TAFT VETOES ARMY BILL; UPHOLDS GEN. WOOD

Action Brings to a Crisis Bitter Fight Between the President and Congress.

BILL RETURNED TO HOUSE

Veto Will Leave the Army Without Any Appropriation for Next Year.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—President Taft took a determined stand to-day against special or inserted legislation which may be found to be unconstitutional as included in the army appropriation bill that passed both House and Senate. He rejected the measure and returned it with his veto for repassage in regular form. By this action the President upholds the stand of his military advisers, Secretary of War Stimson and Gen. Wood, Chief of Staff, for an efficient and economic military establishment on a modern and progressive basis.

The action is a decided victory for Gen. Wood and for military efficiency of officers regardless of age or previous rank in the service. The President by his veto prevents the disqualification for the office of Chief of Staff of a number of generally recognized most efficient officers in the army—Gens. Wood, Funston, Goethals, Crozier and in fact all staff officers.

While it is not the policy of the army to advance a staff officer without direct military experience to be Chief of Staff, the President does not propose that Congress by its unprecedented interference shall tie his hands so as to prevent the possibility of his selecting the most efficient officer for that post. With such legislation once on record it would pave the way for legislation eliminating certain officers from field command, the selection for which the Constitution places entirely in the hands of the President as commander in chief of the army and navy.

"The army of the United States is far too vital an institution to the people of this country to be made the victim of hasty or imperfect theories of legislation," says the President in his special message vetoing the measure. "As was pointed out by the chairman of the Senate Military Committee, it is well known that the War College and the General Staff have been for many months engaged on a comprehensive plan of army reorganization. At the present time therefore it is especially inappropriate, in my opinion, to force upon the statute books legislation enacted without the usual deliberation and care. I cannot consciously surrender the responsibility in shaping such laws with which I am vested under the Constitution. I therefore return to your honorable body without my approval the said bill."

The measure was returned to the House, in which body it originated.

The President's action brings to a crisis the most bitter fight in the history of the nation between Congress and the President on questions affecting the military. The fight began when before the opening of the present session the General Staff was directed to draw up recommendations for certain legislation looking to a reorganization of the army to put it on a more efficient and economic basis. The economic idea was supposed to be in harmony with the House, butit developed that Representative Hay, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, had ideas of his own. Nearly all of them were directly opposite to the military view and were found to be strangely similar to those of Major-Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, retired, who was deposed as Adjutant-General as a result of his conduct in the feud.

The Hay bill passed the House with various amendments, some of which were satisfactory to the Administration, but through the influence of Senator Warren still others equally as objectionable, were added in the Senate. Still others were included by the conferees. If the measure is not passed in satisfactory form before July 1 it will leave the army without any appropriations for the next fiscal year. It would then be necessary for Congress to continue temporarily the existing appropriations or else to make the bill retroactive when it is finally passed.

Among the reasons given by the President for his veto was the declaration that the army appropriation bill contained "a body of legislation which would substantially reorganize and change the existing army establishment."

The President also said: "The bill would render ineligible after March 4, 1913, for service in the most important position in the army the present Chief of Staff and many others of the most efficient officers of the army."

He said that in cases of urgency, when the President and Congress were agreed, legislation had been included in appropriation bills. "But no condition of urgency is here disclosed," added Mr. Taft, "nor can it be claimed that there is any reason for attaching the present legislation to this army appropriation bill."

"Taken as a whole it would be hard to conceive of a clearer instance of an attempt to force upon the Executive legislation to be disapproved by him," concluded the President's message. "There can be no constitutional defense to such a practice."

Representative Hay was quick to take action in continuation of his fight by issuing a statement in which he declared that the President had made several misstatements.

"The message of the President vetoing the army appropriation bill is full of inaccurate statements and disingenuous arguments," says Representative Hay's statement. "That part of it referring to the Panama Canal is actually misleading and evidently intended to prejudice the public mind against the bill. There is not a provision in the bill which would in any wise affect the engineer officers engaged on the work of the canal; and even the President takes care to say only 'that under a very probable construction of the law it would relieve the engineer officers,' but under no construction could this be effected, and as the President would construe the law it is not probable that he would construe it so as to injuriously affect the building of the canal. It is a fact that none of these evils as to other corps were thought of until the provisions as to the qualifications of the Chief of Staff were made part of the bill.

"It may be said without fear of contradiction that the bill would now be law if it had not contained the clauses fixing the qualifications of the Chief of Staff. It may also be said that Congress has in a hundred instances fixed qualifications of army officers to hold certain positions in the army. Reading between the lines it can be seen that the President vetoed this bill because he wanted to have a precedent to enable him to veto the legislative bill, which contains a provision abolishing the Commerce Court, a tribunal discredited and which has no friends except the court, its employees and himself.

"The other reasons given by the President are such as not to commend themselves to thinking men. Certainly the people will not indorse the doctrine that Congress has no right to legislate upon appropriation bills. This right is necessary to the liberties of the people and the best legislation ever passed was thus enacted. The statement in the message that no consideration was given the legislation is not true. The House considered the legislation carefully for several weeks, to say nothing of the long study given it by the Military Committee. We have heard for a long time about the reorganization of the army to be proposed by the General Staff, but it has never materialized and it is not probable that it ever will."

There was some surprise to-day when the President rejected the bill, it having been understood that he would probably allow it to go for the full ten days until after the Chicago convention.

THOUSANDS IN MEAT STRIKE.

Pittsburg Women Begin Boycott to Last Ten Days.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 17.—The meat boycott was inaugurated in Pittsburg to-day. For the next ten days none of the thousands of women in the Federated Marketing clubs will buy beef. Scores of butchers, especially those in the residential districts, have closed their shops and will keep them closed until the abstinence period is ended.

There was some doubt among the butchers this morning as to what importance the boycott may have, because a week ago the meat dealers formed a truce with the women, promising to supply cheap meats to be used in cooking demonstrations at the Central Market. The women showed no interest in those cooking lessons.

Mrs. J. S. Flannery, president of the Federated clubs, was advised by Mrs. Julian Heath of New York to keep the Pittsburg women firm in their original purpose and to reject the compromise suggested by the butchers. This decided the issue and the strike stands.

TWO DROWN AT CONEY; THIRD BODY FOUND

Youth Just Through School Loses His Life While in Swimming.

William Kader, 20 years old, left his home at 2973 West Third street, Coney Island, shortly before noon yesterday and told his mother he was going to have a swim and expected to return in an hour. When he did not come back Mrs. Kader began to worry and finally went down to the beach to look for him. She walked among those sitting on the sand and made inquiries everywhere, but found no trace of her boy.

Two hours later John Rosen of 770 West 106th street, Manhattan, and Nathan Sodoloff of 130 Suffolk street, Manhattan, came across Kader's body while they were swimming about 100 yards from the shore. They brought it in and an ambulance was summoned from the Coney Island Hospital. But the young man was dead. The body was taken to the Morgue and Mrs. Kader was not told of her son's death. He was graduated two weeks ago from a dental school and was spending a few weeks at home before beginning practice.

Early last evening Antonio Roff and Henry Hickey, life guards at the Kensington Baths, Coney Island, heard cries for help. They saw a man struggling in the water and attempted to launch their boat, but could not because the high wind had whipped the surf into big rollers. They then swam out and brought the man in unconscious. He died before an ambulance arrived.

In his coat in his locker was found a slip of paper with the name "Fischer" and the address "1337 Southern Boulevard" on it. Mr. Fischer was found at that address. He said he didn't know the man, but he did know that his coat had been stolen about two weeks ago. There was also found in the coat a clipping from a Chicago newspaper giving an account of a woman who was believed to have murdered her first and second husbands, two daughters and a son. The man's body was taken to the Morgue.

The body of a man believed to have been a sailor was found in the water at the foot of Sea Gate avenue yesterday morning by Thomas Sylvester of West Fifteenth street, Coney Island. It had been in the water two weeks. There were no marks of identification.

WOMAN PEACE WORKER HERE.

Baroness von Suttner Entertained at a Luncheon.

The woman who inspired the founding of the Nobel prizes and who herself won the Nobel peace prize in 1905, the Baroness Bertha von Suttner of Vienna, arrived here yesterday to appeal to the women of the United States to do their best toward abolishing war. She went from the American Line steamship New York to the Hotel Astor, where she was the guest of the New York Peace Society at luncheon. Later she departed for San Francisco to talk to the National Federation of Women's Clubs on June 24. She will also speak at the University of California and then will return for lectures in the East.

The Baroness has devoted most of her life to peace propaganda. She is the author of "Die Waffen Nieder" ("Ground Arms"), a romantic novel which was published in 1889 and which because of its description of the horrors of war gave impetus to the peace movement in Europe and eventually won the Nobel prize for the Baroness. She is the editor of a magazine which has the same name as the book and is the organ of the International Peace Bureau at Bern.

Baroness von Suttner was born in Prague in 1843. She is a daughter of the Austrian Field Marshal Count Franz Kinsky. She says that the danger of a general conflagration in Europe because of "this insane rivalry in armaments" is greater than for many years.

She was accompanied from Vienna by Mrs. A. H. Proudfoot of Chicago, who will travel with the Baroness in America.

FIRE LADDERS ON AUTO

Will Be Raised by Electricity Too From New Motor Truck.

The first automobile hook and ladder truck was installed yesterday in the quarters of Truck 16 in East Sixty-seventh street. In the old style the aerial ladders are raised by cranks operated by the crew. The new auto ladder is raised by electric power put in motion by pressing a button.

Old Truck 16 was pulled to the repair shops by Pride, Prince and Dundee and will be held there as a substitute piece of apparatus. The horses were taken to the training stables and will be sent to companies needing them.

EL PALMAR ESTATES SUED.

British Purchaser Says It Misrepresented Mexican Property.

The El Palmar Rubber Estates, Ltd., a British corporation with its home office at Glasgow, Scotland, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $316,000 from the El Palmar Estates, a New York corporation, on the ground of fraud in the sale of a sugar, cotton and rubber plantation of 4,880 acres in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff paid $107,000 for the property on the defendant's representation that it had 172,000 rubber trees, 220,000 coffee plants, and 200 acres of sugar cane, whereas it has only 87,000 rubber trees, 190,000 coffee plants, and 100 acres of sugar cane. The plaintiff sues for the difference between what the plantation is really worth and what was paid for it.

MATTEAWAN DOCTOR SAYS THAW IS SANE

He Is Second Assistant and Came to the Asylum in 1911.

OTHER THAW WITNESSES

State Wants Testimony of Dr. Evans, Who Refuses to Come From New Jersey.

WHITE PLAINS, June 17.—Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, won his first inning to-day in his fight for his release from the State asylum for insane criminals at Matteawan when Dr. Roy L. Leak, second assistant physician at Matteawan, testified that the prisoner is constitutionally inferior but sane. Dr. Leak was called as a witness by Thaw's attorney, Clarence J. Shearn. He said he had been at the asylum since 1911. He had had a number of talks with Thaw to find out his actual mental condition. His last examination was on June 15 and he made extensive notes of the questions he put to Thaw and his answers, which were typewritten and read by the witness on the stand.

The hearing, which took place before Supreme Court Justice Keogh, without a jury, in the White Plains court House, attracted a large crowd. Thaw, wearing a dark blue suit, walked in court and greeted his mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, with a kiss. Next to her sat Mr. and Mrs. George Carnegie.

In the course of the day six witnesses for Thaw were examined by his counsel and cross-examined by W. T. Jerome, representing the Attorney-General's office. They included one alienist, two physicians, a lawyer, a former Governor and a college professor. There were several sharp tilts between Mr. Shearn and Mr. Jerome. Mr. Jerome, in asking former Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania if he knew where Susan Merrill was, said that he had information that she was being kept away from the court and that money had been offered to her to go abroad.

"That is a cowardly assertion and Mr. Jerome knows it," shouted Mr. Shearn. "It simply shows the methods the State's counsel resorts to."

At the opening of court Mr. Shearn argued that Thaw should be released on the return of the writ because it did not state that it would be unsafe for him to be at large.

Justice Keogh quickly disposed of this by saying to Thaw's chief counsel, "I will hold that you have the burden of proof," and Mr. Shearn said, "Very well. Then we will get down to business."

Mr. Jerome told the court that so far he had been unable to examine Dr. Britton Evans, superintendent of the State Asylum for the Insane at Morris Plains, N. J., because he would not come to this State. He asked that a commission issue. He said if necessary the Attorney-General would ask Gov. Dix to request Gov. Wilson of New Jersey to see that Dr. Evans would give his testimony.

Dr. William A. White, head of the United States Hospital for the Insane at Washington, was the first witness called by Thaw's attorneys. Dr. White said that he had seen Thaw twice since his commitment to Matteawan, the first occasion being on February 3 of last year.

"When I first saw Thaw," said Dr. White, "I gave him a general test for memory and intelligence. I tested him as to reflexes and his powers of coordination, and I also examined his manner of walking. I talked to him about his visit to Europe, asked him about the art objects he had seen and got from him his opinion of them. I also asked him as to his opinion of different individuals, about his ideas of his own case and as to what he would do if he were freed from the asylum."

Dr. White said that he had 2,900 insane patients under his charge. He declared that Thaw had a good memory, was quick to perceive and his manners were normal.

Mr. Shearn asked: "Is Thaw sane or insane?"

"My opinion is that Thaw is sane," said the witness.

On cross-examination Mr. Jerome brought out that the witness had testified at Thaw's murder trial that Thaw was insane then, but that he now believes that Thaw was never insane at any time.

At a similar hearing before Justice Mills three years ago Thaw occupied a seat close to his counsel and kept pulling his sleeve and whispering questions to be put to a witness, but to-day he sat some distance from his lawyers and had no chance to whisper to them.

In his cross-examination of Dr. White Mr. Jerome took up the notes of the expert and asked him many questions.

"I notice that Thaw said to you that lawyers had told him that Mr. Jerome had been bribed to keep him in the asylum. Did you ask him whether he believed this?"

"No."

"And you knew that I was District Attorney of New York at the time Thaw was tried for murder?"

"Yes."

Former Governor William A. Stone of Pennsylvania told of several talks he had with Thaw and said that only yesterday they discussed paranoia and politics in Thaw's room in the White Plains jail.

"Was he quick of perception?" Mr. Stone was asked.

"He was quick to suggest things," Mr. Stone replied. "I have no hesitancy in saying that his judgment is excellent. I discussed the subject of paranoia with Thaw, of which I thought I had a slight knowledge, but I found him to be better posted, and he told me some things I never knew before. He told me the rules and means by which to determine what paranoia is. I found no loss of memory. He impressed me as perfectly rational."

Dr. Louis Edwin Holden, president of Wooster University, of Wooster, Ohio, told of talks he had with Thaw at Matteawan last year and said that the prisoner always appeared perfectly normal to him.

Dr. Holden swore that in visiting Thaw he had been compelled to talk with him in a corridor with three crazy men around him and that when he objected to Dr. Baker, the head of the institution, he received no satisfaction and then reported the matter to the Governor and an investigation was ordered.

Mr. Jerome created a little sensation when he asked Dr. Holden if he had learned that just before Thaw had been deprived of the privilege of seeing visitors in an anteroom a revolver and fifty-eight cartridges had been "injected" into the institution. Dr. Holden said he knew nothing about it.

Dr. H. Ernest Schmidt, an alienist of White Plains, who testified as an expert at the hearing in 1909, was called to-day as a lay witness by Mr. Shearn. He said that Thaw's actions and speech were perfectly rational.

Dr. Leak of the Matteawan asylum, who was the last witness called, said that he went from the Ogdensburg asylum to Matteawan last year and for a time he had charge of the ward in which Thaw was a patient. The witness swore that he had never made an extended examination of Thaw, but had conversation with him. He talked with him to find out his actual condition. Dr. Leak said that he had asked Thaw if he had any idea of doing any harm or violence to any person who had injured him in the past and he replied in the negative.

"Thaw told me," continued the witness, "that Dr. Baker and Dr. Lamb of Matteawan had examined him and told him that they could find no signs of insanity. I asked him if he thought he was insane and he replied, "Personally I don't think so, but some doctors seem to think different."

Dr. Leak said that Thaw told him that his treatment at Matteawan differed very materially from that of other patients who had committed a similar crime. He said that other patients acquitted of homicide on the ground of insanity were released in a few weeks or transferred to some other institution. Dr. Leak swore that his last conversation with Thaw was on January 25 last. Thaw told him he never heard voices, that he had no visions and that the stories printed that he had personally brought about the reforms at Matteawan were false.

Mr. Shearn then asked Dr. Leak: "How did Thaw's speech and demeanor, which you have described, impress you?"

"He impressed me as being rational," the witness replied firmly.

On cross-examination Mr. Jerome brought out from Dr. Leak that in his opinion Thaw is suffering from constitutional inferiority, but is sane.

"Have you told Dr. Russell, your superior, that Thaw is sane?"

"No," replied Dr. Leak.

Mr. Jerome said that he could not find the typewritten report made by Dr. Leak in the case book of the asylum. "Why is it not there?" Mr. Jerome inquired.

"I gave Dr. Russell a copy of it and it will be placed there," the witness said.

Mr. Jerome will continue his cross-examination of Dr. Leak at the opening of court to-morrow morning.

DELAYS LEAVING PRISON HOME.

Warren, Convict 53 Years, Asks for Day or Two More.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 17.—Pretty soon some people will begin to think that it is impossible to pry John Warren away from the State prison at Wethersfield, where he has been confined fifty-three years for murdering his unfaithful wife. He was pardoned Saturday, and when the formal papers arrived to-day he told Warden Ward A. Garner to give him a day or two because, as he explained:

"You know I've got to break in another man how to handle those dampers and draughts in your furnace."

This tickled the warden, but he had another chance to chuckle this afternoon after Warren had announced that he was leaving Thursday.

"Say, warden, I wonder if I might have permission to take along with me that old cobbler's bench that I used for thirty years?"

"Why, of course you can. I guess that will be all right, Uncle John," smiled the warden, watching the pleased light in the old man's eyes, and so Warren will take along the bench at which he worked thirty years up to about ten years ago. He will leave prison Thursday forenoon with a trunkful of odds and ends which he has accumulated, including a number of rusty nails which have some pleasant associations that he has not divulged.

To-morrow Warren will have accorded him an honor never won by another prisoner at Wethersfield. He will be the guest at a dinner at the warden's house and Mrs. Garner, who has become greatly attached to Warren, will supervise the festivities. Warren's formal pardon arrived at the prison to-day. He will sleep in his cell for the last time to-morrow night and will be entertained at the warden's house Wednesday night previous to being whisked to Hartford in an automobile en route to Mansfield.

REX BEACH TOTALLY BLIND.

Author Suffers Return of Affliction to His Eyes.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 17.—Rex E. Beach, admired by thousands who have enjoyed reading his stirring stories of the North or seeing them in play form, again has become afflicted with an old trouble of the eyes and is now totally blind.

It has been known to Mr. Beach's friends for some time that he was in danger of blindness, but the most recent attack on his sight was so sudden as to be a surprise. It was hoped that the great amount of time he spends out of doors would at least delay the loss of his sight.

CONSPIRACY TALK FOR TORTI.

Then Alleged Gangster's Lawyer Admitted He Didn't Know.

Charles Torti, the alleged gangster who is on trial before Judge Malone in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of attempted murder for shooting Jack Zelig in front of the Criminal Courts Building, was put forward as the victim of a police conspiracy yesterday by Jacob Eilperin, one of Torti's counsel. Mr. Eilperin absolved Assistant District Attorney Moss and the District Attorney's office in general from connection with this conspiracy, but said that that office had been used by the police without its knowledge, or words to that effect.

The lawyer's contention was that the gang situation had become unbearable and the public demanded action by the police, so that when Zelig was shot in front of the court building the police grabbed Torti and put the crime upon him. Eilperin later told Judge Malone in the presence of the jury that he had not talked over the case with the defendant or with any of the witnesses, but was depending on his associate, Frank Greco.

Mr. Eilperin pointed out the short space of time between the indictment and the beginning of the trial—nine days and the $25,000 bail required of Torti as evidences of what he was talking about. Judge Malone interrupted him five times to suggest that he confine his opening to what he intended to prove. After the lawyer had talked for thirty-five minutes he told Judge Malone that he would stop right there if the court would entertain a motion for recess, and added that he had been talking against time, so to speak. It was a little after four and the adjournment was granted after Mr. Eilperin had stated his belief that the defence's case could be put in in three hours to-day.

Policeman James N. Nolan, one of the two eyewitnesses of the shooting, repeated the story of the shooting on the stand yesterday. Inspector Hughes, in charge of the detective bureau, testified that there had been no effort to extract a confession from the prisoner and denied that Torti had been subjected to any violence.

Four Hurt in Auto Upset.

Bernard C. Lurkin of 2855 Briggs avenue, The Bronx, a real estate dealer, 43 years old, was seriously hurt when an automobile in which he was one of the passengers overturned on Huguenot avenue, Huguenot, Richmond Borough, this morning. He is at St. Vincent's Hospital, Livingston, with a broken collarbone and other injuries.

Theodore Klencke of 43 West 113th street, Manhattan, owned and was operating the automobile. With Klencke and Durkin were two women. They and Klencke were badly bruised. They refused to give their names. Although the doctors wanted Llencke to go to the hospital he refused and accompanied the women companions to the ferry and crossed to Manhattan. They were returning from New Jersey by way of Tottenville.

Ten Years for Bert Curtis.

County Judge Dike in Brooklyn yesterday sentenced Bert Curtis, the "gentleman burglar" who had pleaded guilty to stealing $4,000 worth of jewelry, one of the numerous robberies with which he was charged, to eight years in Sing Sing. He will also have to serve two years additional, which was taken off his last term for good behavior when released eight months ago. Curtis was recently arrested by the Manhattan police while living in a costly way in an apartment house and $20,000 worth of loot, mostly jewels, was found in a safe deposit vault in Harlem. Judge Dike said Curtis was the most dangerous burglar he had ever had before him.

TWO BIGGEST PERTH AMBOY STRIKES ENDED

American Smelting Co.'s Men Vote to Go Back at 15 Cents More a Day.

WINDOWS STONED BY GIRLS

Curious Funeral Scene on Church Steps Before Young Striker Is Buried.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 17.—The first week of the Perth Amboy strike epidemic closed to-night with less tension in the air, due largely to the results of a meeting of the strikers of the American Smelting and Refining Company at Pulaski's Hall, North Amboy, in the afternoon, at which the men, by a vote of 264 to 194, decided to go back to work on terms laid down by the company guaranteeing an average increase of 15 cents a day.

The vote was not satisfactory to some of the employees because only about one-third of the strikers were at the meeting and the voting was continued to-night to give everybody a chance.

The employees of the American Smelting and Refining Company concluded their voting late to-night and decided by a big majority to accept the company's offer and call the strike off.

The strike at the plant of the Standard Underground Cable Company in Washington street, where the labor troubles started, was declared off to-night at a conference of the company's officials and representatives of the strikers, and all hands will resume work on Wednesday. The girls will receive an increase of 5 cents and the men an increase of 10 cents a day. The company has about one thousand employees.

Adjt.-Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, who returned to Trenton yesterday believing that the trouble was all over, was sent for in a hurry to-day after the smelting company's men decided in the morning that they wouldn't give in to the company. Last night he gave out the following statement:

In my opinion the backbone of the strike has been broken. I think the trouble is about over. The officers of the American Smelting and Refining Company have offered their men fair and liberal terms, and I believe the strikers will accept them. I will not be surprised if the men are back to work, happy in their return, by to-morrow night. Although I came to Perth Amboy on an unpleasant mission my business here has been most delightful in every way. I wish to commend Sheriff Bellschweiler and Acting Mayor Garretson for their efforts in enforcing the law. They have tried to settle all differences and have been very successful.

The day was a fairly quiet one in the strike zone except in the early morning when a crew of strikers on picket duty aboard a launch tried to induce a crowd of strike breakers bound on a tug for the American Smelting and Refining Company's plant to return to their families. The tug turned a stream of water of the pickets and the launch retreated in a hurry.

There was another little disturbance when a lot of girl strikers failed to induce Manager A. L. Kaufmann of the Perth Amboy Cigar Company to give in to their demands. Mr. Kaufmann said the company would move out of town first. Some of the girls tried to throw stones through the factory windows and a few succeeded. Boys with good aim supplemented their work and smashed several panes. The deputies on guard rushed at the stone throwers, and some of the girls got mussed up.

Funerals of the three men who were killed last week took place without disorder. The funeral of Steve Purdhcky, the nineteen-year-old youth who was killed by a bullet fired by a deputy through the side of a box car, was unusual. The boarding house in Inslee street, North Amboy, where the young man lived after his mother and father returned to the old country, was too small for the crowd that wanted to get in and the coffin was taken into the yard and then to the Greek Catholic Church in Cortlandt. The Rev. Father Gross officiated. The street in front of the church was filled with strikers and strike sympathizers who couldn't push their way in and Sergt. Billy McDermott and his squad of policemen had their hands full.

Instead of carrying the coffin directly from the church to the hearse the pallbearers halted in their march and laid it down on an incline on the church steps. Coroner Flynn of Perth Amboy, the undertaker, lifted the cover and hats were raised. Purdhcky was to have been married in the near future and the banns had been read in church. His sweetheart stood on the steps near the coffin with tears streaming down her face under a veil as a local photographer took a picture of the open coffin on the church steps.

It was explained that the purpose in halting the coffin in front of the church was to get a picture that would please the mother and father in the old country.

The funerals of the other two killed by the deputies' bullets, Joseph Algaier and Steve Budock, also brought out big crowds of their fellow countrymen.

When the strikers at the plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company met this morning at Pulaski Hall the strikers' committee advised a return to work, but the main body of the men wouldn't listen to their recommendation unless the company agreed to do away with the bonus system. The company in its offer of a concession had agreed to advance wages 15 cents a day and give a bonus ranging from $3.50 to $5 a month to those who worked twenty-four days out of every month. The men said that they didn't like the bonus system because foremen found a way of laying off steady men and furthermore a total of twenty-four working days out of a month was too big a strain for any man.

The striking employees of the Barber Asphalt Company showed up at the plant in the morning, but departed as soon as they learned that no increase in wages would be granted. It is believed that as soon as the men in the American Smelting and Refining Company's plant return to work the asphalt hands will follow suit.

It was believed here to-night that the troubles of the Perth Amboy Cigar Company will be over to-day. Its employees quit in sympathy with the striking hands of the Standard Underground Cable Company. At a conference the company made it clear that if the strikers would return to work the officials would gladly consider any proposal.

At the Federal Terra Cotta Company's plant across the line in Woodridge 250 laborers and others, comprising half the force, stopped work this afternoon with a demand for more money. Sheriff Bollschweiler sent fifteen deputies to the plant. A dozen or more laborers at the Vulcan Detinning Company's plant in Sewaren also caught the fever and walked out when an increase was denied. Six skilled hands at the C. Pardee tile and steel rod works also quit.

The opinion has been generally expressed that if a company or two of the National Guard had been ordered on duty here in the early stages of the trouble the death rate would have been smaller and the reputation of the town would not have received such a severe jolt. It is common talk that Gov. Wilson's friends advised him to keep the troops away from Perth Amboy for the sake of his Presidential boom.

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The purchasing power of our Seventeen Stores enables us to offer you at all times what we know to be the best Hat Values in America. The Assortment of Styles we are showing has enabled us to do the Largest Hat Business in our experience.

Fine Straw Hats ..... $2.00 to $15.00
Panamas and Bangkoks ..... $5.00 to $20.00

BROWNING, KING & CO.
Broadway at 32nd Street—Cooper Square at 5th Street.
Brooklyn: Fulton at DeKalb.

For hot days when the whole town begins to "cook"—
Tropical suits for comfort.
For style, too, if made like ours to hold their shape.
More and more of these cool porous fabrics every year.
Worsted-batistes and Scotch and Canadian crashes for example.
Coat and trousers.
$15 to $32.

Norfolks are now quite at home about town, though first designed for country wear.
Too comfortable to keep for week ends—
Imported and domestic homespuns, Scotch flannels, Canadian crashes, silk homespuns and white Hopsacks.
Jackets with long trousers.
$25 to $32.

Growing quite chesty about our suits for youths and men of 32 to 35 chest.
Not only smart but exceptional values, especially at $22 and $25.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
Save $2.00 on These Shoes

Russet Oxfords $3.98

Worth $6.00
Low Heel, Flat Toe, Blind Eyelets and That Hand-Finished Look.
Smart White Shoes
New Buck, Leather Soles $2.95
White Canvas, heavy rub. soles $1.35
Yachting Shoes, heavy rub. soles $1.98
"Emerson," "Walkover" & Douglas Low Shoes at $2.49
All $3.50 to $5.00 values. Perfect goods. All leathers.

PLOT TO KILL WITH BOMB.

Authorities Say There Was Conspiracy to Kill Grosky Family.

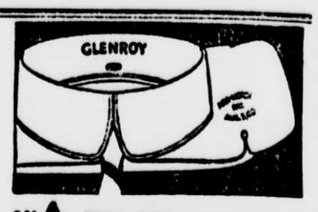
BURLINGTON, N. J., June 17.—Clues indicating that Nihilists plotted the bomb outrage which on Saturday at midnight destroyed four buildings in East Burlington's foreign colony, caused the death of one child, the fatal injury of Louis Grosky, evidently the target of a conspiracy of his Polish enemies, and the injury by burning of several others, were uncovered in the investigation by the police and county detectives to-day. Fear closes the mouths of neighbors, who could tell much, the police believe, but for their terror that they may be made the objects of such an attack as that directed against Grosky.

That two shots were fired in either the home of Grosky or that of Joseph Ralaski, next door, was proved by several witnesses to-day. Two boarders who were in the Grosky home at the time of the explosion have disappeared.

Mrs. Grosky, who saved her four children, from their burning home, visited the County Hospital, where her husband is dying, this afternoon. On leaving the institution she clenched her fists and vehemently cried out her desire for vengeance upon the wreckers of her home.

"They made threats, but I did not think they would do this," she said. "We have been threatened if we did not leave the city, but these Polish men have been making threats for a year." Hebrew societies of Burlington and Philadelphia are raising a fund for the relief of the Grosky family, who lost everything in the burning of their home.

The police to-day located a child of Ralaski, thought to have perished in the flames. The child had been sent to the home of relatives in Philadelphia on Saturday. An infant child of Frank Boult died nursing in its mother's arms a few minutes after the terrified woman fled from her burning home.



AN ARROW Notch COLLAR
Easy to tie the cravat in and to notch on, oval buttonholes, which makes buttoning easy, 2 for 25c.
Cluett, Peabody & Company, Makers, Troy, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8.10. Mats. To-mor. & Sat. 2.10. The DE KOVEN OPERA COMPANY In THE NATION'S LIGHT OPERA Robin Hood. GREAT CAST OF GRAND OPERA STARS.

ZIEGFELD MOULIN ROUGE MONKEY ALY THEATRE—SMOKING. MATINEE TO-MOR'W 2.15 SHARP. A WINSOME WIDOW. 75—WONDERFUL CHORUS—75

GAIETY B'way and 46th. Evs. 8.30. Matinees To-mor. & Sat. 2.30. another Cohan & Harris Success. Laugh overlaps Laugh. OFFICER 666. With George Nash & Dallas Welford.

LYCEUM 45th St. Evs. 8.20. Mats. To-day, Thurs. & Sat. 2.20. Paul J. Rainey's African Hunt.

GLOBE B'way. Rose Souvenir Mat. To-mor. 46th St. Popular prices. Evs. 8.15. THE ROSE MAID. Roof open except rainy nights. Coolest spot in town.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Tel. Col. 1360. Mat. To-day 50c, 75c, & Best Seat $1. Last Two Weeks of WHIRL OF SOCIETY

CASINO, B'way & 39th. Evs. 8.20. Mat. To-mor. & Sat. 2.20. Last 11 Times. THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE. Star Revival Pinafore, Thurs. & Fri. Nights, June 27 & 28. The Mikado, Sat. Mat. & Night, June 29. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8.30. Matinees To-mor. and Sat. 2.15. BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

39TH ST. Thea. 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8.15. Last Week A BUTTERFLY on the WHEEL. $1.50 Mat. To-mor. 2.15.

William Collier's COMEDY, 41st E. of B'way. Evs. 8.15. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS. $1.50 Matinee To-day, 2.15.

BROADWAY, 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ALASKA BIG GAME HUNTS.

NEW—Daily Mat. 25c. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Louise Dresser, W. C. Fields, Valerie Bergere & Co., Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore, Weston & Fields & Carroll, others.

LUNA NEW ELECTRIC CITY BY THE SEA

B. F. KEITH'S Back to the Old Policy UNION SQ. of High Class Vaudeville. B'WAY & 14TH ST. Maud Lambert & Ernest Ball, Cross & Josephine, Joe Jackson, Fields & Lewis, others. DAILY MAT. 25C.

5th AVE. B'WAY & 28th St. Mats. 25c. Evs. 25c to $1. Grace Van Studdiford, Sam Mann & Co., Meredino Bros. & 7 big Acts.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF & Real Ice Carnival. MAY YOHE & 17 Acts. Daily Matinee in Theatre. 25 & 50c.

COLUMBIA Burlesque. Mat. To-day. 15-25-50c. B'way & 47th. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1. Smoking.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

Mayor Robert L. Craig of Moonachie, who on May 8 was adjudged in contempt by Vice-Chancellor Howell in Newark for neglecting to pay his wife alimony, was denied by the court, was required yesterday to furnish $600 bail in connection with his appeal to the Court of Errors.

Under a decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court, given yesterday, application for a rule to show cause why State Senator William C. Gebhardt of Hunterdon county should not be prosecuted under disbarment proceedings was denied.

An epidemic of diphtheria which has been raging at Woodbridge for the past week and has closed practically all of the churches has been traced to a milkman who continued to supply customers after the disease appeared at his farm.

Mrs. Teresa Krug, 32 years old, of 416 Eighteenth avenue, Newark, was fatally burned while alone in her home early last night. Her clothing caught fire from the kitchen range. She died in St. Michael's Hospital a few minutes after being admitted.