HORACE HAVEMEYER TESTIFIES

DEFENDS HIS FATHER AND SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF.

Makes a Favorable Impression on the Congress Committee—If $10,000,000 of National Sugar Stock Becomes His He Will Run Company Himself.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The late Henry O. Havemeyer, father of the sugar trust, was, according to Horace Havemeyer, his only son, who appeared to-day before the Hardwick special committee investigating the American Sugar Refining Company, great and good, a philanthropist who considered the rights of every one else before he thought of himself.

Young Mr. Havemeyer made a favorable impression upon the committee and the nicest sort of things were said about him both during and after the session. The young man—he is only 25 now and has been connected with the sugar refining industry since his seventeenth year—didn't contribute any startling information concerning the sugar trust, but some of his comments on present day methods of business were regarded by the committee as refreshing.

Representative Sulzer of New York asked young Havemeyer if in the event of active competition between the American Sugar Refining Company and the National Sugar Refining Company, of which he hopes to secure control, the price of sugar to the consumer would be reduced.

"Temporarily perhaps," the young man replied, "but the price is liable to react when somebody is busted."

"Then," suggested Mr. Sulzer, "you believe in combinations?"

"Trusts are a blessing," Mr. Havemeyer promptly replied. "Commercial success makes nations great and they have put the United States where it is to-day commercially. Of course they have done some very wrong things, but all of us are liable to that."

Young Havemeyer improved every opportunity to defend his father's memory from attack.

"The inference has gone out," he said, "that my father appropriated to his own use the $10,000,000 of common stock in the National regardless of the interests of the stockholders. That is not true. He eventually sold all but a fractional part of his holdings in the American Sugar Refining Company because he thought that speculators were shoving the price up too high, that there might be a bad break and that innocent stockholders might be injured. He always thought of others before himself."

In reply to a question by a member of the committee Mr. Havemeyer referred to the fact that his father had received $160,000 a year as president of the sugar trust.

"It was a big salary," said young Havemeyer, "but he was the only man who could manage the affairs of the American Sugar Refining Company—and I don't think anybody has succeeded him yet."

The committee smiled audibly.

Mr. Havemeyer referred to the fact that the $10,000,000 of common stock in the National Sugar Refining Company, which it has been testified to before the committee was issued by the board of directors of that concern and turned over to Havemeyer, of whose estate it is a part, is now in litigation in New Jersey and New York. The American Sugar Refining Company, he said, was behind the legal actions which have for their purpose the redistribution of the stock or its cancellation. If the sugar trust won it would absolutely control the National concern. If it lost the National would be controlled by the Havemeyer estate.

Replying to questions by Mr. Sulzer young Havemeyer said that if the suit involving the $10,000,000 was decided favorably to him he proposed to connect himself with the National Sugar Refining Company and make it a legitimate competitor of the sugar trust.

"Would you then be anxious to combine the National with the American?" Mr. Sulzer inquired.

"No," Mr. Havemeyer replied, "for I like to have something to say about running my own business and I am mighty sure I wouldn't if I did that."

Mr. Havemeyer referred to the formation of the National concern by his father out of three concerns that weren't doing any too well as "an act of philanthropy." He added that his father had a right to make all the issue of stock in the concern that he saw fit to authorize.

The estate of the late H. O. Havemeyer was worth about $15,000,000 at the time of his death, his son testified. Of this about $8,000,000 was in sugar stocks and $7,000,000 in real estate and railroad stocks.

"My father didn't believe in bonds," he said.

A STEPHENSON SCRUTINY.

Senate Likely to Have to Investigate Another Member Now.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Senate will probably be called on to undertake another investigation to determine whether a Senator secured his seat as the result of corruption. The news that the Wisconsin House had concurred in the resolution passed by the Wisconsin Senate asking the United States Senate to investigate the charges of corruption in connection with the election of United States Senator Isaac Stephenson, which reached Washington this afternoon, leaves no doubt that the investigation will be ordered. A resolution will be introduced in a few days. It had already been drawn, it is said, in view of the certainty that the Wisconsin Legislature would take the action it has taken.

The resolution will probably be introduced by some member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, likely an insurgent. In that case the author will probably be Senator Kenyon of Iowa or Senator Works of California. Of course the moving spirit behind the matter is Senator La Follette, whose followers fell out with Stephenson and have been on his trail ever since. La Follette is said to have declared that if no other Senator introduced the resolution directing the investigation he would do so. Even the friends of Senator Stephenson admit that the Senate can hardly refuse to order an investigation in face of the demand of the Legislature of Senator Stephenson's State.

MADISON, Wis., June 20.—The Assembly to-day adopted the resolution introduced by State Senator Husting calling upon the United States Senate to investigate the nomination and election of Senator Isaac Stephenson in 1908. The resolution will now be returned to the Senate with the concurrence of the Assembly and engrossed. When printed it will be ready to be returned to the Secretary of State, who will certify it to Vice-President Sherman.

Recommendations were also included for the prosecution of those whom the committee believes were guilty of perjury.

WISH SENATOR WARREN WELL.

All His Fellows in Congress Congratulate Him on His Engagement.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, whose engagement to Miss Clara Le Baron Morgan of New York was announced in the newspapers to-day, was the subject of double congratulations when he entered the Senate Chamber to-day. The Senator was 67 years old to-day, and he was felicitated first upon his approaching marriage and secondly upon the fact that he has attained the age of 67 while still looking 47.

Judging from the many Senators who gathered around the Wyoming Senator just after the Senate met, the congratulations were general. Insurgents and Democrats joined the standpatters, for Senator Warren is personally one of the most popular members of the Senate.

ALLIANCE

A contract with the Thompson-Starrett Company is not a cold-blooded exchange of equivalents during the life of the contract.

It is an alliance of interests for mutual profit and good.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction
Fifty-One Wall Street

BIRDSHOT FOR SERENADERS.

One Man Wounded by Bridegroom Is in a Serious Condition.

LIVINGSTON, N. J., June 20.—Two of a party of serenaders who were making a great noise beneath the windows of Walter Force of this village on his return from his wedding trip on Monday night are having birdshot picked out of them to-day. The bridegroom is in the county jail in Newark without bail for trial.

Walter Force is the son of a farmer here and knows nearly everybody in Livingston. On June 15 he married Miss Emma Gamble and they went to Niagara Falls for their honeymoon. They arrived home at about 6 o'clock on Monday night. After supper there came to the ears of those in the farmhouse low noises on the front lawn. The bridegroom peeked from his window and saw that about twenty-five men had gathered in front of his house and were laughing and whispering together. Suddenly there went up to the startled stars a hideous cacophony from a horse fiddle, tinpans, rattles and horns. The noise kept up for an hour and those in the house were beginning to lose their good nature. Just as the man with the horse fiddle tired a farmer with a loaded shotgun came down the road. He threw his gun to his shoulder and blazed away at the stars.

The nervous young objects of the serenade thought that the man was firing at the house. Force ran upstairs and got down a shotgun that was loaded with birdshot and told his wife that he was going to stop that serenade right then and there. He took his gun and marched to the door. His bride begged him not to go out, but Force was angry clear through. He pushed his wife aside and went out on the front steps. There, according to stories of witnesses, Force snapped up his gun and let the birdshot fly into the crowd. Walter H. Leavenguth was lying in the road with a charge of shot in his abdomen when the smoke from Force's gun cleared away, and Henry Porter, another serenader, was groaning from a wound in the hip.

Everybody stood still for a moment, glanced at the determined young man on the front stoop, considered a concerted attack and then disappeared down the road carrying the two wounded men.

Force put down his gun and went inside to quiet his wife, who was having a pretty bad case of hysterics.

Drs. Peck and Bond were called over from Caldwell to attend to Leavenguth and Porter. The former's condition was so serious that he was taken to the Memorial Hospital in Orange and Porter, who was not badly hurt, was treated at his home.

Detective Godfrey, attached to the County Prosecutor's office, came over from West Orange and took Force to the jail there early this morning.

COLTS DISPUTE OVER CHILD.

Father Had Him, Mother Carried Him Off, Father Recovered Him.

A motion argued before Supreme Court Justice Guy yesterday disclosed that Harris Dunscomb Colt, a lawyer of the firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, is suing for a separation from his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowne Colt, on the ground of Mrs. Colt's intemperance. Mrs. Colt asked the court to give her the custody of their ten-year-old son pending the suit.

William Rand, counsel for Mr. Colt, said that it was deplorable but true that Mrs. Colt had contracted the alcohol habit through taking medicine containing a large percentage of alcohol. Mr. Colt had done everything to break his wife of the habit without success.

Mr. and Mrs. Colt separated last December under an agreement that Mr. Colt was to pay his wife $5,000 a year for her support and was to have the custody of the son most of the time. He kept the boy until January 8, when Mrs. Colt got possession of him and took him away. Mr. Colt searched both on land and sea and finally found his wife and son in Virginia, where Mrs. Colt said she had taken the boy because she understood that by the law of that State a mother was entitled to the custody of her child. Mrs. Colt said that she took the boy to give her husband a taste of his own medicine. The courts there finally decided that they had no jurisdiction and Mr. Colt got his son and brought him home. Now Mrs. Colt wants to take him to Connecticut with her.

Counsel for Mrs. Colt denied that she is a confirmed alcoholic and submitted an affidavit by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton that while Mrs. Colt drinks her mind is not affected and she is not a confirmed inebriate. Counsel said that she was extremely nervous because her husband had "raced her up and down the Atlantic coast."

The court reserved decision. The Colts lived at 14 East Sixtieth street.

NO BLISS CO. DIVIDEND.

Directors Pass It for Current Quarter, Giving Strike as the Reason.

The directors of the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn have voted to pass the common dividend for the current quarter, and yesterday letters were sent to the holders of the common stock explaining that their failure to receive the usual July disbursement was due to the strike of the International Brotherhood of Machinists on May 1. About 1,000 employees of the company went out, and so far about one-third of their places have been filled.

In addition to cutting down the profits extra expense has been entailed on the company in the employment of guards and detectives for the protection of the men at work in its two big plants, at the foot of Adams street and at Bay Ridge, and in the breaking in of the new men. The company's relations with the United States Government are not affected, as all contracts with the Government include a strike clause.

The directors of the company have unanimously indorsed the action of the officers in refusing to accede to the demands of the union, and have directed them to continue the fight and maintain an open shop. The common stock dividend is usually 2½ per cent. every three months, and the passing of the dividend means a saving of $31,250.

Sunrise Lake Camp Opens Next Sunday.

The big camp for boys and young men managed by the Educational Alliance and the Young Men's Hebrew Association will open for the season next Sunday at Coldspring on the Hudson. The rates a week for the junior section are $1 50 to $3. The senior section rates for working boys and students are $6 to $8 a week. The camp has 400 acres of land at Sunrise Lake owned by the two institutions. A building donated by Mrs. Sigmund Neustadt is being erected.

NEW LORIMER INQUIRY BEGUN

CYRUS H. M'CORMICK ON THE STAND ALL OF FIRST DAY.

Tells About Request That His Harvester Company Give $10,000 to Fund to Elect Lorimer—Didn't Offer Information Because He Didn't See the Need.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The second investigation by the United States Senate into the election of William Lorimer as a Senator from Illinois was begun to-day when the Dillingham committee called Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, president of the International Harvester Company, to the stand.

Mr. McCormick was the only witness questioned, and he repeated practically the same story that he told before the investigating committee of the Illinois Senate. He told in detail of the two conversations he had had in the Chicago offices of the International Harvester Company with Clarence S. Funk, the general manager of the company, relative to the latter having been asked by Edward Hines of the Hines Leather Company to contribute $10,000 to a fund said to have been used to secure the election of William Lorimer to the United States Senate.

Members of the committee sought to develop what knowledge, if any, Mr. McCormick had on the subject of jackpots, slush funds and corruption money generally. He was asked if he had ever heard of such things in Illinois.

He acknowledged that there was occasional talk around the Union League Club in Chicago that a campaign fund had been raised for this or that candidate. He had never contributed to such funds, he said, and did not recall that his company had ever been approached except on the occasion when Mr. Hines sought a contribution of $10,000 through Mr. Funk.

William J. Hynes of Chicago represented Edward Hines at the hearing and asked permission to cross-examine witnesses in regard to any matter touching his client. He said:

"The testimony to be given here will affect my client's reputation even though it does not affect his liberty or his property, and he feels he should be represented by counsel."

Mr. McCormick said that Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the company, had told him of having been approached at the Union League Club in Chicago. Funk told McCormick that Hines had asked for a contribution of $10,000 from the harvester company to make up a fund to cover expenses in connection with the election of Mr. Lorimer.

Mr. Funk had replied that the matter could not be considered by the company. Mr. McCormick added that he had expressed pleasure to Mr. Funk over the character of his reply to Hines.

Attorney Hynes interrupted the witness to say: "This is a self-serving declaration and for that reason objectionable."

Later, according to the witness, a second meeting occurred between Funk and Hines in the Harvester company offices following the publication in the Chicago *Record-Herald* of the charge that a fund of $100,000 had been raised.

"Was any other name mentioned in these interviews?"

"Mr. Funk said Mr. Hines wanted the money paid over to Mr. Tilder of the National Packing Company."

"What were the relations between Mr. Funk and Mr. Hines to lead to this conversation?" asked John W. Marble, counsel for the Senate committee.

"None that would justify such an approach," replied the witness.

"Why was this matter not reported to the Helm investigating committee of the Illinois State Senate?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"I do not consider it was particularly creditable to our company to be approached on such a matter," said Mr. McCormick. "But when it was published in the newspaper that Mr. Kohlsaat had said he would go to jail rather than divulge the source of his information I felt that Mr. Funk should release Mr. Kohlsaat from the obligation of secrecy in regard to his connection with the affair."

The witness was cross-examined further by Chairman Dillingham and Senator Gamble as to why he had not made public his information in regard to the activity of Mr. Hines.

Mr. McCormick said it had not occurred to him at the time that the testimony of Mr. Funk was as pivotal as developed later. He said he was busy with his manufacturing business and was out of town part of the time.

"It is not easy to analyze my feelings at the time, looking back now after a lapse of two years."

"Did your duty as a citizen never occur to you during the course of the efforts to unearth the truth about these charges of bribery?" asked Mr. Gamble.

Witness said the matter was not as clear to him then as it had become since.

"Had I analyzed the matter more closely at the time my duty as a citizen would have appeared plainer."

"Yet this was a crime most difficult to prove and one reflecting on the United States Senate."

"I did not think about it at the time."

"You heard of the campaign fund of 1896, the greatest election fund ever raised in this country, but you did not hear that this shocked anybody, did you?" observed Senator Kern, and the witness smiled.

Counsel for Edward Hines, cross-examining the witness, dwelt at length upon an alleged effort by the Harvester company to construct a dam across the South Chicago River near its plant; upon litigation involving a former employee, and upon the organization of the company and how its stock is held and voted and its activity in opposition to twine making in State prisons.

Asked by Senator Kenyon why he dwelt upon those items, Lawyer Hynes said:

"To show the lack of frankness on the part of the witness and his reluctance to answer questions; also to demonstrate the credibility of the witness's testimony that his company was not approached and not approachable in regard to influencing legislation."

"Was it not charged you recently paid $15,000 to Sharp, Cohen and Driscoll, labor leaders?" asked counsel.

"I assume the charge was made," said Mr. McCormick.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCormick's testimony the committee adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

Senator Lea's Wife Not Out of Danger.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Mrs. Luke A. Lea, the wife of the Senator from Tennessee, was a little better to-day. On Saturday a very serious operation was performed on Mrs. Lea at the Georgetown Hospital. Since the operation her strength has been failing and yesterday Dr. Vaughn, assisted by Dr. Frye, decided to transfuse a quart of blood from the Senator's arm into the veins of his wife. While there are slight signs of improvement in the condition of Mrs. Lea, the nurse would not say to-day that she had passed the danger zone.

Board of Elections Can Go Ahead.

Supreme Court Justice Amend denied yesterday a taxpayer's application for an injunction restraining the Board of Elections from spending the city's money in preparing for the fall elections as the city of New York is now districted. The proceeding is brought for a reapportionment of the State into Senate and Assembly districts and was instituted after the original proceeding had been thrown out by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. In the present case it is alleged that the city's funds will be wasted by conducting elections under an illegal apportionment.

FIRE TIES UP BRIDGE.

But Not Before Passengers on an Open Car Have a Smoky Ride.

Passengers on a surface car that went Brooklynward on the Brooklyn Bridge at 4:30 yesterday afternoon experienced the sensations of that trainload of souls that shoot through the smoke and flame of a forest fire in the melodrama, and when they were safely through the smoke that was covering the Brooklyn end of the bridge from a fire down on Water street they agreed that they preferred to be spectators rather than participants in such a scene.

The fire was in one of four sheds that the city uses for storing old lumber of the Dock Department in the rear of the Ryan-Parker Construction Company's plant at 21 Water street. Some one on a bridge car threw down a lighted cigarette on the shed's tarred roof and in about five minutes Charles A. Clark, foreman of the Borough Development Company's dump on Water street, found a blaze eating into the stacked up lumber under the shed. The fire jumped to the three other sheds before the fire apparatus arrived and a heavy cloud of smoke began rolling up around the bridge structure, fifty or sixty feet overhead.

At about this time the open car sailed into the murk and all the passengers held handkerchiefs to their faces. On the wooden planking of the north roadway of the bridge little sparks showed and Capt. Bourke, in charge of the bridge squad, saw that trouble was coming. He ordered all traffic on the bridge held up, and for twenty minutes cars banked up at either end of the bridge. Early homegoers suffered in anything but silence and motormen and conductors swore placidly.

The firemen under Chief Lally had in the meantime run their hose from a high pressure pipe at the foot of the Brooklyn tower up to a few feet below the bridge promenade and they soon had all the sparks on the bridge put out.

Down below a stiff southwest wind was driving the sparks from the sheds to the warehouses of the American Tobacco Company and across the street to a lot full of lumber. The fire didn't do much damage to the tobacco house, but it wiped out completely the sheds at a loss of about $2,000.

KILLED BY FELLOW PRISONER.

Convicts on Blackwell's Island Fight While at Work.

John Banlinsky, a prisoner on Blackwell's Island serving a six months term for assault in the third degree, died yesterday in the penitentiary hospital from a wound inflicted on Monday by another prisoner, Camillo Bosto, serving a three months term for carrying a revolver. Bosto was not formally arrested charged with the homicide; a warrant was lodged with Warden Hayes and when his term is ended on July 6 he will be arrested.

Both men were working at unloading a coal barge on Monday afternoon when some one threw a lump of coal at Banlinsky, cutting him slightly in the forehead. He accused Bosto of having done it. This Bosto denied, but Banlinsky rushed at him with a shovel.

Bosto, a much smaller man than Banlinsky, picked up an iron bar and struck Banlinsky on the head with it. Banlinsky was taken to the hospital with a deep gash in his head. Bosto gave himself up to the keepers, saying he had acted in self-defence.

EXPRESS COS. WIN, BUT LATE

Strikers Can't Hold Up Interstate Business for Lack of a City License.

The Adams, United States and Wells-Fargo express companies won a belated victory yesterday in the United States Circuit Court when Judge Lacombe decided that the city of New York should be enjoined from enforcing its ordinances requiring the wagons and drivers engaged in handling interstate express business to have licenses. This question arose in the recent strike of the employees of the companies mentioned. At the time of the strike the companies sought preliminary injunctions against the city, but these were denied.

Judge Lacombe heard further argument about a fortnight ago and now concludes that "it is abundantly settled by authority that a person engaged in conducting an interstate express cannot be required by the local or State authorities to take out a local license as a prerequisite to conducting such interstate business in such locality."

NAVAL STEWARD ACCUSED.

Commissary of the Receiving Ship Hancock Charged With Bribery.

Harry W. Wolf, commissary steward of the U. S. S. Hancock, receiving ship of the Brooklyn navy yard, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Morle on a charge of bribery and was committed for a hearing on Monday in default of $5,000 bail.

Wolf was arrested on the complaint of Rudolph L. Lockyear, receiver of clothing and other supplies at the yard, who alleged Wolf paid him $50 to pass 100,000 pounds of potatoes which were to be shipped to a naval station. Lockyear, after taking the money, at once reported the matter to Commandant Leutze.

The incident has started a general investigation into the purchase of supplies at the yard and it is said that several other arrests will be made.

More Pay for Marine Hospital Service.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The bill increasing the salaries of officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital service and otherwise increasing the efficiency of the service passed the Senate to-day.

Court Calendars This Day.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division.—Recess.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Part I.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Part II.—Ex parte matters. Part III.—Clear. Motions. Preferred cause—No. 3186. General calendar—Nos. 1861, 2579, 752, 2352, 1394, 1876, 1997, 1488, 849, 2097, 1464, 915, 2337, 2342, 2343, 2714, 2782, 455, 1866, 882, 2660, 525, 385, 2309, 2304, 1155, 1921, 2087, 2532, 2535, 2581, 1363, 807, 756, 1958, 2708. Divorce calendar called at 10:15 A. M. Part IV.—Case unfinished. Part V.—Case unfinished. Part VI.—Case unfinished. Part VII.—Clear. Part VIII.—Case unfinished. Cases sent from Part III. to Parts IV., V., VI., VII. and VIII. Trial Term.—Part I.—Case unfinished. Short causes—Nos. 3720, 4188, 3970, 4339, 4435, 4565, 4483, 4476, 4572, 4439, 3951, 4622, 4266, 4561, 4616, 4599, 4478, 4433, 4440, 4590, 3785, 4422. Part III.—Case unfinished. Day calendar—Nos. 1013, 1093, 316, 830, 279, 280, 364, 365, 343, 211, 193, 199, 350, 360. Part IV.—Clear. Part V.—Case unfinished. Part VI.—Clear. Part VII.—Case unfinished. Part VIII.—Case unfinished. Inquests—Nos. 2008, 2009. Day calendar—Nos. 2085, 2086, 3324, 2192, 1796, 2090, 2242, 2190, 1923, 2082, 392, 1830, 1802, 2229, 2069, 2117, 2246, 2248, 2255, 2271, 2277, 1575, 1555, 2221, 2218, 1921, 1476, 2066, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2296, 2298, 2302, 2265, 2236, 2282, 2282, 2283, 2295, 2175, 2178, 2267, 2303, 5135, 5163. Part IX.—Case unfinished. Part X.—Case unfinished. Cases sent from Part VIII. to Parts IV., V., VI., VII., IX. and X. Parts XI., XII., XIII. and XVII.—Adjourned for the term. Part XIV.—Clear. Day calendar—Nos. 536, 2974, 601, 1016, 299, 1334, 2298, 4516, 2935, 2940, 2867, 2869, 2902, 1582, 3389, 586, 1184. Part XV.—Case unfinished. Part XVI.—Case unfinished. Cases sent from Part XIV. to Parts XV. and XVI.

Surrogate's Court—Chambers.—For probate—Wills of Bridget McCabe, Kate C. Maher, Rosalie Fishel, Dykman Walden, Harry M. Francis, Lizzie M. Beardsley, John Bradley, Ann Stoddard, Marcus S. Tarbel, Alois Fuchs, Mary W. Rogers, John Washington, at 10:30 A. M. Trial Term.—Nos. 2834, 2801, 2829, 2831, 2837.

City Court—Special Term.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions. Trial Term.—Part I.—Case unfinished. Part II.—Case unfinished. Part III.—Clear. Day calendar—Nos. 3672, 2598, 3553, 3609, 3697, 3703, 3708, 3711½, 3714, 3393, 3650, 3496, 3679, 3624, 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718, 3719, 3720, 836, 3723, 3724, 3731, 3732, 3736½, 3737½, 3735, 3737, 3739, 3741, 3742, 3743, 3744, 3745, 3748, 3750, 3752, 3754, 3757. Part IV.—Clear. Short causes—Nos. 3280, 3290, 3277, 3278, 3261, 3291, 3307, 3255, 3312, 3256, 3306, 3314, 3335, 3269, 3315, 3298, 3321, 3318, 3340, 3297, 3265, 3300, 3310, 3332, 3280, 3288, 3357, 3282, 3330, 3333, 3342, 3343, 3350, 3351, 3354, 3359, 3360. Part V.—Clear. Part VI.—Clear. Part VII.—Case unfinished. Part VIII.—Clear. Cases sent from Part III. to Parts I., II., V., VI., VII. and VIII.

CHARTER DRAFT NEXT MONDAY

SO LEGISLATURE HOPES TO GO HOME ON JULY 8.

Final Draft of Charter Being Scheduled for July 1—Senate Passes the Grady Bill Requiring Editorial Articles to Be Signed by the Writers of Them.

ALBANY, June 20.—Majority Leader Robert F. Wagner of the State Senate said to-day that he hoped to get things in shape so the Legislature will be able to adjourn finally at noon on Saturday, July 8. The first draft of the New York city charter is promised for next Monday and the final draft by Saturday, July 1. The Democratic legislative leaders expect to get nearly all of the important legislation through both houses before a recess is taken over the Fourth of July, from Friday, June 30, until Wednesday, July 5, when the Legislature can come back and pass the charter.

Sportsmen who hunt game will halt and give Senator Frawley's bill, which the State Senate Forest, Fish and Game Committee reported favorably to-day, careful study before they start. Senator Frawley's bill amends the forest, fish and game law, prohibiting the use of any automatic or repeating shotgun or pump-gun or any other firearm holding more than two cartridges at any one time or that may be fired more than twice without reloading in the shooting of any bird, fowl or animal for which a close season is provided. Violators of this proposed law are punishable by a fine of $100 for each offence, and in addition pay a penalty of $25 for each bird, fowl or animal taken in violation thereof.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day reported favorably the nomination by Gov. Dix of John W. Fleming of Troy to be Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner to succeed Thomas Mott Osborne, who resigned. The salary of the position is $6,000 a year and expenses. Mr. Fleming's nomination was confirmed without comment.

The Finance Committee also reported favorably the nomination of David Lazarus of New York city to be Port Warden of the port of New York to succeed Jerome B. Johnson, whose term has expired. This nomination also was confirmed promptly. The compensation for this office is the fees collected.

Senator Robert H. Gittins of Niagara Falls to-day served notice that at some future time he would make the customary motion to suspend the Senate rules in order to have his two amendments to the Agnew-Hart racing law taken up out of their order and acted upon by the Senate.

Senator Gittins believes these bills, which eliminate the provisions of the bill making directors of racing associations responsible for gambling on their tracks "with or without their knowledge" and define bookmaking as the accepting of wagers from all comers, will pass both houses of the Legislature next week.

The Senate Judiciary Committee passed favorably the Dix administration conservation bill, amended along the lines pointed out last week, providing for a three headed commission.

Senator Frawley, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, introduced a bill in the Senate to-day making available in October next an appropriation of $8,000,000 for highway improvements covering the special acts under the $50,000,000 bond issue passed at this session of the Legislature.

Senator McManus introduced a bill giving the New York county Surrogates full power regarding the number and salaries of their clerks and assistants and the fees of the Surrogate's office, authority which is now vested in the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Senate Codes Committee reported favorably Senator Grady's bill prohibiting "wash sales" of stocks, bonds, produce or foodstuffs.

By a vote of 28 to 2 the Senate passed Senator Grady's bill requiring the printing on the editorial page of the name of the writer at the end of each editorial. There were twenty-one absent Senators. The bill requires only twenty-six votes to pass. Senators Brackett of Saratoga and Sage of Albany, Republicans, were the two Senators who voted against the bill.

The bill provides as follows:

The owner, proprietor or the corporation, association or partnership publishing or causing to be published, or the manager or other person having charge of the publication of a newspaper, shall cause a page or portion of every issue or edition thereof circulated or published in this State to be set apart and conspicuously designated as the editorial section. Every article published in such editorial section shall be signed in full by the writer thereof. A violation of this section by such owner or proprietor or by the corporation, association or partnership owning or publishing or causing the same to be published, or the manager or other persons having charge of such publications, shall be a misdemeanor.

Senator Brackett, while humorously outlining the treatment which should be accorded some editors, opposed the bill. Senator Hinman thought it might unwisely harass country editors who copied editorials.

Senators Grady and Ferris defended the bill, Senator Ferris stating that this was his first experience in political life, that he expected that it would be his last and that he realized that a person in public life invited political extinction by supporting such a measure. Nevertheless he had many experiences which taught him that the editorials of some men were not entitled to all the force which they now have.

"If we have the name of the writer of an editorial attached thereto," said Senator Grady, "we would be perfectly willing to permit the public to judge between the critic and the criticised. The editorial page has become degraded because of what is called the impersonal criticism of journalism.

"We are not disturbed with criticism of those editorial writers known to have as much truth and veracity as ourselves. But we should be protected from the editorial writer actuated from bias or otherwise than in the public interest or the truth. This bill will be a protection against fraud as well as injustice.

"I have an editorial here from a New York evening newspaper recommending land on the north side of 125th street in New York city between Seventh and Eighth avenues as a good investment. The particular piece of property referred to is as well suited for business as the same amount of land in Greenwood Cemetery, and this property is owned by the man who wrote the editorial."

By a vote of 26 ayes to 11 noes the Senate passed Assemblyman Donnelly's bill, which is one of the series of measures put through the Legislature to restore to the Democratic organization in Kings county places grabbed by the Republicans. The Donnelly bill legislates out of office the present Commissioner of Records of Kings, Louis M. Swasey, and his deputy, D. Harry Rallston, and transfers the appointing power from the County Judges to the Register of Kings.

Senator Brackett insisted the bill was cheaper than petit larceny. Senators Grady and Wagner made sharp retorts and insisted it was humorous how the Republicans growled when they got a dose of the same medicine they distributed freely when they were in power.

Gov. Dix to-night signed Assemblyman Hoey's bill providing that the provisions of the insurance law shall not be construed to permit the reinsurance of a life insurance corporation having over $250,000,000 of insurance outstanding and in force.

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S HOUSE GOWNS & BATHING SUITS

FOR THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY).

AN IMPORTANT SALE WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:

HOUSE GOWNS

NEGLIGEES OF INDIA SILK	AT	$10.50
IMPORTED ALBATROSS GOWNS	AT	9.50
IMPORTED GOWNS OF WHITE DOTTED SWISS	AT	8.75
HOUSE DRESSES OF WHITE MUSLIN	AT	4.50
HOUSE DRESSES OF FLOWERED MUSLIN	AT	3.00

BATHING SUITS

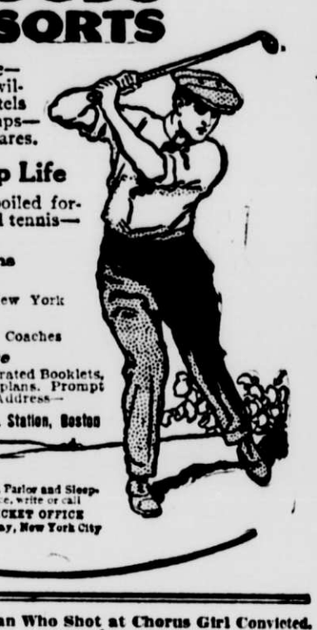
SATIN BATHING SUITS WITH WORSTED TIGHTS	AT	$10.00
MOHAIR BATHING SUITS WITH WORSTED TIGHTS	AT	5.50
MOHAIR BATHING SUITS WITH MOHAIR BLOOMERS	AT	3.50

CLOSING HOURS: 5 P. M.; 12 NOON ON SATURDAYS.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

MAINE

LAKES AND WOODS INLAND RESORTS



IN the Maine woods—nowhere else—is such linking of luxury to the wilderness. Here are luxurious hotels each with its own bungalows and camps—giving the privacy of home without its cares.

Combine Hotel and Camp Life

Here amid sparkling lakes and unspoiled forests are all summer's sports—golf and tennis—canoeing and fishing.

Through Express Trains
(Daily except Sunday)

Leave Grand Central Terminal, New York
8.00 P.M. (beginning June 19)
9.02 A.M. (" " 26)
Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Cars and Coaches

Helpful Literature

Send two cents in stamps for our Illustrated Booklets. Full of details that will expedite your plans. Prompt attention given all correspondence. Address—

ADVERTISING BUREAU, Room 1007, So. Station, Boston

THE NEW ENGLAND LINES
BOSTON & MAINE — MAINE CENTRAL

For Tickets, Parlor and Sleeping Car Space, write or call
CITY TICKET OFFICE
271 Broadway, New York City

CHOATE IN PINKNEY WILL CASE.

Question of a Fortune or a Moderate Income for Mrs. Watt.

Joseph H. Choate made one of his few appearances in a trial court in recent years when he went before Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday as counsel for Mrs. Grace L. Watt, widow of Thomas L. Watt, who inherited one-third of the $8,000,000 estate of his aunt, Mary G. Pinkney.

The executor of Miss Pinkney's will has brought suit to construe the will as to the share of the estate that Mrs. Watt is to receive. Much of the realty has already been sold and reduced to cash, and the court is asked to determine whether Mrs. Watt's share is to be judged as real property or personal property. If real she gets one-third of the income of her husband's share, and if personal she gets a third outright, as the estate is divided among her and two children. The income would be small, since much of the property is unimproved. Mr. Watt's share was $2,700,000.

Mr. Choate argued that distribution of an estate is made by a sale, and that the proceeds of the sale should be regarded as personal property, in which case Mrs. Watt is entitled to $900,000. Abram I. Elkus, for the executor, said that when real estate is sold and converted into cash for the purpose of distribution it is still real estate. The court reserved decision.

M'ANENY ACCEPTS AMENDMENTS

So Unanimous Acceptance of Subway Plan Seems Assured—B. R. T. For It.

Borough President McAneny agreed last night in a conference with Comptroller Prendergast and President Mitchel of the Aldermen to vote for the amendments which Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Mitchel will offer when the new subway recommendations come before the Board of Estimate to-day. Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Mitchel on their part informed Mr. McAneny that if their amendments were put into the report they would vote for it, which would seem to indicate that the report will be adopted without dissent. The amendments have been described in THE SUN.

Charles Woody, a lawyer representing the B. R. T., was asked point blank at a clamorous meeting of taxpayers' associations on the subway situation held in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, last night whether or not his company would accept the provisions in the McAneny report. He said:

"The B. R. T. desires and hopes that the McAneny report will be accepted by the Board of Estimate."

The same question was put to G. L. Quackenbush, general attorney for the Interborough, but he did not answer it directly. The meeting was a very noisy one and speakers made bitter charges against the two roads.

TO JUSTIFY THE DICTAGRAPH.

Inventor of Device to Testify in Ohio Legislature Graft Trials.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 20.—K. M. Turner of New York, inventor of the dictagraph, is on the way to Columbus to testify in the trial of Rodney J. Diegel, sergeant at arms of the Senate, indicted as a go-between in the bribery of State Senators.

The State's chief evidence rests upon the testimony of detectives and conversations taken down at the Chittenden Hotel by use of the dictagraph. Prosecutor Turner to-day sent for the inventor of the device.

Before Judge Kinkead to-day ten prospective jurors were secured to try Diegel. Neither the State nor the defence exercised any of its peremptory challenges.

Attorney-General Hogan asked each talesman as to prejudice against detectives and whether they were acquainted with the Burns operatives or the aliases that are ascribed to them by detectives employed by indicted legislators.

The ten talesmen in the box are under surveillance to-night. As soon as the panel is filled the jury will be kept together.

Man Who Shot at Chorus Girl Convicted.

Joseph Shaughnessy, a young electrician, who tried to shoot Vina Wray Smith, a Hippodrome chorus girl, was found guilty yesterday before Judge Foster in General Sessions of assault in the second degree. He may get five years. Shaughnessy fired three shots at the young woman on April 14 at Forty-third street and Sixth avenue. None of them hit her.

Assemblyman Merritt Renominated.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 20.—At the First Assembly district Republican convention held here this afternoon Frank S. Seaker of Macomb, N. Y., was nominated for member of Assembly to succeed Fred G. Gray. In the Second Assembly district convention Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., of Potsdam, N. Y., was renominated without opposition for Assembly.

After Typhoid and Malaria

MR. C. J. SWANSON.

"Twenty years ago I was taken sick with Typhoid and Malaria Fever, and for a time was at the point of death. As soon as I turned a little toward the better my physician prescribed Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, and it was just what I needed to build me up. I have also found it excellent for weak lungs and rheumatism. I am near the age of seventy, and will always continue to use it."—C. J. Swanson, 5140 Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

not only serves to keep the bodily health at the highest notch of excellence, but in typhoid and malaria especially, when the bodily functions are at their lowest ebb and death seems imminent, it is retained by the stomach when other agents are rejected, and as a food and stimulant sustains life until the crisis is passed. While convalescing after fever it is the greatest strength-giver and body builder known to science. It is a wonderful remedy in the prevention and cure of all lung, throat and stomach troubles, and all wasting and weakening conditions.

**Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the only whiskey that was taxed by the Government as a medicine during the Spanish-American war.