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NEW YORK SHIVERS AND MERCHANTS ARE GLOOMY

Trade Paralyzed and Millions Lost as Result of Continued Cold

Summer Resorts Are Dead as Chelsea While Spring Attire and Straw Hats Are Not in Evidence--Store Shelves Piled High With Season's Goods Unsold, and Manufacturers See Little Hope of Collecting for Them--Many Employees Laid Off--Forecasters All at Sea About Reason.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New York, June 3--The phenomenon of bad weather is getting upon everybody's nerves. That it is not local, but extends all over the North American continent, is small consolation. Wintery weather in New York in June is, however, so upsetting that everybody is talking about it. There never was such an alleged "spring" and the "oldest inhabitant" is forced to keep still. There have been few bright days, and no warm ones, and some times in April it is so hot here as to be extremely uncomfortable.

At this time usually all our nearby summer resorts are crowded. This year they are desolate wildernesses. The straw hats that have been seen on the streets might be counted on the fingers. All this has its very serious side. Leaving aside the great and immensely important question of crops, which affect the whole country, the financial losses in the metropolis alone, attributable to the bad weather, may be calculated into the millions. The big department stores are virtually idle. Small fortunes have been spent upon spring and summer goods that are usually well out of the way by this time, and still rusting in stock. At this season of the year the big shops ordinarily lay in their fall and winter goods. The prevailing conditions have evolved a chaotic situation.

A Chilly Sunday.

Yesterday the New Yorker took his first June Sunday indoors. The temperature got down to 45 degrees towards noon. A cold rain driven by a 50 mile gale swept the city. Early in the morning the rain in some districts attained the conception of snow.

"What's so raw as a day in June?" the Sun remarked in its headline this morning. As it always the result of any abnormal weather, whether very cold or very hot, or extensively dreary, as to the case now, there has been a very appreciable increase in crimes of violence. Murders and suicides have been unusually plenty. "Fred" Dunn, known for years as the "harm" of the New York weather bureau, was asked about it today. "There have been an unusual number of storms which have gone off the coast south of New York," he replied. "That has kept pulling the cold weather down from the north to New York and its neighborhood. Ordinarily these storms are fewer in number and at this time of year pass north of New York on their way to the ocean. When they are north of us, they pull the warm weather up from the south. That is about as far as explanation can go. Nobody knows why there are more storms than usual, and why they take more southerly courses."

"There are not sufficient data for comparison and for the making of theories. If we had authentic records for the last 700 years it might be possible to find there are weather cycles, and certain conditions, such as the present, for instance, repeat themselves. But we don't know it. The science of meteorology has not advanced any since 1869."

"Albert J. Gyer, an officer of the United States army, devised his method of tracing storm courses on charts. He was the original 'old probabilist'. The government adopted his chart. It is still in use, and practically nothing has been added to it as working material for inland and accurately forecasting the weather. The subject is not treated adequately in any of the schools of the country, not even at West Point or Annapolis. So we are lacking not only in old records but modern methods."

Gulf Stream Delusion.
That old notion which is thought of by somebody, somewhere, whenever it is even chilly, to the effect that the Gulf Stream has changed its course, thereby robbing this coast of its warming influence, was mentioned to the former forecaster, whereupon he attacked a widespread delusion with the statement that the Gulf Stream has no effect whatever on the climate of this country.

"The Gulf Stream," he said, "warms the British Isles, but it might be abolished altogether and the United States would never know the difference, so far as temperature is concerned. The prevailing winds here are offshore, so whatever warmth is given off by the waters of the Gulf Stream is carried eastward and wasted on the Atlantic. In England, on the contrary, the prevailing winds are on shore, so over there they get the benefit of the warm stream."

Forecaster Emery, now in charge of the weather bureau's local station, said that there might be fifty causes for this unseasonable weather, but admitted that he could not name them. He declared that some time meteorology might be an exact science, but it is not yet. Then Mr. Emery gave about the same explanation that Mr. Dunn had furnished, only he made it more technical, as follows: "The wind always blows from an area of high barometric pressure to one of low pressure. As a rule, in the summer, areas of low pressure pass across the northern part of the United States, from west to east. When the winds are from the south we have warm weather. When high pressure areas pass over the northern part of the United States from west to east, the wind becomes northerly, and we have cold weather. That has been the case recently. There is no way of knowing why this has been so."

A recent monograph by Dr. Edwin G. Dexter of the University of Illinois on the relation of weather to the behavior of human beings, was based on the weather records of this city for ten years, and the reports of the superintendent of schools, the coroner and the police department for the same period. Dr. Dexter's deduction from the statistics for ten years is that weather does have a very marked influence upon conduct. When the temperature, he says, is below ten degrees, there are three times as many suicides as in normal weather. And when the temperature is above eighty-five, there was, in the ten year period, an increase of forty-six per cent in suicides.

New Produce Comes High.
The farmers continue to be the worst sufferers, but the failure or delay of crops is very directly felt in this city. Potatoes are now coming from Charleston, and they sell in this market for \$7.50 a barrel. A year ago they were coming from as far north as Norfolk by the last week in May and sold here for \$3 a barrel. Asparagus is now selling at \$7.50 for a dozen bunches. It was \$4 the first of last June. Lettuce is \$1.50 a dozen heads, and fifty cents a year ago. The strawberries now in the market are from Maryland, and they are not fully ripe. There should be big consignments of fine berries from New Jersey by this time, but not a berry has ripened in that state yet.

Georgia peaches should be here, but they are not and so should huckleberries from North Carolina, but the dealers have not even begun to think about them. The unseasonable weather has caused losses to the New York retailers and wholesalers in wearing apparel, hats and shoes that run into the millions. Stocks laid in by the department stores and small retail stores early in the spring stand encumbered the shelves, and the wholesale houses are unable to collect for the goods they have delivered all over the country for the reason that the sales are as backward in other cities and towns as in New York. Hundreds of employees were laid off Saturday afternoon. One big store suspended 472 sales people, another 170.

Survey for Railway Across Newfoundland
English Company That Proposes Fast Atlantic Service Will Use It if Scheme Matures.

St. John's, Nfld., June 3--Premier Bond, who is in London, sent a cablegram to Attorney-General Morris today announcing that the syndicate of English capitalists who secured concessions from the Newfoundland legislature last winter for a fast Atlantic steamship service, would begin immediately the survey of a proposed railway line across the island. The plans for a steamship service between Ireland and Newfoundland provide for a new direct railway across the colony in order to make connections with the mainland.

Newfoundland Editor Dead.
St. John's, Nfld., June 3--J. E. Farnaux, one of the best known newspaper men in Newfoundland, died at his home here today after a long illness. Mr. Farnaux was editor and publisher of the St. John's Evening Herald, and was in charge of the Associated Press work in the colony.

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HAYWOOD JURY NOW COMPLETE; PRISONER AGITATED AT STATE'S WHOLESALE MURDER CHARGES



From left to right: Mrs. Pettibone, George A. Pettibone, William D. Haywood, Mrs. Moyer and Charles Moyer.

Boise, Idaho, June 3--Twelve men to try William D. Haywood for his life on the charge of the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg, have been chosen and bound by oath to deal justly between state and prisoner. Haywood today heard the indictment charging him with the crime and tomorrow, after the state has recited its case and made promise of proof, the first chapter of the tale of the Caldwell crime of December 30, 1905, will be told.

The courtroom scene of jury selection ended quickly and unexpectedly this morning. Alfred Eoff, the first talsman examined was declared qualified after strong and repeated protests from the defense. O. V. Sebo, the next talsman, proved the last one needed. The talsman qualified satisfactorily to both sides. The defense had contemplated making a request for permission to re-open the hearing upon conduct. When the temperature, he says, is below ten degrees, there are three times as many suicides as in normal weather. And when the temperature is above eighty-five, there was, in the ten year period, an increase of forty-six per cent in suicides.

Wholesale Murders Coarged.
The prosecution will allege that the explosion at the Vindicator Mine, the blowing up of the Independence depot, the murder of Light Gregory, a detective of Denver, the murder of Arthur Collins of Telluride, the alleged blowing up of Fred Bradley of San Francisco, and the alleged attempts on the lives of former Governor Peabody, and Judges Gabbert and Goddard of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, will be shown.

It will be charged that Haywood was the genius of, and the strength behind, the plot and that Steunenberg was added to the list because of his part during the labor troubles in North Idaho. Haywood had come to the court room whined somewhat by his illness of Saturday, but, as the clerk walked in front of the jury-box and began reading the indictment, a little tide of blood came up along his neck and spread over his cheek. He looked away from the scene directly in front of him for a few moments and then, more self-possessed, returned his gaze to the jury-box. His wife and daughters sat at his side during the brief reading of the indictment which was read.

RUSSIA STRONG AGAINST LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS
Thinks That Discussion at Hague Conference Will Be Useless.

Questions of Contraband and the Obligations of Neutrals in Supplying Belligerents With Coal a More Profitable Field.

St. Petersburg, June 3--Russia's attitude and line of action before the Hague conference are now beginning to take shape. A series of preparations, mainly drafted by M. de Martens, the celebrated Russian expert on international law and second member of the delegation, furnishing a basis of discussion for the various points of the Russian programme, have been considered and tentatively adopted. Whether these will be presented to the conference depends largely on the attitude of other delegates who might lead to acute disagreements. From this point of view they regard deeply the international difficulties raised by an insistence of a discussion to which three of the leading continental powers are unqualifiedly opposed, and which threatens completely to change the character of the conference should bear.

TORONTO THREATENED BY BIG STRIKE
Toronto, June 3--The next few days may see a great strike inaugurated among the building trades of Toronto. Bricklayers, carpenters and painters and other trades as well as laborers are talking of sympathetic strike to help the plumbers and a decision will be reached soon.

QUEBEC BOY DEAD FROM LOCK JAW; RESULT OF HOUNDS' BITES
St. Andrews, Que., June 3--(Special)--The twelve year old son of Alex. Leane is dead as a result of attack by two hounds owned by Eudice La Doucer. The boy's cries attracted rescuers who drove off the dogs, but not before young Leane was severely bitten. He died this morning of lockjaw.

Tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock, James H. Hawley will address the court with the state's opening opinion. He has prepared no manuscript and said today that he would be brief. "I am going to now jot down some headings," he said, "and from these headings I will talk. I may write one portion of the opening statement, and if I do I shall read it when I come to it."

Broadly speaking, the state will charge that Haywood, conspiring with Moyer, Pettibone, Simpkins and others of the alleged "inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners, plotted a campaign of terrorism that had for its double purpose, the removal by assassination of those opposed to the organization and the retention and increase of control and power within the organization.

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After that Harry Orchard, who actually murdered Steunenberg, will be connected with the scene and crime, and then Orchard will be called to the stand to repeat the confession which it is alleged he made to Detective McArtland. Correct that will come the state's effort to corroborate the Orchard story and to clinch by other testimony the general part of the Western Federation of Miners and the particular part of William D. Haywood, alleged in connection with the murder of Steunenberg.

In the work of procuring the jury, the court has been in session fifteen days and 150 talsmen have been examined. In an interview with Mr. Darrow and Mr. Richardson, after the empanelling of the jury today, the following statement was made this evening: "The Haywood jury is made up of eight Republicans, three Democrats and one Prohibitionist. It consists of nine farmers, one real estate agent one building contractor and one foreman of construction on a railroad. There is no man on the jury who works for wages or who has ever belonged to a labor organization excepting Burns who was a member of a carpenters union fourteen years ago, not more than forty were admitted to examination. The jurors drawn have been mainly farmers, interspersed with a large number of bankers and some business men."

Commenting on the jury, James H. Hawley, leading counsel for the state said: "We are thoroughly satisfied with the jury. We have twelve fair-minded men who will do even justice between the state and the defendant. They are all good citizens of Ada county, and the state of Idaho. They are men, who are without the slightest prejudice and we are willing to await their verdict in confidence after the evidence is all in."

Attorneys Darrow and Richardson issued a joint statement today asserting that at no time has there been any agreement between them on any point in the case.

BREAKFAST FOODS UNDER SCRUTINY
Dominion Analyst Makes Doubtful Report About Them

About 100 Samples Collected, But He is Not Able to Point Out Any Breach of the Law--Weather Warmer--Springhill Miners Win on One Point.

Ottawa, June 3--Builders' laborers have had their wages increased to 25 cents an hour with recognition of the union. The labor department states that the board of investigation into the grievances of the miners at Springhill (N. S.), has given its decision in favor of the miners on the first point involved, but on the second each of the three members held a different view. The operations of the board have been adjourned to allow of further consideration.

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WASHINGTON WORRIED OVER JAP ATTITUDE

Fresh 'Frisco Outrages Start Anti-American Agitation

Clamor Now for White Man's Treatment for Countrymen in United States--Public Apology from California Officials Will Likely Be Demanded for Mob's Attack--Uncle Sam's Officials Thought Kuroki's Receptions Had Smoothed Things.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New York, June 3--A special cable from Tokio today says: "The opposition newspapers today, prominently quote Count Okuma as urging the concentration of Japanese national efforts toward the settlement of what is known as the San Francisco question--that Japan should demand a public apology from the mayor of San Francisco and also that the Japanese should receive treatment similar to that given to Anglo-Saxons in the United States. Herin lies the sole hope of definitely settling the question. Otherwise, if necessary, demonstrative measures will be taken, which it will be impossible to regard as precipitate in the circumstances."

"Seven university professors, famous for agitation in moulding public opinion before the war with Russia and during the period when the peace conventions were in progress, are again bestirring themselves, although, this time in the direction of a generally more stalwart foreign policy, including Japan's dealings with Korea and China.

"It is said that the opposition by means of public meetings and otherwise, soon will begin a campaign against the Saisui ministry on the basis that it is showing itself too conciliatory and too much disposed to make concessions in the matter of the prosecution of Japanese in San Francisco."

Count Okuma although he has retired from the leadership of the progressive party and from practical politics and is now the president of the noted Waseda University, is still a great leader of public opinion and probably wields more influence today than he did when he was an active party leader. He speaks for the Japanese people, when he does speak, more thoroughly than any other man in Japan. It was he, who, only the other day, attracted the attention of the world by remarking that Chile and Peru were "better suited to be included in Japan's sphere of influence in the future," than was Brazil.

The recent recrudescence of Japanese national sensitiveness, aroused in the first place by the segregation of Japanese in the public schools of San Francisco, but soothed by the unqualified action of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, dates from attacks made last month by San Franciscans upon several Japanese restaurants and a Japanese bath house, in the course of which the premises and their contents suffered considerable damage.

CROCKET SENT UP FOR TRIAL
Judge Marsh Finds Probable Cause Against Editor of Gleaner

Released on Bail

Same Sureties in \$800 Deemed Sufficient--Case Comes Up at York Circuit Court, June 18, Judge Landry Presiding--Other News of Fredericton.

CHRISTIANS TO HAVE LOBBYIST
Methodist Conference Endorses Scheme to Have Paid Agent at Ottawa

Each to Pay \$1 Into International Reform Bureau to Secure Better Enforcement of Existing Laws and to Carry on a Crusade Against Existing Evils.

WANT 10,000 TO JOIN
The organization under which Dr. Epy will work is the International Reform Bureau. The aim is to secure 10,000 persons who will become members of the bureau and guarantee \$1 a year each in support of it. Dr. Epy, in support of the need of a man at the capital, pointed out that the Roman Catholic church maintains "apostolic delegates" at the fountain head of Canadian legislation, an ecclesiastic of the highest rank, in the interests of the hierarchy. Every great financial corporation and enterprise has its vigilant lobbyist or corps of lobbyists to work for legislation that will increase their power, to gain more money, and the Christian church should take a leaf out of their books.

Captain Peter Poole Dead.
Yarmouth, June 3--(Special)--The death occurred at his home, Milton last evening, of Captain Peter Poole, one of the oldest shipmasters. He retired from active sea service several years ago, and was appointed caretaker of the yacht club.

Washington Worried.
Washington, D. C., June 3--(Associated Press)--The statement coming from Tokio to the effect that uneasiness existed there on account of dissatisfaction on the present Japanese question of America in relation to the San Francisco troubles, caused some concern in official circles here and there were expressions of surprise from those who believed they had seen in the wholesale exchange of felicitations incident to General Kuroki's visit to Washington and Jamestown, a manifestation of the best of feeling between America and Japan.

What has caused the reported change of feeling at Tokio is a puzzle to official Washington, because it cannot be learned that there has been any recent exchanges between the two governments relative to the treatment of the Japanese in San Francisco. The attack upon Japanese restaurants and baths is still under investigation by the national government as well as by the state authorities in California and when that inquiry is concluded doubtless the Japanese government will be informed of the result and, if necessary, a proper expression of regret will be made.

As it stands, the state department is on record as having informed the Japanese government of all the facts it had been able to secure, all tending to show that that last trouble in San Francisco was merely an incident to the great railroad strike with its accompanying riots. In the case of the school question the state department did point out the limitations imposed upon the federal government by the constitution in its dealings with individual states, but it had reason to suppose, from the reception accorded its notes here and in Tokio, that the Japanese government fully understood the situation of the federal government here and was satisfied with the arrangement of the school question obtained by the president and Secretary Root by the exercise of almost an official influence by the local authorities.

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