

STOCK TURNED BACK TO RYAN

JACOB H. SCHIFF A WITNESS IN THE WEIL \$300 SUIT.

Tells of Kuhn, Loeb's Financing of Metropolitan Securities and of Disastrous Outcome With the Results—Whitney Was the "Unwarranted King," the Banker Says.

"The Unwarranted King" is Jacob H. Schiff's characterization of the late William C. Whitney, traction magnate. The banker got the title yesterday when he was testifying in the Weil-Well \$300 damage suit against former directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in the Fourth Municipal District court.

Mr. Schiff admitted that his firm had negotiated with Mr. Ryan in 1900 to put a \$35,000,000 bond issue by the Third Avenue Railroad. Mr. Schiff was in Mexico at the time and he couldn't tell the details.

The financing of the Metropolitan through the Metropolitan Securities Company in 1902 was handled for Kuhn, Loeb & Co. by Mr. Schiff himself. He had talked with Mr. Ryan, Mr. Vreeland and Mr. Widener, but the details were worked out by him and William C. Whitney. Mr. Schiff said that Mr. Vreeland submitted the company's reports and statements of its net earnings.

Of the \$30,000,000 of Metropolitan Securities Company stock was subscribed under the terms of the agreement with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. \$23,000,000 was subscribed for by holders of the Metropolitan Street Railway stock at the time it was sold.

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Bellefleur

offers to each property holder within its gates the pleasures and benefits of a 1200 acre park, the recreations of a country club and the privacy of one's own estate.

DEAN ALVORD CO., 277 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., S. Loeb, James Loeb, E. H. Harriman, Thomas P. Fowler, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Mr. Kremer wanted to know what risk Kuhn, Loeb & Co. took in that agreement that warranted a profit of \$1,500,000 to the bankers. Mr. Schiff said that if the Metropolitan Street Railway stockholders had refused to avail themselves of the right to subscribe for the Securities Company stock, his firm would have had to take it. Also if there had been a war or a panic the stock would have been sold at a loss.

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WHY KING WILL VISIT CZAR

SIR EDWARD GREY ANSWERS PROTESTS OF LABORITES.

A Step to Avoid Trouble, He Says—No New Anglo-Russian Treaty to Be Negotiated—Proposal to Visit King Edward's Allowance for Travelling to \$500 Falls.

LONDON, June 4.—The Laborite members of the House of Commons protested again to-day against the proposed visit of King Edward to the Czar. An appropriation to cover the expenses of this trip came up before the Committee on Foreign Office, and James O'Grady, Labor member for Leeds, moved that the amount allowed be reduced to \$500.

O'Grady declared that his party had no particular objection to the King's visiting his relatives, but they contended that at this time such a visit to the Czar would have the appearance of condoning the horrors being perpetrated in Russia. It would be a scandal of no mean proportions, he said, if the King of England should consort with the head of a State responsible for the events of Bloody Sunday. His speech was greeted with prolonged cheers from the Laborites.

Thomas Michael Kettle, Nationalist member from East Tyrone, said the Nationalists supported the motion of condoning the horrors being perpetrated in Russia. These agents of the Government, he said, were fraternizing with the people, he said, but with the hangman of Russia.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, said the Government accepted the full responsibility of advising the King to pay the visit. It should be remembered, he pointed out, that the King's visits abroad always had produced beneficial results. Sir Edward reiterated that no negotiation for a new Anglo-Russian treaty and none would be initiated during the visit. But it was true that it was hoped that the visit would have a political effect beneficial to the relations of the two countries. The visit was intended to emphasize the fact that their relations were friendly.

Sir Edward went on to say that the policy of keeping two nations at arms' length or of a boycott must be disastrous to both countries. The Government had chosen the policy of agreement not only to secure peace but to avoid conflict. The policy adopted by the Laborites sooner or later would lead to war. They were against a diplomatic visit, forgetting that the business of diplomacy was to prevent matters from reaching the point of conflict.

The King's return visit to the Czar could not be postponed. To do so would be a marked discourtesy. To advise the King to inform the Czar that he must make a marked distinction between visits to Russia and visits to other countries because the Government did not approve of the internal affairs of Russia would be an insult to the personal character of the Czar that would be unjustified. If the Government advised the King to take up an attitude such as suggested, they might as well tear up the Anglo-Russian convention.

Sir Edward said that he had been informed that the visit would be welcomed by all the moderate and liberal elements in Russia. The only parties objecting, he said, were the extreme revolutionaries and reactionaries of both parties of violence. Mr. O'Grady's motion would be taken up next week.

But he maintained that the system of government in Russia, especially in the last three years, had been emphatically better. The attitude of the Laborites would not help but hinder constitutional progress. Much of the world's peace depended upon Great Britain's relations with Russia. The Labor party was advocating something which was in the long run bound to make bad blood.

Arthur Balfour for the Conservatives said they would support the Government against the amendment. The Laborites, he said, were asking the Government to put a deliberate insult upon the Russian Government.

James Keir Hardie, Socialist and Independent Laborite for Merthyr Tydfil, in supporting the amendment referred to the atrocious deeds for which the Russian Government was responsible. The speaker ruled that the term used by Mr. Hardie was out of order. He said it was an opprobrious term applied to a friendly Power which was not permissible.

After a long argument Hardie withdrew the term.

Mr. O'Grady's resolution was defeated.

SERBIAN-MONTEGRO CLASH. King Peter Said to Be Involved in Bomb Plot Against the Latter Government.

CETTINE, Montenegro, June 4.—A complete rupture of relations between Serbia and Montenegro is highly probable as a result of facts brought to light here in the last two days at the trial of fifty-two persons charged with plotting bomb outrages.

The testimony given by two witnesses, a Bosnian journalist and a Yugoslav student named Nastics, brought out facts which indicate, according to the Government officers, that there was a conspiracy to overthrow the existing rule in Montenegro and that this conspiracy had the approval and sanction of persons in authority in the Serbian Government.

These two witnesses declared that the bombs seized by the authorities were to have been used under the orders of General Crown Prince of Serbia, against the Montenegrin Government and were manufactured by Serbian artillery officers at the arsenal at Kragujevatz.

The Serbian Minister at Cetinje has announced that the alleged revelations render it impossible for him to remain longer in Montenegro, and he is now awaiting his Government's instructions.

VIENNA, June 4.—The newspapers reporting the trial say that Nastics implicated King Peter as well as Crown Prince George, Nastics, while living in Belgrade, was very friendly with Capt. Nenadovitch, King Peter's cousin and confidant, who told Nastics the bombs were ordered from Kragujevatz on Prince George's recommendation and with King Peter's knowledge for a national purpose. Capt. Nenadovitch interested Nastics in the manufacture.

Nastics went to the arsenal on behalf of Capt. Nenadovitch, supervised the manufacture and brought the bombs to Belgrade. They were subsequently conveyed to the Turkish frontier and thence to Montenegro by two confidential agents who were paid by the Serbian Government. These agents were received by King Peter before they started. Later Nastics learned or suspected that the bombs were destined to be used against Montenegro, whereupon he disappeared and later told his story.

No Chain of Forts on Eastern End of Jamaica.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. KINROSS, Jamaica, June 4.—The Admiralty has decided not to carry out the scheme of building a chain of forts on the eastern end of the island. It will erect one fort and strengthen existing ones by a redistribution of guns.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE OAKS.

Victory of Croker's Rhodora Not So Sure as Before Signorinetta Won the Derby.

LONDON, June 4.—Signorinetta's easy victory in the Derby Stakes yesterday has greatly intensified the interest in the race for the Oaks Stakes, which will be run to-morrow. Until the Derby was won Rhodora's victory to-morrow was regarded as sure.

Mr. Croker's confidence in Rhodora before the Derby was absolute. He said at the beginning of the week: "Rhodora will win just how she likes." He has in no wise lost faith in his filly, but talking with a reporter to-day he seemed considerably impressed by Signorinetta's abilities. He is a great believer in the time test, and he pointed to Signorinetta's fast time in the Derby as evidence of excellent capacity.

While still hopeful his confidence is not of quite such a cast iron type as before the Derby. On the other hand, many of the sporting writers have not allowed their preconceived belief in Rhodora's success. They recall the case with Rhodora who passed Signorinetta in the race for the Thousand Guinea Stakes, and regarding her as the best three-year-old of 1908 of either sex, they predict victory for her.

Both fillies now have large followings and carry a lot of money. Signor Ginstrell, owner of Signorinetta, is elated with the hope of achieving a triple event with the Derby, the Oaks and the Grand Prix de Paris, which will be run on June 14. Signorinetta will be shipped to Paris next week.

McCLELLAN GAINS IN RECOUNT. Hearst's Gains Now Reduced to Barely One Vote in a District.

The recount went in McClellan's favor yesterday, much to the disgust of the Hearstites. On thirty-five boxes opened before Justice Lambert, McClellan gained 10 votes and Hearst 1, leaving McClellan a net gain of 9 for the day. Five boxes to date is only 118 on 112 boxes, or just over one vote a box. At this rate he would lose again.

The summary follows:

Table with columns: District, Official Count, Official Re-count, Net Gain or Loss. Rows 1-30.

Total: 3229 Official Count, 3740 Official Re-count, 511 Net Gain.

McClellan's plurality on 112 boxes out of 145 is 118.

PARTY ABOUT GALENA OIL. And Parity About Another Eminent Lubricator Mr. Kellogg Is Interested In.

After a short session at which the lubrication of the axes of the world by the Galena Signal Oil Company was still the theme; the Standard Oil hearing at the Custom House adjourned until June 22 in order that Special United States Attorney General Frank B. Kellogg, who has been conducting the prosecution, might attend the Republican convention at Chicago. Mr. Kellogg heads the delegation from Minnesota.

Prosecutor Kellogg asserted that the Galena company had lubricated the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for \$1.40 a thousand miles, when the actual cost of lubrication was from \$2.05 to \$2.40 a thousand miles, and now does it for \$2.

Mr. Kellogg asked C. C. Steinbrener, general manager of the Galena company, the witness answered that he had never heard of the Galena company. The company had bid for the lubrication of the Chesapeake and Ohio. "Is not the \$2 rate lower than that given to other roads?" asked Kellogg. "Yes," answered the witness, "lower than some and higher than others."

Prosecutor Kellogg is a member of the Republican national committee and a strong supporter of Secretary Taft. Before leaving for Chicago Mr. Kellogg declared that he was very certain that Secretary Taft would be nominated on the first formal ballot.

"All the States west of the Mississippi are strong for Taft," said Mr. Kellogg. "In Michigan we had a convention where the farmers were busy with their spring work, but out of 1,148 delegates, 1,100 were in their seats and every delegate was for Taft. The sentiment in the Western States is substantially for Taft and I believe that the South is also for him and I believe that the East is nearly as strong for him as the West."

Mr. Kellogg gave it as his opinion that Bryan was sure to be the choice of the Democratic party, and he was reverting to Mr. Kellogg's statement that the Republican convention would not consider President Roosevelt as a candidate for renomination and he was sure that the President wouldn't accept even if the convention asked him.

GEORGE G. ROCKWOOD FAILS. The Photographer Is 78 Years Old Now and Lost His Brother in March.

George G. Rockwood, photographer, 239 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$20,190, contracted between 1900 and 1908, and assets consisting of a note for \$95, two patents and 514 shares of stock of no value, viz.: 383 shares of George G. Rockwood Incorporated, 100 shares of United States Mating Company, 30 shares of Sydney Rosenfeld Company and one share of Lower East Side Company. Mr. Rockwood has been a photographer since 1855 and has been in business in this city for many years. The best known of his places was the gallery at 140 Broadway, where he was founder of the picture gallery. He and his brother, George, Elihu R. Rockwood, who died on March 31 last, because well known. Nathaniel P. Willis, the founder of the picture gallery, visitors to the Rockwood studio, and among the friends of the Rockwoods were President Hayes, Ole Bull, Emma Abbott and James H. Watson, founder of the picture gallery. George J. A. Dix and Major Anderson of Fort Sumner fame were others.

Mr. Rockwood has been at 239 Broadway since August 1, 1906. In 1906, he incorporated his business. He is 78 years old.

Ex-Londoners Going Back to Ontario. A meeting of the London (Ontario) Old Boys Association was held at the Ashland House last evening and committees were appointed to arrange for the trip to London on the occasion of the London Old Boys' home August 1, 1908. In 1906, he incorporated his business. He is 78 years old.

RELIEF FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

EAST SIDE COMMITTEE BEGINS ITS WORK FOR THE HUNGRY.

Charity Societies Doubtful as to the Extent of the Distress—Many Improperly Fed, They Are Sure—Miss Richman Hopes to Make the Work Permanent.

The committee organized on the East Side as the result of the cases of ill fed and destitute children reported in some of the schools secured yesterday a loft at 141 Division street, where, beginning on Tuesday, any child presenting a ticket from one of the principals will receive a hot lunch of a substantial character. This will apply to the fourteen schools in the district running from Delancey street to the river and from the Bowery to Sheriff street.

The Children's East Side Relief Committee, as it calls itself, received a number of contributions in aid of this work yesterday, the total being more than \$500. The largest contribution yesterday came from Miss Dorothy P. Whitney, who read of the cases of destitution at her home in Roelyn and sent a check for \$500 to Miss Richman, the district school superintendent, with a letter expressing her desire to do what she could for the underfed children of the city. Miss Whitney said that she had read with horror some of the accounts of these children and that it all seemed too dreadful to believe.

In response to the circular letter sent to the principals of the fourteen schools in this district asking them to find out cases of poorly fed children without making the purpose of their inquiries too apparent Miss Richman has received replies from seven schools. These school principals reported 111 cases where children were actually in need of food. There are about 10,000 pupils in these schools. The names of these children were taken by the committee, and beginning to-day bread and milk will be sent to their homes until the place on Division street is opened.

There is to be a meeting of the principals of the schools in this district on Monday to devise a plan of distributing the tickets. Great care is to be exercised in this and before a child receives a ticket steps will be taken to make sure that the case is one of actual want. A committee of East Side women has offered to take charge of the feeding of these destitute school children at the noon hour. The trust officers of the district have volunteered to give up their own noon hour to see that things work smoothly at this time.

It was asserted yesterday by those in position to know that while instances of children having to go without food were cases of improperly fed children were far from rare. It has been the contention of those who have advocated the establishment of these diet kitchens for school children that they would supply proper food not only to destitute children but to children who were ill nourished either from want or from carelessness. Miss Richman said that this summer she and others were going to work on a plan for such relief work to submit to the Board of Education next fall.

There is a wide difference of opinion among those engaged in relief work, as to the amount of destitution that exists at present. While some are of the opinion that conditions are worse now than at any previous time, there are others who say that conditions were considerably worse the close of the winter.

To some of these charity workers the cases of famished school children coming to light are somewhat of a puzzle, in view of the fact that in March a systematic attempt was made by the Charity Organization and the United Hebrew Charities to locate any such cases. At that time 1,000 letters were sent out to every school principal and to the churches as well asking for such cases. There were not many replies received from the schools and the schools were also supplied with tickets by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to be given to children who seemed to need food. It was thought there should be any cases of starvation would seem to be due either to the failure of the children to make their wants known or to the failure of the teachers to detect such a condition in the child as would warrant an investigation.

The United Hebrew Charities, which has had a resources overtaxed by the demands made, published an appeal asking that adequate means be supplied to provide for the cases of destitution daily reported. There are more than 1,000 more cases than last year at this time and the new cases last month amounted to \$88, as compared with \$28 in May of last year. Manager Waldman said that the increase was due almost entirely to the wage earners being unemployed.

"Unlike the Italians or the Germans," said he, "the Jews do not go home; for their home is Russia, where conditions are worse."

BURGLAR FOUND A BED. While Tony, Who Helped Police, Was Pinned for Sleeping in a Wagon.

Tony Lala, on his way to find a place to sleep in an open lot adjoining the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital on East Sixty-third street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, saw a man climbing through the flight of Daniel Finerty's saloon at Third avenue and Sixty-third street. Presently Tony met Policeman Kilroy and told him what he had seen. Then he proceeded to the open lot and went to bed in a wagon.

Peering into the saloon Kilroy saw a man packing up whiskey bottles and cigars, but by the time the policeman got in the saloon he had disappeared. The burglar had gone up the dumbwaiter shaft and stepped into Finerty's kitchen on the floor above. The saloon keeper saw him and went hunting for his gun. The intruder again disappeared.

The burglar had cut his hand in smashing the fanlight and drops of blood were found on the stairs. Kilroy and other policemen whom he had called for found in a room occupied by a lodger named Harry Schurtz a young man in bed with Schurtz pretending to be asleep. The young man had a cut hand. The policeman recognized him as a visitor to the saloon. The lodger had left his room door open and had slept through the visitation.

The prisoner gave the name of James Roddy of 1098 Third avenue. He was arraigned in the Yorkville police court on a charge of burglary and held in \$1,000 bail for trial.

The authorities of the Manhattan hospital had complained of men sleeping in the open lot near them and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Mimsmecher went there and arrested three men whom he found snoozing in a wagon. One of them was Tony Lala. When Tony Lala was informed how Lala had assisted the police he discharged him and let the other two go to boot.

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Distinctive ready-for-service Summer Suits for Men

in which lasting shapeliness is secured by perfect tailoring and superior construction.

The necessary use of lightweight fabrics for the Summer season, provides the most severe test to which the product of a maker of men's apparel can be subjected.

Loss of shapeliness is fatal to style—neither can it be restored except temporarily, by the simple process of ironing.

To secure lasting distinction and elegance, we begin at the "foundations"—the unseen inner parts—seams, stays and linings—all of which receive at the hands of our tailors the important consideration their training has