

TERMS OF THE PEACE PACTS

SENATE BREAKS A CUSTOM AND GIVES THEM OUT.

Mutterings of Dissent Are Still Heard Among Certain Irish Americans and Pacific Coast People Who Do Not Love the Yellow Man Text Published.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The United States Senate today lifted the injunction of secrecy on the general arbitration treaties signed on Thursday with Great Britain and France, and shortly thereafter they were made public simultaneously in Washington, London and Paris.

The two great European Powers solemnly declare that they are resolved that there shall be no future wars between them and the United States, and the United States gives an equally definite pledge to each of its determination to avoid armed hostilities with them.

The preamble of the treaty with Great Britain, which is given below in full, speaks of the peace which has happily existed between the two nations since the treaty of Ghent in 1814, and which has been confirmed and strengthened in recent years by a number of conventions; comments on the facts that now for the first time there are no important questions of difference outstanding between the United States and Great Britain, and adds "that both nations have now resolved that no future difficulties shall be a cause of hostilities between them or interrupt their good relations and friendship."

The preamble to the treaty with France reads as follows: "The United States of America and the French Republic being equally desirous of perpetuating the firm, inviolable and universal peace which has happily existed between the two nations from the earliest days of American independence and which has been confirmed and strengthened by their close relations of friendship and commerce, and there being no important question of difference now outstanding between them, and both nations being equally desirous of no future differences shall be a cause of hostilities between them or interrupt their good relations, the high contracting parties have therefore determined in furtherance of this end to conclude a treaty.

Except for the preamble, the points of difference between the Anglo-American and Franco-American treaties are not very marked. The chief difference is that the French convention stipulates only twelve months' notice by either party for the abrogation of the convention, whereas twenty-four months is the period fixed in the British treaty. The difference was brought about at the instance of the French Government, which has not previously for it has not been disclosed. Under both treaties it is apparent that the United States will remain supreme so far as this country is concerned in passing upon any controversy which the United States may have with either England or France.

While both treaties provide that all disputes involving questions of national honor and vital interest shall be submitted to arbitration it is stipulated that in each case there is to be a special agreement made on the part of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, defining the scope of the powers of the arbitrators and the questions at issue. The Senate under the agreement foregoes its right to pass on the general proposition of whether or not a question shall be arbitrated, but still retains its power to pass on the terms of submission.

The purpose of this commission is to afford a means of delay in international disputes and thus eliminate the likelihood of any heated action being taken by either nation.

The treaties were made public to-day by the Senate at the request of the President. This action before ratification is unusual. There are still rumblings of opposition to the treaties based largely on the protests of Irish Americans against the convention with Great Britain and the anxiety of Pacific Coast representatives lest this Government should be obliged to honor a request from China for a similar treaty.

Here is the full text of the treaty with Great Britain: "The United States of America and his Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, being equally desirous of perpetuating the peace which has happily existed between the two nations, as established in 1814 by the Treaty of Ghent, and has never since been interrupted by an appeal to arms, and which has been confirmed and strengthened in recent years by a number of treaties whereby pending controversies have been adjusted by agreement or settled by arbitration or otherwise provided for, so that now for the first time there are no important questions of difference outstanding between them, and being resolved that no future difficulties shall be a cause of hostilities between them or interrupt their good relations and friendship.

The high contracting parties have therefore determined, in furtherance of these ends, to conclude a treaty defining the scope and obligations of the policy of arbitration adopted in their present arbitration treaty of April 4, 1908, so as to exclude certain exceptions contained in that treaty and to provide means for the peaceful solution of all questions of difference which shall be found impossible in future to settle by diplomacy, and for that purpose they have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, the Hon. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States, and his Britannic Majesty, the Right Hon. James Bryce, O. M., his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, who, for that purpose, have communicated to each other their full powers, and have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.—All differences hereafter arising between the high contracting parties which it is not possible to adjust by diplomacy relating to questions of national honor or vital interest shall be referred to arbitration by the high contracting parties in conformity with the terms of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, and which are susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the permanent court of arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other arbitral tribunal, as may be decided in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal, if necessary, define the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, the questions or questions at issue, and the procedure to be followed in the arbitration.

The provisions of Articles 37 to 40 inclusive of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes concluded at the second peace conference at The Hague,

on the 18th of October, 1907, so far as applicable and unless they are inconsistent with or modified by the provisions of the special agreements to be concluded in each case and excepting Articles 33 and 34 of such convention, shall govern the arbitration proceedings to be taken under this treaty.

The special agreement in each case shall be made by the plenipotentiaries of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, and by the plenipotentiaries of his Majesty's Government reserving the right before concluding a special agreement in any matter affecting the interests of the British Empire to obtain the concurrence therein of the Government of that dominion.

Such agreements shall be binding when confirmed by the two Governments by an exchange of notes.

ARTICLE II.—The high contracting parties further agree to institute, as occasion arises and as hereinafter provided, a joint high commission of inquiry to which, upon the request of either party, shall be referred for impartial and conscientious investigation any controversy between the parties within the scope of Article I, before such controversy has been submitted to arbitration and also any other controversy hereafter arising between them even if they are not agreed that it falls within the scope of Article I, and to have the report of such commission to be postponed until the expiration of one year after the date of the formal request therefor in order to afford an opportunity for diplomatic discussion and adjustment of the questions in controversy if either party desires such postponement.

Whenever a question or matter of difference is referred to the joint high commission of inquiry as herein provided, each of the high contracting parties shall designate three of its nationals to act as members of the committee of inquiry for the purpose of such reference, or the commission may be otherwise constituted in any particular case by the terms of reference, the membership of the commission and the terms of its reference to be determined in each case by an exchange of notes.

The provisions of Articles 26 to 36, inclusive, of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, concluded at The Hague on the 18th of October, 1907, so far as applicable, and unless they are inconsistent with or modified by the terms of reference agreed upon in any particular case, shall govern the organization and procedure of the commission.

ARTICLE III.—The joint high commission of inquiry constituted in each case, as provided for in Article II, is authorized to examine into and report upon the particular questions or matters referred to it for the purpose of facilitating the solution of disputes by elucidating the facts and to define the issues presented by such questions, and also to include in its report such recommendations and conclusions as may be appropriate.

The reports of the commission shall not be regarded as evidence in any arbitration proceedings, but shall be used as a basis for the determination of the arbitrators, and shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award.

It is further agreed, however, that in cases in which the parties disagree as to whether the information of the commission referred to in Article I, of the treaty, that question shall be submitted to the joint high commission of inquiry; and if all or all but one of the members of the commission agree and report that such difference is within the scope of Article I, it shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the treaty.

ARTICLE IV.—The commission shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses and take evidence on oath when it deems necessary in any proceeding of inquiry, or matter within its jurisdiction under this treaty; and the high contracting parties agree to adopt such legislation as may be appropriate and necessary to give the commission the powers and facilities mentioned and to provide for the issue of subpoenas and for compelling the attendance of witnesses in the proceedings before the commission.

On the inquiry both sides must be heard and each party is entitled to appoint an agent, whose duty it shall be to represent his Government before the commission and to present to the commission, either personally or through counsel retained for that purpose, such evidence and arguments as he may deem necessary and appropriate for the information of the commission.

ARTICLE V.—The commission shall meet whenever called upon to make an examination and report under the terms of this treaty and the commission may fix such times and places for its meetings as may be convenient at all times to the parties or to the two Governments. Each commissioner, upon the first joint meeting of the commission after his appointment, shall, before proceeding with the work of the commission, make and subscribe the solemn declaration in writing that he will faithfully and impartially perform the duties imposed upon him under this treaty and such declaration shall be entered on the records of the proceedings of the commission.

The United States and British sections of the commissions may each appoint a secretary and these shall act as joint secretaries of the commission at its joint sessions, and the commission may employ experts and clerical assistants from time to time as it may deem advisable. The salaries and personal expenses of the commission and of the agents and counsel and of the secretaries shall be paid by their respective Governments, and all reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by the commission in the performance of its duties shall be paid in equal moieties by the high contracting parties.

ARTICLE VI.—This treaty shall supersede the arbitration treaty concluded between the high contracting parties on April 4, 1908, but all agreements, awards and proceedings under that treaty shall continue in force and effect and this treaty shall not affect in any way the provisions of the treaty of January 11, 1909, relating to questions arising between the United States and the Dominions of Canada.

ARTICLE VII.—The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by his Britannic Majesty. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged as soon as possible and the treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of its ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by twenty-four months written notice given by either high contracting party to the other.

ROOSEVELT TAKES ALL THE BLAME

Continued from First Page.

had already failed and runs had begun to be made, as to the two other big trust companies. These companies were now on the firing line, and it was to the interest of everybody to strengthen them, in order that the situation might be saved. It was a matter of general knowledge and belief that they or the individuals prominent in them held the securities of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, which securities had no market value and were useless as a source of strength in the emergency. The Steel Corporation securities, on the contrary, were immediately marketed, their great value being known and admitted all over the world as the event showed. The proposal of Messrs. Frick and Gary was that the Steel Corporation should at once acquire the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and thereby substitute among the assets of the threatened institutions (which, by the way, they did not name so) securities of great and immediate value for securities which at the moment were of no value.

NO GREAT ADDITION TO STEEL ASSETS. "It was necessary for me to decide on the instant, before the Stock Exchange opened, for the situation was so serious that for any hour might be vital, and such to act for even an hour might make all subsequent effort to act utterly useless. From the best information at my disposal I gathered, the Tennessee Coal and Iron property would only increase the proportion of the steel company's holdings by about 4 per cent, making about 62 per cent, instead of about 58 per cent, of the total value in the country, an addition which by itself, in my judgment (conferred with me by the Attorney-General and the eminent lawyer with whom I talked), worked no change in the legal status of the Steel Corporation.

ARTICLE VIII.—I believed that the action was emphatically for the general good, that it offered the only chance for arresting the panic, and that it would probably arrest the panic, as it did. I answered Messrs. Frick and Gary, and they published their letter to the effect that I did not deem it my duty to interfere; that is, to forbid the action which more than anything else in actual fact saved the steel industry. The result justified my judgment. The panic was stopped, public confidence in the solvency of the threatened institution being at once restored.

SAVED THEM IN ALABAMA. "Incidentally I may mention that when I was in Birmingham last spring every man I met, without exception, who was competent to testify, informed me voluntarily that he had been in the steel industry had been of the utmost benefit to Birmingham, and therefore to Alabama, the industry having profited to an extraordinary degree, not only to the benefit of the business but from the standpoint of the community at large and of the wage workers, by the change in ownership. The results of the action I took were beneficial from every standpoint, and the action itself at the time when it was taken was vitally necessary to the welfare of the people of the United States.

WOULD HAVE BEEN DERELICT NOT TO ACT. "In my judgment, would he have been derelict in my duties, would he have shown myself a timid and unworthy public officer if in that extraordinary crisis he had not acted as I did. In so doing, he was not only acting in accordance with his duty, but for excuses can always be found for non-action, and action means risk and the certain blame to the man who acts. But if the man with his hands full will do his duty, he will give the people the benefit of the doubt, and act in any way which the interests demand, and which is not forbidden by the law, and he himself will be vindicated for what he has done.

EXPECTED ATTACK WHEN DANGER WAS PAST. "Every step I took in the matter was open to the view of all people. The press contained full accounts of the visit to me of Messrs. Frick and Gary, and heralded their visit with acclamations the results of that visit. At the time the relief and rejoicing over what had been done were well nigh universal. The danger was too imminent and too appalling for men to be willing to believe that anything so successful in saving them from it. But I fully understood and expected that when there was no longer danger, when the fear had been forgotten, attack would be made upon me.

"If I were on a salibut I should not ordinarily meddle with any of the gear, but if a sudden squall struck us and the masthead threatened to capsize, I would unhesitatingly cut the main sheet, even though I were sure that the owner, to matter how grateful to me in speech, would afterwards disavow a desire to do more, so long as he had forgotten his danger and his fear, decide to sue me for the value of the cut rope."

STANLEY WANTS MORE. "The Colonel took a long breath, and then sat forth so attentively as the chairman, who drew a chair up to him, said: "Will you tell us, Col. Roosevelt, asked Mr. Stanley, the representations that were made by Judge Gary as to the necessity of exchanging the shares of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company for stock of the T. C. & I. and as to the relative intrinsic values of the two securities?"

"I had already heard from New York," replied Mr. Roosevelt, "that the steel bankers were urging the United States Steel Corporation to acquire the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company so as to save certain financial institutions from disaster. Frick and Gary, who spoke to me about this, but after four years I can't repeat what they said with verbal accuracy. But it was to the effect that they were urging the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to acquire the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and I had heard that there were two trust companies affected by the exchange of the shares. I was convinced that it would fail because those securities had no market value at the moment." Then Mr. Roosevelt repeated the reasons given for not wanting to take the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

"What trust companies did they mention?" asked Mr. Stanley. "I think that they particularly did not mention any and I know that in the course of a panic to mention the name of a trust company as being doubtful would tend to have the effect of making it doubtful. He smiled as he said this.

"I am sure, however, whether they used the words 'trust company,' but I happened to remember the names of two trust companies which were in trouble. Messrs. Frick and Gary told me that it was a big company."

"Did they advise you, Col. Roosevelt," continued the chairman, "that the stocks of the T. C. & I. were referred by them above other securities to the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company?" "They didn't mention it," was the answer.

"Or that for some reason the stock was not a correct one in spite of its great physical value being so?" This was where Mr. Roosevelt disclaimed any desire to be classed as an expert on Wall Street affairs.

associates thought it was necessary?" asked the chairman.

"Whether they stated that quite as strongly as I say," answered the Colonel. "But they conveyed the impression to me that they knew of no other way by which the panic would be averted than that which they had done. They thought it would be stopped."

"VALUE BEHIND" STEEL FIVES. "Over the objection of R. V. Lindabury of counsel for the Steel Corporation Mr. Stanley asked whether the Colonel knew of any United States Steel second mortgage bonds which were secured in exchange, "had no tangible value behind them" and that the T. C. & I. stock had between 150,000,000 and 200,000,000 tons of ore behind them.

"That of course they did not mention and you don't want me to answer a hypothetical question," returned Mr. Roosevelt. "But it was a matter of common knowledge that the United States Steel securities possessed enormous value and that the Tennessee stock did not, and transactions that occurred immediately afterwards were in the nature of a 'value behind' exchange. The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company stock did not have a value that you could turn into anything and the Steel Corporation's bonds could be turned into instant cash, and that was why the people's confidence returned."

"Did it allay the panic immediately?" "During the panic there was a crisis after crisis," was the answer. "I had to meet each from the violence, stop it and then wait for people to get back their heads." He was asked whether there were any returns of trouble following the transaction.

"Not as serious," said he. "We had to keep a close watch for a number of days." STOCK JOBBER AND WINE MERCHANT. "Were you informed that there wasn't any bank back of the trouble?" asked Mr. Stanley. "I had no expert of gambling for which you people in New York have a polite word, borrowing on collateral, but for which we have an ugly word where I come from?"

"You don't hurt my feelings," said the Colonel. "Did they mention that a wine merchant by the name of Kessler had been dealing with the loose end of the stock which honest men couldn't keep off the street, and that the other man in trouble was Schley?" asked the chairman. "That these two, a stock jobber and a wine merchant had got into a row and that there was no bank to be saved?" Mr. Lindabury objected that the evidence was being misdirected.

"I have heard of the name of Schley," said Mr. Roosevelt without waiting, "but I certainly never heard of the name of Kessler until this minute."

"Mr. Stanley said that he was neither a stock jobber nor a wine merchant, but that he had said a year ago that Mr. Roosevelt's testimony would be as he was giving it. A number of questions were asked, and the Colonel answered that he had said a year ago that Mr. Roosevelt's testimony would be as he was giving it. A number of questions were asked, and the Colonel answered that he had said a year ago that Mr. Roosevelt's testimony would be as he was giving it."

THINKS HE WAS NOT DERELICT. "Mr. Littleton wanted to know whether Judge Gary had told him that that part of Tennessee stock which constituted a part of the 30 per cent, of industrial put up in any bank as collateral would make unless a substitution as occurred. The Colonel couldn't be sure that the words trust company or bank had been used, but he had certainly received information beforehand from New York that certain trust companies would fail if a firm which was mentioned to him went under."

"I got the impression," said Mr. Roosevelt, "since the company was weighed down so that if a substitution were not made it would fail. It isn't the amount of the securities that determines these things in a panic, but the character of the securities." "If I had been told that the company which needed to be saved would say in two or three years that it didn't need saving, I wouldn't have been surprised," said he.

"All I am trying to get at," said Mr. Littleton, "is whether the true situation was stated to you."

"I was satisfied and since that time I have been still more satisfied that what was done was necessary," declared Mr. Roosevelt. "And subsequent events have made it appear that it was necessary. But when you ask me to tell you what they had in mind you ask me to penetrate the hidden domain of motive."

"If I were on a salibut I should not ordinarily meddle with any of the gear, but if a sudden squall struck us and the masthead threatened to capsize, I would unhesitatingly cut the main sheet, even though I were sure that the owner, to matter how grateful to me in speech, would afterwards disavow a desire to do more, so long as he had forgotten his danger and his fear, decide to sue me for the value of the cut rope."

STANLEY SUGGESTS DISSOLVING T. S. STEEL. "My attitude on trusts while I was President in messages to Congress, which were not always received with the enthusiasm with which they were written, Roosevelt, in his speeches and in his letters, has been that the corporations have not yet come sufficiently under Government control but that there is nothing to be gained by trying to put up the corporations. You have to deal with them in a broader way, just as the German Government has done, for instance, with the Polish interests, but this is aside from the question of trusts."

"The dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation of course would be an enormous relief to the country," said Mr. Stanley, "but it would be a disaster to the country. We must by law force the Steel Corporation to charge itself just what it charges others on their railroads in the Lake Superior region. We must deny the right of monopoly, and we must deny the right of monopoly, and we must deny the right of monopoly."

"We must keep the directors of the corporation of the directors of the railroads," said the chairman. "Not to go into details I agree with you generally, but I don't see how I should go further on the question of direct control. You have known the corporations at some distance, I have lived with them and know them now."

LIVELY WITH THEM THAT WHAT HE SAID WENT. "Mr. Littleton reminded the Colonel of the provision of the Sherman law that gave to the Attorney-General or one of his District Attorneys the sole authority to invoke a court of equity to enjoin a corporation from engaging in a trust. He understood that Mr. Frick and Judge Gary were coming to you from a very distressing situation," said Mr. Littleton, "and that if any one were further involved it would only make it worse."

have had since," returned the Colonel, "judging up to the table and raising his hand in the air. "I have convinced me that it was not only right and proper but that it would have been well nigh criminal for the interests of the people of the United States if I hadn't acted exactly as I did. Mr. Roosevelt was asked whether he had read Mr. Schley's testimony when he wouldn't say that his firm had been on the point of failure. He hadn't, but he added:

"Mr. Schley says that he didn't know that he was in danger of failure he was the only man in New York that didn't know it."

"Bartlett reminded the ex-President that the Secretary of the Treasury had sent \$25,000,000 to the banks of New York. "I forgot the details," said Mr. Roosevelt. He was also reminded that the Morgan and Rockefeller interests had put up \$60,000,000. Mr. Roosevelt said that these aids were helpful but that the disturbance was recrudescence.

"The gentlemen came to see you, after you had congratulated the bankers of New York, did you think that these efforts had been successful?" "I think they were successful," said Mr. Roosevelt, "but if after any one of them I had sat down supinely we wouldn't have won."

"THE TRUTH WAS TOLD TO HIM. "Judge Gary has been on your side in the question of Federal control, hasn't he?" "I hope so," said the Colonel with a grin. "The Sherman anti-trust law, which has been dormant for nearly twenty years, was never so actively enforced as in recent years, was it?"

"As in my Administration," corrected the Colonel, "I am sure that the course which I have advocated will ultimately commend it to the people."

"To the extent of fixing prices?" asked Mr. Bartlett. "If I had made that suggestion," smiled Mr. Roosevelt, "I might have been accused of socialism."

"Do you think you have been free of that accusation?" "If I have been it's about the only thing I haven't been accused of."

"The Colonel said that of course Mr. Bartlett didn't care to have him give his full opinion on the trust question. "I have some idea of those views, gained as a member of Congress," said Mr. Bartlett.

"I don't know if I won't be violating any confidence to say that some of the members of Congress have been able to dissemble their gratitude," responded Mr. Roosevelt.

"The trust question that was put to Mr. Roosevelt was from Representative Young, who wanted to know whether any of the representations made to him by Judge Gary were true. Frick had since proved to be untrue."

"In all essentials," said Mr. Roosevelt, "the representations made to me I believe to have been true. Mr. Stanley went to considerable lengths of oratory in thanking Mr. Roosevelt for his attendance. The reply was this from the Colonel:

"I have been just a plain citizen the same as any other citizen and it is his duty to help an investigation of this kind as much as it is the duty of any other citizen. I have no special interest in the steel industry."

QUESTION SCHWAB OUT OF THE LOCKED ROOM. "The committee took a little recess and then decided to finish up before luncheon the testimony of Charles M. Schwab, who had been listening to all of Mr. Roosevelt's testimony. A number of the committee were anxious to catch afternoon trains to Washington.

"The first part of Schwab's examination had to do with the increased cost of steel rails, and then he was asked about freight rates in the Northwest. "Isn't it true," asked Mr. Stanley, "that the railroads who draw their supplies from the Northwest are the only sufferers from railroad rates?"

"Yes, that's true," assented Mr. Schwab. The chairman turned to the book of minutes of the Steel Corporation's executive committee. He noticed a means of fastening the volume.

"What was the purpose of this lock?" he asked. "I don't know unless it was to keep some of the directors from seeing what was in there," was the answer. A question about the key brought back the article from the pocket of Mr. Lindabury and it was turned over to Mr. Stanley with a flourish.

Mr. Stanley read among the minutes of April, 1901, when Mr. Schwab was president of United States Steel, a letter from Mr. Schwab in which it was stated that all but one unique railroad, as the chairman phrased it, were making favorable railroad rates and that "financial influences might get better rates in that case."

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WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS AND DRESSES AT REDUCED PRICES FOR TUESDAY, AUG. 8TH FINAL REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE PRICES OF WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS AND DRESSES, WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT THE UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES OF \$20.00, \$25.00 & \$30.00 ALSO A LIMITED NUMBER OF SUITS AT \$15.00

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SENATE TO MEET AT 10 MONDAY. May Extend Legislative Day Until Statehood Debate Is Ended.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Senate agreed that when it adjourned to-day it would be met at 10 o'clock Monday instead of at noon. Senator Smith moved that the Senate meet at 11 o'clock Monday, but Senator O'Gorman wanted a meeting at 10 o'clock and Senator Smith accepted the New York Senator's suggested amendment.

It is the understanding that the legislative day of Monday will be extended until there has been a fair opportunity for debate on statehood. It is not likely that there will be a vote on the statehood matter for two or three days after the time fixed on Monday. To get around the unanimous consent agreement it was necessary to extend the legislative day.

Instead of adjourning, therefore, on Monday the Senate will recess and thus extend the legislative day of Monday and make the unanimous consent agreement.

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CINCINNATI MURDER CLUES. Two People Say They Saw Murdered Woman Approach the Culvert. CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—New points were found to-day by the Cincinnati police in their effort to learn the identity of the woman who was murdered in the Bloody Run sewer near the outskirts of Cincinnati and whose body was discovered yesterday. It was learned from Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wilson that they had seen this woman go down to the sewer with two men a week ago last Friday night between 10 and 11 o'clock.