

HUGHES ON PARTY POLARITIES

GOVERNOR DELIVERS THIRD OF YALE LECTURE SERIES.

Points out the need for the organization of opposing forces and opinions and that parties are the most potent means for carrying forward ideas.

New Haven, Jan. 10.—Gov. Charles E. Hughes of New York to-night delivered the third of his lectures on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship" before a big Yale audience.

His topic was "Political Parties." Tomorrow night he will give his final lecture in this course.

He spoke of the necessity for party organizations and party leadership and declared that the true party leader should regard himself the master of his party.

In his opinion the party leader should be candid and honorable in his management of his party. In part he spoke as follows:

Every party to be effective must be organized. Condensation of party organizations as such is absurd.

It is a common saying with us that political activities do not engage men of the highest order.

While it is doubtless true that many lines of distinguished eminence in various lines of effort abstain from participation in political affairs, it is idle to ignore the fact that a large part of the ability of the country is devoted to political activity.

To-day the greatest minded men in the country were to combine in a political party to further the noblest cause they would proceed to effect the best organization which they could devise, with leaders of tens and captains of hundreds, and companies, battalions and regiments. This would simply be an effort at effective cooperation.

The true political leader must be a man not only of integrity but of sympathy and quick perception. He should have political insight and foresight. He must be able to detect the movement of public opinion and the exigencies of conditions.

He must be a good judge of men so that those whom he favors as the candidates of his party for public place shall exhibit eminent qualifications. Able administration is a party asset of high value.

With respect to the management of campaigns he must have not only executive skill and capacity for the mastery of detail, but he must also be able to inspire zeal, to exact fidelity and to win confidence in his leadership.

He must have precise information as to conditions within his sphere of work and exhibit industry and pertinacity which are essential to success in every effort.

It may be rare that any one man should display all these characteristics. The field is wide and the laborers are many, but the ideals of leadership should always be kept in view.

Above all the true party leader should recognize that he is a leader and not the master of his party.

The fact of main significance, however, is not that we have parties, not that they must be regarded as essential to the working of our Government, but that the tendency has been so marked to the establishment and continuance of two great parties, which for the most part dominate the field of partisan activity.

The true party must have its birth and grow its strength through political conviction. Where there is various division among the people with respect to some fundamental question of national policy or to various related matters deemed to be of first importance, the great parties will reflect the opposing views.

The marvel is that when conditions change and major issues have been determined or cease to impress the popular imagination, when new conditions arise and unforeseen questions relating to new interests are presented, the former party divisions should continue to so great a degree unaltered.

They exist despite the fact that in both the great parties there are views extremely divergent, and in one it may be said that there are antagonistic groups, each of which is further removed from the other in political theory than it is from the position of the great opposing party.

The continued effectiveness of the great parties marks the recognition of the unalterability of the breaking up of party activities into those of small and ineffective groups and a practical tendency to exercise the party function essential to the working of our Government in a manner consistent with the concentration of controversy and the achievement substantially of majority rule.

This concentration of political activity in two great parties has its obvious disadvantages. It would seem unfortunate to divide the people of a democracy into two hostile camps; to encourage habits of thought which engender prejudice and bitterness on the one-half of our citizens toward the other half; to accustom the people to regard public questions largely from the standpoint of partisan considerations rather than upon their individual merits.

But we cannot have the advantages of a situation without its disadvantages and the former in this case greatly outweigh the latter. It is essential that there should be some means of focusing controversy and of providing a main line of division.

In my opinion participation in the work of one of the great parties offers an opportunity for service to the community greater than that afforded by political activity outside them.

In saying this I do not underestimate the public benefits derived from the action of those who are members of small parties or who are wholly independent. Small parties by directing attention to matters of principle, sometimes by holding the balance of power in particular communities, exert an influence upon the action of great parties even though they may not achieve directly any important success.

It is a party a man shall join or whether he shall join any party is a question for his own conscience. But the paradox is that the influence of the non-partisan who abhors party must in the main be exercised through party.

Party loyalty and patriotism should coincide, but they are antagonistic passions which must ever be supreme. Important as it may be, the party is not the nation or the State. He serves his party best who loves his country most.

When, therefore, the temporary attitude of the political leaders of the future, who are to be chosen by the community, when an ill chosen policy invites general disaster, when party success means the debasement of the standard of honor or decency, the party man should recognize the superior obligation of his citizenship.

At times, not simply the interests of the people at large but of the party itself may justify the party man in acting independently of it. It is often the only available means of saving the interests of the community, when a more beneficial party is available.

In our colleges to-day are doubtless many of the political leaders of the future. Here we should expect, if anywhere, the standards of public morality and honor to be set by the community. It is to be regretted that they do not thereby receive the attention to which they are entitled, but assume the public which the advantages of training, of broad outlook and of inspirational associations which are so eminent a degree qualified them to discharge.

Deputy Reynolds Takes Hold.

Louis H. Reynolds, Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner, in charge of the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, took hold yesterday morning at the State street headquarters of the Commissioner Baker, who had the same command under Gen. Bingham, escorted Mr. Reynolds to Borough Inspector Holahan and the other attaches.

DARLINGTON OUT, LEDERLE IN.

Retiring Commissioner Says He's Glad to Leave Job to Man He Succeeded.

Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, the new Health Commissioner, took charge of his office in the Health Department building at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had spent the day in filing his resignations as member of the State Water Supply Board and consulting engineer of the local Board of Water Supply and sewerage in connection with the Lederle Laboratories, which he established and which has many contracts with the city.

Dr. Darlington, the retiring Commissioner, who succeeded Dr. Lederle in the office, said: "Permit me to return to my care six years ago. May your present administration be a happy and successful one."

Dr. Darlington issued this statement: The work of the department for the last six years speaks for itself. So much has been accomplished that I would not care to go into many details. The establishment of the division of child hygiene, the acquiring of the site of the sanitarium at Otisville, the building of new and large hospitals for contagious diseases, the improvement in business methods of the department, the fall in the death rate and the general improved sanitary conditions of the city are but a few of the things accomplished. I am grateful for this opportunity that I have had to serve the citizens of New York.

Every well informed person knows, and every judge and lawyer ought to know, that the head of the Department of Health is the Board of Health, and not the Commissioner of Health. The meetings of the board have always been harmonious. There have been over 300 meetings of the Board of Health during my administration, and as near as I can estimate at this moment I have only missed twelve.

Never during my administration have I consented to the exploitation of the department for petty political purposes. I am very glad to relinquish my position to a man who has had experience in the department.

STOVER IN HIS NEW CHAIR.

Talks With Ex-Park Commissioner Smith and Signs the Payroll.

Charles B. Stover, the new Park Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond, went to the Arsenal in Central Park yesterday to meet the former Commissioner, Henry Smith, who had a talk with him about the department. The former Commissioner and Clinton B. Smith, who is acting as secretary of the Park Board, met in the office and saluted each other with a stiff bow.

Samuel Parsons, who has been acting as Park Commissioner, called the new Commissioner's attention to the fact that the payroll for December had not been signed and the employees were running short of money. Mr. Stover's first official act was to sign the payroll and hurry it down to the Comptroller's office.

ONE HUNDRED BOYS IN DANGER.

Main Building of N. Y. Military Academy Burned—Boys Escape in Night Clothes.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, Jan. 10.—At an early hour this morning the main building of the New York Military Academy, in which 100 boys slept, was destroyed by fire. Will Sibert, one of the students, was awakened by the smoke at 2:30 A. M. and gave the alarm, but fanned by the high wind the building was soon a furnace and the boys had barely time to escape without dressing, and in their bare feet ran out into the snow. The students were unable to save even their wearing apparel and lost everything.

It was with difficulty that the flames were kept from spreading to Bard Hall, the sleeping quarters of the boys under 14 years, but the little fellows were marched out without any trouble. The cause of the fire is unknown and the authorities are at a loss to locate its origin.

SUICIDE OF G. W. THOMPSON.

A Pioneer in Asbury Park and President of the Excise Board.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—George W. Thompson, president of the City Excise Board and a well known resident of this city for a quarter of a century, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself in the head at his home. The act is believed to have been caused by worry over the condition of his health and over his son's recent elopement and marriage with a maid to "Queen Titania IX" whom he met while acting as one of the officials during last summer's baby parade. Mr. Thompson opposed the marriage.

Last fall Mr. Thompson was stricken with paralysis while attending a meeting of the local Elk lodge of which he was a member. For months his life was despaired of but he so far recovered as to regain the use of his limbs. He was 60 years old.

Mr. Thompson was one of the pioneer residents of Asbury Park, coming here when the place was hardly more than a village. His mother, a wealthy Philadelphia woman, bought considerable land here in 1874. Mr. Thompson, who came here from Philadelphia, where he had amassed a comfortable fortune in the grocery business, owned considerable property here.

Besides his wife Mr. Thompson is survived by a son, George W. Thompson, and by a daughter, Mrs. Clarence Moore of New York.

YACHT OWNERS FIGHT TAX.

Says Its Unlawful Because Britain Does Not Tax American Craft.

Amended answers were filed yesterday in the clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court by five of the defendants in the Government's suit against owners of foreign built yachts to recover the ton-

CITY DEBT MARGIN BIGGER

CAN BORROW \$10,000,000 AS THINGS STAND NOW.

Real Estate Valuations Put Up \$267,000,000—Personal Tax List Foots Up More Than Realty, but Much Will Be Struck Off—Mrs. Kennedy Heads It.

When the McClellan administration went out of office it was computed that the city had a borrowing capacity of about \$45,000,000. The tax books for this year were opened yesterday and they showed that there had been an increase of \$267,000,000 in real estate assessments. The city under the law is allowed to borrow up to 10 per cent. of its real estate valuations, so that the new assessments will give to the city an increased borrowing margin of nearly \$27,000,000, making more than \$70,000,000 altogether. This is in addition to the surplus of more than \$100,000,000 which has been allowed the city by withdrawing from computation as bonded indebtedness stock issued for self-sustaining improvements, such as subways and docks.

The valuations of real estate in the boroughs this year and last year are shown in this table:

Table with columns for Borough (Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond) and Valuation (1910, 1909, Increase, 1910, 1909, 1910, 1909).

Among the real estate holdings upon which the assessments have been increased this year are the following:

Table with columns for Name and Valuation (1910, 1909) for various corporations.

Mayor Gaynor in swearing in his new tax board yesterday made a speech to the commissioners in which he told them

RECTOR'S

Table listing names and amounts for Rector's, including Rev. G. W. Loring, Rev. J. W. Loring, etc.

RECEIPTS

Table listing names and amounts for Receipts, including Mrs. Roswell P. Flower, D. O. Mills, etc.

THEATERS

Table listing theater names and amounts, including Madison Square Garden, Princess Theatre, etc.

CLUBS

Table listing club names and amounts, including New York Athletic Club, Bullfinch Club, etc.

QUEENS VALUATIONS UP.

Increase in Assessment Roll of More Than \$44,000,000 in the Year.

The small taxpayer throughout the borough of Queens who is paying higher taxes on an increased valuation of property it will be interesting and gratifying to learn that the holdings of the Pennsylvania Railroad with their tunnel terminals and big railroad yard, together with their franchise which extend into the borough of Queens, have been assessed at \$23,000,000. These are the figures shown on the tax books in Queens, which were opened yesterday in the Tax Department in the Borough Hall, Long Island City. The Long Island Railroad's holdings are assessed at \$6,000,000 and the terminal of the unused Belmont tunnel under the East River between Long Island City and Manhattan is assessed at \$600,000. The total increase in the various wards of the borough are:

Table showing valuation increases for various wards in Queens.

The total personal tax was set forth as \$28,516,727, an increase of \$18,648,325 over that of last year. It is estimated that Queens will pay \$500,000 more in taxes this year than ever before in its history.

COLLINS MUST GET OUT.

James G. Collins Is No Further Excuse for Holding the Fort in the Bureau of Highways Office in the Park Row Building.

Supreme Court Justice Hendrick ruled yesterday that he was properly served with the notice of appeal from Supreme Court Justice Davis's writ of mandamus putting him back as superintendent. Collins declared that he was holding the place by force because the notice of appeal which was sent to him went onto the floor instead of into a letter box and because the paper it was printed on was under weight.

Justice Hendrick declared that the first objection was frivolous, and as to the second said he had no innate knowledge of the weight of the paper and that any presumption should be in favor of the regularity of service. Justice Hendrick will sign the order to-day and then if Collins does not get out, Borough President McAdams will be at liberty to call the police and have him put out.

TAMMANY MAN PUT OUT.

McAdams Gives Gorman's \$4,000 Ounce to a Civil Engineer.

Bernard J. Gorman, who has been chief inpector of buildings in the Manhattan Borough President's office for the last six years and who has been in the employ of the city in various capacities for about twenty-five years, was removed yesterday by Borough President McAdams. Mr. Gorman has for many years been an active member of the Tammany organization. Alfred Ludwig of 16 East Twenty-eighth street was appointed in his place. He is a civil engineer and graduate of the Troy Polytechnic. The salary is \$4,000.

CHINESE ASSASSIN GUILTY.

Vice-Consul's Murderer So Pleads in District Which a Woman Interprets.

Wong Bow Cheng, who shot and killed Chong Lock Wing, the Chinese vice-consul, on July 31 last in the consulate at 18 Broadway, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree yesterday before Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. He was remanded for sentence on Friday.

At the time of his arrest Wong gave the name Matudo Wuong, and it developed that he was ostracized by his countrymen for trying to pose as a Japanese by using the first name. It was under the name of Matudo Wong that he pleaded yesterday.

Wong seemed to be a hard man to understand. He came from the northern part of China and his dialect was unintelligible to the court interpreters. His lawyer suggested that Miss Alice Terrell, a missionary of fifteen years experience in northern China and a survivor of the Boxer uprising, be allowed to interpret. With her help the proceedings were run through.

GAYNOR ADMONISHES TAXERS

TO DRIVE OUT POLITICS AND POLITICIANS AND PLAY FAIR.

Make All Assessments at Full Sale Value—Deputies Caught Favoring Any One for Influence, Love or Money to Be Dismissed—Cutting Once More.

When he swore in his new Tax Board yesterday Mayor Gaynor said: "I had determined not to reappoint two of you, but on careful consideration I felt that justice required me to give them an opportunity, and everything has to yield to justice."

"You have each been informed of my main purpose. I have selected you to make valuations of real estate uniform throughout the entire city. The law requires the fair sale value to be adopted. Establish a basis and then make it uniform. Favor no one and see that your deputies favor no one for political influence, love or money."

"If political leaders come asking favors in valuations tell them to go away, that that day is gone by. Politics must be banished from your department. Let every deputy who sets down a manifestly wrong valuation be dismissed at once. He is not entitled to a trial, but only to opportunity to make an explanation. In the account they are brought to realize this the better. It is doubtful if they ought to be in the competitive civil service at all, for their duties are not formal but require the constant exercise of judgment and discretion."

"Try to find out some owner trying to corrupt a deputy and we will have him indicted. No meaner person exists than one capable of trying to get rid of some part of his taxes by throwing it on his neighbors. No jury would spare him."

"For several years the great gas plant at Astoria of the New York and East River Gas Company was valued on the tax rolls at only \$600,000. In 1909 it was raised to \$3,500,000. Competent persons say that even this is not one-half of its value, but that is for you. It was valued by the company in the recent franchise tax suit at over \$10,000,000 in making up the total capital on which the company should be permitted to make a dividend of at least 6 per cent."

"I have several times mentioned the cutting of real estate for the ferry property—that has had a similar history—but the waterfront property in South Brooklyn. It was set down in the tax books at \$1,078,000. It was sold to the city for \$4,565,367. How that was brought about some of you know. I do not say the Tax Department undervalued the property to the extent of this excess of \$3,487,367. In justice to the Tax Department I am able to say as my best judgment after examination that the property could not have been fairly valued over \$1,500,000, and that substantially all in excess of that sum paid by the city was excessive. The spectacle of the city bargaining through one set of its officials to pay \$4,565,367 for land which another set of its officials valued for taxation at only \$1,078,000, as its true value, cannot help but draw the competency or the integrity of government in question."

"There was another piece at Harwar Basin valued on the tax rolls for several years at about \$29,300, when there was actually a mortgage on it for \$275,000 and the purchase price was \$350,000. These are some samples."

"Now you have an able man for your head, but he cannot see everything at once in this great city. I have appointed you to work with him and give him of your time to this business, and have it accomplished in one year. The deputies must no longer be left to do as they like. The Charter says they shall act under your direction. Let them understand by your conduct what that means. Go out and direct them. You cannot do this work by sitting in your office. See all sections of the city and have your assistants do the same."

"I am particularly anxious about this borough of Manhattan. The other day the sale of a piece of real estate here was reported for \$1,400,000. I found it on the tax rolls for \$750,000. If the dwellings and ordinary holdings were valued on the rolls on the same basis there would be no injustice, but they are not. They are values well up to what they could be sold for. Look to all this."

"You, Mr. McElroy, know all about values in Manhattan. You know how I came to appoint you. You have all been carefully selected for your competency and integrity, and I feel certain you will not disappoint the people of the city. Distributive justice in all things is the prime object of government, and see to it you in this matter."

"Also it is no use to levy personal taxes on persons who have no taxable personal property. It is a general annoyance. Moreover, it results in a large deficit each year in the finances represented by uncollectible arrears of personal taxes. There are many millions of such arrears now for which permanent bonds have to be issued. Please see that this yearly deficit is reduced to a minimum by more care in the levy of the tax."

SPURNED, HE TRIES MURDER.

Man Who Had Followed Married Woman From Empire Attacks With Knife.

WILKESBARRE, Jan. 10.—After following Mrs. John Savisky from Europe in an effort to induce her to leave her husband and elope with him, Felix Cavisky this morning tried to kill her at her home in Plymouth when she again refused to run away with him.

Cavisky was in love with Mrs. Savisky in Europe and annoyed her there after she had married. To avert this he followed her husband and she ran at her. She and her husband came secretly to this country. He got track of them and followed.

A month ago she began receiving letters from him urging her to run away with him. She paid no attention to them, but kept on her guard, for she feared him.

This morning he appeared at her home, and when she again refused to elope with him he drew a long knife and swearing she would run away with him, she sprang out of the door and managed to avoid him until neighbors overpowered him. He is now in jail.

RECEIVERS DIDN'T RECEIVE.

\$538 of Court Expenses That Nobody Was Eager to Pay.

Joseph P. Day and Joseph J. O'Donoghue, who were appointed receivers for the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company in the State Court in April, 1908, but didn't get a chance to act because the Federal court put in William Herburn Russell and Charles E. Rushmore, were formally discharged yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Newburger and their \$100,000 bond was cancelled.

They told the Court that they found receivers Russell and Rushmore in possession and brought proceedings to oust them. The case was to come up in the Federal court, but they were asked to pay \$538 court expenses to date, but the Attorney-General and the insurance Superintendent refused to find the \$538 and the proceedings fell through. The \$538 was not paid.

Investigation of White Slave Traffic.

The Grand Jury got to work yesterday on the traffic in women. Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell was the only witness. He reviewed the evidence that was gathered by the Immigration Commission, of which he was a member, so far as it concerned the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury. Prof. Jenks will be in town tomorrow. With his help the proceedings were run through.

Uneda Biscuit advertisement featuring a large illustration of a biscuit and text describing its quality and availability.

I consented to the exploitation of the department for petty political purposes.

I am very glad to relinquish my position to a man who has had experience in the department.

They deny the right of the Government to levy the tax before September 1, 1910, and say that the law is unconstitutional, because it does not operate uniformly on all persons owning and using "like property under substantially similar conditions."

They assert that a large number of yachts and other boats not used for trade and owned and chartered for more than six months for pleasure are not taxed. The law, it is also contended, is a violation of the treaty of 1815 between this country and Great Britain, which provides that no higher or other duties shall be imposed on British vessels in American ports than those payable in the same ports by American vessels.

The tentative assessments for this year on personal property will amount to about \$7,875,000,000, and a large part will be sworn off. Last year the assessments held were only \$1,259,911,027. For the first time in several years Andrew Carnegie is not at the head of the list of those assessed for personal tax. The banner place this year goes to Mrs. Emma B. Kennedy, widow of J. S. Kennedy, a banker. She is assessed at \$4,000,000, but as Mr. Kennedy was not a legal resident of this city Mrs. Kennedy will probably not be called upon to pay taxes except on what personal property she owns that comes within the provisions of the Saxe law. The following are the tentative personal assessments of \$200,000 and over:

Table listing names and tentative personal assessments of \$200,000 and over.

Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday heard testimony in the suit which Charles Cranford, a contractor, has brought against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for \$189,804.56. The issue are so involved that the matter may be referred to a referee who can spare time to unravel them.

Cranford testified that he had contracted with the defendant company to improve the Brighton Beach division of the elevated system; that the defendant has held back more than \$75,000 due for regular work, and has failed to satisfy the sleeping quarters of the boys under contract delays aggregating \$110,851.84. The delays, according to Mr. Cranford, were occasioned by the continued operation of trains over the lines that were being improved.

The defendant says that the terms of the contract preclude the collection of such damages.

nage tax provided for in the recent tariff act. The defendants who filed amended answers are William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Frederick M. Hoyt, Willis S. Kilmer, Lamont V. Harkness and Roy A. Rainey.

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that he would require future assessments to be made on a fair sale value. Incidentally he intimated that the deputies had sometimes been induced to make low valuations either by the political influence of the property holder or by other inducements.

Mayor Low in 1903 ordered that property be taxed up to its full value, with the result that the real estate valuations were increased about \$200,000,000 while the tax rate was out, although there was not much difference in the amount of taxes the property owners had to pay.

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New York & Harlem R. Co. 8,070,000 7,900,000

New York & Putnam R. Co. 1,060,000 1,523,000

Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris R. R. Co. 3,650,000 3,300,000

Harlem River & Fort Reservoir R. R. Co. 13,200,000 12,300,000

Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. Co. 2,700,000 2,500,000

Queens Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co. 600,000 600,000

Long Island Railroad Co., Brooklyn 4,400,000 4,100,000

Long Island Railroad Co., Queens 6,600,000 6,000,000

N. Y. Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach