

PRaises Governor Hughes

Chairman Knapp Points to His Veto of 2 Cent Fare Bill

Says It Must Have an Effect on Similar Railroad Legislation in Other States—He Predicts an Era of Good Feeling Between the Railroads and the Public.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—An era of good feeling between the railroads and the public with a consequent beneficial effect upon the material welfare of the United States, is predicted by Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Knapp is regarded by many people as the commission's most conservative member.

Chairman Knapp asserted that for many years there had been a marked tendency toward higher tolls in the conduct and management of railroad transportation in this country. The same tendency, he said, was observable in every sphere of business activity.

"When men say there has been no improvement, when they say that things are going from bad to worse," he said, "they indicate to my mind a quickened public conscience which now condemns sharply what was not long ago accepted with tolerance, if not with approval.

Chairman Knapp believes there will be supplemental railroad legislation, but it will have the approval of railroad men as well as the public. On this point he said: "In my judgment no legislation is likely to be enacted or even seriously considered which is at all likely to question the validity or impair in any way the value of existing securities; nor do I believe there will be any legislation which would increase the difficulty of borrowing money for railway improvements and extensions at reasonable rates of interest.

Whatever may be said as to railroads and the inducements which had to be offered years ago when railroads were constructed into sparsely settled sections and in anticipation of their development, the time has come when the inducements are such that reasonable restraint upon the issue of stocks and bonds would do rather than impede the extension of railway facilities."

Speaking of present conditions in the railway world, Mr. Knapp said: "It is my belief that the general railroad situation will improve. Two things of common origin have been in active operation of late to greatly influence financial sentiment. One is the disclosure of the conduct which has occasioned public surprise and condemnation; the other is the aggressive attitude of the State Legislatures.

The natural effect of the disclosures which have aroused public indignation was to create a feeling of distrust and apprehension on the part of those who had invested in other than railroad properties. I am sure there is already some recovery from the first stage of indignation, which has subsided in a variety of ways, and that confidence in the integrity and value of the leading railroad securities has been restored.

Then the danger of further drastic legislation in States seems to have nearly disappeared. Already, I think, there is a rather permanent belief that some of that legislation has been unwise. In this connection the sturdy veto by Gov. Hughes of New York of the two-cent bill, to say nothing of the three-brakemen bill, has produced an impression throughout the country. For a practically new man in public affairs, he has shown a wisdom and a sense of justice which has won the confidence of a large and wider public than the constituency of his own State, and when a man in this position and with his known reputation is fortified by a two-cent veto in New York his action must have an effect upon legislative plans of a similar character in other States which have not already been contemplated.

Whether the present volume of traffic will be maintained and increased will depend largely upon the way the crops of this year turn out. Any one can see that if there should be a comparatively failure of the important agricultural product not only would that mean a diminished tonnage but inability on the part of a considerable section of the people to employ it in their operations and style of living, and that would have its early reflex action on business generally.

Going back to the idea that a change for the better had taken place in railway management, Mr. Knapp said: "It is very plain to me that within recent years there has been vast improvement in the methods of railway management as respects the obligations of the railways to the public. If the practices which were characteristic of almost universal railway management twenty years ago are compared with the practices which now generally obtain, it will be seen that an immense advance has been made toward better and more equitable dealing. Indeed, there has been a marked change in the average conception of the railway in its public relations.

Part of the habitual thought of our people is the right to use the facilities of public carriers in a public right rather than a contract right. And therefore the preference or advantage given to one person or one class of persons is a distinct invasion of the public rights of all other persons. So the clearer and more correct point of view powerfully side the

regulative laws, with the general result that for the first time in the history of American railways, secret preferences and advantages have practically disappeared.

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AUTOING IN CHINESE WILDS

EXPERIENCES OF PEKIN RACER GOING BY COOLIE POWER.

"Push, and the Fire Carriage Will Go by Itself." They Sang—Rocky Steeps After Huan River Was Crossed—Sand and Sights at Shinwafa—Cars at Kaigan

LONDON, June 17.—A despatch from Kaigan, from the correspondent of the Telegraph who is accompanying the contestants in the Peking to Paris automobile race says: "Our Itala car arrived here on Saturday morning after a journey of extraordinary interest. We left Chatauchang at 4.30 A. M. June 12, drawn by mules and coolies.

"We soon reached the spurs of the Yen-jan Mountains. No real road exists there, merely paths created by the usual traffic, and along these we dragged the automobile, just as big guns are hauled into position. It was hard work preparing space for the tires and removing boulders. The coolies worked with alacrity, uniting their efforts in time with characteristic songs improvised for the occasion.

"From all houses there issue women and children, a picturesque crowd in strange habiliments, stranger than those of the Pekinese. They form vivacious throngs along the mud walls of the villages, but there is no sign of excessive wonder. On the contrary they show tranquillity and benevolent curiosity. Many of them shout: 'Here's the railway, countrymen, at work!'

"They often look at us, but without interrupting their occupation, as if they had seen automobiles all their lives. All of them know of the railway by repute, as it is from here that the Kaigan line was begun. Consequently they believe they are witnessing the passage of the first train."

"June 13 is described as the day richest in fatigues and emotions. The correspondent writes: 'A hundred times we ran the risk of seeing the automobile fall over a precipice, dragged down by rocks or buried in mud. In the neighborhood of Shaohai-nuep the rain had formed a morass and the car was buried over its axles. It was also held up by immense roots of trees, which prevented its being drawn any further. We had, therefore, to work with axes to cut the roots away.

"A worse experience awaited us. Crossing the valley of the Huan River, the road passes over a mountain, and we had on the left side a precipice and on the right a wall of rock. It was like getting up a staircase cut in the rock. Every moment we ran the danger of breaking the engine on the great boulders in its path. Sometimes the road almost disappeared between narrow walls giving the impression that the automobile was absolutely closed in and could neither recede nor advance.

"The heat of the rocks warmed by the sun was tremendous. This rendered the fatigue all the worse, especially when we had to work with axes and shovel in order to smooth out a passage. A good twelve miles were passed in this manner until we entered the sand hills of the Plain of Shinwafa.

"The mandarin of Shinwafa sent two horse soldiers to meet us who had the appearance of brigands. They looked us over and then went off at a gallop toward the town. There soon came a curious cavalcade formed of old citizens, functionaries and soldiers, all desirous of seeing the mysterious foreign machine in motion. The multitude surrounding us had to be dispersed by the soldiers with blows from sticks. We made a triumphal entry into a suburb, where we passed the night."

"The next day the car reached Kaigan after much hauling by coolies and some good running at twenty miles an hour. The French and Dutch cars arrived at Kaigan Sunday morning in good condition. They had been delayed by the Cantal tricar, the wheels of which could not traverse the deep ruts.

MAN SHOT BURGLAR GUERIN.

Charles Smith, American, Accompanied by a Woman, Wounded Him.

LONDON, June 16.—It is learned that Edward Guerin, the Chicago burglar, who was shot last night in the foot on Oxford street, was not shot by a woman, as was first stated, but by an American of the name of Charles Smith, who is known as Chicago May.

The couple are alleged to have been former confederates of Guerin, who escaped some time ago from Devil's Island, where he was sent for a crime committed in France, and whose extradition to France was refused on Friday by Lord Chief Justice Alverstone on the ground that he is a British subject and as such could not be extradited to France for a crime committed there.

ILL FATED LAUNCH CONDEMNED.

Report That She Was Not Confirmed—No More Bodies Found.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Navy Department to-day received a despatch from Rear Admiral Emory, in command of the warships in Hampton Roads, saying that search was continued to-day for the bodies of the missing midshipmen and sailors of the ill fated Minnesota launch, but that there were no further developments. The search will be continued to-morrow. It was rumored here to-day that the launch which went to the bottom with the eleven men aboard had been condemned, but this report could not be confirmed.

QUEEN MARGHERITA UNPOPULAR

Advocacy of Monks Against Soldiers Made Much of by Roman Anti-Clericals.

ROME, June 7.—Italy is growing decidedly anti-clerical, and even the traditional love and respect of all Italians toward the house of Savoy is diminishing as the effect of the present anti-clerical feeling. A recent incident trifling in itself is sufficiently significant of the altered times.

Adjoining the barracks of a regiment of Bersaglieri, sharpshooters, there existed a barren plot of ground which the War Office had set aside for the use of a garden for the soldiers and ordered that it should be converted into a kitchen garden. This was done and the vegetables raised were sold and yielded the yearly sum of \$100, which the soldiers expended on improving their rations.

The barracks were originally a convent and the monks who were made to vacate them in 1870 were allowed to retain their church. Lately they petitioned for the plot of ground which the bersaglieri had changed into a garden and the War Office consented to the restitution. Evidently the soldiers complained to some members of Parliament belonging to the Extreme Left party, that is to say, Socialists, Radicals and Republicans, who were only too glad to bring the matter before the House.

They say they have discovered that Queen Margherita, the Queen Mother, had acted as intermediary between the War Office and the War Office and had brought pressure to bear for the restitution, so her name was dragged into Parliament, she was alluded to as "the pious woman," her action was strongly condemned and her clerical sympathies were blamed. The monks still have the land, but Queen Margherita lost her popularity. Lately she sent a telegram of condolence to the widow of an engineer Captain who was killed in a balloon ascension, and the local press broadly hinted that she was guilty of an insult to the whole army, as her affectionate words were on monks, and suggested that she should travel outside of Italy for a long time.

The incident is by no means closed, and it is expected that the Government will text for further anti-clerical and anti-monarchical agitation.

MAY END THE CAMORRA.

Naples Carabinieri Pressing Murder Prosecutions—Police Under Suspicion.

NAPLES, June 7.—The criminal association known as the Camorra, which has flourished since time immemorial in Naples and has been regarded almost as a national institution, seems doomed to disappear. Italians doubt whether it will, and foreign-ers are not being afraid and are ready to meet its disappearance, as they will get one advantage. If its watches or pocket-books were stolen, a frequent occurrence to foreigners at Naples, their guide or courier by applying to the Camorra could have them returned for a consideration, while it is a well known fact that the police in such cases were powerless either to catch the thief or to recover the property.

The Camorra, owing probably to this characteristic trait, is styled the Honorable Society. Evidently the Naples police recognize the advantages offered by its termination, but the carabinieri thought differently and arrested about sixty prominent members of the Honorable Society, among them a priest, the spiritual director of the association.

All the prisoners are more or less implicated in a double murder committed in Naples by the Camorra. The carabinieri succeeded where the civil police had failed. It has been suggested that the latter were in league with the Camorra and favored its members. The Government has been questioned in Parliament as to whether this was true, and the question was not answered on the plea that a trial was pending. It was not considered right to refer to the Camorra until judgment was rendered, but the question did not provoke a denial, and this leads to the belief that the police were really allied to the Camorra.

SOUND PIRATES AT RYE.

They Make a Rich Haul at the New Residence of H. Langley.

RYE, N. Y., June 16.—Sound pirates entered the home of Jacob H. Langley, president of the American Metal Company, in this town late Friday night and carried away thousands of dollars worth of silver and valuables. Although the burglars forced a rear window on the first floor and must have worked for more than an hour collecting the booty and carrying it to boats on the shore, they did not arouse a single member of the family asleep on the floor above.

The only clue left for the police to work on is a number of footprints in the soft earth leading from the house to the water's edge. A general search of the shore showed the body has been sent to the police throughout the country. Mr. Langley came to Rye about a year ago and lives in a house in Kirby avenue, which commands a view of Long Island Sound. Recently the family came out to Rye from their town house and brought with them a considerable amount of silver and presents.

The Langley home is in a secluded section of Rye which is not patrolled by the police. It is a mutual understanding of the conditions attending the shipment of such products and their introduction into the United States is established between the French merchants and inspectors of imported foodstuffs in this country. The trade relations which have heretofore existed should be maintained, and this can be promoted by personal inspection of foodstuffs by the inspectors of manufacture and by knowing the manufacturers and importers personally. I shall also endeavor to gather practical information respecting the manufacture of denatured alcohol in Europe, by the farmer or by associations of farmers, with the object of promoting similar industries in this country.

"Bordeaux is one of the great centres of the food production of France. It is the shipping point for the products of the most celebrated wines of the world. Near Bordeaux grow the celebrated vineyards which are the source of the wine of the Gironde. Among these are found such wines as Chateau La Rose, Chateau Lafite and Chateau Margaux among the right hand vineyards, and Chateau La Tour Blanche among the white wines. Near Bordeaux also lies the department of the Charante, where the celebrated brandy known as cognac is made.

"About Bordeaux also are some of the most profitable fields and gardens of France for the production of vegetables of all kinds. These vegetables, mature early and reach the markets of Paris in April and May. In the caves near Bordeaux formed by the removal of building stone, grow immense quantities of mushrooms, which are canned and sent to all quarters of the world. Large quantities of manufactured food products are also produced at Bordeaux, such as liqueurs, sweets of all kinds, mustards and sauces. Large quantities of olive oil are also shipped from this point, though olives do not grow in the immediate vicinity. Near Bordeaux are located some of the vast pine forests which have been produced under the wise forestry system of France and from the large quantities of turpentine and rosin are gathered according to the most improved modern methods.

Begining To-Day--A Sale of Unusual Import

Low Shoes for Men

Finest \$5, \$6 and \$7 Grades

At \$3.40 the Pair

Back of this announcement lies one big primal reason—else it would lose its point. This stock of high-grade shoes comes to us by reason of our close trade connections with a foremost manufacturer—a man who is past-master of the art of fine shoe-building.

So it happens he has chosen this store as a prompt and ready outlet for what is perhaps one of the largest and finest collections of shoes you have ever known at these phenomenal prices.

1,000 Pairs Men's \$6 and \$7 Patent Leather Oxfords  
500 Pairs \$5 and \$6 tan Russia, wax calf and gun-metal Oxfords  
All styles; all leathers; all toes; all widths from AA to E; all sizes from 4 to 12

Saks & Company

SETTLE MIDI PROBLEM TO-DAY

RUMOR THAT LEADER ALBERT IS TO BE ARRESTED.

Dr. Wiley Says the Introduction of the Rich American Vine Has Created the Trouble Through Overproduction—Experts To Study French Wines and Foods.

PARIS, June 16.—Prime Minister Clemenceau conferred to-day with the Minister of Justice and the Procureur of Montpellier relative to the Argelliers committee, which has charge of the wine growers' movement in the Midi. It is reported that the Government's definite decision regarding the Midi will be announced after the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

A rumor that the arrest of Marcellin Albert, the head of the Argelliers committee, had been determined upon caused further excitement in the towns of the Midi; but the despatches differ regarding Albert's reception of the news. One says that he declared himself as not being afraid and as ready for anything. Another states that, yielding to the urging of friends, he fled to a secret refuge.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, will leave early this week for Bordeaux, France, where he will be the American member of the jury which is to pass upon the food products shown at the Maritime Exposition. The invitation came in the shape of a cablegram from the director-general of the fair.

Dr. Wiley, who is interested in the agitation among the vintagers of southern France, apparently does not share their view that the tremendous falling off in the demand for French wines has been due to adulteration by the manufacturers. "Respecting the alleged adulterations of wines by the admixture of sugar, which at present is such an important question in the wine producing provinces of the south of France," he said, "the addition of sugar to wine is carefully controlled by the existing French law, and it is only by neglect or violation of this law that the abuses complained of could exist. The fact is that the replanting of the vineyards in France with American grape vines has so increased the output of pure wine as to reduce the price pretty close to the cost of production. This is probably the chief difficulty with which the vinticulturists of the Midi have to contend."

In speaking of his proposed trip Dr. Wiley said to-day: "I shall expect during the time of my stay in Bordeaux to see many things which will be of interest and value in connection with the exportation of French food products to the United States. It is highly important that a mutual understanding of the conditions attending the shipment of such products and their introduction into the United States be established between the French merchants and inspectors of imported foodstuffs in this country. The trade relations which have heretofore existed should be maintained, and this can be promoted by personal inspection of foodstuffs by the inspectors of manufacture and by knowing the manufacturers and importers personally. I shall also endeavor to gather practical information respecting the manufacture of denatured alcohol in Europe, by the farmer or by associations of farmers, with the object of promoting similar industries in this country.

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"The great glory of Bordeaux, however, consists in its famous wine cellars, which are perhaps the largest in the world. These cellars are cut into the soft stone which underlies the city, and by their uniform temperature insure a constant humidity, produce the most favorable environment for the proper ripening of the wines. Bordeaux is also a great shipping port and its maritime industries are scarcely second to any of the other cities of France.

Married in an Undertaker's Establishment. A wedding took place on Saturday night in ex-Freedomer William J. Moran's undertaking establishment at 147 Montgomery street, Jersey City. The decorations were elaborate, boards, craps and sample coffins. The contracting parties were Burton J. Schermerhorn, 21 years old, a shipping clerk for the Starin Transportation Company, living at 708 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, and Miss Amelia Glendon, 20 of 562 First street, Hoboken. Justice of the Peace Edward J. Golden officiated.

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Saks & Company

POLICEMAN BADLY BEATEN.

KILLED IN A FIST FIGHT.

Brother of Ajax Whitman Runs Foul of Many Perils in the Line of Duty.

Policeman Nathan Whitman, brother of Ajax, the department strong man, was on post last night near the corner of Norfolk and Livingston streets when he found Samuel Felix of 100 Norfolk street, wandering along with a cut in his head which he said he had received from Samuel Rosenberg of 107 Norfolk street, who had hit him with a baseball bat.

Whitman arrested Rosenberg on a charge of felonious assault. Later he returned to his post, and the father of the Rosenberg boy, Joseph, who is a baker by trade, saw Whitman and, according to the policeman, called him a wile name for arresting his son. Whitman remonstrated and Rosenberg repeated the insult, so the policeman arrested him also. He was just starting for the head house with his prisoner when Rosenberg hit him in the face. Whitman and Rosenberg grappled with a man whom Whitman says he knows hit him over the head with a board. The policeman was on down, but managed to hang on to his prisoner.

When he got to his feet again another man in the name of Benjamin Goldberg of 105 Norfolk street hit him with a brass rod. The policeman went down and out this time, and when he came to Rosenberg was on top of him and had bitten his face severely. Whitman finally got on his feet and arrested Rosenberg and Goldberg also, but the two put up a fight again and Goldberg escaped. A crowd then got into the station and Whitman was forced to draw his revolver. Meanwhile some boys had told the police of the Delancey street police station about the fight in progress and the reserves of that station and also of the Eldridge street precinct came to Whitman's assistance. After locking up his prisoner Whitman was taken to Gouverneur Hospital to have his face cauterized.

MERELY TWO ONLOOKERS HIT

In the Latest Battle of the Hell's Kitchen and O'Leary Gangs.

The Hell's Kitchen and the O'Leary gangs that have been whooping up things of late over on the West Side got together again early yesterday morning, and as a result two truck drivers are in Roosevelt Hospital with gunshot wounds. From what the police gathered a Hell's Kitchener swiped the girl of an O'Leary follower and the gang from Fifty-third street invaded the Hell's Kitchen to do things. The mobs were blazing away with revolvers when Daniel Driscoll, 44 years old, of 416 West Thirty-ninth street, and James Lewis, 31 years, a negro, of 428 West Twenty-ninth street, got in the path of the bullets. Neither of the men belongs to either faction. They had just come from putting in their names in a stable on Thirty-ninth street when they saw the fight at Tenth avenue and butted in to see what was doing. Driscoll stopped a bullet in his right arm, and Lewis stopped two, one with his right forearm and the other with his right leg.

The injured men were removed to the hospital. Mabel Harrison, who lives on seventh street station didn't get around in time to arrest any of the scappers.

Wrong Food

Makes Invalids

Little Quirks and Ails are Nature's Mild Requests to Right Some Wrong

One must Heed the Complaint or

Pay the Penalty

Modern folks have discovered a way to recover—by proper selection of food and drink.

Look carefully into the health of the individual who knows that "coffee don't hurt me" and you are almost sure to find some physical ail or functional disturbances—perhaps muddy complexion, weak eyes, incipient heart failure; kidney, liver or bowel disorders; or some form of weakness that shows plainly enough the cry for relief sent up from some organ of the body.

Dismissal of coffee and change to Postum brings relief and shows clearly that coffee hinders digestion. Failure in digestion means lack of good red blood and therefore a lack of food for the nerve centres. Removal of the cause will allow Nature to right herself, and Postum contains Phosphate of Potash, Albumen, etc., from the field grains which unite to form the delicate gray matter of the nerves throughout the body.

Long-boiling (see directions on package) brings out the rich flavour and snappy coffee taste free from the nerve-racking drug—caffeine—in coffee.

A 10-day's test of

POSTUM

Is worth while!

"There's a Reason"

IMPORTANT NOTICE  
Maspero Freres  
BOUTON ROUGE  
Cigarettes  
Imported from Cairo, Egypt  
Price 25 Cents  
Now on Sale in New York City