STOCKS JUMP AGAIN ON NEW WAR ORDER

Westinghouse Co. to Supply $27,500,000 Worth of Rifles.

BIG MARGIN FOR PROFIT

The "war order" fever again took possession of the stock market yesterday on the report of the signing of a contract by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for the making of $27,500,000 worth of rifles, ordered by the British Government for Russia. The rush for stocks, though it carried Westinghouse up 10 points and the issues of other machine manufacturing companies to new high records, was, in the opinion of stock market observers, not of the extreme intensity of the previous wave of similar speculation, with the Bethlehem Steel rise incident. The "war stock" trading of yesterday left the general market heavy and apathetic.

"We received on Thursday a large order for a foreign government, the details of which are now being worked out," said Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse company, yesterday. "I can say nothing further at this time."

Details of the order, however, were learned from other authorities in the company. The order is for 1,000,000 rifles at $27.50 each. The ordinary price for a rifle is about $14. The gross profit for the Westinghouse company is therefore estimated at about $15,000,000. This, it was explained, does not represent the net profit of the company, as a large outlay for a new plant must be deducted.

The order, it was learned, was placed through J. P. Morgan & Co. When the British Government authorities first approached the directors of the company on the matter, they replied that the company would expect compensation, through increased price of the rifle, for the cost of preparation to fill the order, including the expense of adding to the present plant, the leasing of other plants, and the buying of new machinery.

The Westinghouse company has purchased an entire plant for use in filling the order and has leased others. The order is to be completed even though the war comes to an end before the rifles are ready for delivery.

There will be other big orders, it was said. The understanding was that a second order of the same size would soon be concluded.

Sir Trevor Dawson, one of the managing directors of the Maxim-Vickers company of England, is in this country to have direction of the making and the testing of the rifles.

It is understood that all of the work will be done outside of the present plants of the company, thus leaving it unhampered in its ordinary business.

If the company makes a net profit of $6,000,000 on the first order, which is considered conservative, it will have earned its present common stock dividend four times over.

The American Locomotive Company has contracted to supply shrapnel and explosives to the amount of about $5,000,000 to the British Government. This order, until yesterday, was reported as still pending. The American Locomotive Company will fill half of the order. The other half will be divided equally between the New York Air Brake Company and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. The order was placed by J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Pressed Steel Car Company, it was said yesterday by a representative of an official of the company, is negotiating, but has not yet completed a contract for $10,000,000 of freight cars for Russia. The contract calls for 10,000 cars.

H. A. Brown, vice-president of the Crucible Steel Company, denied yesterday that his company had received a $35,000,000 war order. He said, however, that the company had received an order from the United States Government for armor piercing projectiles and gun forgings. To take care of this order the company is enlarging its plant at Harrison, N. J.

BILLION IN WAR ORDERS.

Huge Total Shown by Estimates of William B. Joyce.

William B. Joyce, president of the National Surety Company, 115 Broadway, estimates that the war supplies purchased in this country will aggregate one billion dollars.

"The estimated amount of war contracts for which bonds were applied for to our company during the last four months," he said, "aggregates considerably in excess of $200,000,000—nearer $300,000,000—taking into consideration those that were declined as well as those that were accepted.

"If other leading companies received applications in the same proportion, it would indicate that the approximate amount of material to be purchased in this country for foreign nations would reach the stupendous sum of one billion dollars. If this is true, it does not take any great stretch of imagination to figure what a wonderful impetus it will give to the industries of this country. It means that hundreds of idle plants will be made active and thousands of mechanics will be employed."

BIG SUGAR WAR ORDER.

Federal Company to Make $3,000,000 Shipment.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 30.—The Federal Sugar Refining Company received a $3,000,000 war order for sugar to-day. It is believed to be the largest order for sugar ever received by one concern in the United States. It means that 25,000 tons of granulated sugar must be delivered in a little more than two months. The sugar is to be shipped to England. It was purchased by an English and French syndicate.

Louis Stickels, superintendent of the sugar company, says that about 3,000 men would work night and day for two months to fill the order.

This was received with joy here to-day by the workmen of the plant. For some time the plant has been running only on part time. The order will put all of the old hands back at work again on full time.

AID FOR AUSTRIAN WOUNDED.

Big Shipment of Hospital Garments to Be Sent To-day.

More than 300 cases and bales of hospital garments, weighing 60,000 pounds and valued at $20,500, will be shipped by the American Red Cross on the Canopic to-day for distribution by the Austro-Hungarian Red Cross at Vienna. The greater part of the shipment consists of specially designated gifts from various societies and individuals throughout the country.

The following contributions were received yesterday by the various relief organizations in this city:

Secours National Fund, $55; total, $52,729.15.

American Red Cross, $282.54; total, $460,595.45.

Committee of Mercy, $1,031.60; total, $151,848.76.

Serbian Agricultural Fund, $585.50, total, $30,570.81.

Vacation War Relief, $1,326.95; total, $86,633.99.

DANIELS'S MEMORY JOGGED BY GARDNER

Tells Taft the Secretary Fails to Reveal Actual Navy Conditions.

REITERATES OLD CHARGES

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Congressman A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts has sent the following letter to ex-President Taft in response to the latter's request that he comment upon the views of Secretary of the Navy Daniels in his letter published April 2 to President Garfield of Williams College. The letter in part says:

"MY DEAR PROF. TAFT: It appears that President Garfield of Williams College recently wrote to Mr. Daniels asking for an authoritative statement so that he might be in a position to 'meet the statements made by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts alleging that the United States is at present unprepared for military emergencies.'

"If President Garfield of Williams was looking for an answer to my assertions he was disappointed. In the course of his very long letter the Secretary did not undertake to meet the assertions which I have made, although he successfully met a good many assertions which I did not make, assertions, by the way, which no one outside a lunatic asylum would be likely to make.

"For instance, the Secretary triumphantly asserts and overwhelmingly proves that the American navy is larger and more abundantly equipped than ever before. Inasmuch as the American navy has not been at war for seventeen years and as the scrap heap is almost unknown in our military system, it did not take two newspaper columns to prove that our navy and its equipment must continue to increase so long as Congress continues to appropriate for them.

Wishes a Comparison.

"I assume that President Garfield, like the rest of us, would have been glad to be told how our navy compares in size and strength with foreign navies. I doubt very much whether he takes a consuming interest in a comparison between our navy as it is under President Wilson and our navy as it was under President Taft, or even under President Roosevelt, yet that is all the comparison which was vouchsafed in the Secretary's letter.

"Perhaps President Garfield might also have been interested to learn whether or not our naval experts think our navy sufficient for our defence. That really seems a more important question than whether our present deplorable condition is the fault of Mr. Meyer or Mr. Daniels, or the Archangel Gabriel.

"Yet I can find no word in the Secretary's letter which reveals the fact that his official council of advisers, the General Board of the navy, has solemnly warned him that our lack of naval policy has placed us in a position of inferiority to foreign nations, and that that inferiority is continually on the increase.

"If President Garfield is like the rest of us, he probably will be glad to learn whether or not our fighting ships meet modern conditions as to speed, whether or not our aircraft have kept pace with the improvements in the air fleets of the rest of the world, and whether or not our mines, torpedoes and ammunition are sufficient in the judgment of the ordnance officers of the navy.

Not a Word of Speed.

"Yet, unless I am very much mistaken, the Secretary says not one word about the all important question of the speed, or rather lack of speed, of our fighting ships.

"The question of our readiness for war with an efficient enemy is worth discussing at some length. The Secretary's mere assertion that our ships were in a position to make a brave showing against the Mexican navy and the southwest wind at Vera Cruz will not stand for one moment against the positive views as to our unreadiness for war expressed by Commander Yarnell and Admiral Fiske, Chief of Operations of the fleet.

"Some of the particular assertions which I have heretofore made and which the Secretary entirely leaves unanswered are these:

"I invite your attention to the fact that on the 1st of July, 1914, before the European war broke out, our navy had fallen to fourth place, according to our own official figures. At that time the warship tonnage of Germany, built and building, had grown to over one million three hundred thousand tons, while ours was less than nine hundred thousand tons.

"Meanwhile the warship tonnage of Great Britain, built and building, was half a million tons larger than that of Germany and the United States combined. Even France was a little ahead of us.

"It is the opinion of those best able to judge that our navy is totally inadequate for our defence.

"As to submarines, Admiral Vreeland testified that we need one hundred submarines for harbor defence alone. If you reckon the F-4, which is at the bottom of the sea, and if you reckon all the submarines which are in the scrap heap and those which ought to be in the scrap heap, and if you reckon all the submarines which are building, you will find that we have just fifty-nine. A sorry lot they are, many of them at least.

"One of the most significant statements which I have called again and again to the attention of the powers that be is Admiral Fiske's testimony that it would take five years to get the United States navy in condition to fight an efficient foreign foe.

"If by any chance you still continue to think that the navy is prepared for war he explains that much to his surprise he has discovered 'an alarming shortage' of officers and men in his own fleet.

"Have you been able to fathom the reason why Congress continues to refuse to build these fast dreadnought cruisers which all the rest of the world is building? Is it merely because a dreadnought cruiser costs six millions of dollars more than a dreadnought?"

ANIMALS DINNER GUESTS.

Unusual Happenings When Lady Mackenzie Entertains.

Besides the half hundred explorers, hunters, naturalists and writers, lion cubs, a young leopard, two cheetahs and a black ape attended a jungle dinner given at Delmonico's last night by Lady Grace Mackenzie. Palm trees had been placed along the walls of the room and the animals were made comfortable on small platforms under the near-jungle foliage.

Among those who attended the annual banquet and had set before them as part of the menu stuffed eagles' eggs, roast black bear, rhinoceros tongues, Egyptian quail and tropical salads, were L. E. Waring, Theodore Sturgis, E. M. Shelley, Miss Grace Shelly, Lewis Hopkins Bogrid, W. A. Buerette, Jr., J. C. Hemment, Tracy Lewis, John O'Hara Cosgrave and W. W. W. Roberts.

The Minnesota Still Aground.

TOKIO, April 30.—Efforts to release the American steamer Minnesota, aground at the entrance to the Sea of Japan since April 14, are still unsuccessful. Three such attempts have been made recently.

200 SUFFRAGISTS SAD AND IRATE WHEN O'GORMAN DENIES THEIR PLEA

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On the right is Mrs. William L. Colt, next to her is Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, addressing Senator O'Gorman, who is listening on the left.

Senator Refuses to Advocate Federal Amendment and Is Heckled.

"Leave It to the States," He Suggests, but Women Want a National Law.

More than 200 enthusiastic women, members of the Congressional Union and determined suffragists, marched upon Wall Street yesterday afternoon, armed with banners, flags and automobiles, in search of Senator O'Gorman. The Senator being late, the whole delegation took the steps of the Sub-Treasury building and much of the surrounding sidewalk for speech making. In marked contrast to some of the former Wall Street meetings, there was not a hiss or even an expression of disapproval from the crowds of newsboys, telegraph boys, stenographers and capitalists.

If the suffragists expected to get any satisfaction from Senator O'Gorman they were much mistaken, for they left his office a saddened and rather irate group. "I believe such matters should be left to the States," said the Senator after Mrs. Crystal Benedict Eastman, Mrs. Henry Bruere, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. John Rogers and Mrs. William Colt had spoken.

"I am opposed to unnecessary changes in the Constitution. We have lived and prospered under it for more than 125 years, and prudence admonishes us to be slow about removing ancient landmarks.

Suggests Appeal to States.

"To permit the Federal Government to interfere with the suffrage is to destroy the fundamental rights of the States. Since every State can adopt woman suffrage I see no reason to make this a Federal issue. The eleven States that have woman suffrage adopted it without coercion or compulsion. Why cannot the others do the same? I should not feel justified in supporting this measure unless my constituents demanded it. You, ladies, do not represent a majority. I could fill another room just as large as this with women who wanted me to do the opposite thing. Why do you show lack of confidence in the method which has already given you eleven States? Why are you in such a hurry, ladies?

"We have waited forty years," cried one woman, and Mrs. Boissevain retorted, "Can freedom ever come too quickly?"

"Ah, well," said Mrs. Benedict, "people seem to forget that we are not entirely without a weapon. The enfranchised women of those eleven States will come to our aid. It is only a question of educating them and when they are fully educated to know how we Eastern women are bound they will band together and refuse to send back to Washington Representatives and Senators who will not support the Federal amendment.

"For years we women have been hoodwinked with this tale of States' rights. Can you blame us for thinking that you adopted this slogan merely to escape the issue? The income tax and the direct election of Senators were not subjects for States' rights and yet woman's suffrage is surely as important as these."

"These two amendments could only be secured by a Federal amendment," replied the Senator. "There was no other way."

"It Worked Just the Same."

Replying to Mrs. Boissevain's statement that three States had the direct election of Senators prior to the Federal amendment, Senator O'Gorman said that "it was not sanctioned by the Constitution."

"That may be, Senator," replied Mrs. Boissevain, "but it worked just the same."

There was considerable dissatisfaction when the Senator had finished.

"Must the white woman of the South ask the negro for a vote?" asked one delegate, and everybody laughed when the Senator said, "They have just as much influence as though they had the vote."

"That is an old argument," was the answer. "We can't be fooled with that any longer."

It was all over when the Senator concluded with "Nothing that has been said here to-day has altered my opinion that it is purely a State question. Entertaining these views I regret that I cannot become an advocate of the plan to amend the Federal Constitution. I shall never, as long as I am in the Senate, advocate any plan to amend the Constitution unless pressed to do so by my constituents."

SUFFRAGE ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK TO-DAY

Outdoor demonstrations in each of the sixty-three Assembly districts of Greater New York will mark the celebration of Suffrage Day.

The automobile parade of the Manhattan Woman Suffrage party will start at Washington Square at 2 P. M. The parade will end at the Plaza with a mass meeting.

The Equal Franchise Society will celebrate Suffrage Day with a dance at the Strand roof garden.

HINDU BEGS DESPITE POLICE AND COURTS

Mahomet Hatsu, Twice Placed on Steamers, Returns to Gather Cash.

Having been twice placed on board steamers bound for India and, it was supposed, having been finally taken into custody by the immigration authorities for deportation, Mahomet Hatsu, a Hindu, was arrested yesterday for the fourth time since February for begging. He was held by Magistrate Murphy in Yorkville court in $500 bail until the immigration officials could be notified.

Mahomet Hatsu first came to the notice of the police when he was brought into the Tombs court for vagrancy, shoeless, stockingless, clad in only an undershirt and a pair of ragged trousers and almost frozen. He could speak only a few words of English. He was supposed to have deserted from the steamship City of Newcastle, which arrived here from India on February 10.

Magistrate House arranged for his return by a steamer sailing from the Bush Terminal docks and he was supposed to be safely on his way, when on March 12 he appeared again, this time in the Morrisania court, having added shoes and stockings and a coat to his apparel. He was placed in charge of Probation Officer Hamil, who saw him with his own eyes installed on the steamer Kasenga, sailing for India on March 15.

But on March 17 he reappeared once more, charged again with vagrancy, and was sentenced in Yorkville court to thirty days on Blackwell's Island. Meanwhile the immigration authorities were notified and said that they would make arrangements for deporting him when his time was expired.

The term expired on April 16. Yesterday morning he was picked up by Detective Sullivan of the mendicancy squad on lower Third avenue, still in scant attire. He had 80 cents in his pockets.

Mahomet's way of begging was to rub his stomach, wail his eyes and mutter, "Two days," conveying the idea that it had been two days since he had eaten. He is 20 years old.

BANKER GUILTY; DUPES CHEER.

Crowd of 500 in Uproar When Adolph Mandel is Convicted.

Adolph Mandel, a private banker at 155 Rivington street, was convicted yesterday of accepting a deposit when he knew his bank to be insolvent by a jury before Justice Davis in the Supreme Court. When the verdict was announced to 500 men and women depositors outside the court room door there was a demonstration. Many shouted that justice had been done. Mandel will be sentenced on Tuesday.

When Mandel's bank was closed by State Superintendent Richards last August he had 15,000 depositors. The books showed their total deposits to have been $2,100,000.

It was shown that Mandel had lost $850,000 in Wall Street speculation. When the banking laws were changed in 1914 Mandel opened a new set of books and caused them to show inflated real estate values for $900,000.

CHINESE-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Wilson's Cook, Ong Kong, Gets an American Bride.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—If the good things to eat on the President's yacht Mayflower are not quite so good now as Ong Kong, the little Chinese cook, used to make them "President" Wilson will have to exercise a little forbearance.

For Ong has married a pretty American girl and after a week on a Chinese-American honeymoon he fears it may take a struggle to get down again to the commonplace of preparing dinners for the President of the United States and his Cabinet advisers.

Miss Florence I. Appold, 20 years old, is the American girl who has taken the President's Chinese cook as a life partner. The two were married by the pastor of the Wilson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church (Ong insisted on this) at the parsonage.

Ong is 27 years old, and he acknowledged tonight he is the happiest Chinaman who ever worked for a President or married a wife.

AUTHOR'S HUSBAND FIGHTS HER ESCORT

Margaret C. Carruthers Centre of Dinner Time Row at Hotel Seville.

"What are you doing here with my wife?" shouted a man in the lobby of the Hotel Seville, Twenty-ninth street and Madison avenue, to another when the hotel was crowded with patrons at the dinner hour last night.

For answer the second man, who was accompanied by a handsomely gowned woman, clinched with the angry husband and the two rolled down the hotel steps to the street. Policeman Lynch, attracted by the crowd of men and women who had left the tables to watch the fight, rushed over and separated the pair.

The man who had been in the lobby and who gave his name as Henry J. Hertz of 20 Bank street, formerly employed by the International News Association, insisted upon the arrest of his opponent for assault. Hertz's nose was bleeding and his clothes were torn. The trio were taken before Lieut. Seifert at the West Thirtieth street station.

Mrs. Hertz, according to her husband's story, is a writer of fiction, known to the public as Margaret C. Carruthers. He asserted that she left his home three weeks ago and that he had been searching for her ever since. The other man said he was Carl Owen of 163 West Eightieth street, a hotel clerk. While her husband was making his complaint Mrs. Hertz, or Miss Carruthers, made her way to Owen's side and whispered: "I'm awful sorry, dear." Turning to the curious persons who had gathered she cried:

"My husband was a brute to me and I left him several weeks ago. I will never, never go back to him."

At night court Owen was fined $10 by Magistrate Nolan in spite of the fact that Mrs. Hertz testified for him. He only had $7 left after the trip to the Seville and Mrs. Hertz promptly paid the balance.

CHILEAN DELEGATE SEEKS SHIPPING AID

Don Luis Izquierdo Here to Attend Pan-American Financial Congress.

Don Luis Izquierdo, Chilean delegate to the Pan-American Financial Congress, who arrived yesterday by the United Fruit steamship Carrillo, said the main purpose of his mission was to advocate the establishment of new ship lines between the United States and the west coast of South America. Don Luis was met down the bay by a revenue cutter, aboard of which were Special Deputy Collector Martin Fluhrer, representing Collector Malone, Lieut. Henry P. Kraft of the navy, representing Rear Admiral Usher, and Capt. Halsted Dorey, representing Major-Gen. Wood.

Don Luis said the need of a merchant marine had been impressed upon the people of Chile and South America generally by the withdrawal of European shipping from the Pacific because of the war.

"The countries of the western part of the continent," Don Luis went on, "must be the Continent." Don Luis went on, "must have a merchant marine of their own, and it will be my endeavor to get the cooperation of the people of the United States in building up a merchant marine which will safeguard us against future disaster.

"I am in favor of mutual subsidy and I mean by that both the United States and Chile, and perhaps other South American countries, shall, by financial aid, assist in the establishment of direct steamship services. Let the United States and Chile start the movement. If other South American countries wish our ships to call at their ports they can bear their share of the burden.

"The first effect of the adoption of such a plan would be closer business and social relations between the United States and South American countries. Valparaiso is now twenty-three days steaming from New York. We would cut that time down considerably by putting swifter ships in the service."

The Pan-American Financial Congress will meet in Washington on May 24.

NEIL FORSYTH DROWNED.

Manager of Royal Opera Loses Life While Salmon Fishing.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 30.—Neil Forsyth, general manager of the royal opera at Covent Garden, was drowned yesterday in the River Spey, near Grantown, Scotland.

He was salmon fishing with his wife and two gamekeepers when the boat was capsized. Mrs. Forsyth swam ashore and her husband followed her to within four yards of the bank, when he went down. One gamekeeper was drowned and the other saved his life by clinging to the boat.

Neil Forsyth, medallist of many countries and fellow in many societies, was born in 1866.

GREENHUT BUSINESS BIG IN BANKRUPTCY

Receivers Report That April Sales Exceed Those of Same Period Last Year.

BIG MARGIN OF ASSETS

Walter C. Noyes and William A. Marble, receivers of the J. B. Greenhut Company (formerly Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company, Inc.), have filed in the United States District Court a preliminary report, together with statements of assets and liabilities prepared by West & Flint, certified public accountants of 50 Pine street.

The report shows that between April 9, 1915, the date the receivers qualified, and the close of business on Thursday, April 29, the sales amounted to $802,508.12. In the corresponding period in 1914 the sales were $761,521.20. Reductions in salaries made by the receivers will amount to $200,000 in a year.

An inventory was taken at the close of business on April 17 and the accountants made a calculation of the inventory as of April 8 by a consideration of purchases and sales between April 9 and April 17.

It was found that "accounts receivable" aggregated $597,734.30, $526,719.10 being current and deferred customers' charge accounts and $244,280.30 instalment accounts, representing sales of pianos, sewing machines and talking machines. The actual inventory of merchandise and supplies on April 17, adjusted by the application of purchases and cost of sales from April 9 to 17, inclusive, to the amount of inventory as at the close of business on April 8, was $1,877,430.68. The item of "prepaid insurance" was $50,948.92, which, the receivers say, is subject to reduction by the term during which insurance is used. The sum of $56,651.16 represents the book value of the claims of the J. B. Greenhut Company against the Joseph Benedict Company and the Manhattan Laboratories Company, subsidiaries, both of which are in receivership.

The item of "investments" is placed at $888,642.22, representing investments, mortgages, collateral securities, notes, &c., growing out of the relations between the J. B. Greenhut Company and the banking firm which formerly conducted a banking business in the store of J. B. Greenhut Company. That banking business has been discontinued and the banking firm, the receivers have been informed, has paid nearly all of its depositors ($4,000,000), with deposits aggregating $4,500,000), in full.

The value of the land, buildings and equipment is placed at $11,699,629.30, and good will, &c., at $2,858,406.05. The total assets are $18,179,964.07.

The receivers report that substantially the entire store and warehouse properties are subject to a blanket mortgage made to the Central Trust Company of New York on December 10, 1910, to secure an issue of $6,000,000 6 per cent. sinking fund mortgage bonds. These bonds were issued by the company under its former name of Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company. The accrued interest on this bond issue as of April 8, 1915, amount to $18,030. "Thus the total mortgages, with accrued interest and proportion of taxes and rentals, as against the store and warehouse properties mortgages," the receivers report, "appear to amount to about $9,000,000."

The liabilities, as stated by the expert accountants, aggregate $12,703,364.56, exclusive of possible claims for future rentals damage and tort claims, &c., and include the following items: $3,252,656.10 total mortgages and accrued interest, $6,098,000 mortgage bonds, $557,525.35 notes payable and interest thereon, $2,857,742.38 creditors for merchandise and expenses $23,826.71 deposits and advances, possible claims of priority. The sales during 1914 were $13,274,519.12.

"As to the physical conditions of the store properties and the merchandise and as to the staff of employees and the actual business operations during the receivership," the receivers say, "we report we find the stock of merchandise in good condition, the organization an exceptionally competent one, and we believe the record of operations during the last three weeks encouraging when compared with the record of the corresponding period during the preceding year."

CANAL SANITATION BOTCHED--GORGAS

Blames Commission Head for Failing to Check Malaria in 1908.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—That blame for the failure of the Panama Canal Zone's sanitary authorities to do away with malaria there was due to the chairman of the commission appointed in 1907 was the charge made by Dr. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon-General of the United States army, to-day in an address at the Washington University Medical School dedication.

Dr. Gorgas told how at the end of his first four years work, in 1908, the malaria rate had been reduced from 821 per 1,000 to 282.

He told of a new commission being put in power in 1907, and continued:

"In 1908 all power on the Isthmus was concentrated in the hands of a single man, the chairman of the commission. This officer thought it advisable to make radical changes in the methods of sanitation. These changes, ordered by the chairman, took execution of the anti-malarial work out of the hands of the sanitary authorities and placed them in the hands of men who had no special knowledge of anti-malarial work. I argued against these changes, but to no avail."

Dr. Gorgas told of his fifteen years experience in tropical sanitation, especially in Cuba, and said that could he have continued his work in Panama the results would have been the same as in Havana, and the canal workers would have been entirely free from malaria, as were the citizens of Havana.

"I feel convinced that if our chairman of 1908 had been able to put into effect in 1904 the methods he forced on me in 1908 we could not have accomplished the sanitary success at Panama which we had accomplished prior to 1908," said Dr. Gorgas.

CAPTURE OF HANEL NEAR.

Detectives Believe Man Wanted for Murder is With Circus.

New York detectives searching for Joseph Hanel, wanted for the murder of Mrs. Julia Hellner, telegraphed Police Commissioner Woods from Philadelphia yesterday that they have traced Hanel to that city and expect to have him under arrest probably to-day, not later than Monday at any event.

They say they learned that Hanel had applied for a job as cook in the Barnum & Bailey circus and was to have joined the show in Trenton on Monday. With this information and additional clues the detectives say they are positive they can reach the fugitive.

BOGUS NOBLEMAN SENT TO TOMBS

Confesses He Stole British Army Funds, Deserted and Then Married.

MAIL MISUSE CHARGED

There is a cross road on the way from the concentration camp to the officers' quarters in the Red Lion Inn at Guildford, Surrey, England. It was there that several weeks ago Sergt. Henry Carlyle, a paymaster in the Royal Field Artillery, took the wrong turn, which led him to this city and eventually to the Tombs, where he is now confined on a charge of using the mails in a swindling scheme in which he assumed the role of Sir Henry L. Stirling, son of the late Sir John Stirling, Bart., president of the Legislative Assembly of Australia.

The story he told begins on January 11, when Sergt. Carlyle, with £750 in the pocket of his khaki blouse which he meant to deliver to his commanding officer, took the wrong turn, forgot his wife and two children in Reading, Berkshire, and the possibility of winning glory at the front, and hopped into an automobile that took him to Kingston-on-Thames. Finally he reached London, where he exchanged his service uniform for mufti.

Having purchased an elaborate wardrobe the sergeant became "Sir Henry L. Stirling," and yielding to a whim sailed for Glasgow. There he met Jean Bain and married her, still unmindful of the three deterrents to matrimony in Reading. He paid £30 for the special license, and told Assistant United States Attorney Edwin M. Stanton yesterday that "Jean was jolly well worth that much, poor lassie!"

"Sir Henry" and his bride arrived in Boston on the Allan liner Pretoria on February 10. Then they came to New York. For four days they lived at the Biltmore, paying $8 a day for their room, tipping waiters and chambermaids liberally and dining on the best the Biltmore's chef could serve.

Then Carlyle began to run short of funds, so he moved with his bride to a furnished room at 101 West 128th street. It was some time after this that Post Office Inspectors McQuillan and Schaefer made the acquaintance of the sandy complexioned, bald headed little Englishman. They were told of "Sir Henry" by a Miss A. J. Boyle of 104 West Eighty-fourth street, who had answered an advertisement, reading:

WANTED—Young lady to travel as secretary to English nobleman and as companion to titled lady; bond required—apply enclosing copies of testimonials.

A day or two after making application for the job Miss Boyle received a call from "Sir Henry." Then she got a letter informing her that her testimonials were entirely satisfactory and that she might have the job at £250 a year, provided she put up a cash bond of $200, which would be refunded at the expiration of three months. So anxious were "Sir Henry" and his wife to obtain the services of Miss Boyle that this letter was followed by a second from "Lady Stirling" urging her to accept the place.

In the meantime "Sir Henry" and his wife had moved to another furnished room at 119 West 127th street, and it was there that post office inspectors and two city detectives arrested him. He made a full confession to Mr. Stanton.

Carlyle will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

PROMOTER BRIGHT IN JAIL.

Must Return $300,000 in Securities—Blames Rockefeller.

Charles Bright, who has promoted many enterprises in South America, was sent to Ludlow street jail yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Davis for contempt of court. Bright must stay there until he pays $250 fine for contempt and turns over to the Pan-American Transcontinental Railway Company bonds of the company worth $200,000 and $100,000 of the company's stock.

Bright said yesterday that the company already has the stock and that he cannot produce the bonds because they were taken from his house in Uruguay. Bright blames John D. Rockefeller for his troubles and thinks the Rockefeller interests are behind the litigation because the law firm of Murray, Hoagland & Prentice, of which E. Parmalee Prentice, Mr. Rockefeller's son-in-law, is a member, is counsel for the railroad company.

ACTS TO COMPLETE COURT HOUSE SITE

Estimate Board Votes for Acquiring New Land—Prendergast Objects.

SEES $20,000,000 COST

The Board of Estimate voted yesterday to have the city complete the site of the new County Court House by taking title on May 6 to the additional property required. Comptroller Prendergast vigorously objected, but was opposed by all of the other members.

The Comptroller has made up his mind that the site and building will cost at least $19,000,000. He holds that this is too much of an undertaking in the present financial condition of the city. He said last night that he doubted if any way could be found to stop it, but if there was a way he would keep on fighting.

At yesterday's meeting of the Estimate Board Mayor Mitchel said: "One of the principle reasons for the vesting of the title at the present time is that it will save a large amount of damages." Then the Comptroller said: "I do not believe that the property not required can be sold at a figure that will make the cost of the needed site less than $9,000,000. The estimated cost of the building is $10,000,000. That makes the total outlay $19,000,000."

President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen insisted that the saving in foundation cost and the cost of the change of grade made possible by the shift in site would take $2,000,000 from the apparent figure of $9,000,000. He said it was impossible for the board to retrace its steps, as in acquiring a site it had acted under a mandate from the Legislature.

"The site," he added, "will cost $7,000,000 and the building $10,000,000. We have the power to keep the price within that. We are required by law to go ahead."

Besides voting to take title to the new property on May 6 the board approved the layout of the site prepared by the Court House Board, requested the Manhattan Borough President to have temporary roadways constructed and directed the Bureau of Franchises to negotiate with the street car companies for the relocation of their tracks in Worth and Centre streets. A bill permitting the distribution of the cost of the Court House over several years, so that the debt charges will not pile up, is now before the Mayor for his signature. Contracts for clearing up the site preparatory to building are being prepared by the Court House Board.

After the meeting Comptroller Prendergast said three real estate experts had told him that the land to be disposed of as not necessary would bring not more than $3,000,000 even after the Court House was built and property fronting the "civic centre" had risen in value. This is the property which is costing the city $5,000,000. The Comptroller also predicted that the city would spend $20,000,000 before the Court House was finished.

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church is within the area needed for the Court House, but it was excepted yesterday from the property to which title is to be taken immediately. Father Evers and his friends have been trying to have the church spared. The Estimate Board decided to have a conference with Cardinal Farley before determining the fate of this building.

TAXI COMPANY LOSES.

Court Holds That Its Vehicles Come Under Public Hacks Law.

The Mason-Seaman Transportation Company lost yesterday its application to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to restrain the city authorities from enforcing the terms of the amended public hack ordinance, which will include the plaintiff's taxicabs under the provision of the law relating to rates, although the Mason-Seaman taxis do not solicit patronage on the public streets.

The plaintiff contended that it does only a private hack business through having contracts with railroads, steamship companies, hotels and clubs and that in classing its vehicles with public hacks the company's business would be injured. The Appellate Division rules that the amended ordinance is valid.

Kills Herself in Rocking Chair.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 30.—After placing a $1 bill in an envelope for her gas bill and addressing it to a neighbor, Mrs. Elizabeth Heck, 64 years old, last night put a gas tube in her mouth, seated herself in a rocking chair with a soft pillow under her head and waited for death. Her body was found to-day.

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To-day, Saturday, at very decided reductions,

Two Splendid Groups of

Men's Silk Lined Spring Overcoats, at $16.50 and 21.50

Men's Light Weight Sack Suits, . at **$18.50**
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Also in our Men's Custom Tailoring Department,

Orders will be taken To-day for

Men's Blue or Black Suits, made to measure;
Regular values $30.00, 32.00 and 35.00, . at **$25.00**

The Men's Shoe Department

On the Main Floor, 6th Avenue and 43rd Street Entrance

Will hold a highly important sale To-day of

Men's Oxford Ties.
Very specially priced at **$3.75 pair**

They are made on the favorite flat last in black and mahogany tan calfskin and have the appearance of a high cost custom made shoe