

BOLAND CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED BLACKMAIL

Accused of Suing Lackawanna Road to Compel It to Buy Marion Coal Co.

BUT HE SAYS IT IS FALSE

Counsel for the Railway Said He Never Knew Judge Archibald.

WASHINGTON, May 28. W. P. Boland, author of the charges against Judge Robert W. Archibald of the Commerce Court, asked the House Judiciary Committee today to give him an opportunity of replying to the testimony of Assistant Counsel John L. Seager of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, who declared that the Boland brothers attempted to blackmail the railroad by bringing a case against the road to compel the purchase of the Marion Coal Company. Rising in his seat at the conclusion of Seager's testimony, Boland said:

"I wish to be given an opportunity of appearing now before the committee to deny as false the statement of the witness that we attempted to blackmail the railroad company."

"You will be permitted to reply at a later time," replied Chairman Clayton.

"I would rather reply in the presence of the witness," retorted Boland, "as it would give me more satisfaction."

The committee, replied Chairman Clayton, "does not want to provoke any personal difficulties and will give you an opportunity at another time to reply to anything in the testimony which you may regard as derogatory."

"I do not think we ought to hear Boland now," interjected Representative Norris of Nebraska.

Mr. Seager gave the railroad's side of its legal difficulties with the Marion Coal Company and the efforts of the Bolands to sell it to the railroad.

"We considered the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission as a blackmail case," declared Mr. Seager. "It was blackmail because before he gets his washery completed he endeavors to unload it on the railroad. He failed to unload and then he harasses the railroad and picks quarrels with all the officials of the railroad who have to do business with him. We never believed that the data that Boland's counsel asked us to furnish would be useful."

Chairman Clayton and other members of the committee warned Seager against assailing a witness and bringing into the inquiry irrelevant matter.

"I have been assailing in former testimony," he replied, "and I have a right to reply."

"There were features about this case," continued Seager, "that differentiated and distinguished it from any other I have ever seen."

"Have you ever had any personal difficulty with any of the members of the House of Representatives?" asked Representative Webb of North Carolina.

"The only personal thing," answered Seager, "was when they accused me of corrupting a witness in the case of the damage suit filed by John W. Peale against the Marion Coal Company and that I had induced an infirm witness to give a false decision. I never knew Judge Archibald or Judge Whitmer, the present incumbent, or had any correspondence with them that I have been able to furnish information about the decision in the Peale case."

In reply to a question by Chairman Clayton, Seager admitted having written a letter on December 11, 1909, to Commissioner Meyer of the Interstate Commerce Commission in which he declared that the Bolands had lost the Marion Coal Company through the influence of parties other than the Lackawanna Railroad. Seager admitted that the statement in this letter was incorrect.

"I have written," he replied, "that the Boland made him feel that he would not be justly treated in the courts and was the immediate cause of his loss of the case against Judge Archibald to officials of the Commerce Commission."

Seager said this letter was dictated by William S. Jenney, chief counsel of the railroad.

"Did you ever ask Mr. Jenney what basis he had for the statement in the letter that the Marion Coal Company had lost its property?" asked Representative Norris.

"I did," replied Seager. "I asked him a few days ago, because I know you would ask me that question. He told me that he would reply to that question at the proper time."

Seager said that Boland offered to sell \$5,000,000 of the coal company's stock to the railroad for \$75,000, but the railroad officials declined this proposition and offered to buy the entire coal company for \$250,000. Boland would not accept the company's counter proposition.

Seager denied that the railroad had endeavored to drive the Marion Coal Company out of business by imposing excessive freight charges.

"Did you decline to carry his coal?" asked Representative Sterling.

"We never refused to carry his coal," replied Seager. "The Lackawanna is not in the habit of refusing freight."

Mr. Seager submitted to the committee a letter written by him to his superior officers giving confidential information and opinions regarding the rate case now pending in the commission. He asked that the letter be returned to him confidentially and after inspecting the communication the committee decided it would not be read into the evidence as it appeared to be irrelevant.

George M. Watson, an attorney of Scranton, Pa., who was on the stand yesterday, was recalled for further examination. His testimony in regard to the conference with the officials of the Lackawanna railroad at which the proposed sale of the Marion Coal Company was discussed, Watson's memory was equally as bad to-day as it was yesterday. The members of the committee seemed particularly anxious to know about his visit to Washington last October when he had a conference with Judge Archibald.

"Did you discuss with Judge Archibald the Boland suit against the Lackawanna?" inquired Representative Webb.

"I am not sure," replied Watson. "I suppose I did."

Yesterday Mr. Watson was certain that his visit to Washington was before his conference with Judge Archibald at the Lackawanna in Scranton. To-day he thought he might have seen President Trustadale of the Lackawanna before his visit to Washington. However, members of the committee were unable to get any definite information from Watson in regard to whether his trip to Washington was before or after his conference with the officials of the Lackawanna.

THE OLDEST AND THE STRONGEST

The first policy written in this country guaranteeing the payment of a mortgage was issued by this Company in 1892.

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HOUSE PASSES NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Defeats an Amendment Providing for Two Battleships, 125 to 307.

14 REPUBLICANS VOTE NO

Two Fuel Ships Provided For Must Be Constructed in Navy Yards.

WASHINGTON, May 28. The House today passed the naval appropriation bill after having defeated an amendment providing for the construction of two new battleships. The vote in the committee of the whole on this amendment was 125 yeas to 307 nays. Seven Democrats voted for the two battleships in defiance of the caucus action and fourteen Republicans against the battleship programme.

When the bill was reported to the House Representative Roberts of Massachusetts moved to recommit it to the committee with instructions to provide for one battleship. This motion was lost by a vote of 110 to 108 and the division was along party lines.

Refusal of the House to provide for any battleships was no surprise and was in accord with the dictates of a recent party caucus when it was decided to economize at the expense of the navy. Funds for the navy in the House have not been abandoned for getting an appropriation for at least one battleship. It is believed that the Senate will provide for two dreadnaughts and when the bill goes to conference the two houses will agree on at least one battleship.

The Democrats who voted today for two battleships were Lee and Donnell of Pennsylvania; Avers, Wilson, Talbot and Redford of New York; and Murray of Massachusetts.

Republicans who voted against the two battleships were McCall of Massachusetts; Willis of Ohio; McKelvie of Illinois; Barthold of Missouri; Campbell and Young of Kansas; Steyer, Stenerson, Davis and Anderson of Minnesota; and Morse, Lenoir and Nelson of Wisconsin.

After defeating the provision for two battleships the House in the final consideration of the bill adopted an amendment making all Government contracts in the future subject to the eight-hour workday law. This amendment is sweeping in its provisions and applies not only to naval contracts but to all other Government work. The adoption of this amendment came after a lively debate.

Representative Buchanan of Illinois, an interested labor leader, led the fight for the adoption of this amendment.

When the battleship provision was reached Chairman Paddock declared that ample opportunity for debate would be afforded all members caring to discuss the question. Representative Roberts immediately moved to amend the bill for two battleships to cost not more than \$6,000,000 each. He said that not since the Fifty-ninth Congress had a naval bill passed that did not make provision for fighting craft. He contended that the construction of two battleships was not for the purpose of building up a great navy but with a view of maintaining relative efficiency.

Representative Murray of Massachusetts urged the adoption of a building programme and suggested a bill concerning the Government navy yards, and not by private contractors. Representative Fitzgerald of New York asserted that inferior materials were furnished by private contractors. He urged that the Navy Department was deliberately seeking to discourage battleship construction in the navy yards.

Besides the two battleships the bill also provides for six torpedo boat destroyers, one tender to destroyers, four submarines and one tender to submarines. The bill carries \$100,000,000.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

BILL Vigorously Opposed in the House. May Be Reported Adversely.

WASHINGTON, May 28. An attempt by Representative Brantley of Georgia to include the House Judiciary Committee to fix a time for a vote on the workmen's compensation bill was vigorously opposed by two House members and the whole Texas delegation was opposed to the bill, and Representative Harwick said he could fight the measure for several days if they were held out with a delegation in the House. It was finally voted to hold an executive session on Saturday to consider the bill. The Archibald investigation was interrupted in the discussion. Representative Sterling, Republican, wanted to discuss the bill taken up today, but was voted down.

SENATORS BY POPULAR VOTE.

Senator Bourne Warns Progressives to Work for Ratification.

WASHINGTON, May 28. Senator Bourne of Oregon, as president of the National Republican Progressive League, today issued a warning to the progressives to inaugurate a campaign for ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment for direct election of Senators.

"The battle for the amendment is not won by its passage of the resolution by Congress," submitting it to the States," said Senator Bourne today. "It is highly important that in every State candidates for the Legislature be pledged to vote and work for ratification of this amendment. It is the duty of every citizen. Thirty-six must ratify it. Georgia's Legislature meets this fall, and those of many other States next January. If sincerely hoped that national conventions of both parties would adopt strong plans urging ratification of the amendment."

GEN. WOOD MAY HAVE TO GO.

Conference Report on the Army Likely to Be Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, May 28. The conference report on the army bill, which contains a provision designed to legislate out of office Major-General Leonard Wood as Chief of Staff, was not considered in either house today. It will first come up in the Senate, and if the report is agreed to by that body it will then go to the House.

Chairman Hay of the House Military Committee today expressed his belief that both the Senate and House would accept the report and give an interlocking answer. Secretary Stimson's defence of Gen. Wood, he said, employed the services of the War Department and practically all of the officers of the army would result in Gen. Wood's displacement as Chief of Staff.

"So far as I know there seems to be no adverse criticism among army officers with regard to the amendment fixing the qualifications for the Chief of Staff of the army," said Chairman Hay. "It is recognized by all soldiers that the Chief of Staff should be a soldier who has had experience with troops. It cannot be expected that an ordnance or an engineering officer should have the long and varied knowledge and long experience in military affairs."

"You might as well contend that officers of the Medical Corps should be detailed for the general staff," he said. "I have no doubt the House will adopt the conference report. It would hardly turn down a report which embodies so many economic and administrative suggestions for the benefit of some individual who imagines that he is being discriminated against."

CUMMINS STEEL BILL

IS BEATEN IN SENATE

It Was a Substitute for House Bill Revising the Metal Schedule.

THE VOTE WAS 60 TO 12

Indications Are That Republicans Will Allow the Bill to Pass.

WASHINGTON, May 28. The Senate made good progress today with tariff legislation. The vote of 60 to 12 rejected the substitute bill offered by Senator Cummins of Iowa. Mr. Cummins's substitute was proposed as an amendment to the Underwood metal schedule bill as it came from the House. The vote came at the conclusion of a speech by Senator Cummins. His substitute proposed free iron ore and made a reduction on metals and products ranging from 35 per cent downward. Most of the votes cast for his substitute were furnished by progressive Republicans. No Democrat voted for it. Senators Nelson, Townsend and Page, regular Republicans, supported the substitute.

After Senator Cummins's steel statute had been disposed of Senator Biear Smith offered an amendment putting agriculture implements including threshing machines, cotton gins, garden tools and farm machinery, on the free list. Senator Simmons, who has charge of the Underwood bill for the Democrats, agreed to accept this amendment. Senator Pomeroy of Ohio then offered an amendment taking machine tools out of the free list and making them dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem. Senator Simmons agreed to accept this amendment to the Democratic bill for a time if looked as if the Senate might take a vote on the bill revising the metal schedule, but suddenly Senator Heyburn moved an adjournment, which motion commanded three yeas. Then Mr. Heyburn took the floor. After he had proceeded for about thirty minutes an agreement was reached to adjourn until tomorrow, when it is expected he will conclude and a vote be had on the steel bill.

It is expected the Democratic bill passed by the House will be adopted by the Senate. The regular tariff schedule conceals their purpose to refrain from voting in sufficient numbers to give the Democrats an majority, while maintaining a constant vigilance against the Senate to pass the House bill and make it easy for President Taft to veto that measure and join the issue on the tariff before the existing tariff expires. This plan was disclosed by Senator Smoot, Senator Oliver and other Republican regulars in the debate today, who said they would not hesitate to adopt any honorable means for getting rid of the House bill, which they declared was drawn on unscientific lines.

In the course of the debate today Senator Charles McNary of the west coast, against the House bill. He said he preferred the Payne-Aldrich duties to those proposed in the Underwood bill, because the existing tariff was a protection, and that he was a protectionist, while the proposed Democratic rates fell below the protection afforded to American manufacturers.

If the steel bill should pass to-morrow it is the expectation that the other tariff bills will come up and be disposed of in that way speedily. There is a disposition on the Democratic side to refrain from debate provided the Republicans will permit the Democratic party measures to go through.

A NEGRO IN THE HOUSE.

Former Representative Lynch of Mississippi Occupies a Seat.

WASHINGTON, May 28. For the first time in many years a negro occupied a seat on the floor of the House today. As a result Southern Democrats were very much agitated. Under the rules of the House the negro was entitled to the privilege of the floor. The man was John R. Lynch of Natchez, Miss., who now is a cadet in the army and who represented the Third Mississippi district in the House in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-seventh Congresses. He was also temporary chairman of the Republican national convention in 1881, which nominated James G. Blaine for President. Representative Ben Humphries now represents the Third Mississippi district but he did not welcome his predecessor to-day. Lynch occupied a seat on the Republican side of the chamber and remained in the House all day.

Lynch entered the Capitol shortly after the House convened and presented himself at the main entrance to the chamber, awaiting admission. He was stopped by a sergeant of the House guard, who Lynch recognized as the door-keeper he had served in the Mississippi legislature and asked him if Mississippi had ever been represented in Congress by a negro. Lynch said he had. Mr. Simpson, speaker of the House, then issued a pass authorizing Lynch to enter.

While Lynch sat in the rear of the hall talking with several old Republican members it was noted among the Democrats that the former Mississippi Congressman was in Washington having plans to run for the United States Senate in Mississippi just as soon as the constitutional amendment for the direct election of Senators is ratified by the States. It is the expectation of Southern Democrats that the ratification of the amendment will be the form that it has been passed by Congress will result in the disfranchisement of the negro. Lynch has been disappointed in the Southern States by the operation of the "grandfather clause." There are more negroes in Mississippi than in any other Southern State, and if they should be enfranchised it is expected by the Southern Democrats they might easily elect the United States Senators from that State.

The rumor of Lynch's purpose to avail himself of this opportunity won a seat in the United States Senate created excitement among the Southern members.

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U. S. MAY GET BACK OIL LANDS.

Government Says \$15,000,000 Grab Is Proved Against So. Pacific.

WASHINGTON, May 28. The taking of testimony has practically been completed in the Government suit against the Southern Pacific companies in California to compel them to restore to the public domain oil lands valued at \$15,000,000 obtained under an agricultural grant.

Willis N. Mills, special Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the case, is in Washington to confer with Attorney-General Wickham regarding further steps.

The proceeding was brought in December, 1910, to set aside the patents and give back to the Government title to 100 acres of oil bearing lands in Kern county, California.

The lands were selected on August 31, 1901, by the Southern Pacific Railroad and patented December 12 of the same year. A Department of Justice statement says:

"Charles W. Fehrlin, who made the non-competitive selection of these lands, the list was based, as acting land agent of the Southern Pacific company, saved from the conflagration following the San Francisco earthquake all of the secret correspondence and documents relating to the conspiracy to defraud the Government out of these lands."

The Government's agents, obtaining a copy of the correspondence, the land agent, subpoenaed Mr. Fehrlin to produce them. Upon being placed on the stand he produced correspondence between himself and the existing land agent, vice-president of the Southern Pacific company, and C. H. Markham, general manager of the Southern Pacific company, fully establishing previous knowledge on the part of the railroad company of the mineral character of the land selected and indicating an intention to keep the fact from the Government officials until after patents should be secured.

H. W. A. PAGE GUILTY OF LIBEL.

Lincoln Merchant Called Members of House Committee "Crooks."

WASHINGTON, May 28. It took a jury in Criminal Court No. 2 about five minutes today to find Henry W. A. Page, a merchant of New York, guilty of libelling Chairman Clayton and other members of the House Judiciary Committee. In a pamphlet circulated in the District of Columbia Mr. Page charged members of the committee with being "crooks" and "perjurers" because they had failed to take action on a memorial presented to the committee by the mineral rights of certain judges of the State of New York.

Mr. Page was released on a bond of \$500 pending hearing of a motion for a new trial.

Mr. Page was the only witness in his behalf. He reiterated the charges contained in his pamphlet. He asked for two days in which to complete his testimony, but only three hours was allowed him. Mr. Page detailed at length his grievances against the New York judiciary, growing out of a suit brought to his wife which he says was irregular and unjustly perjured. When the highest court of the State decided against him Page sent a circular to the House and to newspapers in which he asked for the impeachment of New York judges.

NEWLAND'S TARIFF BILL.

Proposes a Reduction of 10 Per Cent. a Year for Three Years.

WASHINGTON, May 28. Senator Newlands of Nevada today reintroduced his bill providing a horizontal reduction of 10 per cent. a year in existing customs duties on imported articles until a 30 per cent. reduction has been made. The bill excepts from the reduction articles the duties of which may be revised at this session or hereafter by fixing a specific rate for the importation of which may fall off 10 per cent. from previous years.

A tariff commission of five, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party, authorized by the bill, Mr. Newlands asked that his bill by upon the table to be called up later by him.

MATRONS DEMAND MORE PAY.

Charter Gives Them Same as Doormen, Who Are Cops Now.

The matrons of the Police Department have put a poser up to Commissioner Waldo through their counsel, Willoughby Dolbs. They are taking advantage of the recent advancement of doormen to the rank and pay of patrolmen to demand the same advancements for themselves.

They base their claim on section 361 of the Charter, which states that "A police matron shall receive the same salary as the doorman in the station house to which she may be appointed."

The complications rise from the fact that at present the doorman in each station house is a full fledged policeman and most of them receive \$1,400 a year, which is \$100 more than the matrons get. A short time ago a bill went into effect which made the doorman regular patrolmen and automatically boosted most of them to the \$1,400 a year rank. But the Legislature overlooked the provision in the Charter which relates to matrons.

Willoughby Dolbs, who is matron in charge of the station house, asked Commissioner Waldo what he is going to do about it.

The Commissioner asked by frankly that he did not know and that he would have to refer the matter to the Corporation Counsel for a decision.

SAYS U. S. IS MISSING A BIG TRADE CHANCE

By Failing to Foster Through Rail and Water Route to Australia, China and Japan.

ONCE WE HAD BEST OF IT

Now, Says Jackson, We Handicap Ourselves in Favor of England and Germany.

Louis Jackson, industrial commissioner of the Erie Railroad, talked to the Traffic Club at its monthly meeting last night at the Waldorf on traffic conditions in many lands. A comparison of conditions abroad and in this country was very flattering to the United States. For example, in Europe there are no through shipping cars. "Each road declines to handle freight beyond the frontier of its own country," said Mr. Jackson, "and often two roads in the same country have no system of interchange. The result is the unloading of cars at every frontier where frontiers are numerous."

"It is only recently," Mr. Jackson continued, "that Germany has inaugurated a through system of traffic within the confines of the empire. Formerly the petty States, such as Saxony, Bavaria and the innumerable little principalities, absolutely refused to permit an outside car to cross their territories. That is all done away with now."

Mr. Jackson is not an advocate of the back to the land movement in this country. He said:

"To take men from the cities and put them on the farms is merely putting that many more suffers there. What is more practical is to educate the farmer to take a more scientific view of farming, to develop within him a greater interest in agriculture, to induce him to send his boys to those colleges."

Mr. Jackson recently returned from a visit to Australia and New Zealand. Speaking of the export trade of the United States, he said in part:

"A practical insight into our export trade was given me recently on a visit to Australia and New Zealand. We were doing an increasing business with Australia. This business was all at once checked."

"Through rates were formerly made from manufacturing points in New York and other Eastern States to Australia, New Zealand, Japan and China. These rates included transportation by railroad across the continent to the Pacific coast and thence by steamer to the foreign ports. These rates were withdrawn and our business has in many instances fallen off and in others not made the progress it should."

American goods can be delivered in Australia and China more quickly ever a route by rail to the American continent and thence by steamer than on European goods via the Suez Canal. The freight rate from New York to San Francisco or Seattle is, for example, \$1. Formerly the railroads or steamer had the same rate to Sydney, Australia, and Hongkong, China, taking 20 cents as their proportion and giving 30 cents to the steamer."

"I should make no difference to San Francisco or Seattle if the railroad proportion of the through rate were only 40 cents or if the railroads so elected they carried this export business free with the view of working it up. It would be impossible to get the rate down to 20 cents, but pushing the export business, the railroads might be able through the increase in the volume of traffic to give these Pacific coast ports the 70 cent rate."

As the result of the withdrawal of these rates Australia, Japan and China are now taking some goods via steamers from New York around Cape Hope, and this takes as long as the direct routes from England and Germany via the Suez Canal, so that time is no longer saved, and they are giving to European manufacturers a great deal of the business we had won up to Australia, Japan and China have to order goods many months ahead. I found that in Australia merchants have to keep about four times the stock that an American merchant would keep. Our transcontinental and ocean route, making better time, would enable them to keep less stock on hand and would therefore be an inducement to buy."

Our railroads employ 3,000,000 persons, half directly and half indirectly, that is, 12,000,000 of our total population. To ignore this great internal railroad industry on the plea of helping water shipping seems to be the main idea of our politicians."

MOULDING UNFIT FOR WOMEN.

Their Debarment From That Trade Asked For by Labor Unions.

ALBANY, May 28. Representatives of the State and national organizations of the moulders' trade have petitioned the State Factory Investigating Commission, which concluded its preliminary investigation of the State Department of Labor to-day and went to Buffalo, to recommend legislation prohibiting the employment of women in moulding shops of this State.

The moulders insisted it was the most trying and dirtiest work women ever attempted. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Miss Mary E. Dreier, Senator Hamilton of Buffalo and Philipps of Rochester, members of the commission, took part in the discussion.

Abram I. Elkus, chief counsel of the commission, called attention to the fact that 40,000 children under 14 years of age are employed in tenement houses in New York city. He asked Commissioner Williams if he did not think a fair interpretation of the labor law prohibiting children under 14 years of age to work in factories would not include many tenement houses as factories, and Mr. Williams agreed to submit the question to the Attorney-General.

MANY BITTEN BY RABID DOG.

Half a Dozen Children and One Woman Victims in Newark.

A rabid dog ran through Eighth avenue in Newark yesterday and bit a half dozen children and a woman. A man shot the dog and the carcass was removed to the City Hospital, where an examination made by Dr. Richard N. Connolly, the city bacteriologist, showed that the dog had rabies.

Four of the victims were treated at the City Hospital and the authorities are trying to locate the others. Those who went to the hospital for treatment are Frank Pampanello, 9 years old, of 123 Eighth avenue; Minnie Rosomono, 8 years old, of 71 Boyden street; Joseph Battillon, 12 years old, of 118 Boyden street, and Mrs. Soranno Cangl, 62 years old, of 172 Eighth avenue.

The dog, a large yellow mongrel, was seen in the neighborhood in the morning and played with the children. Later in the day it ran to where a crowd of children were playing and attacked them.

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DINNER NAPKINS TO MATCH PER DOZEN, \$2.65 & 3.40

B. Altman & Co. PARTICULARLY DESIRE TO DIRECT ATTENTION TO THEIR SUPERIOR FACILITIES FOR SUPPLYING HOTELS, CLUBS AND CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES WITH HOUSEHOLD LINENS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, BLANKETS, BEDSPREADS, COMFORTABLES, ETC., AT MODERATE COST.
TABLE AND BED LINENS MADE TO ORDER.
34th Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

The Provident Loan Society
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Loans from \$1 to \$1000 upon pledge of personal property.
INTEREST RATES
One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.
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Courtlandt Avenue cor. 148th Street.
BROOKLYN
Graham Avenue cor. DeWolfe St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

LLOYD GEORGE BOMBARDS GOLD OF PEERS AGAIN
Declares "Vessels Consecrated to the Sanctuary Deck Their Sideboards."
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, May 28. Chancellor Lloyd George outbroke again with his "limehousing" at a meeting in favor of Welsh disestablishment at a meeting at Swansea to-night. He attacked the land owners and declared that pre-reformation church property, vessels consecrated to the sanctuary, were still on their sideboards. "The mead dedicated to the altar," he said, "stocks their larders, and the very flowers adorning their buttonholes were plucked from land consecrated to the service of the altar."
"Let," continued Mr. George, "they have the offering when we ask that money belonging to the poor be returned to charge us with robbing God."
The Chancellor accused certain Welsh land owners of turning their tenants adrift because they were Nonconformists. There was no monarchy in the world, not even in Russia, he said, that could do that.
"I will tell you what is the matter with this country," said Mr. George. "There is one limited monarchy