 M
Apache, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P M
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P M
Sail Wednesday, June 5.		
Oceanic, Liverpool	10:30 A M	2:00 P M
Statendam, Rotterdam	.....	10:00 A M
Moskva, Rotterdam	.....	.....
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Tennyson, Bahia	7:30 A M	11:00 A M
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A M	11:00 A M
Caribia, Hayti	11:00 A M	2:00 P M
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M
Gregory, Para	12:00 M	2:00 P M
Sail Thursday, June 6.		
*La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A M	10:00 A M
United States, Copenhagen	9:30 A M	12:00 M
Bluecher, Hamburg	10:30 A M	2:00 P M
Main, Bremen	.....	10:00 A M
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A M	12:00 M
Seminole, Turk's Island	12:30 P M	3:00 P M
City of Atlanta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P M

*Also mail for South Brazil.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.		
Cunaxa	St. Lucia	May 23
Phoenicia	St. Lucia	May 24
Trojan	Middlesbrough	May 18
Bluecher	Hamburg	May 23
Pretoria	Bermuda	May 30
San Juan	Ponce	May 28
Maravel	Trinidad	May 25
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 30
Due To-morrow.		
Virginia	Gibraltar	May 23
Philadelphia	Porto Cabello	May 24
Proteus	New Orleans	May 29
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 29
City of Atlanta	Savannah	May 31
Santiago	Brunswick	May 31
Minneapolis	London	May 25
Dunstan	Para	May 22
Due Tuesday, June 4.		
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	May 28
Noordam	Rotterdam	May 25
Vaderland	Antwerp	May 25
Alliance	Colon	May 28
Parima	St. Thomas	May 30
Bovic	Liverpool	May 24
El Dia	Galveston	May 29

By Marconi Wireless.

Ss Minneapolis, for New York, was 750 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday.

Ss Bluecher, for New York, was 160 miles east of Nantucket lightship at 7 P. M.

BEST & Co.
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

We desire to draw attention to the Following Special Offers:—

Girls' Suspender Skirts
in cadet blue gingham, side pleated.
Sizes 6 to 14 years..... $1.50

Girls' Jumper Dresses
of fancy pique, side pleated skirt and jumper waist edged with colored pipings, short sleeves; colors: tan with red or blue rings; white with blue rings;
Size 8 years..... $5.50
Sizes 10, 12, 14 years..... 6.00

Girls' Long Waist Dresses
of poplin, box pleated skirt, waist made with large tucks and box plaits, trimmed cord ornaments, hemstitched collar and cuffs; colors: light blue, navy, white, pink;
Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 years
$6.50 7.25 8.00 8.75

Girls' Guimpe Dresses
of gingham, box pleated skirt, waist box pleated, bertha and sleeves trimmed with embroidery, insertion and edging; colors: pink, light blue and green;
Sizes 4 6 8 10 12 years
$6.00 6.50 7.00 7.50 8.00

Girls' Russian Dresses
of white drill with embroidered emblem on front, sailor collar edged with red, and red leather belt;
Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 years..... $4.85

Junior White Linen Sailor Suits
with handsome hand embroidered emblem on sleeve and shield, silk tie; side pleated skirt;
Sizes 10, 12, 14 years..... $9.75

60-62 West 23d Street

H. C. F. KOCH & Co.
Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

Men's & Women's *Taffeta Umbrellas, $1.10.*
A remarkable purchase and sale of 3,000 Women's 26-inch and Men's 28-inch styles in grades ranging from $1.50 to $3.50.

Here's an offering of Men's and Women's FAST BLACK HOMESPUN TAFFETA UMBRELLAS that merits your immediate attention. It is positively unparalleled, because the values have never before been offered at to-morrow's price or near it. In many instances the handles alone are worth double the price we ask for the umbrella complete. Made with paragon frames, steel rods, very strong; fitted with cases and tassels; guaranteed to wear for one year..... 1.10

Handles for Women.
Full length 7-inch sterling silver, flat pearl sterling trimmed, tapering pearl with gold or sterling caps, rolled silver caps or pearl and gunmetal posts, imported horn trimmed with sterling, ivorine, boxwood, silver caps and novelty handles.

Handles for Men.
Buck and stag horn, silver trimmed, boxwood, horn, caps of silver or gold, ivorine or gunmetal handles; in all the finest assortment of handles ever offered in men's umbrellas and worth double to-morrow's specially lowered price.

$15 Lingerie Dresses, 8.75.
WOMEN'S PRINCESS LINGERIE SUMMER DRESSES of fine white batiste; waist elaborated with lace insertion, medallions and fine tucks. Skirt has deep flounce with lace and tucks to correspond. These dresses were made to sell at $15.00, but we have specially underpriced them to make the first week of June an exceptionally busy one. Monday only..... 8.75

Summer Silks Low Priced.
ROUGH SHANTUNG; 27 inches wide; all silk and lustrous; in a large variety of colors; regularly 85c, yd..... 59c
CHECKED LOUISINE; all pure silk; 20 inches wide; in every desirable color; an excellent quality for wear; regularly 89c, yd..... 65c

Dress Goods, Two Specials.
NOVELTY SUITINGS, in check and overplaid weaves; all the newest colorings; 38 inches wide; regularly 50c, yd..... 29c
ALL WOOL CREAM SERGE AND PANAMA; made from high grade Australian yarns; 45 inches wide; regularly 98c, yd..... 69c

Cold Dry-Air Storage
For Furs, Rugs, Portieres, Etc.
Moths are active now. Are your Furs at their mercy 'Phone 3000 Morningside, or send a postal, and our special "call wagon" will quickly deliver your habiliments to our Cold-Storage Department, assuring you of their safety against moth, fire or theft.
Furs to be remodelled or repaired during Summer months stored free. The work is perfect, the cost moderate.
Lace Curtains and Blankets Cleansed—moderate charges and storage free until wanted.

125th St. West, Between Lenox & Seventh Aves.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR IT.
Advertisements for THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN may be left at any American District Messenger office in the city.