

NEEDS OF OUR MANUFACTURERS

NATIONAL PROBLEMS TALKED OF IN CONVENTION.

Resolutions on the Death of J. W. Van Cleave Fire Prevention, Interstate Commerce and Immigration Discussed—Contract Labor Law Amended.

The National Association of Manufacturers began a three days convention at the Waldorf yesterday, the fourteenth annual convention of the association, at which important national problems are to be considered from the manufacturers' viewpoint.

The convention opened yesterday in the shadow of the death of the association's former president, James W. Van Cleave, and the convention adopted a resolution expressing strongly the association's admiration of Mr. Van Cleave and its sense of loss in his death.

On the subject of fire prevention there was an address by Charles L. Case, who spoke from the standpoint of insurance underwriters. His address followed a report of the association's committee on fire prevention. Mr. Case said:

"It is sufficient to say that an effective means of fire prevention the national board has assisted at an expense of \$90,000 in sending 387 incendiaries to the penitentiaries of different States. This, gentlemen, is our point of view. We believe we are rendering the public a valuable service, not only on the 'prima facie' order, but because by reducing the fire loss insurance companies can make more money for our stockholders who require good dividends to leave their money in our risky business.

"Our loss is still several times higher a person than that of any other country. We desire to deal fairly with the public, to do all we can to safeguard property and incidentally lives, against this awful, ever present, enormous, but largely preventable fire peril, and we thank you for the present opportunity of cooperating with you."

The committee on immigration, speaking of the country as a whole, reported among other observations that:

"In the past our economic strength has been largely due to our preeminence as producers and manufacturers of food-stuffs. While we should be justly proud of our increasing exports of manufactures we cannot afford to lose our position as exporters of the products of the soil. Much has been said and written about the increase in the cost of food. In the Eastern and the Southern States as well as in the West there is much untilled ground. In the face of this condition we are met by the fact that only a very small proportion of even farm laborers who come into this country engage here in agriculture. Although producers in their own lands, they become consumers here, without doing their part in producing toward our store of food."

The committee, turning its attention to the contract labor law, says that both through its provisions and its abuses it has become a source of the most powerful weapons of the labor unions for the oppression of the manufacturers, and the committee adds: "The chief abuses of the law are the uses made of it by labor unions in strike cases both in inconveniencing the employer and in intimidating the employees by threats of deportation. Upon trial before the board of special inquiry the alien is presumed guilty until he has proved himself innocent. He is first subjected to an examination by the board and compelled to appear himself before his consular officers to substantiate their accusations. It will readily be seen what an opportunity such a practice gives to those who invoke it with malicious motives."

The committee says that in no case is the law invoked by the labor union officials from a desire to see it enforced, but in every case from ulterior motives of self-interest. The committee recommends that no restrictions be placed on immigration other than those necessary to keep out the morally, mentally or physically unfit and those whose racial origin makes them incapable of assimilation in this country. It is urged that warrants of arrest and deportation of aliens who have landed be issued only by a United States Commissioner or United States Judge on such sworn complaints as are now necessary in criminal cases.

The Hon. Ormsby McClurg in an address on "Distribution of Immigrants a Necessary Duty." There is considerable popular fear of the immigration restriction laws are strict enough. It now remains with the States to impose stricter suffrage laws. The citizenship of the country guarded in this manner would make it safe to let every sane, healthy, moral man and woman in the civilized world without fear and without danger. The congestion of immigrants in the cities where they are concentrated is one of the first causes of high prices.

"Gentlemen, your organization should support a plan for increasing the supply of raw materials produced in the country and for increasing the competition for labor in your factories. According to the statistics of the natural increase in our population the time will never come when our uncultivated lands will be settled. Immigration is our only source of supply for this purpose. Spend the price of a battleship a year in placing our immigrants abroad, and we would reap a national profit of untold millions. This is a popular business argument to be considered in this connection."

"We want the materials of our citizenship to be as pure as the gold in our standard dollar. We must not, however, idealize and ask for something better than our own selves. When the problem of congestion is solved the country is bound to face an era of marvelous growth."

The committee on interstate commerce had a good deal to say about the railroad, and noting that for the year ended June 30, 1909, 65 per cent. of the railroad stock of the country earned dividends of about 8 per cent., a considerably larger net income than the average realized from most investments, the committee says:

"If to all the burdens now resting upon manufacturers we must add the proposed 20 per cent. increased payments for freight charges, we shall find it a very serious tax."

"Under the present consolidation of ownership in Wall Street the officers of the railroads are powerless, while the owners in complete control of the situation, seem interested only in getting larger dividends. We have heard a railroad superintendent complain that his life was now anything but a happy one. The railroad managers, however, had not been allowed to spend the amount needed to improve his road; there were consequently more accidents and more complaints from shippers, whose bitter opposition to advancing freight rates was overpowered by the inappreciable

demand of the Wall Street owners for more dividends."

The committee in turning to national control of interstate commerce declares that it has evidently come to stay, and goes on to say:

"There seems to be no good reason why the sleeping and parlor car companies and express companies should not be brought as completely as the railroads under its operation. There could be no possible harm in securing fairer service rates from the Pullman company, for instance, even at the cost of some curtailment of the delicious dividends which the stockholders of that company are frequently favored."

MOTORISTS STIRRED UP.

Protests Against Law to Keep Them Out of Brooklyn Parkway.

A lot of indignant automobilists took counsel together last night in the rooms of the Long Island Automobile Club, 220 Union street, Brooklyn, and adopted resolutions protesting against the Cullen-Goodspeed and the Callan bill. The latter has passed the Assembly in Albany. The Cullen-Goodspeed bill has not been passed. It excludes automobiles from the Ocean Parkway from between Twenty-second avenue and Kings Highway. If it becomes a law only horse drawn vehicles will be permitted on the Parkway as it excludes motorcycles and bicycles.

Motorists will be compelled to use a small traffic roadway on the west side, where it is claimed an automobile cannot pass a truck going in an opposite direction. The Callan bill is a substitute for the present motor vehicle law. Among other things it would allow any city, town or hamlet to make its own traffic regulations. Herbert G. Anderson, chairman of the Long Island Automobile Club's legislative committee, presided at the last meeting and told of his Albany experience in fighting both these measures. John G. Barker, G. Anderson's chairman of the Long Island Automobile Club's legislative committee, presided at the last meeting and told of his Albany experience in fighting both these measures. John G. Barker, G. Anderson's chairman of the Long Island Automobile Club's legislative committee, presided at the last meeting and told of his Albany experience in fighting both these measures.

Will R. Pitman spoke almost tearfully in behalf of "the poor devils that ride motorcycles and bicycles."

Arthur C. Alderman, president of the Long Island Automobile Club, had warm words for our city officials "who ride in cars with their names on the outside and who do not have to stick their heads out of their limousines to tell who they are and who, consequently never get arrested."

"We have no one to appeal to except Gov. Hughes," said the speaker. "And Mayor Gaynor," added the chair.

"The committee on immigration, speaking of the country as a whole, reported among other observations that: 'In the past our economic strength has been largely due to our preeminence as producers and manufacturers of food-stuffs. While we should be justly proud of our increasing exports of manufactures we cannot afford to lose our position as exporters of the products of the soil. Much has been said and written about the increase in the cost of food. In the Eastern and the Southern States as well as in the West there is much untilled ground. In the face of this condition we are met by the fact that only a very small proportion of even farm laborers who come into this country engage here in agriculture. Although producers in their own lands, they become consumers here, without doing their part in producing toward our store of food.'"

SHOOTS BROTHER AFTER ROW.

Dr. H. Burton Stevenson of Baltimore is Severely Wounded.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—Allen Stevenson, a retired civil engineer, shot and dangerously wounded his brother, Dr. H. Burton Stevenson, one of the wealthiest residents of Green Spring Valley, this afternoon after a heated discussion about the water works for a row of new cottages which the doctor was constructing and the work on which his brother Allen was superintending.

The trouble started several days ago after Allen Stevenson had completed the pumping station. The doctor was not altogether satisfied with the work and the brothers quarrelled. This morning Allen Stevenson went to the place, gathered up his tools and left. Shortly after noon he returned and walking up to his brother, who was seated on one of the porches consulting the contractor, reopened the argument. He wanted to know who had turned the water into the pipes and threatened to take out the pumps.

The doctor tried to reason with his angry brother, who would not listen, and remarking: "You're trying to run the whole thing," backed away and drawing a revolver leveled it at the doctor. Before the latter could rise Allen fired, the ball striking his brother in the mouth. As the doctor fell back Allen walked away.

A hurry call was sent to Sherwood station which is near by and several physicians rendered first assistance after which the doctor was rushed to the Maryland General Hospital.

The news of the shooting quickly spread and aroused the neighborhood. A constable was dispatched to arrest Allen, who had entrenched himself in a big field near his home. For nearly half an hour he held his position, declaring he would shoot the first man who came within fifty feet. Quite a crowd had collected, but no one dared approach.

Word was sent to Towson, the county seat, and a squad of police and deputy sheriffs was ordered to the scene. Before they reached the place, however, Attorney William S. Koch, who was a friend of Allen, had induced him after a long range appeal to surrender and give up his pistol.

The doctor, who is conscious, declares he will not prosecute his brother, but will leave the matter in the hands of the law. It is said that Allen is mentally unbalanced, having acted queerly for some time.

WORLD BAR NEW N. C. BONDS.

Holders of the Repeated Variety Protest to Stock Exchange.

John G. Carlisle, Henry H. Melville and L. E. Whitcher, representing the holders of several million dollars worth of special tax bonds of the State of North Carolina issued in 1898 and 1899, have petitioned the Stock Exchange to refuse to list a new issue of North Carolina bonds for which the State is now inviting cash subscriptions. The three petitioners say that only three quarterly interest payments aggregating 9 per cent. were made by the State on its bond issue of 1898 and that the remaining 171 per cent. interest at the rate of thirty year 6 1/2 as well as the principal are in default.

Toured the West Indies With Opera.

The steamship Surinam, which arrived last night from Demerara, Paramaribo and Trinidad, has on board the W. S. Barkins Opera Troupe, returning after a tour of the West Indies. They played at Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo. There was also on board Jockey Deltoun, who recently won a race at Demerara.

The Wall Street "Evening Sun."

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the "bid and asked" prices, with additional news matter, are contained also in the night edition of THE EVENING SUN.

PENALTY FOR THREE JAGS

FARM WORK, COUNTRY BOARD AND PAY IT YOURSELF.

Mayor Questions Hunter Folks About His Little Bill to Put a Board of Inebriates in Charge of the Liberty of the New Yorker Who Loves a Souze.

Not a voice was raised against some bill 1717 yesterday morning when Mayor Gaynor called it up for a hearing in the Aldermanic chamber. Telephone messages had been received at the office of the City Hall Reporters Association saying that persons primed with arguments only would be on hand to insist that the measure was not only unconstitutional but that it was an intentional slam at the Declaration of Independence in that it would deprive a free people of the right to pursue happiness as far as they wanted. The persons who phoned must have been jesting at the expense of hard working reporters, because not a soul appeared in opposition.

Mayor Billy Kennell, the gray haired policeman with the young face who stands guard outside the Mayor's office to stall off cranks and bores and other undesirable, said that from 9 o'clock until 11, when the hearing was called, at least a dozen nervous folks with tortoise noses plucked him by the sleeve and asked if he had any idea what the Mayor was really going to do. Mayor Billy told them they were perfectly welcome inside the Aldermanic chamber, but some of them said they were afraid the notoriety would hurt their standing. They said they would go out and get a hoot or two and think it over. At any rate they didn't come back.

There were 100 or more present when the Mayor appeared with a copy of the bill in his hand. Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, and Dr. Gregory, the head of the psychopathic ward at Bellevue, were among those who seemed to be interested in the bill. Of the others some were doctors and a few were said to be liquor dealers. Copies of the bill, which was put through the Assembly by Assemblyman Warren L. Lee of Brooklyn, were carefully inspected.

Briefly the house bill provides that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may establish a board of inebriation consisting of seven members, five of whom are to be appointed by the Mayor, the others to be the Commissioner of Charities and the Commissioner of Correction. The Board of Estimate may establish a hospital and industrial colony for the redemption of inebriates. A man may get publicly stoned once a year without getting into trouble. If he is arrested the police must send word to the office of the board of inebriation. A field officer will chase around and inspect the bun. If it is only a little bun and the first for a year it is turned loose. But if the bun has been noted already on the books of the inebriation board, its owner has to go on probation. Field officers will keep tabs on him. The third time means a fine of not more than \$50 or less than \$50, with a period of probation, while the fourth time means a farm sentence with labor of not more than six or less than three months. More than four times calls for a sentence of a year or less on the farm, and the bill specifies that inmates have to pay for their keep if the price is found in their pockets.

Although none of Mr. Folks appeared to be keenly interested in the bill everybody was still and tense when the Mayor began the hearing. The Mayor looked around with a very serious glance. "Does any one here oppose this bill?" he asked.

There was no reply. "There seems to be no opposition to it," pursued the Mayor. "Is this your bill, Mr. Folks?"

"If your Honor please, it is," said Mr. Folks, bowing.

"I shall read it and give it careful attention," said Mr. Folks, bowing again.

"Thank you," said Folks, bowing again, referring to the bill.

"We think," said Mr. Folks, "that the bill would be desirable."

"Is not intoxication decreasing very rapidly in this State by moral suasion and normally?" the Mayor inquired.

"I could not say as to that," replied Mr. Folks. "This is a fact," the Mayor went on, "that for ten drunken men there used to be not many years ago there are not now more than one. What has become of the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton?"

"That was discontinued, if your Honor please, I think, because it was in a sense a private enterprise."

"Was it not discontinued because the number of inebriates had so rapidly decreased in the State?" the Mayor asked.

"Discontinued also," replied Mr. Folks.

"I did not see its history," continued Mayor Gaynor. "I have studied the thing only superficially, but I understand that for many years past inebriety in this State has been very rapidly decreasing and that these institutions went out of use for that reason."

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OUT TO CORRAL THE TOURISTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S INDUSTRY BOOMED BY GOV. QUINBY.

He's Just Back From Commuting With New Englanders Out West—New Hampshire's Three Trunk Lines Expected to Be Fruitful of Money Making.

Gov. Henry B. Quincy of New Hampshire has been making a tour of the middle West, going as far north as Minneapolis, where they gave him a dinner and the keys of the town. He said yesterday at the Wolcott that he found so many New Hampshire and Maine folks settled out there that he could hardly realize he was out of New England. The Governor also made a political discovery.

"I found the same feeling of unrest all through the Southwest and middle West that pervades the East," he said. "It is hard just to define it, but I should say the people in that section are not satisfied with the tariff. In the East I do not believe that is the underlying cause of the unrest. Here I believe it is mainly the new branch of the Republican party, if one might so call it, that is willing to take charge and relieve the regulars of their burden. In the West, though, the feeling is against the tariff."

"As for politics in New Hampshire, I am in hopes as the day for the primary approaches—which is an untried proposition with us—that harmony will prevail and that we shall have the usual Republican victory. There is an insurgent movement in the State, but how strong I am unable to say. Both factions have been especially kind to me. My term will expire on January 11, 1911, and it is an uncertainty as to whether or not New Hampshire shall have only one term. So far as I am concerned I am perfectly content that the law shall remain unbroken, though I have had a very pleasant time as Governor."

"Local improvements? Well, we are building an addition to the State House at an expense of \$400,000 which will be most attractive. It will be completed by the middle of September and is really larger than the State House itself, which was first put up in 1819 and rebuilt in 1862."

"The question of good roads is one in which the people of the State are most deeply interested at the present. At the last session of the Legislature \$1,000,000 was appropriated for that purpose, and the cities and towns will probably contribute another \$500,000. We shall have three trunk lines of State roads, two of which lead from the Massachusetts border to above the White Mountains. One goes along the sea coast and up along the eastern border. Another, through the center of the State, passes Lake Umbagog and goes to the Crawford Notch. A third is in the west, starting at Hinesdale and going up through Keene and Lancaster. These all interest at the Twin Mountain House, the eastern terminus of the Crawford road, which is the mountains and joining at Lancaster."

"We are doing this to promote the interests of the people and the State, but the people are not altogether altruistic about either because this is a fact," the Mayor went on, "that for ten drunken men there used to be not many years ago there are not now more than one. What has become of the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton?"

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B. Altman & Co. A VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS WILL BE HELD THIS DAY (TUESDAY), MAY 17th, AT \$20.00 & \$24.00 ALSO DRESSES OF FOULARD SILK \$28.00 (EXTRA LARGE AND SMALL SIZES ARE INCLUDED.)

THE FOLLOWING WILL ALSO BE ON SPECIAL SALE TUESDAY: WOMEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR SWISS RIBBED LISLE THREAD VESTS, CROCHET TRIMMED 45c. LACE TRIMMED 65c. SWISS RIBBED COMBINATION SUITS, PLAIN OR LACE TRIMMED 95c. ITALIAN SILK VESTS, EMBROIDERED \$2.00

THERE IS ALSO IN STOCK A COMPLETE LINE OF UNDERWEAR AT MODERATE PRICES, COMPRISING GARMENTS OF SWISS-RIBBED SILK, SILK AND WOOL, LISLE THREAD AND COTTON; COMBINATION SUITS OF RIBBED AND PLAIN MATERIALS; VESTS OF SILK GAUZE, EMBROIDERED AND LACE TRIMMED; HAND-MADE OR WOVEN SWEATER COATS.

CHIFFON AUTOMOBILE VEILS IN BLACK, WHITE AND COLORS, THE PREVAILING PRICES OF WHICH ARE \$3.75, WILL BE MARKED AT \$2.65 EACH AND FANCY MESH VEILINGS, IN BLACK AND COLORS, WILL BE OFFERED AT MUCH BELOW THE USUAL PRICES.

10,000 YARDS OF RIBBON INCLUDING PLAIN TAFFETA, SATIN TAFFETA AND SILK MOIRE, IN BLACK, WHITE AND COLORS, 5 1/2 INCHES WIDE, WILL BE ON SALE AT THE REMARKABLY LOW PRICE OF 22c. PER YARD \$2.00 PER PIECE OF 10 YARDS

ANOTHER OFFERING WILL BE A LARGE QUANTITY OF SUMMER DRESS FABRICS 17c., 19c. & 24c. PER YARD, COMPRISING SCOTCH GINGHAMS, IRISH DRESS LINENS AND SILK AND COTTON MIXTURES. SOLD IN DRESS LENGTHS ONLY.

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These values come from two sources and are offered that those who seek clothes of positive identity, definite character and standard quality may have the opportunity of learning of the goodness of Smith Gray clothes, very much underprice. The 15.50 garments are our regular lots specially priced—the 18.50 garments are small lots of one, two or three of a kind of our best selling styles, which are usually not offered until July or August.

Motor clothes for owners and chauffeurs. Smith Gray & Co. Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av. Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Avenue from City Hall. 5th Av., bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

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BRYAN'S PROHIBITION PLEA.

Makes His First Speech for Local Option and Referendum.

NEBRASKA CITY, May 16.—Before an audience which filled the Overland Theatre William J. Bryan to-night made the opening speech of his campaign for local option and the initiative and referendum and against those Democratic leaders who have refused to follow him into his fight against whiskey.

Bryan got close attention but did not arouse the unbounded enthusiasm which often accompanies his speeches in Nebraska. Before entering upon a discussion of the initiative and referendum and the call which he has made upon the Governor for a special session of the Legislature to pass such laws, Mr. Bryan devoted some time in rebuking the county commissioners of this county for their refusal to permit him to use the Court house for to-night's speech. He characterized their action as an effort to prevent free speech and said the liquor interests were behind the refusal.

In closing Mr. Bryan admitted that he had not yet received enough pledges to call a special session of the Legislature and said if the special session were not held, it would be because the liquor interests were strong enough to control the Legislature.

POLICE STOP FIGHT.

Arrest Club Officers Where Sullivan and Clabby Were to Appear.

The ten round fight between Mike (Twin) Sullivan of Boston and Jim Clabby of Milwaukee which was to have come off at the Marathon A. C. in Brooklyn last night was blocked by police interference. Before the preliminaries were ended the officials of the club were arrested on warrants that were issued after the Jack (Twin) Sullivan and Benedict fight in the club two weeks ago.

The Brooklyn police broke up a series of prizefights at the American Athletic Club, 191 Clermont avenue, last night and arrested four men who were officers of the club. They got James McCloskey of 510 Lafayette avenue, John Cantwell of 226 Union street, James Troyford of 316 Union street and David Schermer of 815 Fifth street. A search was made under Inspector Harkins on bench warrants issued by District Attorney Clark.

BABY'S CARRIAGE ABLAZE.

Infant Occupant Burned So Badly That She May Not Recover.

Mrs. Cassie Gilmartin of 842 Madison avenue, Brooklyn, took her one-year-old daughter Josie out for an airing yesterday afternoon. When she got tired of pushing the baby carriage Mrs. Gilmartin left it in front of 811 Madison avenue, opposite her home. She thought she could see the carriage from her window.

While the baby lay sleeping somebody passing dropped a lighted cigarette or a match into the carriage. The covers caught fire. Mrs. Nellie Armstrong, who lives at 811 Madison street, heard the child crying and ran downstairs. She extinguished the flames but was badly burned.

An automobile driven by William Crane, Jr., of 888 Greene avenue, carried the baby to the Bushwick Hospital. There the doctors said that the child may recover, although it is doubtful. The police are looking for the careless passerby who started the fire.

MID CONFUSION OF TONGUES

A Boy Tag Player Drowns Who Might Have Been Saved.

Four boys were playing tag last night on a brick scow which lay moored to the dock in the Harlem River at the foot of 15th street. One when "it" Harold Hunt, 5 years old, tried to jump from the scow to the dock. He fell into the water but caught hold of a station and yelled.

His playmates were frightened. Seeing laborers at work on a scow near by they ran to them shouting the trouble. The laborers, who understood no English, paid no heed to the boys. It was a long time before the boys were rescued by a negro. He hurried back to the scow with them but the boy in the water had been unable to hold on.

The boy who was drowned was the son of Henry Hunt of 749 Eighth avenue.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH'S DEATH.

Father's Suit for \$100,000 Damages Settled for \$5,250.

Surrogate Thomas signed an order yesterday permitting Edward Lauterbach, an administrator of the estate of his son, Alfred, to compromise for \$5,250 a suit he brought against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for \$100,000 damages for the death of his son. Alfred Lauterbach was killed on July 20, 1909, when he was driving an automobile across a bridge over the New Haven tracks on Williamsbridge road. A timber on the side of the bridge pierced the young man's chest and it was declared that there was no light on the bridge.

WILD BULLET HITS A BABY.

Child Found Wounded on Sidewalk After Italian Street Shooting.

Two Italians met yesterday on Mulberry street just above Hester street. There was no sign of recognition until they drew nearly abreast when one of them drew a revolver and fired three shots. The first bullet went into the chest and struck the second Italian in the right wrist and the third went through his neck. The man who had done the shooting ran through a saloon filled with men and escaped through the rear door. He still held the revolver in his hand when he vanished. The wounded man said that his name was Salvatore Priola of 12 Roosevelt street. He refused to tell who shot him. He was taken to the Hudson street hospital. Later Rocco Malina, alias Rocco Brusciati, was arrested as the shooter.

At the time of the shooting the street was filled with people. Somebody found little Michael O'Neil, two years old, doubled up on the sidewalk in front of 134 Mulberry street. He had caught a stray bullet in his abdomen and seemed to be seriously hurt. He was taken to the Hudson street hospital. His parents live at 134 Mott street.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Estella Polia Melville, the wife of Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N., retired, died yesterday morning at 8 P. M. at her home, 629 North Eighteenth street, Philadelphia. She had been ill several weeks and her death was caused by pneumonia. She was the daughter of the late George S. Polia. She was married to Admiral Melville only three years and died twenty years his junior. The wedding of Admiral Melville to Miss Polia, on October 17, 1887, at the little church around the corner, in New York, followed a courtship of several years. Admiral Melville was at that time 57 years old and his bride about 37.

On the 17th of the last fourteen years bill clerk in the Comptroller's office, bureau of assessments and streets, well known to real estate men, lawyers and taxpayers, died on Sunday. He held the place under Comptroller Fish, Colver, Folger, Stebbins and Prendergast. Before that he was an inspector in the old Board of Excise. His funeral will be held today at his late residence in Bath Beach.

Clifford A. Smith, a well known newspaper man and for the last fifteen years the representative of the city of New York in Brooklyn, died on Sunday night at his home, 15 Russell place, in his sixty-first year. He was born in New York and was a member of the Amen Corridor. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

Donald Frankel, for many years proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, died on Saturday of pneumonia at his home, 26 St. James place, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in New York and was a member of the Vienna Association. He is survived by his wife, a son and three daughters.