

WOOL REPORT SCORES TAFT

DEMOCRATS SAY HE DENOUNCED SCHEDULE K TOO LATE.

20 Per Cent. Duty Made Necessary by "Republican Extravagance"—Taft Heard Also Rapped Debate in the House Begins Today—Vote June 18.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Debate on the Democratic wool revision bill will begin in the House to-morrow. The measure was submitted to the House to-day by Representative Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Accompanying it was a report in which Mr. Underwood quoted from speeches of President Taft in which the President characterized schedule K as "indefensible."

The Underwood report also criticized the Tariff Board for its failure to transmit a wool report to Congress, and excused the imposition of a duty on raw wool as now proposed on the ground that Republican extravagance forced a temporary abandonment of time honored Democratic doctrine.

The report was signed by all the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee except Representative Harrison of New York, who is out of town.

Representatives Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Longworth of Ohio presented a minority report. The Republicans characterized the Underwood bill as a "cold blooded" attempt to play politics.

Chairman Underwood expects that debate on the wool bill will be exhausted in two weeks. He plans to pass the measure on or about June 18. In the meantime the Ways and Means Committee will continue work on another bill providing for a revision of the cotton schedule of the Payne-Adrieh law. This measure will be reported immediately upon the passage of the wool bill.

With the disposal of the cotton bill, if Congress is still in session as now seems probable, Representative Underwood will present a bill proposing a reduction in the rates on iron and steel.

Quoting from speeches of the President on the tariff act of 1909 the majority report on the wool bill says: "These are admissions by the highest Republican authorities that schedule K of the act of 1909 was not a revision at all; that the rates in this schedule are too high, going beyond any difference in the cost of production, including protection of profits to the manufacturer, and that these rates should have been reduced, but that the Republican party broke its promise to the people and failed in its duty, because it could not resist the demands of selfish private interests."

"These admissions are belated, as were the promises of tariff reform in the Republican platform of 1908. Had the President made these public admissions earlier, while the tariff law of 1909 was under consideration by the Congress, his declarations would have been a real service to the people and would have enabled them to protest against the betrayal of the public welfare to private greed. The President's silence at that time and his approval of schedule K abundantly justify it possible for him to evade his full share of responsibility for the failure of revision which he now admits. His public statements, his admission of an authoritative Republican admission that schedule K in all the Republican tariff acts was never framed or intended to be for the public welfare, but simply to satisfy the demands of the wool growers and wool manufacturing interests in the Republican party."

"For the reasons stated the demand of the people for an immediate revision of schedule K is abundantly justified. The present House of Representatives has given prompt attention to this demand. It would be trifling with the people to give further consideration to Republican counsel that schedule K in all the Republican tariff acts was never framed or intended to be for the public welfare, but simply to satisfy the demands of the wool growers and wool manufacturing interests in the Republican party."

"The position of the Tariff Board appears to be," said the committee report, "in conference with and under the control of the President, shall be the sole judges as to what part of the data they collect may be likely to be of service for purposes of legislation, and that the views must be considered with reference to the viewpoint of the President concerning tariff legislation."

It is therefore not impossible that there may be some such delay in the communication to the Congress of statistical information collected by the Tariff Board, the concentration of wool and wool goods as there has been in communicating to Congress or making public the data by the bureau of corporations concerning investigations of the steel and other industries."

Further alluding to the attitude of the Tariff Board, the report declares that "it is apparent that the statistical data on this subject now being collected by the Tariff Board recently organized by the President are not to be communicated frankly, unreservedly and promptly as they may be useful to the Congress or to the present House of Representatives, and authorized by the Constitution and delegated and expected by the people to initiate and enact legislation revising present import duties."

The report says further: "The present situation of the Treasury, following a long course of unwarranted extravagance by the Republican party and the appropriations already made by the Sixty-first Congress, which the Democratic minority could not limit, requires that the revenues from customs duties in the immediate future be maintained at approximately the total of the fiscal year 1910. Under the compulsion of this situation, the committee feels it necessary to recommend a moderate revision of duty on manufactured wools, and the bill here reported provides that all raw wools of whatever class or kind shall be subject to a duty of 20 per cent."

The minority report says: "If this bill should become a law it would slaughter sheep as in 1891, and cause the mills much more universally. It is difficult to understand on any economic principle why this bill is pressed just at this time. We have a Tariff Board at an annual expense of \$250,000 which has been engaged for several months in the investigation of schedule K, and we are assured that the board will be ready to report fully on December 1 next. The wool schedule is intricate and involves the welfare and living of more than 300,000 people. Changes when made should be with the greatest care and study and with all the intelligent aid we can muster."

"Without any hearing or new data, with no information later than that of two years ago, this bill is forced upon the House. There can be no expectation that it will pass the other House or be even considered there before December next at least. The bill itself in unlike any legislation ever attempted on this subject and is a radical departure from all party platforms and economic principles. The only reason for its passage is the fact that this bill is given by the Democratic caucus in its resolution. The caucus edict has also gone forth that no amendment will be allowed in the House. The caucus is supreme; the House is the weak echo."

Sherman in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The return of Vice-President Sherman to Washington enabled the Senate to meet to-day, but adjournment was taken at 2:30 o'clock to permit the members to attend the celebration at Baltimore in honor of Cardinal Gibbons.

STIMSON ON ARMY CHANGES.

Defends Secretary Dickinson's Order Re-establishing Division Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Secretary of War Stimson sent his first communication to Congress to-day when he replied to a resolution of the Senate, passed on motion of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, calling on the Secretary to explain the reasons for reestablishing the division headquarters of the army, as is proposed in a recent order.

Secretary Stimson defended the order of his predecessor, Secretary Dickinson. He pointed out that it would save \$245,000 a year, but that "a greater gain to the army would come through the greater efficiency brought about by freeing the general officers in command of the departments from irksome and time consuming duties of administration and permitting them to devote their whole time and attention to the proper training, inspection and improvement of their commands."

CANT ADJOURN UNTIL AUGUST.

Democrats May Keep Congress Longer to Force Tariff Voting.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The leaders in both the Senate and the House are talking of the probable date for adjournment. The best opinion to be had to-day was that Congress would be able to adjourn between August 1 and August 15.

Some of the Democrats in the House have been insisting that the Senate should concede a vote on the free list and the other tariff measures that are being passed in the House. There have even been threats by some of the Democratic leaders in the House that the House would hold the Senate in Washington until October if necessary to force votes in the Senate, but this talk is confined largely to the radicals.

In the Senate Finance Committee to-day there was some informal discussion of the legislative programme in the Senate. Chairman Penrose suggested to his colleagues that they ought to be able to get a vote on the Canadian reciprocity bill not later than July 15. Some of the Democratic members of the committee asked Mr. Penrose whether it would not be possible to agree at the same time on action upon the free list bill and other House tariff measures. The Senator from Pennsylvania replied that he thought these subjects should go over until cooler weather.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The gunboat Paducah has arrived at Cristobal, the monitor Cheyenne at Seattle, the battleship Virginia at Provincetown.

The tug Rocket has sailed from Indian Head for Norfolk, the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts from Annapolis for Massachusetts; the torpedo boat Strathmore from Annapolis for Hampton Roads, the monitor Albatross from Washington for Tangier Sound, the battleships Minnesota, Missouri and Vermont from Pensacola for Galveston; the destroyers Paulding, Drayton and McCall from Newport for Gardiner Bay.

Oil and Tobacco Criminal Action.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Gen. Clayton of Alabama, chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, introduced to-day resolutions similar to those offered in the Senate by Senator Pomeroy of Ohio intended to force criminal prosecutions of the officers of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies and their contractors. The resolutions direct the Attorney-General to report to Congress whether any criminal prosecution has been begun or is contemplated and if not why not. The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Wise to Testify as to Sugar Frauds.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Investigation of the sugar customs frauds in New York will be continued by the House committee on the Department of Justice on Saturday of this week, when Henry A. Wise, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Felix Frankfurter, his associate, and John Baldwin, former Assistant District Attorney, will appear as witnesses.

Report on Navy Promotion Approved.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A favorable report was authorized by the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day on the bill passed by the Senate reducing from one year to six months the period of suspension from duty of naval officers on the active list below the grade of Commander who upon examination for promotion are found not professionally qualified.

500 Postal Savings Banks Now.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Post Office Department to-day named fifty additional postal savings depositories, making a total of 500 authorized to date. Among the offices designated to-day are: Stauffer Springs, Conn.; Oldtown, Me.; Rochester, N. H.; Riverside, N. J.; Medina and Palmyra, N. Y.; Beaver Falls and South Sharon, Pa.; and Randolph, Va.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—These army orders were issued to-day: Col. Louis Brechenridg, to St. Louis, relieving Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder as medical supply officer in that city.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—These army orders were issued to-day: Col. Louis Brechenridg, to St. Louis, relieving Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder as medical supply officer in that city.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—These army orders were issued to-day: Col. Louis Brechenridg, to St. Louis, relieving Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder as medical supply officer in that city.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—These army orders were issued to-day: Col. Louis Brechenridg, to St. Louis, relieving Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder as medical supply officer in that city.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—These army orders were issued to-day: Col. Louis Brechenridg, to St. Louis, relieving Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder as medical supply officer in that city.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—These army orders were issued to-day: Col. Louis Brechenridg, to St. Louis, relieving Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder as medical supply officer in that city.

NO POISON IN SCHEIB BODY

RESULT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS A FLAT NEGATIVE.

Prisoner's Counsel May That if He Is Not Released After Examination They Will Apply for Another Writ Testimony Tending to Show That He Lied.

Prof. John A. Larkin of Columbia University reported yesterday to District Attorney Whitman that he had been unable to find any poison in the remains of Mrs. Lillian Scheib, whose body was found in a bathtub at 311 East Seventy-eighth street on May 29. He is certain that there was no mineral poison. Vegetable alkaloids would disappear in the general dissolution. Without attempting to set any definite date the Columbia professor gave as it his opinion that Mrs. Scheib had been dead at least two months. Prof. Larkin has not yet reported fully upon the composition of the fluid found in the bathtub, but the prosecution scarcely expects to find any chemical intended to hasten the destruction of the body.

When the examination of Scheib went on before Magistrate Corrigan at the Tombs yesterday the prosecution brought forward witnesses who testified to the odor which had been noticed in the tenement where the woman's body was found and said that this odor had been noticeable for some time before the finding of the body. Abraham Moscow and his wife, who moved away on April 14 and who now live at 672 Union avenue, the Bronx, testified that Mrs. Moscow had called her husband's attention to the odor about two months before they moved, or about the middle of February.

The Moscovs lived above the Scheibs, with one flat between. Stephen Zengel, now living at 533 East Eighty-first street, occupied the flat beginning on February 9. The Zengel family noticed the odor first about two weeks after they moved in. Zengel said: "I moved in on May 10, the family moved out."

All this testimony was intended to answer Scheib's statement that he slept in the flat and used the bathroom up to March 25 and that the body was not there at that time. At the close of yesterday's session Coroner's Physician Lehane repeated his testimony as to the length of time he believed the woman had been dead, four months, while Lena Towsie and Karlin for the defense read from various authorities passages with which they hoped to controvert him.

Dr. S. E. Worster, a dentist, testified that he had identified the body by the teeth, of which a chart had been made in his office. Mrs. Scheib had been in his office on January 26 and January 28 to have work done. She did not return, he said, to have it finished.

Edward O. Towne, one of Scheib's attorneys, said yesterday, after hearing of the report of Dr. Larkin, that counsel for Scheib probably would not take any further looking toward the summary release of the prisoner until the end of the police court examination Friday morning if by that time the District Attorney was not ready to drop the case or Magistrate Corrigan would not discharge the prisoner for lack of evidence another writ would be asked for from the Supreme Court. The defense will contend that there remains no reason or excuse for holding the prisoner longer.

Lawyers Towne and Karlin obtained from Commissioner DeLoach first refusal of the apartment to permit to enter the apartment at 311 East Seventy-eighth street and will go to the place this morning with photographers and will make a thorough search, taking photographs and measurements.

Mr. Towne yesterday received a letter from Scheib's mother, Mrs. Antonia Karsten, of Blue Island, Ill., expressing her confidence in her husband's innocence and offering to come to New York if her presence here would be of any use. Mr. Towne replied that it was unnecessary.

MAY LOOK INTO "STEEL TRUST."

Taft Wanting Smith's Report—Stanley Says Facts Were Hidden.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—It is said that the Department of Justice is seriously considering the possibility of moving against the United States Steel Corporation as a combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Reports were circulated to-day that officials of the Department had already determined upon such an action, but these reports lacked confirmation.

It is known, however, that Herbert Knox Smith, the Commissioner of Corporations, has been urged to hurry his report on the United States Steel Corporation. He has been at work on the corporation's affairs for many months and he will, it was said to-day, be ready to lay his complete report before President Taft within ten days. The President will then transmit the report to the Senate and also will probably send it to the Stanley investigating committee of the House.

CRIME TO STOP WORK.

That is, if Corporation Means to Influence a Legislator's Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Following the recent intimation by Representative Underwood in the House that the United States Steel Corporation had attempted to influence his course with reference to the tariff by stopping work on a plant in his district, Representative Boehne of Indiana introduced to-day a bill making it a crime for any corporation to attempt to influence legislation in this manner.

The bill provides that any corporation or official thereof who closes down a manufacturing plant for political effect shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or five years imprisonment.

Mr. Boehne introduced a second bill making it a crime for any corporation to post placards about its plant threatening loss of jobs in the event of a change in the tariff, unless they support certain political parties.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Coast Artillery Corps, Captain to be Major, Earle D. Pearce, to be Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, Frederick Simpich of Washington.

Capt. Cottrell Trying to Get Back.

Former Police Captain John W. Cottrell, who was dismissed from the force by Commissioner Crosey for failing to pay his debts, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for reinstatement. He got a writ of certiorari yesterday from Justice Raper directing Commissioner Waldo to furnish him with a record of the proceedings in the trial. Cottrell alleges that he was never apprised of the final disposition of his case through the medium of official papers.

Measles and Smallpox in Quarantine.

The French liner La Bretagne and the Cunarder Carpathia had contagious disease on board when they reached here yesterday and were both held up at Quarantine for several hours. La Bretagne's detention was due to a case of smallpox in the Supper, and other passengers from Naples and other Mediterranean ports, brought fifty cases of measles. The sick were kept in quarantine.

PAUL ARMSTRONG GIVES IT UP.

He Couldn't Reform James Brown, Who Will Go to Sing Sing Now.

James Brown, the old crook whom Judge Rosalsky put on probation with Paul Armstrong, the playwright, when he pleaded guilty to attempted burglary in the third degree early in April, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Rosalsky yesterday. He had been arrested for breaking a window in Harlem and trying to steal a suitcase. He has been convicted eleven times before on similar charges and has spent more than thirty years in jail. His parole with Paul Armstrong was the result of a letter he wrote to Judge Rosalsky saying that he was not a real criminal, but the victim of circumstances.

Yesterday Judge Rosalsky read him a letter he had received from Paul Armstrong and then sentenced him to two years and six months, warning him that when he came out he might be arrested on the charge now pending against him, and as the court adjudged him a habitual criminal he might be sent up for the rest of his life.

The letter from Paul Armstrong is as follows. It is dated June 1 and was written before Armstrong knew that his profession had been given up.

My Dear Judge: I regret to say that my charge, James Brown, is impossible. After the first talk with him I found he was nothing but a bum—not a criminal, but a bum.

He was likely accorded better treatment by me than he has ever known before in his life, but he must get drunk. As you perhaps know, he was given employment as a supernumerary in my play "A Romance of the Underworld." His salary was \$14 a week. He was treated with every consideration. He went straight for four weeks, then he began to drink. Those with the play concealed the fact for nearly a week, trying to get him straight, but finally he was reported.

I went to the theatre and found him drunk. I tried to talk to him, but he insisted that I was wrong in my first premise. He was not drunk.

I told the stage manager not to let him go on that night and to report sober the next day. He did not return to the theatre on Wednesday or Thursday and I am now informed that he was seen somewhere by a member of the company drunk.

He will doubtless do some petty larceny thing soon. I regret that I failed, but there was nothing to work on.

A postscript added that he had just heard of Brown's arrest as the letter was about to be mailed.

Brown said that he had been drinking and that something must have been put in his drink to make him act as he did.

GOLD HUNTER FINDS HIS WIFE.

German Hotel in Hoboken Recounts With a Franco-Danish Salute.

Franco Du Bois, the gold hunter from Porcupine who got off a train near Toronto on Sunday to fight a man who had stolen his coat, whereupon the train departed with his bride, found her yesterday at Meyers's Hotel in Hoboken. She was thinking of sailing for Europe alone when he panted into the hotel and saluted her with volleys of kisses and Canadian French.

Mrs. Du Bois had \$500 when she reached New York on Monday. She would gladly have spent it getting in touch with her ex-husband, but she didn't know how to go about it. After sitting in a hotel lobby most of the day she went to the offices of the Scandinavian Line, on whose steamship Oscar II, she and her husband were to sail on Thursday. Capt. Lassen had seen nothing of the nugget weighted miner, but he sent Mrs. Du Bois to Meyers's Hotel. Yesterday morning the husband learned from detectives that her trunks had been ordered sent to that hotel and he went running to find her. They will sail as planned on the Oscar II for a honeymoon visit at Mrs. Du Bois's home in Denmark.

When Mrs. Du Bois got her breath after yesterday's reunion and heard how the separation had come about she said she remembered that "strange men" had shadowed herself and her husband from the moment they left Porcupine. The miners were no longer in touch on the two days canoe trip to Calcasieu and boarded the same train. At a station near Toronto one of the strangers picked up Du Bois's grip and overcoat and hurried out of the train. Evidently, said Du Bois, somebody was trying to steal deeds to three mining claims worth \$75,000 and \$2,000 in cash that he was carrying. The treasure chest cost pocket of the suit he was wearing, but he jumped off the train anyway and chased the thief.

There was a fight with fists and then with revolvers on the station platform. The robber finally ran. Du Bois sprang for the rear platform of his train and missed it. In Toronto the miner said he was nearly jailed because the police suspected that he had deserted his wife. She had stopped there between trains to inquire about him.

CRIME TO STOP WORK.

That is, if Corporation Means to Influence a Legislator's Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Following the recent intimation by Representative Underwood in the House that the United States Steel Corporation had attempted to influence his course with reference to the tariff by stopping work on a plant in his district, Representative Boehne of Indiana introduced to-day a bill making it a crime for any corporation to attempt to influence legislation in this manner.

The bill provides that any corporation or official thereof who closes down a manufacturing plant for political effect shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or five years imprisonment.

Mr. Boehne introduced a second bill making it a crime for any corporation to post placards about its plant threatening loss of jobs in the event of a change in the tariff, unless they support certain political parties.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Coast Artillery Corps, Captain to be Major, Earle D. Pearce, to be Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, Frederick Simpich of Washington.

Capt. Cottrell Trying to Get Back.

Former Police Captain John W. Cottrell, who was dismissed from the force by Commissioner Crosey for failing to pay his debts, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for reinstatement. He got a writ of certiorari yesterday from Justice Raper directing Commissioner Waldo to furnish him with a record of the proceedings in the trial. Cottrell alleges that he was never apprised of the final disposition of his case through the medium of official papers.

Measles and Smallpox in Quarantine.

The French liner La Bretagne and the Cunarder Carpathia had contagious disease on board when they reached here yesterday and were both held up at Quarantine for several hours. La Bretagne's detention was due to a case of smallpox in the Supper, and other passengers from Naples and other Mediterranean ports, brought fifty cases of measles. The sick were kept in quarantine.

PAUL ARMSTRONG GIVES IT UP.

He Couldn't Reform James Brown, Who Will Go to Sing Sing Now.

James Brown, the old crook whom Judge Rosalsky put on probation with Paul Armstrong, the playwright, when he pleaded guilty to attempted burglary in the third degree early in April, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Rosalsky yesterday. He had been arrested for breaking a window in Harlem and trying to steal a suitcase. He has been convicted eleven times before on similar charges and has spent more than thirty years in jail. His parole with Paul Armstrong was the result of a letter he wrote to Judge Rosalsky saying that he was not a real criminal, but the victim of circumstances.

Yesterday Judge Rosalsky read him a letter he had received from Paul Armstrong and then sentenced him to two years and six months, warning him that when he came out he might be arrested on the charge now pending against him, and as the court adjudged him a habitual criminal he might be sent up for the rest of his life.

The letter from Paul Armstrong is as follows. It is dated June 1 and was written before Armstrong knew that his profession had been given up.

My Dear Judge: I regret to say that my charge, James Brown, is impossible. After the first talk with him I found he was nothing but a bum—not a criminal, but a bum.

He was likely accorded better treatment by me than he has ever known before in his life, but he must get drunk. As you perhaps know, he was given employment as a supernumerary in my play "A Romance of the Underworld." His salary was \$14 a week. He was treated with every consideration. He went straight for four weeks, then he began to drink. Those with the play concealed the fact for nearly a week, trying to get him straight, but finally he was reported.

I went to the theatre and found him drunk. I tried to talk to him, but he insisted that I was wrong in my first premise. He was not drunk.

I told the stage manager not to let him go on that night and to report sober the next day. He did not return to the theatre on Wednesday or Thursday and I am now informed that he was seen somewhere by a member of the company drunk.

He will doubtless do some petty larceny thing soon. I regret that I failed, but there was nothing to work on.

A postscript added that he had just heard of Brown's arrest as the letter was about to be mailed.

Brown said that he had been drinking and that something must have been put in his drink to make him act as he did.

GOLD HUNTER FINDS HIS WIFE.

German Hotel in Hoboken Recounts With a Franco-Danish Salute.

Franco Du Bois, the gold hunter from Porcupine who got off a train near Toronto on Sunday to fight a man who had stolen his coat, whereupon the train departed with his bride, found her yesterday at Meyers's Hotel in Hoboken. She was thinking of sailing for Europe alone when he panted into the hotel and saluted her with volleys of kisses and Canadian French.

Mrs. Du Bois had \$500 when she reached New York on Monday. She would gladly have spent it getting in touch with her ex-husband, but she didn't know how to go about it. After sitting in a hotel lobby most of the day she went to the offices of the Scandinavian Line, on whose steamship Oscar II, she and her husband were to sail on Thursday. Capt. Lassen had seen nothing of the nugget weighted miner, but he sent Mrs. Du Bois to Meyers's Hotel. Yesterday morning the husband learned from detectives that her trunks had been ordered sent to that hotel and he went running to find her. They will sail as planned on the Oscar II for a honeymoon visit at Mrs. Du Bois's home in Denmark.

When Mrs. Du Bois got her breath after yesterday's reunion and heard how the separation had come about she said she remembered that "strange men" had shadowed herself and her husband from the moment they left Porcupine. The miners were no longer in touch on the two days canoe trip to Calcasieu and boarded the same train. At a station near Toronto one of the strangers picked up Du Bois's grip and overcoat and hurried out of the train. Evidently, said Du Bois, somebody was trying to steal deeds to three mining claims worth \$75,000 and \$2,000 in cash that he was carrying. The treasure chest cost pocket of the suit he was wearing, but he jumped off the train anyway and chased the thief.

There was a fight with fists and then with revolvers on the station platform. The robber finally ran. Du Bois sprang for the rear platform of his train and missed it. In Toronto the miner said he was nearly jailed because the police suspected that he had deserted his wife. She had stopped there between trains to inquire about him.

CRIME TO STOP WORK.

That is, if Corporation Means to Influence a Legislator's Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Following the recent intimation by Representative Underwood in the House that the United States Steel Corporation had attempted to influence his course with reference to the tariff by stopping work on a plant in his district, Representative Boehne of Indiana introduced to-day a bill making it a crime for any corporation to attempt to influence legislation in this manner.

The bill provides that any corporation or official thereof who closes down a manufacturing plant for political effect shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or five years imprisonment.

Mr. Boehne introduced a second bill making it a crime for any corporation to post placards about its plant threatening loss of jobs in the event of a change in the tariff, unless they support certain political parties.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Coast Artillery Corps, Captain to be Major, Earle D. Pearce, to be Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, Frederick Simpich of Washington.

Capt. Cottrell Trying to Get Back.

Former Police Captain John W. Cottrell, who was dismissed from the force by Commissioner Crosey for failing to pay his debts, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for reinstatement. He got a writ of certiorari yesterday from Justice Raper directing Commissioner Waldo to furnish him with a record of the proceedings in the trial. Cottrell alleges that he was never apprised of the final disposition of his case through the medium of official papers.

Measles and Smallpox in Quarantine.

The French liner La Bretagne and the Cunarder Carpathia had contagious disease on board when they reached here yesterday and were both held up at Quarantine for several hours. La Bretagne's detention was due to a case of smallpox in the Supper, and other passengers from Naples and other Mediterranean ports, brought fifty cases of measles. The sick were kept in quarantine.

Here is your opportunity to earn a generous share of the

\$15,000.00

IN CASH OFFERED AS PRIZES

Of course, you have seen the greatest Electrical Display of the Century—the

"Leaders of the World's" FIERY CHARIOT RACE

At 38th St. and Broadway

Of course, you have read the messages flashed nightly in letters of fire, advertising the

RECOGNIZED "Leaders of the World's"

That is what we want—more new messages giving your ideas of the superiority of the products of these world's Greatest Concerns. Enter the contest. Try for the first prize of \$2,000 cash.

Full details in next Sunday's New York Sun

THE RICE ELECTRIC DISPLAY COMPANY

Capital, \$500,000.00. Home Office, Dayton, Ohio. OWNERS AND OPERATORS.

ELWOOD E. RICE, President 1328 Broadway, New York City

Out of Town Subscriptions

THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN will be sent by mail, domestic postage prepaid (foreign postage extra), at the following rates:

THE SUN, Daily, 50 cents per month.

THE SUN, Daily and Sunday, 70 cents per month.

THE EVENING SUN, 20 cents per month.

Address Changed as Often as Desired.

Write in the issue desired: Daily, Daily and Sunday or Evening.

Send me The.....Sun for.....months, from.....1911.

Name.....

Address.....

INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH

AMERICA VS. ENGLAND

At Meadow Brook Club Polo Field Westbury, Long Island

Tickets for the postponed second match will be accepted Wednesday, June 7th.

Seats and boxes on public sale at the office of Tyson & Co., 150 N. 5th St., New York City. Regular tickets at the office of the International Polo Club, 150 N. 5th St., New York City.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Special rates offered to clubs and societies. Tickets for the postponed match will be accepted Wednesday, June 7th.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. Eves. 8:30 to 10:30. Mat. 2:30 to 4:30. Sat. 2:30 to 4:30. Sun. 2:30 to 4:30.

THE PINK LADY 42d St. Eves. 8:30 to 10:30. Mat. 2:30 to 4:30. Sat. 2:30 to 4:30. Sun. 2:30 to 4:30.