COTTON EXCHANGE ATTACKED

FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS.

Herbert Knox Smith in a Letter to Roosevelt Says That the New York Exchange Uses an Unfair System—Hint Also That There May Be Graft in the Game.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, has forwarded to the President the first part of his report on cotton exchanges, in which he discusses "Methods of Establishing Grade Differences for Future Contracts." The report is a sharp attack on the methods of the New York exchange as compared with that of New Orleans.

Prefaced to the report is a letter from Commissioner Smith to the President in which he reviews the results of the investigation and presents his conclusions. At the outset he explains the methods of the two exchanges in establishing differences in price between various grades of cotton for future contracts. There are about eighteen grades recognized on the two exchanges, of which "middling" in the basis, prices above or below being determined by "differences." Mr. Smith then explains:

There are two ways of establishing these differences. For the last eleven years the New York Cotton Exchange has had a so-called "fixed difference" system. A committee of the exchange, commonly known as the revision committee, meets twice a year, in September and in November, and establishes the respective price differences cent off which shall apply to the grades other than middling. These differences once established cannot be changed until the next regular meeting, and govern all contracts in future.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange, on the other hand, has what is known as the "commercial difference" system. A committee of the exchange meets daily, and upon information of actual "spot" transactions, quotes the prices of the various grades, which quotations virtually establish the differences which apply on future contracts. That is to say the New York system arbitrarily fixes what the differences for all grades shall be for two months or for ten months, while New Orleans follows the actual market differences for these grades as established by daily spot transactions.

The faults of the "fixed differences" are very plain to Mr. Smith's investigators. As Mr. Smith summarizes them they are:

Under the fixed difference system, on the other hand, the operator, besides considering the probable course of the middling price, must also consider the course of the prices of all other grades. Fixed differences are an attempt to establish arbitrarily, and months in advance, the relative values of grades. These differences are bound to become at times erroneous, because the relations of values inevitably vary under the natural laws of supply and demand. Consequently, if the operator believes that the "fixed" differences are wrong, or may become wrong by the time the contract matures, he will, because he is bound by them, endeavor to offset this error by modifying the basis price which he offers for the contract; and this, as a matter of fact, constantly occurs during such variance. Further, inasmuch as the seller has the option of delivering any one or all the grades, he will, of course, deliver those grades which are most overvalued by the existing differences, so that the basis future price will be affected, not by the average error in the differences, but by the maximum error therein. The result is that the price of future contracts thus affected by the fixed differences will at times vary widely from the actual price of middling cotton in spot transactions. The extent of these variations will depend chiefly upon the extent of the errors in differences. In other words, these errors will disturb the normal parity above described. These disturbances have a very far reaching effect, especially on the distribution of speculative risks.

On this question of "the distribution of speculative risks," Mr. Smith is quite certain that it should be borne by the speculative class rather than by the grower or the spinner. In this, says the report, the New York system fails, since "fixed differences are an attempt substantially to render future transactions a 'sure thing' for a limited class of speculative experts."

Further, says the report, the system puts a premium on intelligence applied to artificial conditions and "tends to shift the burden of risk from sellers upon buyers." Says the report:

The foregoing criticisms were strikingly illustrated in November, 1906, as the result of the failure of the New York revision committee to establish correct differences. Owing to abnormal weather conditions the commercial values of the lower grades of cotton fell very sharply from the price of middling. The revision committee failed to adjust its "fixed" differences to the actual situation and established differences for low grades which very heavily overvalued them. As a result the future contract price at New York dropped abruptly from the price of spot middling to the tremendous loss of a vast number of holders of future contracts for cotton and the profit of the few experts who understood and anticipated the effect of the system. Hundreds of men also who had hedged cotton by buying contracts in New York were injured by this striking disturbance in the parity. A number of failures in the South were charged to this one cause alone. One result has been to reduce hedging in New York, as the possibilities of its artificial system were thus disclosed.

The answer of the New York Exchange, Mr. Smith says, is that "a contract is a contract," and that the men who deal there are supposed to know the game. The commissioner doesn't think much of his argument, for one reason because cotton interests are not entirely free to keep out of the game in New York, whither they are drawn by financial connections. Toward the close of his letter Mr. Smith makes the real charge against the New York Exchange in this language:

As stated above, differences are fixed in New York by the revision committee but once a year. The New York Exchange does not, as does New Orleans, provide any market by which the committee shall act. It is not obliged to follow the spot market quotations, or even any general principle. It leaves it an extreme degree of arbitrary power. This committee is usually made up of men who are large operators on the exchange and who are constantly interested in the future market. It is within their power to fix these differences as to affect enormously the value of their own future contracts. In this same revision of November, when the differences fixed by the committee were radically wrong, several members of this committee have admitted that they were at the time heavily interested in future contracts, and that they profited by the action of the committee. There is no conclusive proof that they intended this. It is sufficient to point out that this fixed difference system, applied thus arbitrarily by a small body of men, furnished in this case a condition where (1) these men had the power to reap enormous profits at the expense of others; (2) they admit that they did reap profits; and (3) the motive for so doing was extremely strong. Comment upon this situation is hardly necessary.

In closing these suggestions are made:

Since the beginning of this investigation there has been both at New York and New Orleans a considerable increase of discussion of the rules affecting future contracts and the possibility of improvement.

There is at present a fundamental difference in conditions between the New York and the New Orleans market, which doubtless is one reason for the difference in system, though by no means an excuse therefor. Under modern conditions of transportation, with the through bill of lading available, New York is no longer a natural spot cotton market. Cotton usually takes the cheapest route to the mills, and this route does not include a stop over at New York. As a result transactions in spot cotton in New York are quite small, and thus there is not in New York such a market in actual cotton as will furnish reliable quotations to be used in fixing contract differences.

This, however, does not prevent the application of the commercial difference principle in substance to future contracts in New York. The commercial differences existing in the leading Southern spot markets can be used as a basis for contract differences. It would not be strictly necessary to revise the contract differences as often as changes in such commercial differences occur. If the contract differences were revised weekly or even monthly the substantial advantages of the commercial difference system could be secured.

It is contended by many that such a return to the commercial difference system would, because of the disadvantages of New York's location, destroy the business of the New York Cotton Exchange. There is little reason to believe that any such result would occur. However this may be, the New York Cotton Exchange if it cannot exist under a just and equitable system has no excuse for existence at all. The present New York system of fixed differences is uneconomic, in defiance of natural law, unfair and, like all other attempts to defy natural law, results in such complex and devious effects that the benefit of its transactions accrues only to a skilled few.

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In England and Europe each year's *vintage* of every particular brand of champagne is listed and priced according to excellence. Rare vintages are classed "Vintage Champagnes"

Order "Monopole Red Top '98" or "Dry Monopole Brut '98." These are vintage champagnes and sold in America at no higher price than is asked for non-vintage brands.

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ALBERT HERTER PAYS A FINE.

The Artist Doesn't Protest at Outcome of His Arrest for Disorderly Conduct.

Albert Herter, the artist, who lives at 130 East Sixty-seventh street and who was arrested in the Thirty-third street station of the subway on Saturday afternoon, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market police court before Magistrate Steinert yesterday morning.

Detective Anthony Capone of the Central Office, who arrested Herter, charged him with disorderly conduct. Capone said that Herter was abusive and he had to knock him down.

Herter was represented by Lawyer Julius Hochfelder, who tried to explain the case by saying that his client was carrying a lot of money and had been attacked. He would not let his client say a word, however, and Herter stood dumbly at the bar with downcast head. When Magistrate Steinert announced that he fined the defendant $10 Herter walked over to the chief clerk's desk and paid his fine without protest.

DRUNKEN BEAR LOCKED IN CELL.

Animal's Beer Drinking Exhibition Paid Master Better Than His Dancing.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 3.—The police of Shamokin, aided by the State constabulary, last night locked up a performing bear on the charge of drunkenness and kept him in a cell at the police station all night. This morning, when he was sober, he and his master were released and ordered out of town.

The bear and his master visited several saloons yesterday and the bear made a greater hit drinking beer than he did with his dances. The spectators at each place encouraged him until at night he was quite drunk and in bad temper.

Chief of Police William Gibaum was mauled when he tried to suppress the bear and called the State constabulary to his aid. The combined forces managed to get bruin to the station house and locked him up.

Two Companies of the Twelfth Infantry Ordered on a March.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Major-Gen. Fred D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, has ordered the commanding officer at Fort Porter, N. Y., to send at the earliest practicable date two of the four companies of the Twelfth Infantry from Fort Porter to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for their annual small arms practice. The two companies will march from Fort Porter to Fort Niagara. Upon the completion of the practice by the first company the remaining two companies will be sent out for practice to Fort Niagara. The practice will be under the supervision of the commanding officer of Fort Niagara. Every officer required to fire and all enlisted men will attend the practice except the sick and military prisoners.

Admiral Evans's Young Grandson Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Robley D. Evans Sewall, the four-year-old grandson of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans and son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sewall, died of typhoid fever to-day at the Evans residence in this city. Admiral Evans has one other grandchild, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sewall.

Police Looking for a Brooklyn Boy.

Fifteen-year-old Charles Klein, whose parents live at 73 Taylor street, disappeared from his home on Thursday, and yesterday the police of the Clymer street station sent out a general alarm. The boy had told playmates that he longed to go out West. He was not known to have had any money when he left home

The Weather.

Fair weather and high northwest to westerly winds prevailed yesterday over the middle Atlantic and New England States following in the wake of a small but energetic storm passing off the New England coast and causing easterly winds over the ocean. There was an area of low pressure covering about all the country west of the Alleghany Mountains. This was attended by scattered showers in the Central States and Northwest.

It was generally warmer over the interior of the country and cooler in the Northwest and in the Atlantic States, except south of Virginia. There were some high temperatures reported in the extreme Southwest, ranging between 84 and 90 degrees.

The conditions appeared favorable for cool in all the Western States.

In this city the day was fair; slightly cooler; wind, brisk northwest to westerly, high in the morning; average humidity, 59 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.74; 3 P. M., 29.76.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1908	1907		1908	1907
9 A. M.	47°	48°	6 P. M.	57°	46°
12 M.	54°	52°	9 P. M.	53°	44°
3 P. M.	57°	54°	12 Mid.	53°	44°

Highest temperature, 59°, at 3:50 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

For eastern New York and New England, fair to-day and to-morrow; light westerly winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, partly cloudy to-day; rain to-morrow; diminishing westerly winds becoming easterly.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, rain to-day and probably to-morrow; light variable winds, becoming easterly.

For western New York, fair to-day; probably rain to-morrow; light westerly winds becoming fresh easterly.

For western Pennsylvania, fair to-day, except rain in southern portion; rain to-morrow; fresh easterly winds.

THAW TO BE IN COURT TO-DAY

HIS MOTHER SYMPATHIZES WITH HIS EFFORT FOR FREEDOM

And His Counsel Expect That Justice Morschauser Will Decline to Transfer to This County the Examination Into His Sanity on the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The final fight for freedom in the case of Harry Thaw will be begun to-day in the Supreme Court before Justice Morschauser at Poughkeepsie, where Thaw will appear to seek his freedom on the writ of habeas corpus secured by his newest attorney, James G. Graham of Newburgh.

Judge Morschauser will sit to hear argument on whether Thaw is now sane or not, the Judge acting in place of a commission or jury.

District Attorney Jerome has announced that he will fight Thaw's release and Assistant District Attorney Frank Garvan will be on hand to represent him. It is expected that Mr. Garvan will present a motion to have the case transferred to this county, but the decision rests with Judge Morschauser, and it is expected by the Thaw lawyers that Judge Morschauser will refuse the transfer and that the case will at once go to a hearing.

If Thaw is freed he will probably come direct to this city to be on hand on May 11 to fight his wife's annulment suit, which will be heard on that date before Referee Robert E. Deyo.

Through her counsel, Col. Franklin Bartlett, Mrs. William Thaw gave out yesterday a statement in which she said she was in full sympathy with her son's move for release and that should his release be granted Harry would accompany her to Europe for a long rest.

"I am authorized to say," said Col. Bartlett, quoting from a letter from Mrs. Thaw, "that the wild stories to the effect that the Thaw family are opposed to Harry Thaw's movement for release are without foundation. While it is not necessary for the family to take any active part all are in full sympathy with Harry.

"At no time has Mrs. William Thaw been reconciled to her son's detention at Matteawan, but the summary order of the court was carried out so swiftly that there was no opportunity for remonstrance against committing an acquitted man to an asylum for the criminal insane. It has been Mrs. Thaw's long cherished desire that her son should accompany her to Europe, and for this she has all the more patiently endured until the present time and she has written me that it will not do now, when her son's movement for release is about to be heard, to allow the impression to gain ground that the family or herself is opposed to what Harry is doing."

Col. Bartlett was asked what Mrs. Thaw's attitude was in regard to the annulment suit now pending, but he declined to reply at this time because of to-day's hearing in Poughkeepsie. Col. Bartlett said that it is extremely doubtful whether Mrs. William Thaw will go to Poughkeepsie during the hearing. Whether or not Evelyn Thaw will be on hand to-day is also unknown, but it was said yesterday that she will probably go in accordance with her promise made some time ago. She is now in the city at an apartment house uptown, where she has a flat. Her counsel, Daniel O'Reilly, said that she would go to Poughkeepsie if asked to do so, but he refused to say whether or not she had been asked.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 3.—A. R. Peabody, Thaw's New York counsel, arrived here to-night. He is confident that Thaw will offer proof of his sanity satisfactory to the Court. He will take the ground that Thaw's status is that of a sane man and that the obligation of showing the contrary rests on Jerome. The three chief witnesses for the defence who have been named thus far are Dr. Evans, Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital, and Dr. Charles E. Lane of Poughkeepsie, an examiner in lunacy.

A CHURCH AS THE LAW SEES IT.

New Jersey Court Tells When a Place of Worship Is Not "a Church Edifice."

PATERSON, N. J., May 3.—The Supreme Court has given a decision in which it settles the question as to when a building used for worship is not a church in the eyes of the law. The decision affects the French Baptist congregation of this city, which meets in a small building on Twelfth avenue.

The church people objected to the granting of a liquor license to William Hunt and contended that the law prohibiting saloons within 200 feet of a church edifice made the Board of Aldermen powerless to grant a license to Hunt.

The Court in its decision recognizes the congregation as a properly incorporated religious organization but does not recognize the house in which services are held as being within the strict meaning of the term "church edifice."

The Court also holds that a church abandoned for a period of years is still a church within the meaning of the act and that the same prohibition is effective as if the building were actually occupied as a place of worship.

The French Baptist congregation is a small one and uses for worship what was at one time a private house.

Charles Mayhood of Brooklyn Disappears.

The police of the Greenpoint avenue station, Brooklyn, sent out a general alarm yesterday for Charles Mayhood, 47 years old, who disappeared on Friday after leaving his home, at 68 Freeman street, ostensibly to go to his place of employment in Manhattan. The family is among the oldest in the Greenpoint section. When Mayhood failed to reach his home on Friday night a search was begun, but no trace of him was obtained. A son, William, in reporting the disappearance to the police said the family feared his father had met with harm.

District Attorney Clarke in a Runaway.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., May 3.—John F. Clarke, District Attorney of Kings county, saved himself and his hostess here, Mrs. Emma F. Kirby, from serious injury by keeping his nerve in a driving accident last evening. He was driving with Mrs. Kirby when the horse was frightened by the screeching siren of an auto. Mr. Clarke guided the horse until the spurt was over and neither Mr. Clarke nor Mrs. Kirby received a scratch, although the carriage was damaged by contact with a fence.

Telephone Directory

for summer months goes to press

FRIDAY, MAY 8th

New listings, or changes in present listings, if desired for the summer issue, must be arranged for on or before above date.

Call at nearest Contract Office.

New York Telephone Company
15 Dey Street, New York City
115 West 38th Street, New York City
127 West 125th Street, New York City
366 East 150th Street, New York City
40 South 5th Avenue, Mount Vernon
5 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers
312 Huguenot Street, New Rochelle
6 Spring Street, White Plains
28 Willett Avenue, Port Chester
91 Main Street, Nyack
162 Main Street, Ossining
Broadway and Central Avenue, Tarrytown

The N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.
81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn
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440 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn
563 Broadway, Brooklyn
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21 Tompkins Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I.
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LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Broadway pedestrians saw a novel exhibition of feminine distress one day last week. It was about the time that the matinée crowds were filling the sidewalks that a little Japanese woman, chaperoned by a well dressed American woman, pattered up the west side of the street. The Japanese woman was dressed in native costume, flowered brocade obi, white tabi or half hose on her feet and a wide sleeved kimono making her the mark for many a backward glance and direct stare.

Everything went well until the Janapese woman and her companion started to cross Forty-second street. An auto horn snorted at their elbow. With a smothered scream little Miss Nippon jumped to the opposite gutter, but she left one of her straw sandals in the road behind her. Covered with confusion, she stood on the curb, storklike, with the unshod foot drawn up under the hem of her kimono. One of the men who help hold up the portals of a hotel on that corner every sunny afternoon sprang gallantly to the rescue of the dainty thonged sandal. He was rewarded with a smile unusual to Broadway.

A spring bubbles up through the cement floor in the basement of the new home of Hook and Ladder 35, in West Sixty-third street. The contractor who put up the building could not control the spring. He did the next best thing, and built a basin for it in the basement of the building with an overflow pipe leading to the sewer. Now the members of the truck company have good spring water for drinking purposes, and if they feel like it they can get it in the old country way of lying flat on their stomachs and sticking their faces into the bubbling water.

There are five or six young ragamuffins going about the city these days who make a pretty penny by doing acrobatic stunts in the streets. They favor the short blocks between Broadway and Fifth avenue in the neighborhood of Twentieth street and their favorite time is the afternoon from 3 to 6.

Their plan is to begin skylarking in the roadway. Presently they get to turning handsprings, doing coach wheels in pairs, building human paramids and throwing somersaults. One will lie on his back; a second climbs on his feet, which he holds in the air; No. 2 will catch the hands of a couple of other boys on each side and do a sort of giant leap, turning head over heels in the air and being caught ten feet off by another boy as he lands on his feet. This trick makes the act look difficult, and the coins begin to jingle on the asphalt. Nickels and dimes are common. There is even a stray quarter from some kind shopper, who is taken with the novelty of the thing, and thinks it is spontaneous play.

It isn't, however. All the coins go to one boy, a chap of about 16, who doesn't do any stunts. The performers are boys of 10 and 12. They look like "newsies" in rig and type.

When Mrs. Borrman Wells and her sister suffragettes were speaking in Madison Square the other day a number of women stopped to listen. Some were prompted by curiosity, others perhaps by sympathy, but no matter what the reason for their joining the crowd there came a time when every last petticoat wearer present except the propagandists themselves dodged to cover. That was when a camera was trained on the group from the top of a nearby coach.

"They always do that," said a disgusted suffragette. "The average New York woman seems to think she would be disgraced for life if she even happened to be photographed at a suffragist meeting. Women haven't half as much courage as men in that respect. Men may rant and scoff, but they are not ashamed to have their pictures taken literally surrounded by yellow badges."

"This business of flying through the air is going to give the tailors some new problems to work out," said a dealer in men's clothes. "A number of persons have come here lately for information in regard to the proper togs for an aeronaut to wear. So far we haven't given much thought to a distinctive aerial costume, but it will soon be time to decide upon something. Cyclists had their appropriate costume, autoists have theirs and now that flying is about to become a popular sport real and prospective aeronauts are demanding that proper attention be given to their attire."

"It seems a pity that so many gentlemen in New York must go without abouttonière for the reason that none of the numerous flower boys have the enterprise to prepare a few for sale," said the girl who had spent her summer in England.

"I have seen more than one man so determined on having this floral adornment that he is willing to stand while the boy with the tray of violets extracts a few from the great bunch and fixes him a pretty buttonhole bouquet. In England the flower girls' trays are filled and refilled with a dainty assortment and the Englishman has his choice of many varieties while the flower girl's pocket is more than filled with pennies."

Jersey City Police Show This Week.

Jersey City's police show will take place at the Majestic Theatre this week with performances every afternoon and evening excepting this afternoon. The programme will consist of vaudeville acts by professionals, stunts by amateurs and ex-Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy's celebrated realistic police drama "Scenes in a Station House, or Clubs Are Trumps," pruned down and worked over, by real cop actors. There will be an exhibition drill by a platoon of police under the command of Sergt. William Duffy.

A JILTED MAN MURDERS TWO

SHOOTS THE GIRL AND HIS CAPTOR IN BROOKLYN,

And When the Police Finally Get Him and Rush Him to a Fire House Thousands of Persons Besiege It—A Lot of Heads Cracked in the Dispersal of the Mob.

William Sekanski began asking Annie Kockonwa to marry him when they were boy and girl together in Poland a good many years ago. He asked her again yesterday afternoon in the hallway of the tenement in which they boarded at 92 Kent avenue, Williamsburg, and when she told him, as she had before, that she would not marry him and added that there was another man who pleased her better, he shot her in the breast, inflicting a wound from which she died an hour later. In attempting to escape after the shooting Sekanski mortally wounded Michael Kirsain of 71 North Eleventh street, Williamsburg, who was passing in the street and attempted to seize the murderer.

Annie Kockonwa tired of Sekanski's attentions three years ago and came to this country, finding employment at Newburyport, near Boston. Six months ago Sekanski learned of her whereabouts and followed her to Newburyport, where, he says, she at last consented to marry him. About three weeks ago the girl, without saying anything to her lover, slipped away and came to New York. She found a place to board with Paul Natiewich at 92 Kent avenue and soon found work in the jute mills in Greenpoint.

Sekanski managed to trace her, and a few days ago bobbed up at the Williamsburg boarding house with his persistent question. Annie gave up in despair then and told him frankly about the other man. Sekanski took rooms in the boarding house and gave up all of his time to meeting Annie and repeating his demand that she marry him.

Yesterday afternoon he followed her into the hallway as she was going out and the other lodgers in the house heard him say:

"If you won't marry me you'll never get the chance to marry any one else." The pistol shot followed at once. The people in the house were afraid to venture out, but as Sekanski jumped over the girl's body, which had fallen across the threshold, and started down the steps, Michael Kirsain, who happened to be passing the house, grappled with him. Sekanski shot Kirsain in the abdomen and ran on down the street to North Ninth street and up to Wythe avenue with an ever growing crowd of excited Poles in chase.

At Wythe avenue Sekanski turned on the crowd, now numbering several hundred persons, but his revolver missed fire and in a moment he was down and the mob were beating and kicking him. That he was not killed was due to the fact that his assailants were so numerous that they kicked one another as often as they did Sekanski.

Policemen Ferguson and Kelly of the Bedford avenue station managed to club their way through the crowd and dragged Sekanski to the house of Engine Company 112 on Wythe avenue. The firemen closed the doors on the mob, which had grown to several thousand people of all nationalities, filling the street for two blocks on either side of the engine house. The crowd seemed bent on storming the engine house, but one of the policemen held them at bay with his revolver while the other telephoned to the Brooklyn police headquarters for help. Capt. Dooley of the Bedford avenue station hustled the reserves out and raised the siege on the engine house after many heads had been cracked.

Sekanski was taken to the police station, where he calmly admitted his guilt, explaining that he had shot the girl because she refused to marry him after having promised to do so.

Annie Kockonwa and Michael Kirsain were taken to the Eastern District Hospital. The girl died within a few minutes after reaching the hospital and Kirsain only lived a few hours.

ROOSEVELT "UN-AMERICAN."

Dr. Jefferson Denounces His Larger Navy Plans in a Sermon.

President Roosevelt and his policies claimed the attention of the congregation of the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday morning, when the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson delivered a sermon on militarism and the Christian Church. In it he said:

Until recently we knew nothing of militarism in this country. The founders of the republic feared and hated it so that it never got a foothold in their day or in that of their immediate descendants, but during the last fifteen years we have been going by leaps away from the traditions of our fathers. Within twenty years we have spent one and a quarter billions of dollars upon our navy. Our navy is seven and a half times as large as it was ten years ago, and ten times larger than it was when President Cleveland wrote his Venezuelan message. Senator Hale told the Senate the other day that when the vessels now authorized are completed we shall have an Atlantic fleet even larger than the fleet now in the Pacific. But notwithstanding we have the second largest navy on the globe the militarists, led on by the President, have been moving heaven and earth to secure an immediate and enormous increase. They have fought with a determination which has been furious. Nothing like it has ever been known in this country.

When before has a President told the leaders of Congress that if they refused him four new battleships he would veto their bills for public buildings? Many things came out in the recent debate which ought to set all Americans thinking. How far is this squandering of national treasure on naval display to go? Decide yourselves whether it is right? Do not be misled by the newspapers or the religious editors of the President. He has done certain things so magnificently that the people who wanted those things done are ready to surrender their own ideas and give him anything he asks. Do not follow him without thinking.

These are questions then which all Americans are bound to consider. A Congressman has already notified us that the big navy idea is going through. He says the fight has only fairly begun. Let us get ready to meet him and all who work with him. The pulpit of America must awake. Our 33,000,000 professing Christians must arouse themselves. This is a moral question. It affects the homes and lives of men. The questions which Christian men are called to face are:

Is it right to squander our money in such astounding sums on naval equipment when we need the money for internal improvements?

Is it right to ape foreign nations in running a breakneck pace for naval supremacy? Holding up the analogy of England for the guidance of American policy is unsound and ruinous. Citing China as an illustration of what a nation will come to if it does not breed fighters is puerile and ridiculous.

Is it wise to depart from the traditions of our fathers? Swollen navies are more un-American and far more dangerous than swollen fortunes. In his militarism Mr. Roosevelt is the most un-American President who ever occupied the White House. In their military and naval schemes he and those who think as he does ought to be resisted by the unyielding pressure of an aroused and enlightened public opinion. In the creation of this public opinion all good men ought to perform their part.

In Remembrance of Patrick Keenan.

There is to be an anniversary mass for Patrick Keenan in St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church at Eighth street and Avenue B on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. This will be a year from the day Mr. Keenan died. The annual mass to commemorate his death is to be said for many years to come, so deep was the affection for him among the denizens of the East Side, including all shades of political faith and religious training.

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Pajamas for Men Values 2.50 & 3.50 at } **1.45**

Involving 1,800 Garments---all new designs

Secured at a surprising concession, these Pajamas are offered at a proportionately low price and afford a good opportunity to supply one's needs for the entire season.

The materials are woven madras and French percales, in light or dark effects; plain colorings in blue, pink, gray or helio, also in stripes or checks. Silk loops and pearl buttons.

ALSO BEGINNING THIS MORNING

Sale of $5 & $6 Low Shoes for Men, at } 3.05

Entirely new, fresh and without a flaw

The assortment represents the overplus produced for us when the well-known maker was willing to accept a very low figure for the sole purpose of keeping his working force together.

LEATHERS
Tan Russia calf, tan glace kid, black Russia calf, gun metal calf, patent calfskin, patent kid or coltskin.

MODELS
2-eyelet pump ties; Blucher or Oxford. All styles of toe and every shape—extreme to conservative.

Regularly $5 and $6. Special at $3.65.

CANAL COLONY IS MOVING ON

HEADS OF FLOATING HOUSEHOLDS HOPE FOR A GOOD YEAR,

But the Beginnings Are Tardy—In a Good Season a Boat Can Make $2,000 Besides Taking the Family on a Fresh Air Excursion to the Old Homestead.

Can you hear the towpath calling from the Mohawk Valley's shade and sun? The boatmen down in Coenties Slip hear it, and boatmen up in Buffalo hear it, and at both ends of the line they were getting their craft in readiness yesterday for the long trips between New York harbor and the gateway of Lake Erie. The canals open on Tuesday and the boatmen want to start promptly if they can get cargoes.

Of the several hundred canal boats which through the winter have given Coenties Slip the aspect of some foreign port, already between seventy-five and a hundred had left on Saturday night, and open water, so to speak, was to be seen yesterday between the remaining boats in some places. The boats were bunched picturesquely, however. Two artists sat on a stringpiece of one of the piers sketching this interesting if prosaic group of freight carriers. On the boats men and women, some working for the morrow and some resting with elbows on the window sills of their deckhouses, looked now and then at the artists, but not unkindly, and appeared to feel that the importance of their craft and themselves justified this attention from painters. Some of the boats were partly laden, some still empty, and it seemed queer to those who think of canal boats as always dirty looking things besmirched with towpath mud to see boats clean and sleek outside and inside. One looked so clean she almost suggested the care a sailing yacht lover gives his small craft when he has to do all the work on her himself but enjoys it or makes believe enjoy it.

If horse-power seems a slow method of moving canal boats one had only to look about the Slip basin yesterday to realize that hand-power might yet be utilized for dragging these slow moving boats, at least when they are empty. In manœuvring the boats for place or to permit one to get in or out, men, usually two only, were dragging the big hulk along wherever they wished it to go by just fastening a line to some neighboring moored boat and hauling on the hawser.

And is the horse traction so slow after all when a canal boat can make the round trip to Buffalo, allowing time for loading at both ends, in about twenty-six days? Even the steam driven boats only do it in from three to five days less time. If there are no delays, through breaks and so on, a boat can make a matter of $2,000 in a season at present rates, which is not at all bad. There is a uniform rate now of $1 a ton and the boatmen are in a union which regulates their work, the boats loading in order of arrival.

But some of the boatmen said yesterday that business was not good yet. Whereas seventy-five boats had gone out up to Saturday, in good times 200 to 300 of them would be under way before this time with the opening of the canal fixed for to-morrow. According to reports from Buffalo as they have drifted down to Coenties Slip the boats at Buffalo are now loading faster than those here. These down here are loading with merchandise generally, a few with coal, but the heaviest shipments to date are sugar. Some of the boats are going up to the Harlem River and some of them over to Jersey and down to the lower Brooklyn waterfront for cargoes.

Most of the women on these boats come from homes along the line of the canal, and the first up trip of the season is looked forward to with some interest both on the boats and up along the valleys of the central part of the State, where the home people keep track of the boats in which they are interested and look out for their arrival for the short period that the people aboard can spend with their friends and families. They are a cheerful as well as a hardy lot, the canal boat people, and their deckhouse homes are pleasant places of their kind, whether on the slow way through the heart of the State or snug for winter at the edge of the East River.

The canal is reported to be in good condition and the boatmen hope sincerely that nothing will occur this season like the Greenway brewery break in Syracuse last year, which held up the boats for two and a half months in the best time of the year.

Killed by Singer Building Elevator.

Patrick Hanlan, a painter, living in Jersey City, was struck and killed yesterday morning by an elevator in the Singer Building. He was painting the door of the shaft on the twenty-fourth floor when the descending car struck him on the head.

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TRY AGAIN TO FIRE CHELSEA.

Two Attempts of Incendiaries Discovered in Stricken City.

BOSTON, Mass., May 3.—Two attempts were made last night to burn houses in Chelsea. Coming after the calamity the city recently sustained, which some officials believe was in a large part due to incendiarism, last night's attempts served to create intense excitement. The first attempt was made to fire the house at 108 Williams street, a wooden structure, about 6 o'clock, and an hour later the police discovered that oil had been poured on the rear of the house at 27 Pine street, near the Williams street building, and that oil soaked rags, papers and matches in a pail near the rear of the house had been lighted. In the rear of the Paine street house was found a large wooden pail filled with rags and paper, all oil soaked, and on top of a large piece of newspaper which covered the top of the pail were scattered several boxes of matches, these also oil soaked.

3 DAY STORM IN THE GULF.

Steamer Commodore Driven Ashore and Many Fishing Boats Missing.

MEXICO CITY, May 3.—A terrific gale has been sweeping the lower Gulf waters during the last three days, doing much damage to shipping interests. Several fishing boats are missing and it is feared that they and their crews are lost.

The National steamer Commodore went aground off the port of Frontera and is in danger of being lost. The crew escaped in boats.

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