TO CURB RACETRACK BETTING

STATE TO APPROPRIATE $250,000 FOR COUNTY FAIRS.

Opposition to Repeal of Percy-Gray Law Introduce Bills Prohibiting Gambling in Any Form in Houses, Clubs, Hotels, Churches and in Stocks and Bonds.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Legislature has begun to get down to work in earnest. This was the first Thursday this session when a majority of the members of each house were present and the daily calendar was disposed of. The Senate went through the third reading calendar, but only the bills of the Senators present were passed. This preference was decided upon by Senator Raines, the Republican leader, in order to enforce a fuller attendance at the Thursday sessions, as many members have been coming here Monday night and leaving Wednesday afternoon. The legislative committees are at work grinding out bills in greater volume than usual at this stage of the session, and the manner in which local legislation is progressing indicates that the quiet tip has gone out from the Republican legislative leaders that every effort must be made to insure final adjournment by April 17.

Aside from the Kelsey question the subject most interesting to legislators is how the agitation to abolish racetrack betting is to be met. Two phases of this question appeared to-day. Gov. Hughes and the friends of the proposed legislation to curb racetrack gambling believe that Senator Armstrong, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, took action to-day which will somewhat worry the advocates of racetrack betting.

Senator Agnew had asked Senator Armstrong for a hearing on the bill giving the county and town fairs an annual appropriation of $250,000 without regard to the annual receipts from the racing association. Should the Governor and his friends be able to convince the representatives of the town and county fairs that they will be able to engraft this appropriation on the State's legislative policy for the future probably the most formidable opposition to the repeal of the Percy-Gray betting law will be removed. When Senator Agnew asked Senator Armstrong for a hearing the Senator wrote him a letter saying a hearing was unnecessary, as the Finance Committee expects to get the Assembly Ways and Means Committee to agree to a $250,000 fair appropriation "quite without reference to the pending legislation concerning gambling at racetracks, and to do it in such a way, if possible, that it will be understood to be the avowed policy of the State to continue such annual appropriation."

The Jockey Club is not inactive pending these attacks on the present racing system. Literature is being sent broadcast through the State showing the big loss to stock raising and agricultural interests which would result from abolishing track betting, and insisting that while some people hazard more than they can afford in race betting, this practice is not foreign to the practices in other walks of life. The Jockey Club insists that the people have few enough pleasures now of the kind they desire and insist on getting. But the Jockey Club is not satisfied with being put on the defensive. Bills evidently emanating from that source were introduced to-day by Assemblyman John R. Yale of Putnam which indicate that the Jockey Club has methods of its own to educate the people to the fallacy of preventing racetrack betting.

These Yale bills would prevent poker playing in private residences or clubs or hotels, or buying chances on any form of church lottery, by making such practices a misdemeanor, punishable by not more than a year in prison. In fact, games of chance or betting in any form is prohibited, the same as pool selling and bookmaking, as well as lotteries, which is defined "to include any distributon of money where the determination of the recipient is by lot or chance," and makes the same punishable by imprisonment for a period of not more than one year.

The bills also prohibit transactions in stocks and bonds where the parties are not the real owners, which provision is aimed at the New York Stock Exchange.

Women's right to eat alone in restaurants will be established by law if a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Cuvillier is enacted. It provides that women, whether alone or escorted, shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations and privileges of inns, restaurants, hotels, bathhouses, barber shops, theatres, music halls and public conveyances.

A legislative investigation by a joint committee of five Senators and five Assemblymen with a view of conferring with Mayor McClellan and preparing legislation to enable New York city to buy as much of Coney Island as may be needed for a seaside park and for the maintenance of free seaside homes there for the poor of the city is contemplated by a resolution introduced to-day by Assemblyman Cuvillier.

The resolution went over under the rule. It recites that the city has attempted to secure such a park at Coney Island, but has failed to secure a suitable site which would be accessible to cheap railroad fares.

Assemblyman Troy to-day introduced a resolution to carry out City Comptroller Metz's suggestion to Gov. Hughes that an investigation be had at once with a view that legislation be enacted to stop the graft of the commissions appointed in street opening proceedings and in other efforts to secure private property for public use in New York city. Owing to debate the resolution went over until Monday night, when it will be considered. The resolution calls for the appointment of three Senators and five Assemblymen as a special legislative committee to investigate the question and report by April 1.

Assemblyman Charles F. Murphy introduced a bill declaring that the Long Island Railroad Company has not the right to lay street surface railroad tracks on Atlantic avenue in Brooklyn.

A bill introduced by Assemblyman Weimert provides that where a receiver is to be asked for a financial institution the Attorney-General shall give previous notice to its creditors.

Assemblyman Conklin has a bill giving preference to actions for personal injuries where the plaintiff is a wage earner with dependants and has been unable to work for thirty days.

Bills introduced by Senator Dunn exempt from taxation bonds hereafter issued by first and second class cities and also bonds issued by municipalities generally.

Senator George H. Cobb, who comes from the pulp mill district and who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Forestry, to-day introduced an interesting bill. It was drafted by New York city interests, but Senator Cobb does not make known its authorship. It provides that when the State Forest Commissioner certifies that timber land containing at least 600 sound trees or 1,200 shrubs growing wood products other than fruit are being maintained in the interest of forest preservation the property shall be taxed locally as barren, unproductive land. This rate of taxation is to continue until the maturity or the harvesting of the timber.

Embodying a suggestion contained in the message of Gov. Hughes, Assemblyman J. S. Parker, chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industries, to-day introduced a bill transferring the authority to enforce the mercantile law in cities of the first class from the local health authorities to the State Department of Labor. The bill creates a new bureau in the Department of Labor, to be known as the Bureau of Mercantile Inspection, and provides for a chief inspector and not more than ten deputy inspectors.

No attempt is made to change the provisions of the mercantile law beyond the authority to enforce the same. Mr. Parker introduced the bill at the request of the Commissioner of Labor.

WOMEN TO MARCH ON ALBANY.

Equal Suffrage Workers Urged to Appear Before Committee.

Under the auspices of the Interurban Equal Suffrage Association and the leadership of Mrs. Belle de Rivera, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as many would-be voters as can be persuaded to expend $4.30 for the cause will travel to Albany on February 19 to be present when the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature grants a hearing on the resolution now before both houses "to amend the Constitution by striking out the word 'male' from section 1, Article II., of the Constitution."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the transportation committee, told the members of the New York Equal Suffrage League who met yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor that if a hundred women would pledge themselves to go the New York Central Railroad had promised to grant them not only a reduced fare but a special car.

Mrs. de Rivera said that all big causes had been won by monster delegations and that at least a thousand women ought to be willing to take a short journey in order to make known their wrongs.

"Go without a new spring bonnet if necessary!" she exclaimed dramatically, "but at any rate go to Albany. It isn't necessary for you to stay all night. The $3 that a room would cost could be much more suitably expended on suitable advertising in Albany."

She then distributed among those present post cards on the back of which was a printed request to members of the Legislature to support the "concurrent resolution." These, she explained, were to be signed by voters and sent to "individual Senators and Assemblymen."

As for the members of the N. Y. E. S. L., it was up to them, she continued, to bring their persuasive powers to bear upon Senator Thomas Grady.

"Not," she said, "because I am a particular admirer of Mr. Grady, but because he is a great power in the Senate and I understand that he is gradually changing his mind on the subject of the enfranchisement of women."

Mrs. de Rivera said that she didn't think the rank and file of women suffragists were capable of answering off-hand all the arguments that were brought against the enfranchisement of their sex and that it was her intention to conduct frequent suffrage drills patterned after those which many large mercantile and manufacturing firms gave to their salesmen when training them to overcome any possible objections that might be urged by prospective customers against their goods.

"What, for instance, would you say," she asked abruptly, "if some one should tell you that women are represented now by their husbands, brothers, and fathers?"

"I would say that I am not, because I haven't any," instantly replied Mrs. Charlotte Wilbour. And although several other answers were given the general opinion seemed to be that Mrs. Wilbour's was incontrovertible.

OBITUARY.

John Conner Barron, M. D., died of typhoid fever at the age of 71 yesterday morning at his residence, 37 Madison avenue, after an illness of four weeks. He was born November 2, 1837, and married Harriet Winford Williams, daughter of the late Rev. Albert Williams. Mr. Barron was graduated from Burlington College and then studied at Yale, rowing on the first crew, organized in 1858. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which he was graduated in 1861. He served in the civil war and was surgeon of the Seventh Regiment from 1863 to 1871. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman, winning many races with his yacht Wave Athlon and his cutter Clara. He had been rear commodore of the New York, Seawanhaka and Corinthian yacht clubs. He was president of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, the Kentucky Coal Lands Company and a director in many other large concerns. Mr. Barron was a charter member of the Union League Club and was prominent in the Currituck Shooting, Ardsley Country and Shelter Island Yacht clubs, Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and Seventh Regiment Veterans Association. Mr. Barron is survived by his four sons and a daughter.

The Rev. Henry Scofield died at his home in Darien, Conn., early yesterday morning. He was 84 years old on February 1, and had been a member of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-three years. He was in active work until he was 75 years of age, when he retired and went back to his native town to spend his last years with relatives and old friends. He was a charter member of the Methodist Church of Darien. The room in which he died overlooks the house in which he was born and near by live two sisters, Miss Mary Scofield and Esther, widow of Samuel Sands, M. D., one 83 years of age and the other 88. Of his own family he is survived by the wife of his young manhood, a son, the Rev. William E. Scofield, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Greenwich, Conn., and two daughters, Sara S., wife of the Rev. Samuel G. Curtiss, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of South Norwalk, Conn., and Miss Annie L., a teacher in the Greenwich, Conn., High School.

Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse, librarian of the Hispanic Society of America in West 156th street, died yesterday in the Post-Graduate Hospital in this city following an operation for appendicitis. He was a son of John and Catherine VanVranken Hillhouse and was born in Watervliet, N. Y., on February 14, 1858. He was graduated from the Columbia law school in 1879 and entered into general practice. He wrote two books, "Iola, the Senator's Daughter," and "Storm King." He was assistant librarian of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, a member of the Dwight Alumni Association and secretary of the board of trustees of the Huntington Free Library and Reading Rooms, West Chester. Mr. Hillhouse married on May 20, 1903, Miss Isabel Conant. She survives him, as does a brother, Dr. John T. B. Hillhouse. Mr. Hillhouse's home was in New Brunswick, N. J., but for the winter he had been at the Iroquois Hotel, 49 West Forty-fourth street.

The Rev. William Stonehill, D. D., pastor of the East Side Parish of the M. E. Church, died Wednesday at the parish house, 9 Second avenue. He suffered, according to Doctors Janeway and Fuller, from what appeared to be typhoid fever. Dr. Stonehill was born in England fifty years ago and began his religious work there. He entered the Salvation Army under Gen. Booth and at one time had command in Dublin. He came to New York in 1897 and organized the Knickerbocker M. E. Church in this borough, and when the Willett street and the Forsyth street church properties were sold and the proceeds were invested in Germania Hall, at 293 Bowery, he began preaching there.

Mrs. Julia A. Orr, widow of David Orr, who was a business partner of the late Mayor Edson of New York, died on Wednesday at her home, 45 Munn avenue, East Orange, N. J., of old age. Mrs. Orr lived in East Orange about twelve years. She was a descendant of the Rev. Abram Pierson, who was pastor of the old First Presbyterian Church in Newark, and her husband's family was one of the best known in Albany. Mrs. Orr is survived by a daughter, Mrs. James M. Ludlow, wife of the pastor of Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, and two sons, Alexander M. Orr of New York and Frederick M. Orr of Troy, N. Y. She was 87 years old.

Lawrence A. Reilly, member of the Essex County Board of Freeholders from the Fifth ward, Newark, died yesterday at his home, 152 Van Buren street, of pneumonia, after a brief illness. Mr. Reilly was born in Newark 35 years ago and lived there all his life. He was in the real estate business and took a lively interest in politics, being a leader of his locality in the Democratic organization. He is survived by two brothers and two sisters.

Joseph M. Smith, who for several years was Assistant City Clerk of Newark and for a time the acting City Clerk, died at his home, 111½ Mount Prospect avenue, yesterday of heart trouble. He was born in Newark 57 years ago. Recently he was connected with the city tax collecting department. He is survived by a wife and son.

Patrick Arnold, aged 84, died at Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, leaving a widow and two children. He went to Greenwich with Boss Tweed years ago and was his trusted employee for years. He was of late years a florist.

William E. Hawkhurst, a real estate operator, died at Westbury, L. I., on Wednesday afternoon. He was 70 years old and a member of the Society of Friends. He is survived by his wife and six children.

Edward F. Figges, who for several years was connected with the Home Fire Insurance Company of New York, died suddenly yesterday of paralysis at his home, 29 Waverly place, Orange, N. J. He was 64 years old.

Prof. E. A. Tibbetts, translator of the Army Medical Museum Library and a well known linguist, died at his home in Washington yesterday as a result of a bicycle accident. He was a native of New Hampshire.

Gilbert B. Close, aged 42, died of grip at his home in Greenwich, Conn., yesterday. His wife and five children survive. He was a wealthy agriculturist and prominent in town affairs.

TAILORS PRAISE THEIR CRAFT

GLAD THEY'RE NOT HIGH FINANCIERS THESE DAYS.

Gov. Hughes Not at Their Annual Dinner, but C. W. Post Enlightens Them on Union Evils and Denounces Gompers —Hedges Pokes Fun at Linn Bruce.

Gov. Hughes couldn't attend the tailors' dinner at the Hotel Astor last night because he had to be measured in Albany yesterday for his Presidential suit of clothes. At least that's what Toastmaster Patterson told the tailormen, who made a great to do about it.

At any rate, the Governor wasn't on hand, and by the time Mr. Patterson rapped for quiet the programme looked like an entry card at Sheepshead Bay on a muddy day. However, Job E. Hedges made good and so did C. W. Post, and with the assistance of an added starter, M. Linn Bruce, and the merry quips of Mr. Patterson the dinner went nicely.

Mr. Patterson, who is the president of the Merchant Tailors Protective Association, said that the more he saw of other occupations like high finance the gladder he was that he was a tailor. When the notes of the members of the guild become due nobody runs off for Europe, he said.

"I wish a certain prominent official of the city government was here to-night," said Mr. Patterson. "He told me he would have liked to be here, because it would have given him a chance to tell us we charge to much for our clothes. I should think a member of the city government would be the last to talk about charging too much for anything."

C. W. Post, head of the Citizens' Industrial Association, said there was too much penalization of thrift in this country, and that he was getting good and tired of it. He was glad the Supreme Court had knocked out the employers' liability law, because he had seen the effect of such legislation in England, where, if a servant girl, on her day off, sprains an ankle, her employer is liable to have to pay a pound a week indefinitely. He was in favor of old age pensions, but he wanted everybody to contribute, laborites as well as the well to do.

Then Mr. Post got to talking about Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, who was backed up in the last Congressional fight in his district by the C. I. A. against the American Federation of Labor. Incidentally Mr. Post took a shot at Samuel Gompers.

"Gompers!" he said scornfully. "Talk about scabs! Well, I won't say anything more on that subject. It isn't necessary, but think of that German Jew importation coming to this country and trying to run America and everything in it. Faugh! It makes me ill!"

He told how Littlefield won out against the labor forces against him and spoke of the four years boycott against himself.

"I've got a stack of letters half a foot high threatening my life," he said, "but though I was born a lamb, I've become a ram, and I'm not afraid of them and never will be. Since the labor unions boycotted my business it has doubled. That's the best answer.

"Just let the common people get some sense on the labor question and understand that a few labor unions cannot dictate to all the country and we'll get fair play."

Ex-Judge Bruce made a daring speech. He said among other things that this was a great country, a republic with a future, a nation ruled by law. [Cheers.] He expressed the idea that rich and poor are equal under the law and should be treated exactly alike. [Renewed cheering.] He said that if he was a merchant tailor he would become a member of the protective association; if a journeyman employee, a member of a labor union. Each represented a great principle, each was equal under the law, each entitled to a square deal. He said he didn't care if these truths were palatable or not, he had the courage to express them. [Cheering, applause and a grin from Job Hedges.]

Mr. Bruce said he was sick of seeing wealthy men sit around club rooms, drink cocktails and criticise politicians and others who were fighting to better conditions. It also made him weary, he asserted, to hear poor men decline rabidly without taking the trouble to go to the polls or to enroll in the organization of their party. The way to get good government is to fight for it, and he brought his hand down on the table with a thump that made the champagne glasses jig and really startled the tailors present.

Mr. Hedges, whose sense of humor is somewhat celebrated, arose grinning dryly.

"That prepared, extemporaneous speech of Bruce's," he remarked with the Hedgian bark which characterizes Sim Ford's rival, "is the best I've heard him make for some time. But when I toured the State with him at the time he was running for Lieutenant-Governor he used to make that speech every night, and even I got so I believed it." [Laughter.]

Mr. Hedges said he went to the dinner because he knew his bills were paid, whereupon a doleful voice from somewhere near the centre of the room chanted, "You're the only one left!"

"I'm glad you opened this dinner with a toast to the health of the President of the United States," he went on, "because I have noticed lately that at several of these celebrations that courtesy was omitted. I think some people should be disenfranchised. Oh, I mean that literally. It's all well enough to disagree with the man who happens to be President, but we must take our hats off to the office, to the institution of the Presidency. [Applause and cheers.]

Mr. Hedges concluded with a little sermon on the beauties of harmony in public and private life and sighed audibly for the time to come when all men would be brothers in heart as well as at the tip of the tongue. He jumped so swiftly from the jocose to the serious that it was hard for the tailors to understand whether he was indulging in a little sentiment or merely laying a train for a particularly merry jest. Some applauded, Some laughed.

"It is getting so now," Mr. Hedges remarked rather dolefully, "that the man who smiles is suspected of being entirely devoid of gray matter."

DEFIED THE BLACK HAND.

Here's One Italian Who Fought Back and Helped With Arrests.

Francesco di Franco of 430 East Thirteenth street and Felice Antonio of 438 East Thirteenth street were arrested yesterday in a saloon in First avenue, near Fourteenth street, and held in the Jefferson Market court charged with being blackmailers.

Frank Le Curto, a saloonkeeper of 436 East Thirteenth street, got a number of letters demanding money recently and threatening him with bombs and assault if he didn't give up. He complained to the Detective Bureau. Detectives Achipoli and Cavone talked with him and asked Le Curto if he had the nerve to let the men assault him and thus get their descriptions. Le Curto agreed, and put a loaded revolver in his pocket.

He was assaulted as per schedule a few days ago, but beat the men off with his gun. Yesterday's arrests followed.

Order by Telephone

A druggist advertises: "You may need drug store goods at any moment. No messenger may be at hand—none is needed. Just step to the phone and tell us what is wanted. We will send it to you promptly."

Order by Telephone

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.,
15 Day Street

FOR A HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

Joint Legislative Committee Proposes It in a Bill to Be Introduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The establishment of a separate good roads construction department, to be administered by three highway commissioners to be appointed by the Governor elected next fall when he assumes office in January, this department to be known as the Department of Highways, is the main recommendation made by the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly appointed last year to investigate the administration of the good roads construction work. The State Engineer heretofore has had full charge of letting the contracts for good roads and overseeing their construction. The legislative committee comprised Senators Allds, Hooker and Frawley and Assemblymen Merritt, Apgar, West, Hamn and Mallon.

They point out that State Engineer Skene should be permitted to continue his control of good roads construction until his term expires at the end of the year, but that this work has grown to such immense proportions that the plan adopted in other States of having a separate State department to supervise it should be followed in New York.

As the State Engineer now has charge of the making of plans and supervising the construction of the $101,000,000 barge canal work the committee feels that hereafter the State Engineer should not be burdened with the additional work of supervising the construction of about $75,000,000 worth of improved highways and also supervise the annual maintenance of good roads, which cost $1,000,000 each year.

The committee has compiled a complete revision of the highway law for introduction in the Legislature, in which it is provided that the proposed State Highway Commissioners "may establish not to exceed six divisions and in charge of each of the divisions there shall be a division engineer," and further, "that the present county engineers shall be continued under the title of county superintendents; that any other county may provide, by appropriate action of its Board of Supervisors, for a county superintendent; that the State commission shall form the territory of adjacent counties which do not provide themselves with a county superintendent into districts and appoint a district superintendent, but no district superintendent shall have more than 5,000 of total mileage under his supervision. That the present local highway commissioners shall continue in office until the November succeeding the creation of the department, and that meanwhile a similar officer, to be known as a town superintendent, shall be elected at the regular town meeting and that the fiscal year shall end October 31."

The committee makes a radical departure by providing that roads in counties which go to make up what it calls "through State roads" shall be improved at the entire expense of the State. The committee has laid out 3,320 miles of through roads, of which total mileage 590 miles of roads already have been improved or are under contract. At present the State pays but 50 per cent. of the cost of good roads construction.

The bill introduced by Senator Allds and Assemblyman Merritt to carry out the recommendations of the Highway Committee establishes the term of office of the three Highway Commissioners at two, four and six years, the chairman to receive a salary of $6,000 and the two other Commissioners a salary of $5,000 each. A first and second deputy and a secretary are also provided for at a salary of $3,500 each. The good road improvement plan adopted by the committee is one worked out by Senator Percy Hooker of Genesee.

CRUSADE AGAINST GAMBLING.

Mass Meeting in Albany Sunday—Bishop Doane to the Clergy.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—"Shall we stand by the Governor?" is the slogan of those who are fighting racetrack gambling.

Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, which is conducting the fight in this city and before the Legislature against racetrack gambling, announced to-day that he had arranged for a mass meeting to be held in Jermain Hall here on Sunday. Assemblyman M. K. Hart of Oneida county will preside, and resolutions protesting against the continuance of present conditions will be offered by Charles Gibson, a prominent Albany merchant. Addresses will be given by Dr. Crafts and Rabbi Goldenson. The theme of Dr. Crafts's address will be: "Shall we stand by the Governor?"

The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Episcopal Bishop of Albany, taking from Gov. Hughes's anti-racetrack betting speech the thought "the constant desire to get something for nothing," has addressed a letter to the clergy of the diocese on the evils of gambling. In this letter Bishop Doane says:

"The Governor of New York in his address on the anti-racetrack gambling question touched in these words the sin and wrong of gambling. An appeal has been made to the clergy of Albany to throw the weight of their influence in favor of the movement to amend the existing law into consistency with the constitutional prohibition of gambling. It is not our way, and I hope it never will be, to use the pulpit of the Episcopal Church for dealing in detail with questions of legislative enactment. But there seems to me an opportunity offered here, which I am disposed to ask the clergy to deal with, of pointing out the sin and wrong which underlie this whole question. Wherever gambling is done, in poolrooms or in parlors, on the racetrack or in public entertainments for charity, it is essentially wicked and full of evil consequence, and the reasons are plain to see and easy to find. Its root is the deadly sin of covetousness—'the desire to get something for nothing.' And against this sin we are bound to preach and protest, not necessarily in attacking any one of these popular and prevalent forms, but in uncovering the evil motive and urging the evil results of a violation of God's law."

OPPOSES 5 CENT FARE TO CONEY.

Assemblyman Wainwright Deprecates Hasty Action on So Important a Matter.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Assemblyman J. Mayhew Wainwright, chairman of the Assembly Railroads Committee, submitted a minority report in opposition to the other members of the Railroads Committee in reporting favorably to the Assembly to-day Assemblyman Wagner's Coney Island five cent fare bill.

Mr. Wainwright insists that the Wagner bill as drawn would affect other than Coney Island roads. He declares the New York City Public Service Commission has ample power to fix the Coney Island rate and that the Legislature should not establish a precedent thus early in exercising power conferred upon the commission.

Mr. Wainwright pointed out that no legislative committee is able to give proper consideration of the cost of transportation and that this was the reason why Gov. Hughes last year vetoed the two cent fare bill. In concluding his report Mr. Wainwright said:

"No better example could be offered of hastily considered legislation than the action upon this bill. After one afternoon's hearing upon a subject so widely affecting so many interests the majority of the committee, with practically no deliberation, voted to report this bill. The undersigned declines to lend himself to such hasty and ill considered action upon so important a subject. It is true that there is an earnest demand in public sentiment in favor of a reduction in fare to Coney Island, but it is equally true that such a reduction, if reasonable, can and would be effected by the order of the Public Service Commission."

Message on Kelsey Next Week.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Gov. Hughes said to-day that he would send his Kelsey message to the Senate early next week. He declined to indicate its purport or whether or not it would go in Monday night.

SHOES FOR ALL THE BOWERY

BIG TIM HANDS 'EM OUT WITH A COFFEE CHASER.

If There Were Any of the 6,000 Pairs Left After the Shower You Could Get One Even if You Had Blown In Your Ticket —T. D. Does His Blushing Elsewhere.

If you are one of the Bowery who's whosers with your name properly registered at the Luxury Lodging House, beds 15 cents a night, or any of the other elegant but unpretentious hotels along the lane from Chatham Square north you were of course among those present yesterday at Big Tim Sullivan's sixth annual shoe and stocking shower, which flooded the Sullivan Association clubrooms, at 207 Bowery. If, however, you don't belong and didn't have a friend to see a friend, why, equally of course, you didn't have a ticket, and as invitation was by ticket only it follows that you didn't get in and as a corollary that you are slopping about to-day in the same old shoes you wore the day before.

The tickets were issued at Big Tim's Christmas dinner. They were marked "not transferable," and promised the bearer a $3 pair of shoes and a pair of woollen stockings upon presentation of the card at the clubrooms on February 6. Just why Big Tim chose this particular date for his annual gift of shoes no one knows.

"It's a celebration of some event in the big fellow's life," one of his lieutenants said. "It's an anniversary of some kind—just what he never tells. No, it ain't a marriage, nor any other common happening."

The cards said from half past four o'clock until ten at night, but there were a hundred eager guests in line outside the clubhouse by noon, and long before the receiving line upstairs was ready the line in the street measured the length of a block and Sergt. Clifford of the Eldridge street police station was sent over to keep order. He found the guests lined up to the end of the block both ways, around the corner and well down the side streets.

Upstairs President Johnnie White of the association arranged the receiving line. Mike Summers was detailed to head it and call off the sizes of shoes wanted, Mr. White himself was to select the footgear, and Willie Dopf, the secretary of the association, assisted by Col. Harry Applebaum, Big Tim's private secretary, was to deliver the goods. The receiving line proper was relieved from time to time by election district captains who dropped in. The list is long, but there might be mentioned Commodore Michael C. Padden, Larry Mulligan, Charles Regan, warden of Ludlow street jail; James E. Carroll, Thomas F. Gerrity, and, to show that it wasn't St. Patrick's day, Dominic Cardone and Louis Levitt.

Around the walls of the clubroom were ranged big wooden cases containing 6,000 pairs of shoes. Some one asked Johnnie White if he needed some nail pullers or anything to open the boxes with, but he didn't. "Hell, no!" he said; "we've got men here who could open anything." While the boxes were being opened "Jamesey," a social aide, was sent down to pick out all the cripples and blind men in the line and fix it for them to come up first.

The first guest to reach the head of the receiving line was George Bostian, a blind man, who declared that he had spent all of his seventy years in the district. He wanted No. 6 size and he got it. That size was the low limit. As Johnnie White said:

"If a man comes along with No. 5 feet he's in Dutch, that's all." The Bowery as a rule favors large footwear. Most of yesterday's stock ran near the top size of 11½.

As Mr. Bostian turned away with his shoes and stockings some one asked him how he "got on the bum."

"I'm not on the bum!" he declared with severity. "I was once a stock broker, but the recent hard times have slightly reduced me."

The pace of distribution increased as Mike Summers got the knack of ordering: "Pair of eights; make it two pair and draw a seven."

Evidence of need was there, but it wasn't necessary, for no questions were asked. The wet and slush outside were not the only things that made the shoes welcome, as was explained by a guest who was asked if he didn't want to make an immediate change to less sievelike footgear.

"Put 'em on? Why, boss, I couldn't raise 50 cents on them shoes if I had 'em on me feet once." He explained further that the market price along the Bowery was $1.50 for a pair of shoes and socks, and that while he could stand cold feet, he really needed the price of a drink and a night's lodging, and that when shoes only come once a year they are too precious to be worn.

The same man explained that some of the men who had tickets for shoes sold them at a big discount before the day of redemption, but the wise avoided temptation by having their cards locked up in a lodging house safe until the day arrived.

At nightfall the lines of waiting men still stretched away from the door, but the supply of shoes was equal to the demand. Some of the late comers didn't have tickets, but they were firm in the faith that if any shoes were left over they would have a chance, and they knew that in any event there would be hot coffee for those in the line after dark.

Neither Big nor Little Tim was present. Little Tim is in Hot Springs recovering from his women's smoking bill, and the Big Feller always manages to be out of town when anything like this happens. One of his lieutenants explained yesterday:

"The Big Feller's too easy. If he was known to be here we'd have every bum in town coming up for a handout and Big Tim 'd give away every cent he had with him or could borrow."

BARGE CANAL BID REJECTED.

It Was Just Under 10 Per Cent. in Excess of the Engineer's Estimate.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Superintendent of Public Works F. C. Stevens to-day announced that he had rejected the bid of the Lake Erie Dredging Company of Buffalo for Barge Canal Contract No. 9, involving $1,000,000. This was the only bid received and was just under 10 per cent. in excess of the engineer's estimate.

The law forbids an award excepting with the approval of the Canal Board where a bid exceeds the engineer's estimate by more than 10 per cent. or where any item exceeds the item of the engineer's estimate by more than 20 per cent. In this case one important item was exactly 20 per cent. in excess of the engineer's estimate and the total was only a few dollars below 10 per cent. in excess of the estimate. For this reason Supt. Stevens said that he did'nt feel warranted in making an award and that he will readvertise the work, calling for bids at as early a day as possible.

McClellan to Be Heard on the Attorney-General's Application.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Eugene Lamb Richards, counsel for Mayor McClellan, to-day telegraphed to Gov. Hughes asking him to give him a hearing before he acts on the application filed by Attorney-General Jackson last night requesting the Governor to appoint an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court and to designate a Justice to preside at the trial of the action to determine title to the office of Mayor of New York.

Gov. Hughes notified Mr. Richards that he could appear before him at noon tomorrow and state any objections he might have to the Governor designating an extraordinary term.

American Strawboard Co.'s Good Earnings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The annual meeting of the American Strawboard Company was held to-day President Sidney Mitchell submitted figures showing that the company's net earnings for the year ended December 31, 1907, were $462,315, which is equal to 7.70 per cent. on $6,000,000 capital stock. In 1906 the net earnings were $305,526.

The Dress Suit---A Modern Day Necessity

The theatre—the dinner—the dance—there's hardly an affair after sundown that does not call for the Dress Suit. And we have made great efforts to interest you on the Dress Suit Subject—prepared so thoroughly that we can meet with the requirements of every man.

Tall, short, stout or slim, we can fit you perfectly, in a Dress Suit faultlessly styled and tailored, priced at $25, $28, $33, $35, $40, $45 or $50.

A Wonderful Value is Our Dress Suit at $28

Fashioned of imported black worsted in the correct 1908 style—broad, angular lapels, long waisted effect and downward dip at the front of the coat. Tailors charge $40 for the identical Dress Suit. Special here at $28.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

CHILDREN'S SHOES. SERVICEABLE STYLES IN TAN AND BLACK RUSSIA CALFSKIN BOOTS, CONSTRUCTED ON THE MOST APPROVED CHILDREN'S MODELS.

PATENT LEATHER AND WHITE BUCKSKIN FOOTWEAR FOR DRESS OCCASIONS. BOYS' TAN AND BLACK CALFSKIN BOOTS WITH HEAVY SOLES.

CHILDREN'S GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR.

34th Street, 33th Street and 5th Avenue.

GIRL SOCIALIST TO STRIKERS

ELIZABETH FLYNN ENLIVENS A MEETING OF MILLINERS.

Commends the Workers to the Socialist Trades Unions and Describes Hearst as a Middle Class Reformer—As for Roosevelt, What's He to Labor?

The mantle which Thomas W. Lawson discarded when he announced that so far as he was concerned the "System" might work out its own destruction has fallen upon the shoulders of Miss Elizabeth Flynn. She wore it last night most becomingly and effectively at a mass meeting of milliners in Teutonia Hall, 66 Essex street.

Miss Flynn is 17 and slim, with big Irish blue eyes, nut brown hair and the milk white skin that betokens a Killarney ancestry. Her voice is clear, soft and coaxing, with a carrying power and a staying quality that the average Madison Square Garden orator would be glad to attain at almost any cost.

The crusader against capital spoke for one hour and a quarter and at the end of that period seemed fresher and more enthusiastic than when she began. As for what she didn't say about the robbers who stole from the poor working man his country, the tools and materials and the finished product of his labor, and even annexed his inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it would be difficult for the most ingenious opponent of the "System" to conceive.

The mercury in Teutonia Hall didn't rise above 34 degrees while the oratory was going on, so that the 150 little milliners who came there to find out how they might have their wages increased and their hours of toil decreased shivered and shook and rubbed their benumbed fingers and shuffled their feet and tried to look wise every time the girl orator shot off such phrases as "potential organization" or "unearned increment" or "economic crisis."

They thought it was all perfectly lovely though, and ever so many of them said that they thought so too when the speaker announced without any apparent effort that it "was an outrage that the average proletarian didn't own even a square inch of ground."

Some of the little milliners admitted that they had not known before that they were proletarians, but they displayed a proper pride in the discovery.

Miss Flynn told them that they didn't understand the value of their services in the industrial organization, because if they did the capitalist would make no money.

It was the business, she said, of all workers to organize in such a manner that they could control the industries which had been wrested from them and enjoy the fruits of the surplus product, which now went to swell the coffers of their oppressors.

She then explained how vastly superior the Industrial Workers of the World were to the American Federation of Labor. The latter, she asserted, was an organization of handicrafts, in which there was little real union among the different branches. She gave several instances of strikes which did not receive support from other labor unions. Men, she added, had shown themselves extremely unsympathetic regarding the wrongs of women workers. She spoke about "scabs" in a tone that made the smallest of the milliners shudder with horror.

There were some men present, and to these the evangel of the "New Socialism" gave the message that their ballot really wasn't the least bit of use to them.

"Do you think," she asked scornfully, "that the capitalist is going to stand by the ballot box unless it puts money in his pocket?"

"Why then didn't they stand by it when William Randolph Hearst was elected Mayor of this city? Why did the Supreme Court say that a recount was 'unconstitutional'? If they wouldn't count in a middle class reformer like Mr. Hearst do you think they will ever count in the Socialist party? Well, if they do I've another guess coming."

"What did President Roosevelt do—he who came out so strongly in his last message on behalf of 'labor'? Didn't he send the troops out to Goldfield to force scrip money down the throats of the miners who had been taking out $2,000,000 worth of gold every week for the benefit of capitalists?

"The political influence of the laboring man counts for nothing," she concluded. "What we want is an industrial organization so strong that it will force the other class—the class who would grind us forever under their heels—to give us what we have earned. It is not for a fair wage for a fair day's work that we are fighting, it is for the full product of our labor, and some day we will get it, but not if we falter."

The little milliners made as much of a demonstration at the end of this address as their stiffened joints and muscles would permit, and then through the medium of Miss Mary Papelsky had something to say about their own particular affairs.

About thirty new names were added to the roll, swelling the membership of the M. W. I. U. to about two hundred and twenty-five.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

This Afternoon at 2:30

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

This (Friday) and Saturday
AFTERNOONS AT 2:30 O'CLOCK,
Rare Oriental Porcelains
European Ceremacs
and miscellaneous objects.
Private Collection of
Mr. James G. Tyler

The sale will be conducted by
Mr. Thomas E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

WANT ALL ASIATICS KEPT OUT.

Exclusion League Prepares a Memorial to Be Sent to Congress.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 6.—Immediate legislation looking toward the absolute exclusion of Japanese, Coreans and Chinese from America was demanded in a memorial to Congress adopted yesterday by the Asiatic Exclusion League.

The memorial protests against the presence of Orientals in America as a menace to labor and suggests that if Congress does not act quickly the people will take the law into their own hands.

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