

AMERICAN ARMY BROKE, FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

Uncle Sam Without Funds to Pay 60,000 Soldiers' Salaries Since May.

CONGRESS IS RESPONSIBLE

Delays in Regular Legislation Cause Failure to Make Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—For the first time in history the American army has gone broke.

More than 60,000 soldier boys are without a penny in their pockets, if they have been depending upon the government for pay.

The extraordinary situation, it was explained to-day by Gen. George R. Smith, Paymaster-General of the army, is due to the failure of Congress to pass the urgent deficiency bill which carries several million dollars to cover deficits in the various departments for the last year's expenses.

One of the principal items in this bill is \$1,000,000 for the payment of the enlisted and official personnel of the army. Last year's appropriation was practically exhausted by the May payments, only a small amount being left over to apply on June payments.

This meagre balance was distributed first among the soldiers on foreign stations, principally in the Philippines, and second among the officers. The officers were preferred because they are not supported by the government. The enlisted men are supplied with quarters, rations and clothing.

In the emergency, however, certain articles of clothing and stock kept in the canteen for sale to enlisted men are being issued and charged up against their back pay. Even these issues, though, are limited to the necessities of life, so that the soldier who has not been getting any pennies since he was actually being deprived of all extra pay.

The soldiers who have received no pay since June 1 include practically all those on duty in the United States. Provision was made by Congress for July's pay through the extension of last year's appropriation, but Paymaster-General Smith has withheld the money pending the passage of the urgent deficiency bill.

He had been obliged to do this, he said, because the making of July payments in advance of the June payments would throw his accounts into violent disorder and probably necessitate the printing of a large number of extra checks for temporary use.

He added, however, that if Congress does not pass the urgent deficiency bill the soldiers will come at once to the relief of the enlisted men by issuing their July payments.

This urgent deficiency bill ought to have been passed by July 1 to meet the requirements of the situation. The predicament in which the soldiers find themselves is only one manifestation of the failure to get the appropriation bills out of the way on time.

In fact, a situation has been existing in Washington for several weeks which is actually hampering the departments in their work and is throwing the management of the government into confusion.

For instance, the Pension Commissioner has found himself unable to send out the pension warrants to veterans whose pensions have recently been adjusted. The amount of the deficit of \$30,000,000 on these claims which the government will not be able to meet until the pension appropriation bill has been put through Congress.

The United States Treasury's office was so badly pinched for expense money at one stage that it could not even pay express charges on shipments of notes and certificates. The situation was so bad that it notified banks that he could not fill their orders at that time.

Also the Treasury Department has been holding a revenue cutter which is to go to the Pacific coast until they can get the money to pay her running expenses around the Horn.

All of the departments have been hampered more or less. Congress has endeavored to meet the situation through the adoption of emergency resolutions extending the appropriations of the previous year. On July 1, for instance, the beginning of the fiscal year, a resolution was adopted carrying over the appropriations of the previous year's appropriation.

This carried the Government along to August 1, which date still found Congress in a snarl over previous appropriations. Another resolution was adopted accordingly extending the previous year's appropriations to August 15 and now another resolution is to be put in carrying the appropriation for the fiscal year to September 1.

In the meantime many projects and undertakings which were not figured in last year's appropriations are suffering from lack of funds.

PARENTS AND BABY SHOT.

Man, Wife and Child Killed in Pittsburgh Hotel.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12.—A mysterious double tragedy, which included a third death a few hours later, occurred at the Lafayette Hotel, Liberty avenue and New Grant street, here shortly after 11 o'clock this morning.

Five revolver shots attracted the hotel clerks to the third floor, and there they found a man and woman lying on the bed, both of them dead. A child about 8 months old was at the side of the woman. A bullet had been fired through the baby's chest.

From papers found among the effects of the pair they are thought to be Frank E. Kenyon, a railroad man, about 36 years old, formerly of Tyrone, Pa., but lately of Turtle Creek, a suburb of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Frank E. Kenyon, about 31 years old, his wife, and their eight-months-old child.

The child, which was shot through the chest, was rushed to the hospital, where it died.

The pair with the baby registered at the hotel yesterday, the man signing "Frank E. Kenyon."

The police at first believed the tragedy one of murder and suicide, the first examination indicating that the man had shot his wife and child, then turned the pistol upon himself. The position of the bodies indicated an entire absence of struggle, which later caused speculation as to whether the man and woman had entered into a suicide pact. Both were lying crosswise on the bed close to its foot. Their feet rested on the floor. They were lying upon their backs.

A telegram found in the room indicated that the pair had been separated for a short time, for the woman was informed by telegram from "Dr. W. G." in Cleveland that her husband would meet her. The woman received the telegram while she was staying at the Morton House in Erie, Pa., and evidently hastened to Pittsburgh.

TAFT FIRM ON VETO OF LEGISLATIVE BILL

President Determined to Send It In, and Session May Be Prolonged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—President Taft's veto of the legislative bill, which will be forwarded to Congress this week, may indefinitely prolong the present session. This at least is the belief of the Democratic leaders of the House. It was the fond hope of Congress leaders generally that the session would be terminated on Saturday or early next week.

This plan has been upset by the determination of the President to veto the legislative bill, which contains two provisions objectionable to him. One is the amendment prescribing a seven year tenure of office in the executive departments and the other the section proposing to abolish the Commerce Court.

Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Committee on Appropriations had a long conference with the President to-day. Mr. Taft made it plain to the Democratic leader that he could not see his way clear to approve the legislative bill and that he would send it back to Congress this week.

Until the President's message has been received the Democratic leaders will be unable definitely to indicate what changes shall be made in the legislative bill. There is a disposition on the part of the Democrats to make an attempt to pass the bill over the veto. Doubt is expressed that this can be done.

Opposition is general in both houses to the further existence of the Commerce Court. Many of those who want the court abolished are opposed to the amendment limiting tenure in the department service. As the two propositions are in the same bill the Democrats frankly say that it will prove virtually impossible to muster a two-thirds vote in either house.

The indications are therefore that the seven year tenure amendment will be stricken from the bill and the measure again passed with the rider aimed at the Commerce Court. From information obtained at the White House to-day by Representative Fitzgerald the Democrats are of the opinion that the President will never consent to abandonment of the Commerce Court. They firmly believe that the President will veto the legislative bill a second time. The provision abolishing the court will then be dropped and the measure sent to the President for a third time.

The Democrats want to make an issue of the Commerce Court in the coming campaign. They are convinced that the court is unpopular and that in the coming contest much political capital can be made out of the fact that one of its judges will be tried by the Senate in the fall on articles of impeachment drawn up by the House. They are content to let the President emphasize the court, hoping thereby to "put him in a hole."

Plans for an early adjournment of Congress were based on the theory that the President would approve the legislative bill in the form in which it was forwarded to the White House last week. As a result there was a quickening of activities at both ends of the capital. Now that the President has vetoed the bill, the legislative bill must be amended before he will attach his signature to it, the leaders look for more leisurely action on all important measures pending in both House and in conference.

"I am rather discouraged over the matter of adjournment," said Representative Fitzgerald after his call at the White House. "It looks now as if we would be unable to get away until about September 1, or thereabout."

Majority Leader Underwood was not in a hopeful frame of mind about adjournment.

"We had planned to quit Saturday," he said. "I am unable to indicate at this time just when we will be able to adjourn."

UTAH IS OSTERHAUS FLAGSHIP.

Connecticut Comes to New York for Repairs to Shaft.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, reported to the Navy Department to-day that he had transferred his flag from the battleship Connecticut to the battleship Utah.

The Connecticut, which cracked her crank shaft in maneuvering last week, arrived at New York yard from Newport to-day to be docked for repairs.

TYPHOID CARRIER HAD IDEAL IN MODEL DAIRY

Worked Hard to Make Farm He Managed Most Sanitary in the County.

HEALTH SEEMS PERFECT

Four New Cases of Disease in Moorestown Increase Fight on Epidemic.

MOORESTOWN, N. J., Aug. 12.—The picture of robust health and strenuous activity of the dairy farm which the local and State health experts declare is the "typhoid carrier" from whom has spread the typhoid epidemic, told this afternoon of his fight to make his model dairy of Burlington county.

Farmhands were emptying on the ground 150 quarts of fresh, rich milk condemned as infected by the health authorities as he spoke.

"I don't know whether the assertion of the board of health that I spread the typhoid germs is true or not," he said. "They probably know what they are talking about, but it seems like pretty hard lines to run into a situation such as this."

"It has been my ambition since I took hold of the farm to make this the best dairy in the county. I believe the rules of the health board regarding sanitation around the cow barns are in handling the milk are wise, and that every dairyman should respect them for his own as well as the public's benefit."

"I have done everything possible to keep my cattle healthy, the dairy clean and the surroundings sanitary. Why, the water we use in washing the milk cans is far more pure than that supplied to Moorestown restaurants, according to the board's own tests."

It was while working around the dairy directing and occasionally helping his men milk the twenty-six cows that the manager, unconsciously ill with typhoid fever, inoculated the milk with the deadly bacilli, the health authorities say.

He said to-day that he could remember feeling "half ill" two days, but supposed he was suffering from a cold and did not even call a doctor. About this time one of the farmhands was away and the manager was in the dairy more than usual.

The man almost wet to-day when he mentioned that his plight might rob him of his customers. A few minutes before he had turned down the offer of a vacation from his employer, whose own son is ill at his home in Moorestown as a result of drinking the milk.

"I feel tipped," said the young superintendent. "I'm too busy looking after the farm to quit and this is no time for a farmer to take a vacation. Thanks just the same."

Dr. F. G. Stroud, secretary of the Board of Health, says the man's case is one of the most remarkable ever called to his attention.

He is to be believed when he says he did not know he was ill, said the physician.

"By sheer strength of will and personal energy, he has all out of his system of typhoid fever, was able to throw off the outward effects of the disease and continue about his work. He is a perfect specimen of physical strength and I would never have suspected him of having typhoid and being an active carrier but for the unaccountable results of the blood tests."

A sudden increase of four cases in the typhoid epidemic, spread fresh fear among the citizens and resulted in an order from the health board that all milk sold in Moorestown must first be sterilized.

As many of the patients as possible are being removed to hospitals in Philadelphia, Camden and Mount Holly. This greatly relieves the tension of the local situation, as each case is likely to become a fresh centre for infection.

PLAN TO MEET COAL SHORTAGE.

Buyers Advised to Wait Till January for Late Supplies.

Prominent representatives of the coal industry in this city were notified last evening that a meeting of coal dealers and shippers from the six New England States has been called for to-morrow at Boston to take up the question of the anthracite situation.

The shortage of anthracite has affected a number of cities more than it has affected New York, which is the largest centre in the United States for the distribution of anthracite.

The committee in charge of the meeting has asked the anthracite operating companies to send representatives to confer with the dealers and shippers on the question of the supply of and demand for anthracite, in order that a number of cities in the different parts of the country may be treated impartially in its distribution.

Several ways of overcoming a great shortage in the winter have already been discussed. Among these is a plan by which each dealer and shipper would advise his patrons to go lightly in purchasing winter supplies at present and leave part of the purchase till January.

The standard for anthracite is usually light in January, and in the winter winter supplies are laid in by the time. By buying lightly now and waiting until January to complete the winter purchases time would be allowed to have a large quantity mined by January.

WOMAN GAGGED AND ROBBED.

Mystery About Occurrence in House of Navy Yard Clerk.

Mrs. May Ward of 621 Eleventh avenue, Brooklyn, wife of Patrick Ward, a chief clerk at the Brooklyn navy yard, was found bound, gagged and unconscious on the floor of her dining room shortly before noon yesterday by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Ward. She had sustained a deep cut on her forehead and bruises on the back of her head in an encounter with two robbers who got away with property worth \$55.

Mrs. Ward was unable to talk coherently to detectives sent to question her and the physicians who attended her insisted that she should not be pressed for the details of the encounter. The detectives searched the house, however, and found that Mr. Ward's strong box had been rifled. The drawers in all the upstairs rooms had been ransacked, and it was thought that some silver was missing.

Mr. Ward refused to talk about the details of the robbery and of his wife's experience. The story told by the police was that Mrs. Ward had been working in her garden yesterday morning and that when she came into the house and walked into the dining room she was seized from behind by a couple of men. When the woman screamed the men beat her about the head and then bound and gagged her.

Two men seen in the vicinity of the Ward home buying old silver were arrested yesterday afternoon and taken to Mrs. Ward to be identified as her assailants if possible. Mrs. Ward declared that she had not been able to catch a glimpse of the robbers' faces and became so excited at the thought of facing the peddlers that the men were hurried out of the house. They were questioned later at the Fourth avenue police station and finally discharged.

The police say that they expect to make other arrests soon.

MYSTERIOUS BLAZE IN CONGRESSMAN'S CLOSET

Edges of Records in Public Investigation Go Up in Smoke.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—An effort was made to-day to destroy by fire public documents locked in a mahogany closet in the office of Representative Johnson of Kentucky. The papers, according to Mr. Johnson, relate to an investigation made into the affairs of the District government by himself and other members of the committee on the District of Columbia, of which Mr. Johnson is chairman.

A case of the product that made Kentucky famous has been offered as a reward for the detection of the incendiary.

It was about 5 o'clock this afternoon when Mr. Johnson, who was following the debate in the House, was hastily summoned to his office. He was informed over the telephone that the public records in his office were on fire; that the key to the closet had disappeared and that nobody present was equal to the situation.

When Mr. Johnson arrived at his office he witnessed a scene of wild excitement. Smoke was issuing from the mahogany closet, four Capitol policemen were running around in circles and Miss Kirby, Mr. Johnson's secretary, was in tears.

Mr. Johnson with the aid of the policemen tried to force the lock with a poker, but there were so many working on the job at once that one of the officers was jabbed in the eye. The poker proving ineffective, the Kentuckian called for an axe, but there was no axe on the premises. Finally a hatchet was produced, the policemen were ordered to step aside for fear another accident would occur and Mr. Johnson again went to work on the lock.

The handle of the hatchet snapped, the blade remaining in the crack of the door. All this time the fire within crackled merrily and Mr. Johnson was frantic. He hated to see the printed records of long months of labor go up in smoke.

"Bring me a sledge hammer," he shouted. No one producing a sledge the irate Kentuckian rushed into the street and grabbed a hammer from the hands of a laborer mending a car track. Mr. Johnson did not explain his need for the tool and had to take it by force. Johnson was only two steps ahead of the laborer as he returned to his office at a sixty mile a minute gait. Johnson resumed his assault on the lock and the door flew open. The edges of the records and a seersucker coat worn by Mr. Johnson in his office were ablaze. Smoke poured out of the closet into the room and the corridors.

Mr. Johnson firmly convinced that the mahogany closet had been set on fire to destroy the records, he pointed to several suspicious circumstances. First, the key to the closet had disappeared. Second, a piece of screen large enough to admit a man's arm had been cut from the door near the closet stand. Third, the fire itself. Mr. Johnson exploded the theory of spontaneous combustion, declaring that the records were not so badly smoked entirely temperate and coughed in terms that are employed in polite circulars in Kentucky.

At a late hour to-night George Quarles of Swanton, Ky., was called into the case. Prior to his connection with the Capitol police Mr. Quarles was the town constable in Swanton. He leaped into the fire with his arms raised, being his first round of duty at the Capitol. Last week during a tour of the House office building Constable Quarles' badge of authority mysteriously disappeared from his person. Mr. Johnson believes Quarles will ascertain the identity of the man who tried to burn his records.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

Joseph Papp, a worker in the Parker mine at Franklin, while working at the foot of the slope, was killed by a rock which fell from a five pound stone, which killed him.

Fourteen girls in their teens who arrived from County Donegal, Ireland, on Saturday at the New York Hotel, Newark, Harris Joseph Home in York street, Jersey City, went from the home yesterday to the city and will remain to stay during the rest of the summer.

While carrying dinner to her father and brother, who are employed at the Crucible Works in Newark, a young girl, Josephine Reilly, 12 years old, daughter of John Reilly of 115 Bergen street, tried to crawl under the car of a train at Fourth street. The train started and her right leg was severed and the car rolled over her. Her death would be necessary. She was taken to St. Michael's hospital.

Because the New York Telephone Company had strung wires across the property of Swanton, N. Y., a young boy, Martin Roll of South Orange started to cut the wires. He was caught by the fire alarm system. The firemen were stretching a line of hose by the time he was caught. His explanation understood, he was released.

Eleven horses, two mules, an imported bull valued at \$1,000 and a pony perished in a fire which broke out in the barn of Mrs. Motte barn was burned. The damage is \$15,000.

While fishing with other boys for carp in the Hudson river, a young boy, William J. White, of Passaic, caught a gold watch with three diamonds and having the initials "W. J. White" on it, he turned it over to the police.

A land turtle with a gold ring on one of its claws was picked up in a field at Richmond by Henry Whalen. He has the ring.

SEVEN PUT TO DEATH IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

This the Largest Number to Die in One Day at Sing Sing.

ONLY ONE HAD CONFESSED

The Other Six Met Death Protesting That They Were Innocent.

OSWINGO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—In one hour and sixteen minutes in the same electric chair the State to-day exacted the extreme penalty from seven men. Of the seven, six, guilty of the murders of two women, went to their deaths protesting to the priests that they were innocent; the seventh, a negro, who while on a spree killed a policeman, had been caught redhanded and did not deny his guilt.

This is the largest number of deaths in the chair in this State on a single day.

Long before the first man was led to his death everything had been put in readiness. The straps on the chair had been tested, the electric arrangements made perfect, the doctors and the priests were present.

Of the seven, five were convicted of having murdered Mrs. Mary Hall at Griffen's Corners, Westchester county, last November. Mrs. Hall was visiting Mrs. John Griffen, who had \$3,000 hidden in the house.

During the night a number of Italians working on the aqueduct got into the house and tried to force Mrs. Hall into telling where the money was hidden. She refused, and while attempting to torture her into revealing the hiding place the Italians stabbed her to death. They escaped, but were caught later by the aqueduct police.

One other Italian, convicted for the same murder, was put to death at Sing Sing on July 8.

John Collins, the negro who was put to death to-day, shot and killed Policeman Michael Lynch on July 1, 1911. Collins had been on a prolonged spree. The night of the murder he went into a tenement house and took the savings of the negro who had been supporting him.

With a bottle of gin in one hand and a revolver he went to bed, occasionally shooting into the ceiling. Policeman Lynch heard the shots and battered in the door, only to walk to his death.

The seventh man executed yesterday was Joseph Ferrone, convicted of wife murder. In October, 1911, he and his wife were in Colonial Park, 145th street and Bradhurst avenue, when the woman fell to the ground screaming. Her throat had been cut. At the trial his defence was that she had committed suicide while he was talking to her.

Collins was the first to go to-day. Smiling and apparently in good spirits, the diminutive, meek looking negro was led into the room at 4:58 o'clock. He treaded the floor to the chair firmly, and after grasping the chair he said: "God is my witness in prayer in obedience to the Rev. F. F. Baumeyster, a German Lutheran minister. He then repeated a prayer for the minister and was strapped in the chair at 4:59 o'clock the switch was turned on and kept on for a minute. He received three contacts and was officially pronounced dead at 5:07 o'clock.

Eighteen and eighty volts were applied to the man's body. He was killed by the Rev. Romano Simini and the prison chaplain, the Rev. William E. Cashin, walked by his side. Three contacts satisfied the doctors.

Then came Salvatore De Marco, who said from the chair: "God is my witness that I am innocent." The contacts given him lasted sixty, eighty and five seconds. He was followed by Philip De Marco, who said: "I am innocent." The contacts given him lasted sixty, eighty and five seconds. He was followed by Philip De Marco, who said: "I am innocent." The contacts given him lasted sixty, eighty and five seconds.

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A terrific fight followed during which the police reserves arrived and dispersed the crowd after several hundred Mexicans and Chinese had taken a hand.

At the time that President Taft and President Diaz met at El Paso several years ago it was alleged that an anarchist plot was on foot and that Gutterez was involved in it.

The train was going perhaps less than six miles an hour when the forward truck of the locomotive left the rail. Engineer Frank Brown shut down the brakes, but the locomotive was pushed along by the impetus of the heavy train and left the track, taking the baggage car along too. It tilted partly over on its side on the adjoining track, but the baggage car kept its head up in the air. The train ran about 100 feet before it came to a stop, with the wheels of all the coaches on the rails where they belonged.

Before the train stopped, however, the number passengers had begun to jump off. As soon as they discovered what had happened they started to quiet the fears of the others and did much to allay the excitement. All left the train as soon as possible.

A man standing on the bridge over Fifty-fifth street saw smoke curling up from the baggage car, which had been ignited by the short circuiting of the broken third rail. Several engines responded to the fire alarm he sent in and the firemen had little trouble in extinguishing the blaze with one stream. The firemen also lowered ladders into the cut and those passengers who had not already climbed out by the way of the Fifty-fifth street steps mounted to the surface, and apparently enjoyed the trip. The baggage car was scarcely scorched.

Wreckers were hampered in their work of cleaning up the mass because of the narrowness of the cut and the necessity of dodging passing trains. They didn't get the derailed locomotive back on the track until 2:45 o'clock, when the blockade was raised officially. Then it was necessary for a gang of men to replace the gouged ties and broken rails.

It was said at the New Haven office that the cause for the derailment had not been established and the investigation is still under way. The locomotive was badly damaged.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL PLACE ON SALE THIS DAY (TUESDAY).

WOMEN'S SILK MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES

16-BUTTON LENGTH, IN BLACK OR WHITE. ACTUAL VALUE \$1.00 AT 65c. PER PAIR

SILK PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS

WILL ALSO BE OFFERED THIS DAY (TUESDAY). AT THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES:

PARASOLS OF TAFFETA SILK IN PLAIN COLORS. CHANGEABLE FLORAL SILKS AND BLACK-AND-WHITE EFFECTS. ACTUAL VALUE \$3.00 AT \$1.65

UMBRELLAS OF TWILLED SILK, WITH NATURAL WOOD HANDLES, IN SIZES FOR MEN AND WOMEN. ACTUAL VALUES \$3.00 & 3.50 AT \$2.00

B. Altman & Co.

ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THEIR DISCONTINUED LINES OF WOMEN'S LOW SHOES AT THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF \$2.75 PER PAIR

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

KILLS ANARCHIST IN RIOT.

Los Angeles Police Man Shoots Leader of Assaultants.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 12.—Leon Gutierrez, a well-known anarchist, is dead and Patrolmen Perry and Bains are wounded to-day as the result of a riot in the Palazzo last night when the police were stoned by a crowd of Mexicans.

The police were attempting to arrest Ed Moreno, an alleged pickpocket, when Gutierrez drew a pistol and called upon the crowd of Mexicans to go to the rescue. As Gutierrez came to the attack Patrolman Perry fired and sent a bullet through the Mexican's heart.

A terrific fight followed during which the police reserves arrived and dispersed the crowd after several hundred Mexicans and Chinese had taken a hand.

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SHOT DEAD ON SIDEWALK.

Slayer Says It Was in Self-Defence Following an Old Quarrel.

Detectives Wendeberg and Fiaschetti of the Herbert street police station, Williamsburg, had a hard tussle with Vincent Masullo, a fruit dealer, 35 years old, of 24 Skillman avenue, on the Brooklyn plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge yesterday after, as alleged, he had shot and killed Antonio Delicio, 19 years old, of 20 Jackson street.

The shooting occurred at 1 A. M. on the sidewalk in front of Delicio's home. Two years ago the men had a dispute over a game of cards. In the shooting yesterday Delicio was hit twice near the heart. Masullo ran to his home, packed a grip and gathered up his money and cleared out. Detectives got there after he had gone, but they found a photograph of him and four hours later, when the plaza was crowded with persons on their way to work, they saw him as he was about to board a Manhattan car in passing arrest he drew a revolver, but was knocked out when Wendeberg struck him over the head with his billy.

In the Manhattan avenue court Masullo said Delicio had threatened his life and he had shot him in self-defence. The prisoner was held without bail.

KILLS WIFE, BABY AND HIMSELF.

Brockton Man Jealous of Spouse 17 Years Old.

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 12.—Crazed because of jealousy, Stephen Kostoff, 22 years old, murdered his wife and their 2-months-old daughter in their home here to-day. He then shot and killed himself. The girl victim was only 17 years old.

Since the pair were married they have lived at the home of the girl's father, John Gillis, on Torrey street, this city. They quarrelled frequently because of Kostoff's jealousy, although he was assured that it was groundless.

"It is a subject upon which I feel very deeply. Particularly here in the capital execution of any human person ought not to be tolerated as an example to the rest of the nation."

Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker, said: "I am unalterably opposed to capital punishment. The seven executions to-day by New York State are a striking example of the social inefficiency of the death penalty."

"I think as Buller Lytton said: 'The worst use you can put a man to is to hang him.' I would not like to be responsible