MINERS NOT READY FOR BIG STRIKE

Wofully Unprepared, Say Leaders, Gloomy Over Prospect of Success.

BELIEVE CRISIS NEAR

Mistake Made When No Assessment Was Levied at the February Convention.

WAGE INCREASE IS OPPOSED

Operators Will Fight Bitterly, and Agreement May Not Be Reached Till April 1.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Tuesday.—Though the leaders among the United Mine Workers of America affect to take a hopeful view of the situation in the anthracite and bituminous coal fields and refuse to concede that a strike is inevitable, there is no question that they are taking a gloomy look into the future and that they feel that, with the crisis so near, they are woefully unprepared to meet its attendant complications.

In the inner councils of the organization the feeling is apparent that a mistake was made whean the convention adjourned in February and the Executive Board did not levy the assessment of $1 per week for a strike fund. With approximately three hundred thousand members in the locals, such a levy would haave brought into the national treasury $300,000 a week, or $1,800,000 in the six weeks intervening between the adjournment and March 31, when all contracts with the operators expire, and this sum, added to the money on hand, would havae made a fund of something like $2,500,000. There is more than $2,000,000 in the treasuries of the several district organizations and the locals, and with this sum at their command the leaders believe they could have put up a fight that would haave been worth while.

A member of the executive board, speaking of the great cost of strikes, pointed to the report of Secretary Treasurer Wilson at the recent National Convention as evidence that a large sum would be necessary if the organization intended to force a suspension. The strikes to which re referred were in Alabama, Tenn., and Kentucky, where a total of 10,220 men were out, and these strikes have cost the organization since 1904 the sum of $800,437.57.

He said that with 300,000 miners out of work, and none contributing to the organization, at least $1,000,000 a month would be required, and the organization ought to have $5,000,000 on hand if it expected to succeed. This argument was made at the meeting of the executive board when the convention adjourned, but the members generally did not believe that the operators would hold out beyond April, and no special levy was made.

The presidents of the anthracite districts, who constitute the Shamokin Scale Committee that submitted the demands of the anthracite operators, arrived here today and are in conference with Mr. Mitchell to-night. One of the questions that will come before them is whether the refusal of the anthracite operators shall be considered at the convention here or at a separate convention of anthracite miners in Pennsylvania. The district presidents favor the former, as they contend that the matter is now one for all the miners of the country to consider and that the anthracite miners have a right to know what they are to be supposed to do.

They say also that the bituminous miners are equally interested with them in the outcome of all the conferences and that the organization ought to dispose of the questions at issue in its general convention. It is not expected that the miners will recede from their demands, and the operators will be asked to confer with their Scale Committee again in an effort to reach an agreement, and it is possible that these conferences will last from Monday next till Saturday.

The operators are coming to the meeting with a determination to depose F. L. Robbins, of the Pittsburg Coal Company, from leadership and also to stand firmly against an increase in wages. The miners' leaders declare that they will not recede from their position, and surface indications now are that there will be no agreement prior to April 1.

VOTE ON DOLAN'S SUCCESSOR

Pittsburg District Miners Begin Balloting To-Day.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Tuesday.—To-morrow will begin the balloting by the twenty-three thousand members of District 5, United Mine Workers of America, for officers of the district in the special election ordered by the recent district convention. Only one candidate has no opposition, and that is William Little, who is a candidate for re-election as National Executive Board member.

There are but two aspirants for the presidency, to succeed Patrick Dolan. They are Edward McKay, of Versailles, and Frank Feehan, of Castle Shannon. The general sentiment appears to be in favor of the election of Mr. McKay. There are nine candidates for vice president and six for district auditor. The principal contest is for District Executive Board member. There are nine to elect to the Board and there are fifty-six aspirants.

ANTHRACITE MEN FEAR WORST

Start for Indianapolis Amid Preparations for Strike.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Tuesday.—Anthracite mine workers' delegates, headed by District President T. D. Nichols, left here this morning for Indianapolis, where, after the convention has decided the soft coal situation, the Scale Committee will take up the question of whether there is or is not to be a strike in the anthracite region.

Few of the delegates would talk, but those who did expressed the hope that at the conference to be held in New York the operators would grant some of the demands made by the mine workers. Some as much as said that if the operators agreed to recognize the union the other demands might all be withdrawn. There is a general feeling, however, that the operators will do no more than they have already offered to do—renew the present agreement—and that it is up to the union to decide whether there shall be a strike or not.

Mine workers are already busily preparing for a strike. The boys and girls of miners' families who have been in school are now applying for positions where the few dollars they can earn will greatly help the family in case of a strike.

DESERT THE TYPOTHETAE.

Two More Firms Leave the Organization and Declare for the Printers.

It was announced yesterday by the president of Typographical Union No. 6 that two more firms had left the Typothetae and agreed to the eight hour day for their printers, and that negotiations were in progress with another firm which would also leave the Typothetae.

"The strike is now nearing its end," said the president.

Settlement of a strike in the composing rooms of the Osborne Company, No. 757 Sumner avenue, Newark, N. J., was also reported at the union headquarters.

LOUIS DE LANGE KILLED IN HOTEL

Actor and Playwright Is Found Dead with His Throat Cut.

MONEY AND WATCH GONE

Stranger Last Person in Room When Sounds of Scuffling Alarmed Victim's Brother.

WITNESSES SAW HIM FLEE

Coroner and Detectives Think Suicide Improbable and Hunt Is On for Possible Murderer.

Louis De Lange, a well known actor and playwright, was found dead yesterday morning in a room in Mock's Hotel, No. 145 West Forty-second street, his throat cut from ear to ear, and circumstances which have since developed indicate that he was murdered and robbed. He was seen to enter the hotel twice between one and half-past three o'clock in the morning in company with an unidentified man. On the last occasion screams and a sound of scuffling were heard to come from his room, and his waistcoat, a valuable gold watch which had come to him as an heirloom and whatever money he may have possessed are missing.

It was first thought that the case was one of suicide, but the information gained later disproved this theory, and Alexander Clarke De Lange, brother of the dead man and himself a well known actor, who lives on the floor above and who found the body, declared that there was no reason why the victim should have taken his own life. Coroner Shrady and his physician, Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, said that there was much room for doubt, and detectives were detailed to trace De Lange's movements on Monday night and to find, if possible, his mysterious companion.

Hiatus in Movements.

Alexander Clarke De Lange said that his brother had met him early in the evening and asked him to go to the Grand Opera House. He declined and did not know where De Lange had spent the evening up to soon after eleven o'clock, when he went to Weber's Music Hall and met his wife, who sings in the chorus there under the name of Selma Mantell. Mrs. De Lange had not been quite well lately and it had been decided that she should go, with their two-year-old son, to her mother's home in Long Island City after last night's performance. De Lange escorted them to the East Thirty-fourth street ferry and saw them aboard a boat. His movements after that are unknown until he appeared at Mock's the first time at about one o'clock.

With him was a man who is described as between eighteen and twenty-one years of age, dark of complexion and hair, thick set and wearing dark clothing with a round cloth cap. Stephen Lagodinsky, porter of the hotel, who was standing in the doorway, said that they went up to De Lange's room on the second floor and remained a short time. Then they came down stairs and went into the cafe on the ground floor, where they had several drinks together. At about half-past two o'clock they went out. According to Lagodinsky they returned about an hour later in a cab and he saw the unidentified young man pay the driver fifty cents. Then they went up to De Lange's room, both acting as though somewhat under the influence of liquor.

Saw Stranger's Escape.

About four o'clock Mrs. Alexander Clarke De Lange went to the floor below that on which she and her husband live, and, passing the door of her brother-in-law's room, she heard the voices of two men apparently in quarrel, a sound as of scuffling, and finally De Lange's voice, exclaiming clearly, "Oh, God! don't do that!" Hurrying back upstairs, she told her husband, and, seizing a revolver, he ran out into the hall just in time to see the stranger scurrying down the stairs to the street. He returned to his own room, he said, and it was not until morning, when he went to arouse his brother, that his suspicions were aroused.

Ladoginsky, the porter, and Tillie Sauer, a chambermaid in the hotel, also saw the man when he left there the last time, and the former said that he carried under his arm a bundle that might have been a blanket, an overcoat or a parcel of clothing. The girl, whose description tallied with that of the others, said that he went down the stairs in a great hurry, stumbling, and she concluded he was intoxicated.

Alexander Clarke De Lange went to call his brother at about half past ten o'clock yesterday morning. When his repeated knocks failed to bring a response he remembered the incidents of the night before, and, summoning Herman Vischer, one of the employes of the hotel, they broke down the door. De Lange's body lay on the floor between the bed and the mirror. The bed clothing was upset and bore stains indicating that the victim had been lying down when the crime was committed. The fact that the door was locked is accounted for by the theory that in his struggles to open it he may have inadvertently turned the key and then fallen to the floor.

Evidences of Murder.

Henry Osler, proprietor of the hotel, was called to the room and soon afterward Coroner Shrady, Dr. O'Hanlon and the detectives arrived. Search of the room revealed evidence that immediately weakened the suicide theory. A few feet from the body lay an ivory handled razor, covered with stains which showed that it had been the weapon used. It bore the initials "I. M. M.," those of Isaac M. Moss, of Philadelphia, De Lange's foster father. The brother announced that a gold watch, worth $100, which had come down to the victim from Commodore Stewart, of the United States Navy, was missing, as well as the waistcoat in which it was carried, a dark blue garment, with a fine white vertical stripe.

De Lange also said that on Monday his brother had received $300, $50 of which he had paid to Osler, the proprietor of the hotel, and $50 to a firm of music publishers, so that he must have had nearly $100 with him when he went out in the evening. Not a cent was found in the clothing. The brother vouchsafed the further information that De Lange was not a heavy drinker and rarely became intoxicated.

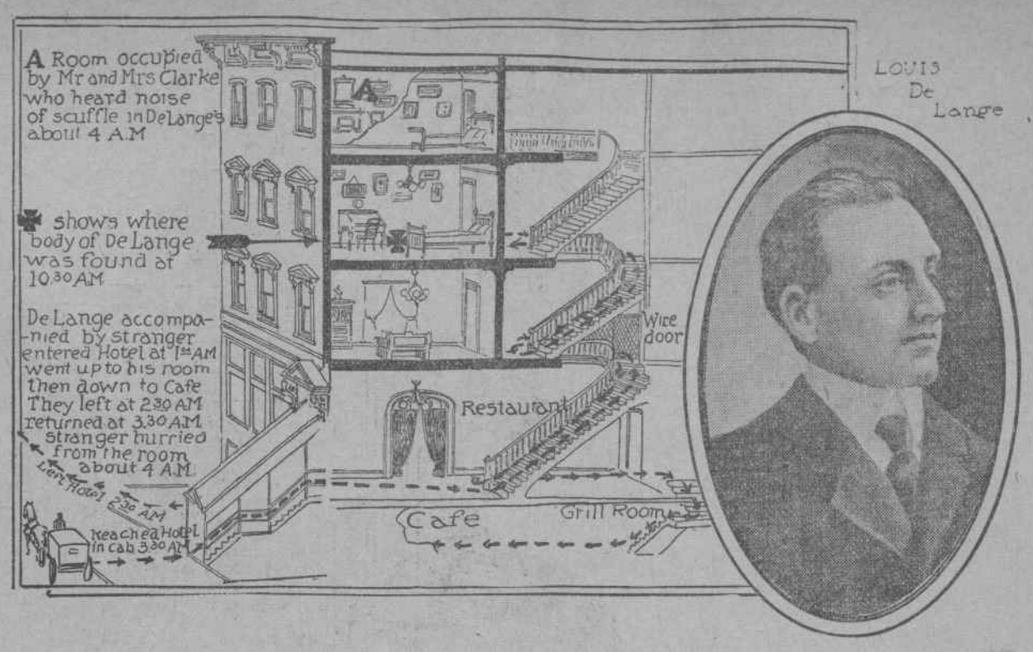
Coroner Shrady then made an examination of the body and said that De Lange had been dead about six hours, which would place the commission of the crime at the time the stranger left. "I would not go on record as saying that this is not a case of murder," he added. "The cut in the throat is not high up and close to the chin, as it nearly always is in cases of suicide, but nevertheless the nature of the wound is such that it might have been made by the victim as well as by another."

Wife Swoons at Tidings.

Mrs. De Lange, known on the stage as Selma Mantell, did not learn of her husband's tragic death until yesterday afternoon. She had just returned from her mother's home in Long Island City and had gone to Mock's Hotel to see him. A crowd about the door gave her the first intimation of anything wrong, and then her brother-in-law broke the news as gently as possible to her. She immediately swooned, and was taken back to her mother's home, and the body was removed to the Stephen Merritt Burial Company's undertaking establishment, where an autopsy will be performed this afternoon.

Louis De Lange was one of the best known actors and dramatic writers in New York. Born in Philadelphia fifty years ago, he was adopted by Isaac M. Moss, a wealthy stationer, and took his name, which he kept until he went on the stage. Of recent years he had turned his attention to writing, and was the author of "The Little Host," in which Della Fox appeared; "The Globe Trotter" and "Sweet Anne Page," which was written for Lulu Glaser. He also collaborated in a musical skit, "Poussé Café," produced at Weber's Music Hall, and was the author of several successful songs of a humorous character, the best known of which, perhaps, is "David and Goliath and a Little Piece of String."

DIAGRAM OF DE LANGE CRIME AND PORTRAIT OF VICTIM



RUNAWAY HORSE IN DASH IN BROADWAY

Two Men Seriously Hurt and Ten Others Are Cut as Wagon Crashes Into Car.

CAUSED BY BROKEN TRACE

Victims Taken to Hospital, One with Concussion of the Brain, the Other Badly Bruised.

Ten persons were cut by flying glass, two men were so badly hurt that they had to be taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital and two ambulances were called as the result of a runaway in Broadway yesterday afternoon. The men in the hospital are Hugo Dunkleman, nineteen years old, of No. 122 Bradhurst avenue, who is suffering from concussion of the brain, and Morris Abrahams, twenty-one, of No. 19 Essex street, whose injuries are serious contusions of the body.

Abrahams was driving north in Broadway in a delivery wagon, when, in 121st street, his horse became frightened at the breaking of a trace. There is a long and steep incline there, extending for several blocks, and down this the frightened animal dashed, Abrahams trying to stop it.

Another delivery wagon was crossing Broadway in 125th street just as the runaway reached that thoroughfare. The wagon driven by Abrahams crashed into the other, knocking off a wheel, breaking in the side of the upper portion of the wagon and throwing Dunkleman, the driver, to the street.

The collision did not stop the runaway, and it continued north in Broadway. In 129th street it attempted to turn the corner and dashed into an eastbound trolley car with such force that every window in one side of the car was broken, the flying glass cutting more or less seriously one half of the passengers. Abrahams, the driver, was hurled from his seat. Bystanders caught the horse.

NO FAVORS FOR "CLASS C."

Holders of Those Shares of New York Building Loan Company Stand with Others.

That policy holders of "Class C" shares in the former New York Building-Loan Banking Company will not have preference over other policy holders is the result of a decision rendered by Judge Blanchard, in Supreme Court. The amount involved is $355,000.

Charles M. Preston, the receiver of the wrecked company, stated yesterday that this decision makes the total assets something like $1,000,000. Mr. Preston believes that each policy holder will receive thirty per cent of the amount invested. There are 13,000 shareholders. They paid into the treasury of this company $3,000,000. It is probable that the affairs of the company will be closed inside of a few months.

DIED IN WOMEN'S BED.

James A. Jacobs, Said To Be Uncle of Jesse Lewisohn, Succumbed While Making Call.

Ten hours after it occurred, the death of James A. Jacobs, fifty-five years old, of No. 418 West Forty-seventh street, in a theatrical boarding house at No. 141 West Forty-third street, was reported yesterday afternoon to the police of the West Forty-seventh street station. Coroner's Physician Weston found that Jacobs died of heart failure. He is said to have been an uncle of Jessie Lewisohn, a banker.

Mrs. May Decker, proprietor of the house where Jacobs died, says that he came there to see two chorus girls, Kate Woods and May Moorhead. When they returned to the house they found Jacobs in their bed at the point of death. He died soon after.

TO SUE MRS. C. K. G. BILLINGS.

Wife of Well Known Horseman Ignores Subpoena—Arthur Ester to Ask $50,000 Damages.

Although subpoenas had been issued for her, Mrs. C. K. G. Billings, of No. 673 Fifth avenue, wife of a well known horseman, for the third consecutive time failed to appear yesterday in the Yorkville police court in the case of Arthur Ester, a young man who, it was alleged, had attempted to obtain money from her by falsely representing himself to be a sponsor for a bail to be given by a fictitious organization. As there was, therefore, no complaint against Ester, he was discharged by the Magistrate.

Denouncing Mrs. Billings' action and asserting that he had received her word that she would be present at the arraignment of his client, Harold Spielberg, a lawyer, who appeared for Ester, stated that he would bring an action against Mrs. Billings for $50,000 for false imprisonment.

SIR ARTHUR WRONGLY TAGGED

Titled Briton's Steamship Ticket Classified Him as American and He's Held Up.

Sir Arthur Stepney, a wealthy Englishman who owns 10,000 acres of land in California, was held up for a few minutes yesterday by an immigration inspector on the Red Star steamship Kroonland as that vessel came up the bay. Sir Arthur's ticket said he was an American, and the inspector wanted to know how he could be an American and own the title of "Sir."

The Baronet said he didn't know how the word got on the ticket, but "he'd be hanged if he wouldn't just as soon be called an American as anything else."

However, the inspector changed the word "American" to "Englishman" and passed him.

LOCKWOOD TELLS OF TODD WILL

Declares Aged Woman Asked Messrs. Lee and Hatfield to Sign as Witnesses.

MR. LEE DOESN'T RECALL THIS

Contest Begun to Prevent Lawyer from Having Charge of the Estate as Executor.

Ingersoll Lockwood, who figured in complications over the estate of aged Mrs. Margretta Todd, the finding of whose body on the railroad tracks near Philadelphia on October 27 last was surrounded with mystery, was examined yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald in support of her will which he offered for probate and in which he is named as executor.

This will, executed on January 23, 1902, gives to Mr. Lockwood $500, to Miss Jennie M. Paine, Mrs. Todd's companion until her discharge about the same time Mr. Lockwood was dismissed, $1,000, and to Mrs. Frank Tousey, Mrs. Todd's daughter, a life interest in the greater portion of the estate.

The will seems of little importance in view of the fact that Mr. Lockwood holds a trust deed by which, he declares, he was placed in possession of the entire estate for life, and also has a lease of the Von Hoffmann apartment house in West Twenty-sixth street. Proceedings have been brought to set aside these documents, and the object of the contest of the will by Mrs Tousey and Milton Berolzheim, Mrs. Todd's grandson, is to prevent Mr. Lockwood from having charge of the estate as executor. They question the proper execution of the will and assert it was obtained by undue influence.

Mr. Lockwood drew the will, he said, in accordance with Mrs. Todd's directions. So that he could testify he waived his right to the $500 legacy. He testified he had been Mrs. Todd's adviser for many years and was present in her apartment when she signed the will and had F. M. Lee and Francis P. Hatfield witness its execution. He admitted they had quarrelled a short time before her death when she ordered him to leave the Von Hoffman. He said he had no knowledge of the execution of a later will, although such a will had been partially prepared, but never completed. He said that while Lee and Hatfield were present he informed them it was a will that they were to witness and he asked Mrs. Todd if she desired them to sign as subscribing witnesses and she said she did. He took the paper from her hands and asked her if it were her last will and testament and she replied in the affirmative, and when she told him she wanted Lee and Hatfield to sign as witnesses they did so.

On cross-examination several letters were produced which Mr. Lockwood admitted having written to Mrs. Todd and also to Mr. Amory, manager of the Von Hoffman. In those to Mrs. Todd he addressed her as "Mine Libes Muetterchen," "My Lieber Gretchen" and "My dear little Margrette." One of the notes reads:—

"Libes Gretchen—Please send over for Miss Paine and give her a good dressing down and she will be all right. You must not be alone, not only for your health, but it is very unsafe. If you will send for Miss Paine I will give her a piece of my mind that will make her act differently. Yours, L."

Mr. Lockwood admitted he had drawn a will for Mrs. Todd in 1903, which he signed as attorney and Mr. Hatfield also signed as a witness. He said the reason it had not been executed completely, though it had been signed by Mrs. Todd, was that he noticed a statement intended to have been placed in it by Mrs. Todd had been omitted. He could not tell what became of this document, neither was he able to say what the missing section referred to.

Both Mr. Lee and Mr. Hatfield, witnesses to the will, said Mrs. Todd was not very well at the time she signed the paper, though she seemed to be of sound mind and understanding. Mr. Lee did not remember that Mrs. Todd asked him to sign the document, and Mr. Hatfield declared when he signed the attestation clause he did not know what he was certifying to, though he supposed he was signing a will at the time. She had asked him to be a witness to her will. While Mrs. Todd was signing the paper she said she was nervous and ill.

George G. Hastings, for the contestants, insisted that as there had not been evidence as to the proper execution of the will the proceedings for its probate should be dismissed, but Surrogate Fitzgerald denied the motion.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

LABOR ROW ENDS IN ATTACK.

One Man Badly Beaten and Is Taken to Hospital in a Precarious Condition.

Believed to have been the result of labor union differences an assault was made last night upon Joseph Donahue, of No. 671 East 124th street, by William B. Francis, of No. 224 East 128th street, in which the former was rendered unconscious. He was removed to the Lincoln Hospital in a precarious condition.

Donahue was in Willis avenue and 134th street when Francis came up behind him and, swearing loudly, hit him over the head with a slungshot. Francis then ran up Willis avenue followed by a crowd of several hundred persons who had witnessed the assault. In 142d street, Francis was captured by Policemen Hayes and Robinson, of the Alexander avenue station.

SPLIT JURY FREES CHAUFFEUR.

Eleven Find That Boy's Death Was Accidental, One Censures Driver.

In Coroner Harburger's court yesterday morning a jury returned a divided verdict in the case of Atillo Perucotti, chauffeur for Peter Cooper Hewitt, who ran down and killed Robert Claudot, twelve years old, on March 5.

Eleven of the jurors found that Claudot's death had been accidental, while the twelfth returned a minority verdict, censuring Perucotti. The chauffeur was discharged.

SAY JUDGES WON'T PROBE THE BANKS

Kilburn Whitewash Scheme Unveiled, Declares Senator Stevens, Attacking Commission of Judges.

NAMED ONLY FOR EFFECT

Bill Goes to Third Reading, However, and Effort to Pass Substitute Is Beaten.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday.—Senator F. C. Stevens, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, made another attempt to-day to bring about a genuine investigation of the State Banking Department in place of the sham investigation provided for in the substitute bill framed by the Senate Finance Committee, which provides for a limited inquiry into the banking laws by a commission consisting of Charles Andrews and Alton B. Parker, two former Chief Judges of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Andrews is in Europe and Mr. Parker is in the South.

The farcical character of the bill was brought out by a question put by Senator Stevens to Senator Raines, republican leader in the Senate.

"Have you any assurance that either of the men named in your bill will serve if the bill is passed?" he asked.

"I have not," Senator Raines was forced to admit, "but the Governor is empowered to fill vacancies under the bill."

It is generally understood that neither Mr. Andrews nor Mr. Parker will think of serving on the commission and that their names were placed in the bill only for effect and to create a false impression. The question put by Senator Stevens revealed the fact that the bill actually empowers Governor Higgins to name the men who are to "investigate" Superintendent Kilburn if the Senate whitewash plan goes through.

In Committee of the Whole, when the whitewashing bill came up and Senator Stevens brought out the fact that no attempt had been made to learn whether Mr. Andrews or Mr. Parker would serve as investigators, the Senator suggested that the "subterfuge" of naming them in the bill be abandoned. The suggestion was not accepted by the whitewashers and the bill was advanced to third reading.

Several sidelights were thrown upon Superintendent Kilburn's methods in hearings which were given before the Assembly Banking Committee to-day. It was said that Superintendent Kilburn's department for years has been permitting State banks to violate the law limiting the amount that any bank may loan to one borrower.

Mr. Lupton, of Suffolk, appeared before the committee to ask for a favorable report on his bill to change the section of the banking law which limits to ten per cent of the capital and surplus of any bank the amount that may be loaned to a borrower.

Mr. Lupton proposes to permit the bank to loan forty per cent of its capital and surplus to any borrower who offers security amounting in value to fifteen per cent more than the loan. He said that the bill had been drawn by Superintendent Kilburn and that there was not a bank in the State of small capital that is not now violating the law.

C. A. Miller, of the Utica Savings Bank, opposed the bill introduced by S. J. Palmer, providing that the Superintendent of Banks shall report annually to the Legislature the details of the dormant accounts held by savings banks. He argued the Superintendent was opposed to such publication. The banks are now required to report their dormant accounts, which amount to about $1,000,000, to him, but he makes no report of them. It has been the custom of the department until this year to include the total amount of such unclaimed deposits in his annual report, but he failed to do so in his last report.

Mr. Miller argued that the publication provided in the bill would foster litigation and fraud, and that the banks were much better able than any other agency to trace the real owners of the dormant accounts.

FREED ON BEATING CHARGE.

David Thorburn, Accused of Attack on Aged Mother, Acquitted—Judge McKean Dissents.

With Judge McKean dissenting, Judges Deuel and Olmsted, of the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday discharged David Thorburn, accused of beating his mother, Jane Thorburn, eighty-one years old, who lives with him at No. 231 East 109th street.

Mrs. Thorburn, so weak from her injuries that she appeared before the Court on a stretcher, testified that her son, while intoxicated on February 24, attacked her, dislocating her shoulder, breaking two of her ribs and bruising her whole body. Her son's defence was that his mother was at all times a hard drinker, and that a fall had caused her injuries. Testimony by others as to the woman's bibulous habits decided the Court to dismiss the case.

SUPERSTITIOUS CLUB.

Society for Political Study Buries Rings in Birthday Cake for Unmarried Members.

To prevent friction through jealousy of seats at the guests' table when the Society for Political Study celebrated its twentieth anniversary yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor a table for incoming and retiring officials was provided. It was next in honor to the guests' table, at which the presidents of eighteen clubs were seated.

On the president's table, where Mrs. John H. Judge presided, was a huge birthday cake with yellow frosting and green ornaments, the color of the society. In the cake were twelve rings with blue and yellow settings. There were twelve, because in the club are a dozen women without husbands, and the society hoped each of these would get a ring and find a husband within the year.

Before the end of the luncheon the women rose and had a five minute session of silent prayer for the repose of the soul of the late Susan B. Anthony.

CHURCH PRELATES FOR LOCAL OPTION

Mgr. Lavelle, Said to Represent Archbishop Farley, Favors Sunday Sale of Liquor.

LAW CAN BE ENFORCED

Believes in Opportunity to Buy Beverages for Sunday Dinners in Crowded Portions of City and at Beaches.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday.—Monsignor M. J. Lavelle, Vicar-General of New York, sent a letter to Senator Tully to-day advocating the passage of the local option bill and incidentally admitting that, in certain parts of New York city, liquor should be sold on Sunday. Monsignor Lavelle's views are accepted as representing those of Archbishop Farley. Monsignor Lavelle's letter is as follows:

"It would give me great pleasure could I spare the time to come to Albany and attend the hearing on your local option bill. I believe in it very heartily and I hope sincerely it will pass. My reasons for befriending it are these:

"First—It is a law that can be enforced. It is reasonable, moderate and will represent the real wishes of the people in each district. The great trouble with all our excise bills so far has been their general character, in that they represent the sentiment of the people of one section, whereas other sections are frequently opposed. This character of our former bills has had two great evils. It has left upon our statute books a law which confessedly must be a dead letter and must prove a political grave for any official who dares to make the rash and vain effort of enforcing the statute and doing his duty. It has been the fruitful source of all the liquor 'graft' which has brought so much discredit upon our city.

"Second—The local option bill is reasonable. A city like New York differs in different places. For example, where I live, at the corner of Fifty-first street and Madison avenue, there is no reason why liquor should ever be sold on a Sunday or any other day. But it is not reasonable that the crowded portions of the town or the recreation parts should be governed by a regulation that would be eminently proper here and which, as a matter of fact, exists without any law.

"Third—Respectable people of small means should have an opportunity on Sundays to get proper beverages for their dinners in their homes. The same is true for those who go to the beaches and other resorts for recreation. I am aware that many people object to this permission on the ground that it would be only an opening wedge for universal and harmful indulgence. But this objection loses all its weight when we realize that we are getting a law that can be enforced to the very letter, one which the people themselves will be as anxious to see properly executed as will the officials whose duty it is to carry out its provisions.

"Much more could be said, but these points, to me, seem convincing and conclusive. Good luck to yourself and success to the bill."

GOVERNOR VETOES "TAX DODGING" BILL

Says It Would Create Alarm—Senator Saxe Has a New Measure Ready.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday.—Governor Higgins to-day vetoed the personal property tax bill, introduced by Senator Saxe, on the ground that it would create alarm and bring very little money into the treasury of the State. Senator Saxe will introduce a new bill to-morrow with changes to meet the Governor's objections.

Under the Saxe bill the personal property of non-residents situated in this State was made taxable in the locality where it is found. The Governor said in his veto that this property ought to be taxed, but he pointed out that the language of the bill left it uncertain whether the property was to be taxed as property or under the name of its owner. The Governor favors taxation under the name of the owner. He also pointed out that the bill should make it clear that the property of non-residents sent to this State for sale on consignment should not be taxed.

Senator Saxe said he believed personal property should pay its share of the tax and he would continue to fight for it.

TO PROBE ICE BUSINESS.

Bill to Create Commission for That Purpose Introduced.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday.—Mr. Bernstein introduced to-day a bill aimed at the increase in the price of ice to private consumers on the ground that an ice famine exists. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of three members to investigate the ice crop of the State, the extent of ice bearing waters, the amount of ice brought in from other States, the cost and methods of harvesting and storing ice, the average annual supply and consumption, and the methods of corporations dealing in ice. The commissioners are to receive no salary, but their expenses and a reasonable compensation to be specified by the Governor.

Bills to Get Water for City.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday.—At the instance of John Ford bills will be introduced in the Legislature to-morrow for the repeal of the laws which forbid New York city from entering Suffolk and Dutchess counties for the purpose of increasing its water supply. The Suffolk county act was passed in 1896 and the Dutchess county act in 1904.

MISS ANTHONY'S FUNERAL.

Services Will Be Held To-Morrow Afternoon in the First Unitarian Church of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday.—It has been decided to hold the funeral services over Susan B. Anthony on Thursday, at two o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Gannett, of the First Unitarian Church, of which Miss Anthony was a member, will officiate.

At the Anthony home there is the atmosphere of Quaker quiet that always has marked it. Miss Mary Anthony has been receiving neighbors, greeting each one with a pleasant smile. It is difficult for one entering the house to realize from the attitude of the household that the leading spirit of it is dead.

Names of Americans registering at the office of the European Edition of the Herald, No. 49 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, will be cabled and published in the NEW YORK HERALD. Those interested, in America, will thus be enabled to learn the whereabouts of friends travelling abroad.

Coal Prices at Same Level.

Reports that there had been an advance of fifty cents a ton in the price of anthracite steam size coal yesterday were denied by many of the wholesale dealers. One even went so far as to say that no increase was contemplated, and that in any event there need be no fear of an advance for at least sixty days.

TRANSFER FIGHT BLOCKS CAR LINE

Conductor Accuses Bank Clerk of Theft of Three Slips of Paper and Has Him Arrested.

PASSENGERS BACK CLAIMANT

Encourage Him in Demand and Tell Police He Was Justified—Civil Action Threatened.

By refusing to give to George Anner, a bank clerk, living in No. 111 East 127th street, a transfer at half past five o'clock yesterday afternoon, Henry Hannor, a conductor on an Eighth avenue car, tied up the line for twenty minutes and aroused the ire of three dozen passengers. Anner was taken to the West 125th street police station, charged by the conductor with having taken eleven transfers from his pocket. The complaint was grand larceny. No transfers were found on Anner, who protested his innocence, and was bailed out.

Anner boarded the car with Charles Winter, manager of a restaurant in 113th street. Unknown to Anner, Winter paid the fares. When the car had gone a block Anner asked for a transfer to 125th street. The conductor refused to give it and cited a rule that passengers must obtain transfers at the time of paying their fares. Anner insisted and was encouraged by his friend and many passengers, but nothing could move Hannor.

Three times Anner, it is said, clutched the conductor by the arm and demanded the transfer, and Hannor finally exclaimed:—

"You stop this or I'll have you arrested."

"Go ahead," was the retort. "I will stand for it."

At 121st street Hannor called Policeman Dollard, of the West 125th street station, and said Anner had taken a packet containing eleven transfers from his pocket and that three were missing when the stub was returned. The upshot was that the policeman took Anner to the station house.

Several passengers followed the men and informed the desk sergeant that Anner was justified, and should be discharged. This had no effect, but a bail bond had a few minutes afterward. Anner said last night that he would begin proceedings in a civil court at once to establish his rights.

TRANSFER FIGHT REACHES ALBANY

Wilcox Has Bill to Give $50 Penalty for Violation to State and City.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday.—There was astonishment in the Senate to-day when Senator Wilcox, chairman of the Senate Railroad Committee, introduced the bill which was defeated two years ago to nullify the transfer law in New York city by providing that the $50 penalty for refusal to give transfers shall be collected in an action brought by the State, instead of by the person to whom the transfer has been refused.

This bill was so decisively defeated two years ago that the company did not venture to propose it last year. It provides that when penalties are recovered by the Attorney General two-thirds of the recovery shall go to the State and one-third to the locality. The person to whom the transfer has been refused is to receive none of the penalty and has no right of action for redress.

Julius Henry Cohen, of the Citizens' Union, when asked concerning the bill to-day, said:—"This is a most iniquitous measure and deserves the severest condemnation of the organizations watching legislation at Albany.

James S. Lehmaier, of the Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred, which made the fight to establish the law with respect to free transfers, said:—"The fight to compel the New York city surface railroad company to obey the law, and to give transfers at intersecting points of its lines was a long and severe one, but we finally won in the Court of Appeals, which laid down the doctrine that the railroad company was compelled to give these transfers. We were prepared for an effort upon the part of the officials of the railroad company to undermine the decision of the courts, but it was left for a Senator from the rural county of Cayuga, who does not represent a metropolitan district, and who apparently does not understand the sentiment of those who live in cities, to introduce this pernicious measure. The bill is absolutely and unqualifiedly bad.

J. Aspinwall Hodge, who is in Albany representing the United Real Estate Owners' Association and the West Side Taxpayers' Association, said of the bill that it practically repeals the transfer act, since it offers no incentive whatever to a citizen to bring an action where the railroad has refused a transfer. He said:—"There are few citizens, if there are any, who will ever undertake to bring a suit, hence a more honest bill would be one that would repeal the act altogether and allow the railroad company to refuse transfers at all its intersections."

In reply to the notice posted in the street cars in New York city directing conductors not to ask passengers whether they want transfers, Mr. Krulewitch today introduced a bill to compel the company to offer transfers to each passenger paying a fare. The measure reads as follows:—

"Every corporation operating a street railway in the city of New York shall at the time the passenger pays his fare to the conductor have such conductor offer such passenger a transfer, whether a transfer is demanded or not. Every conductor upon such street railway line is hereby required to offer a transfer to every passenger upon payment of his fare.

"Every corporation violating the provisions of this act shall forfeit a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered by the city of New York in an action by Corporation Counsel."

"JEROME A DIAMOND"—HALPIN

Former Republican Chairman Sorry He Did Not "Discover" the District Attorney.

Many politicians were in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court yesterday when James Moore, who has a saloon at Twenty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, was placed on trial before Judge Dowling on a charge of receiving stolen goods. In May last carpets and rugs were stolen from a truck owned by Patrick Keahon, Tammany leader of the Seventh Assembly district, in the freight yards of the New York Central Railroad.

William H. Halpin, formerly chairman of the Republican County Committee, was on the stand, telling Stephen J. O'Hara, counsel for Moore, of the good reputation borne by the defendant, when District Attorney Jerome entered the court room.

"Are you not the man who discovered William M. Ivins?" asked Mr. O'Hare of Mr. Halpin.

"I object," said Mr. Jerome. "I think that is dangerous ground."

"Well," asked Mr. O'Hare, "did you not discover Mr. Jerome?"

No objection to this question came from the District Attorney, and Mr. Halpin replied:—

"I wish I had; I would have been glad to discover such a diamond."

Mr. Jerome left the court room. The trial was not ended.