

badly by the doctors and lawyers. He said their one idea was to prevent him from being vindicated by the people and showing up the crimes of Stanford White and others. He said showed that egotism and self importance which led him to undertake his own examination.

"I saw him again on Sept. 19," said Dr. Evans. "Dr. Wagner and Dr. Blewling were with me. We had arranged to make a thorough examination. Mr. Thaw came into the hospital room with a large pasteboard box. He was a nervous man usually. He demanded some papers from Mr. Harridge, and when told it would be impossible to give them to him that day he said there would be no examination and walked out.

Very Much Depressed.

"On Sept. 22 Mr. Thaw took some matches and sticks and tried to demonstrate to me something of a philosophical nature, but I did not understand him in the least. His pulse changed four times in a minute going from 72, the normal, to 112. He was very much depressed. He expressed a fear that

his enemies had meant to assassinate him. At this point Justice Dowling ordered the windows opened at the rear of the courtroom. Harry Thaw sneezed and drew on his handkerchief.

Dr. Evans related the incidents related by Dr. Wagner earlier in the trial. About what Dr. Evans had said about the "Monk" Eastman gang, and who he carried pistol. He also corroborated Dr. Wagner's testimony regarding the dinner Thaw attended in the Madison Square Garden tower.

Expert Tells of His Visits To Prisoner in the Tombs.

Dr. Bailey, when sworn, said he lived in Albany ten years and remembered coming from Albany to New York on a New York Central train in April, 1906.

Dr. Bailey said he recalled seeing Thaw on the train at a point between Hudson and Albany. He was summoned by a porter to a stateroom, and found Thaw there, practically undressed. At that time he did not know Thaw, never having seen him before.

Dr. Bailey, who kept saying "Shyster, shyster, Pennsylvania runs into the New York Central," that was all he would say, said Dr. Bailey "Had he been drinking?" asked Mr. Littleton.

"He had," was the reply. "Q. What did you do? A. I gave him a hypodermic of morphine.

Q. Did he say anything else? A. He said, "Take that dye stuff away." His eyes were wild and the porter had to help me control him. His face looked anemic.

Mentally Unsound, He Says. Q. How soon afterward was your attention called to this incident? Just before the first trial some one came to Albany to see me and I was brought here and saw Thaw in his cell here. I was able to identify him as the same man I had seen on the train.

Q. Have you ever seen the porter of the train since? A. Yes, in Albany. Q. Did you think Thaw was of unsound mind? A. Yes.

On cross-examination the physician told Jerome that Thaw's pulse was high. Dr. Bailey stayed with Thaw ten or fifteen minutes. At Poughkeepsie he went into the stateroom for a second look and found the patient asleep.

Q. Was he rigid? A. Slightly so. Q. Did you take his temperature? A. No. Q. Was his pulse higher than 72? A. On the 11th I would say it was at least 70. It was very high.

Q. You say you diagnosed his case as being one of unsound mind? A. Yes; his language was incoherent and he talked in meaningless phrases, failing constantly to respond to my interrogation.

Have you seen drunken men who behaved as Thaw did? A. I have seen drunken men who were incoherent, yes. Q. How much morphine did you give him? A. Half a grain.

Q. Did he resist it? A. Yes, the porter helped to restrain him. Jerome objected in rather forcible language to a reply which the physician wanted to give.

Are you here as a witness in this case or as a lawyer? Inquired Jerome sarcastically.

"I object," said Mr. Littleton. "Mr. Jerome was in good humor before court opened, but he is losing his disposition already."

Neither side had any further question to put to Dr. Bailey and he departed.

Tilt Over Expert Testimony. Mr. Littleton recalled to the stand the first of his alienists, Dr. Charles G. Wagner, who had been on the stand qualifying himself at the adjournment yesterday.

Q. What took place between you and the defendant the first time you saw him in August, 1907? A. I had a prolonged conversation with him.

Mr. Jerome objected. He said that under the procedure of the New York Courts and under the rules which governed the last trial the declaration of a third person in the language of a defendant regarding his feelings at the time of the commission of the crime could not be taken as throwing a backward light on the condition of the mind of the prisoner.

Justice Dowling sustained this. The Justice explained that Dr. Wagner had answered how Thaw had acted and spoken on the occasion of his visit to

the Tombs, but that upon these things alone the alienist could not undertake to base an opinion as to Thaw's mental state at the hour of the killing of Stanford White.

Limits Scope of Testimony. With these limitations Dr. Wagner was permitted to proceed. He said that on the first visit talked in a rapid, rambling way. Thaw told Wagner that several physicians had called to see him, but that he had refused to have anything to do with them.

Here there was another debate between the lawyers. Jerome wanted it understood that any declaration which Dr. Wagner might now give regarding Thaw's mental status must apply only to that mental status at the time of the visit to the Tombs and not to the time of the killing. Littleton said he did not understand it, but Justice Dowling corrected him.

You must understand, Mr. Littleton, that what I am saying is that you are now undertaking to bring out to an extent limited. You must not assume, and neither must the witness, that any scientific notice made by Dr. Wagner on the 11th, based on the language and conduct of the defendant, can be regarded as casting a light on the state of mind of the prisoner on June 22.

His Visit to Thaw. Then Dr. Wagner resumed his story. "Thaw told me," he said, "that some physicians had been to see him and he had refused to see them. He said Dr. McNeil, Dr. Dana, Dr. Flint and Dr. Mason had visited him at the Tombs. Stanford White as a blackguard or a beast of a miserable creature, and he said he had refused to see them because he knew they had lied to the District Attorney and the friends of the man who had been arrested."

He said the blackguard White was the principal of a gang engaged in being to Anthony Comstock about it, but Mr. Comstock had not done anything. He said he had telephoned the Anti-Vice Society offering to bear the expenses, but some one had told him that they would attend to their own business.

Believed in His Own Sanity. "Then he told me that he had hired Pinkerton detectives to run down the White party. He said he knew there were a gang of thugs had been employed by White to beat him to death. He said he had protection and, although he had had altercations, he never used his revolver against any man. He said he had had the Monk Eastman gang were not members of his gang, but he had employed to do him up. He said he had, in fact, rambling way, dictated in many places.

"I asked him if he thought he was of unsound mind and he laughed. You can say I am insane, but that wouldn't give you any knowledge that I am not insane."

"I asked him if he had ever had any inkling of attacking White. He said 'No, that was not my business. I was to send White to the penitentiary, and I was to come back without a word. All this was done because if White were sent to the prison he might be killed and resume his evil practices."

"I said to him: 'Don't you see that if you chose a very hard way of doing it, you could do it.' He didn't answer, and then I asked him if he realized that he was in a very bad way."

"Well, you see, Providence has taken vengeance on these hands." This ended one of the witness' answers.

Refuses to Be Examined. "On the next visit I was accompanied by Mr. Harridge. As soon as Thaw entered the room Mr. Harridge and I in a very dictatorial manner said to Mr. Harridge, 'Where are those papers that you brought with you?' Mr. Harridge said, 'I did not bring them with me, but you shall have them all day tomorrow.' This was the first time Thaw became excited and said, 'If I can't have these papers to-day they will be brought to me tomorrow, and I will be examined,' and he turned abruptly and walked out, although he had previously arranged for this very visit and had caused Dr. Evans and myself to come from a distance.

"As he went away he stopped at the door and said to me, 'Very sorry to disturb you, and with this I walked rapidly away. This was on Sept. 19."

In October of 1907, Thaw said he was standing in front of the New York Theatre, when a young girl came out. He said she looked pale and good, and he asked who she was. He was told that her name was Evelyn Nesbit, and that she belonged to Stanford White. He said that he could not understand this, because White had red hair and looked like a monkey."

Feared Assassination. "He told you then that he had been to Jerome personally, did he not?" inquired Littleton.

"I went to Jerome and complained about White, but Jerome thought I was a fool. He said that he was not going to suppress the view of the blackguard White and others. After some time he said to call on White. He said that for a while he knew him only casually, but he had known him for some time. He said that he had asked him to go to White's room in the Madison Square tower for a supper. He said it was a dinky place, and he didn't like it. He said next to a lady who refused to eat and who said the food was not good. When Thaw left White didn't like it, because he thought Thaw was breaking up the party. He said that he had been friendly with White."

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On Sept. 22 I saw him again," continued Dr. Wagner. "He continually objected to my questioning and manifested a desire to raise the examination. He said he had St. Vitus's dance, mumps, measles and other children's diseases. He said he had gone to kindergarten, private, preparatory and public schools. He said he did not get on well at school, and once had been sent home from a preparatory school because of some sickness. He said he had entered Harvard, intending to study law or philosophy, but had made no progress in either."

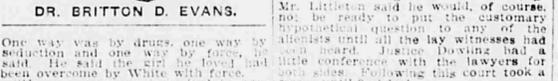
"He told me that in 1906 he had gone to Europe with the idea that he would become a painter. He said he had met very rapid people in London and Paris, but that he had not been a dissipated man. He had not associated with lewd women, he said, and never had made a practice of drinking alone or keeping drink in his room, although he admitted that at times he drank hard with others."

"He said he had been depressed for three or four years by the ruin of a young girl he was very much in love with. He said me of the methods used by the blackguard White, who he kept calling White, and the others who he said had ruined this and many other girls

Alienists Who Testified for Defense in Thaw Trial



DR. CHARLES G. WAGNER.



DR. BRITTON D. EVANS.

of the "exchange" professors at Columbia and was formerly on the bench in Kentucky. Justice Dowling presided during part of Wagner's examination. At 12:30 Dr. Wagner was excused, as Mr. Littleton and the world of course, not be ready to put the customary hypothetical question to any of the alienists until all the lay witnesses had been heard. Justice Dowling had a little conference with the lawyers for some minutes following this court took a recess.

One way was by drugs, one way by suggestion and one way by force, he said. He said the girl he loved had been overcome by a white with force. "It was a very simple matter in arranging these things, becoming nervous and restless, with a savage expression on his face, and was very authoritative in his manner. He insisted upon all things, and the examination being thus he performed. He kept jumping from one side of the room to the other."

Scented a Conspiracy. "On the next visit, which was Sept. 27, we were delayed for some time because of some prison regulations. When we got upstairs Mr. Thaw was very much excited. He asked in an interrogatory manner why we had kept him waiting. He was anxious to know why we had not come. He said it was a very warm day. He said he feared he might get in a dangerous condition together to expose him to draughts in the Tombs. He said that he had heard and he thought that a trial might be prevented and the names of White's guilty friends kept out of print. He said that he had proceeded to make a physical examination of the organs of the body, and he said that he had found the reflex actions of the knees were only slightly exaggerated, showing, Dr. Wagner said, that the defendant was not insane, but rather indicating a general brightness of the brain activity. The Anti-Vice Society offering to bear the expenses, but some one had told him that they would attend to their own business."

Dr. Wagner said that he had heard Pinkerton detectives to run down the White party. He said he knew there were a gang of thugs had been employed by White to beat him to death. He said he had protection and, although he had had altercations, he never used his revolver against any man. He said he had had the Monk Eastman gang were not members of his gang, but he had employed to do him up. He said he had, in fact, rambling way, dictated in many places.

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CHIEF CROKER TELLS OF PLEAS FOR FIRE HOSE

Produces Letters He Forwarded to Commissioners Hayes, O'Brien and Lantry.

Chief Edward F. Croker to-day continued his testimony at the investigation of the Fire Department hose scandal, and Commissioner Lantry's administration of the Department.

Commissioners of Accounts Mitchell and Gaylor, representing the Mayor, who demanded the investigation, conducted the inquiry in the Mayor's reception room in the City Hall.

Chief Croker produced copies of letters which he had forwarded to Fire Commissioners Hayes, O'Brien and Lantry urging the immediate purchase of adequate hose. The Chief's first letter was dated June 4, 1904. Hayes was then Fire Commissioner. Chief Croker recommended the purchase of hose involving an expenditure of more than \$20,000.

Q. Did you contemplate asking for revenue bonds to meet the cost? A. Any way, so long as we got the hose.

His Pleas for More Hose. Several of Croker's letters to Commissioner Hayes were emphatic in showing the absolute necessity for new and better hose, even suggesting a course by which the money might be obtained from "balances" in other appropriations, but no action was taken.

Letters of similar import to Commissioner O'Brien, who succeeded Hayes, were also read. The chief advised Commissioner O'Brien as to hose purchases, suggesting that \$50,000 a year for four years be expended for that purpose.

Chief Croker read letters addressed to Commissioner Lantry. In these he informed the Commissioner that the hose in the department was in such a bad condition that less of hose would have to be abandoned. The Chief also suggested the immediate purchase in January, 1906, of \$3,000 feet of new hose for Manhattan and Bronx. Numerous letters of this kind related Croker's entire campaign for adequate hose supplies.

Q. Is there any system in the department of periodic reports on hose? A. Every month, unless reports do not tell of the character of hose.

Has Not Asked for Report. Q. Did Commissioner Lantry ever ask you for a report on hose—shortage or lack of hose? A. He did not.

Commissioner Mitchell asked if it would be practicable to shift all the aged and unreliable hose now used in the lower section of the city to the less dangerous districts and get a new set of hose in the department in the newspaper district. Chief Croker said that could be done if there was enough hose. He said it would be robbing Paul to supply Peter to follow such a plan.

Chief Croker was questioned concerning various brands of hose and asked particularly with reference to "Windsor Hose," a large quantity of which was bought by the city from Francis Loughman, now Deputy Water Commissioner under Commissioner John O'Brien.

O'Brien answered the Chief, "It is not up to the standard."

Commissioner Mitchell pointed out a rule in the department which requires that the chief pass upon all hose except that of a new rule and the recommendations of the chief are not all

ways taken," said Croker with a snap of his jaws.

"Q. Why are they not taken? A. I do not care to state.

"Q. Must insist that you explain. It's a vital question to this inquiry," said Commissioner Mitchell.

"Under various commissioners apparatus and hose have been bought which I did not approve of and would not recommend," answered the witness.

Q. Have you ever said so to commissioners? A. Yes, I have to certain ones, but the apparatus to which I objected was bought nevertheless.

Q. Were the specifications changed to admit such a hose as the Windsor? A. Yes, the specifications were changed in the fall of 1907. The specifications were changed to admit "open" composition. This change was apart from the standard class.

Q. Were tests required of hose in that "open" class? A. Yes, the usual tests. Chief Croker said there is plenty of water with which to fight fires in Manhattan, but that the mains are not capable of withstanding the full pressure.

"On the fire engine," he said, "can pump out the supply of 4 1/2 inch mains in the neighborhood of the Parker Building or anywhere else in Manhattan. That is due to the fact that the gates are closed for fear that if they are opened the water will give the fire that is all due to insufficient mains—insufficiency as to size and resistance."

Q. Was the Parker Building fire a so-called fireproof? There is not a fireproof building standing to-day.

Which is better for the protection of the city, plenty of hose or repairs to fire mains in the streets to sleep in and have plenty of hose.

GIRLS STRICKEN DOWN BY SMOKE AT FACTORY FIRE

Returned for Wraps After Fleeing from Blaze in Cork Company's Plant.

The extensive plant of the International Cork Company, in Rodney street, between Kent and Wythe avenues, Williamsburg, was greatly damaged by fire this afternoon. For a time several other factory plants in the vicinity were threatened, among them the buildings of the National Aniline Company, in Rose street, directly in the rear of the scene of the fire.

The International Cork Company occupied a two story brick structure and employed 20 hands. About 100 of the employees are girls.

Shortly after the noon hour, process for lunch to take there was an explosion in the plant in the vicinity of the boiler room. The buildings soon filled with smoke and the fire spread rapidly.

Some of the girls who ran out at the first alarm were deceived by the absence of flames and went back into the plant to get their wraps. A few dozen of these were overcome by smoke. They were carried out by Thomas West, Joseph Wilms, John Garters and Thomas Smith, employees of the Simpson Iron Works, across the street, who saw them enter the building and followed them.

Three alarms were turned in because of the proximity of big factories filled with inflammable material. Two fireboats hurried up the East River and reached the fire through Wallabout Canal. The big streams of salt water from the fire boats soon drowned the fire in the cork company plant and put the other buildings out of danger.

It was semi-officially announced in the District Attorney's office to-day that the actor Raymond Hitchcock, who was in the city for the trial of Harry Thaw in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

TO TRY ACTOR HITCHCOCK.

BANKER CURTIS SAYS HE DIDN'T DODGE SUBPOENA

Former Head of Bank of North America Goes Before Grand Jury.

Alfred H. Curtis, former president of the National Bank of North America, who failed to obey a subpoena calling him before the Special Grand Jury investigating certain banks and financial institutions yesterday, made his appearance and excuses to-day. He was submitted to a brief examination. Charles W. Morse and President Baldwin, of the Empire Trust Company, were also examined.

The District Attorney was sarcastic and uncompromising in announcing last night that Mr. Curtis had failed to attend to the subpoena, and spoke referring to the report that Mr. Curtis was in Lakewood of "the more violent process of extradition." But Mr. Curtis says that he did not seek to dodge the Grand Jury.

Through his counsel, Terence McManus, of the firm of Black, O'Leary, Gruber & Bonnyne, he told the District Attorney that he has been seriously ill. As the time approached for him to appear before the Grand Jury yesterday he got so sick that he called his family physician, Dr. O'Brien, who advised him to go to Lakewood immediately.

Mr. O'Leary called up the District Attorney's office and informed a clerk that Mr. Curtis could not appear. Then Mr. Curtis went to Lakewood accompanied by his physician.

The special Grand Jury has about completed its inquiry into the institutions which it was ordered to investigate including the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society. The result of the investigation will probably be submitted to Justice Dowling in the form of a report to-morrow.

DEATH OF DR. A. P. SMITH. The body of Dr. A. P. Smith, who died last Monday, was taken to Conventual yesterday for interment. Dr. Smith for many years was house physician at the Cosmopolitan Hotel and was well known along Newspaper Row. He leaves a widow.

THE MUSICIAN LYON & HEALY HARPS WASHBURN MANDOLINS AND VIOLINS

MODERN MASTERS are necessary for the successful and intelligent interpretation of Music adapted to their use.

HARPS, new and second hand. For prices ranging from \$400.00 to \$250.00.

MANDOLINS for prices ranging from \$50.00 to \$150.00. VIOLINS for prices ranging from \$50.00 to \$500.00.

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54 BARCLAY ST. COR WELLS ST. 29 CORTLANDT ST. COR CHURCH ST. PARK ROW & NASSAU ST. COR SPRUCE ST.

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LIBERAL CREDIT \$75 Worth \$7.50 Down \$1.50 Week 100 " 10.00 " 2.00 " 150 " 15.00 " 2.25 " 200 " 20.00 " 2.50 " 300 " 30.00 " 3.50 "

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Bottled ONLY in Dublin. LAWSON-GUINNESS STOUT. Always Shipped in Finest Condition. Sold by Leading Grocers and Dealers.

DIED. CUNNINGHAM.—At his residence, 2034 Madison av., Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1908. PATRICK W. CUNNINGHAM, in his 89th year.

Funeral, Friday, Jan. 24, at 9:30 A. M., All Saints' Church, Madison av., 129th st.

CLAIR.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1908. JOSEPH J., beloved son of Joseph and Mary Jane (nee Killeffer) and son of John and Julia Rhatigan, also brother of Mrs. Thomas Charles (nee Cullen). Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral Saturday, Jan. 25, 1908, at 2 P. M.

FARLEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1908. LAWRENCE F. FARLEY, formerly of Engine Company No. 24, New York Fire Department, 47 Marion st. Funeral from his late residence, Washington av., corner Richmond road, Grant City, S. I., on Friday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M.

RHATIGAN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 22, JOHN, beloved husband of Mary Rhatigan (nee Killeffer) and son of John and Julia Rhatigan, also brother of Mrs. Thomas Charles (nee Cullen). Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 40 1/2 Fifth av., Brooklyn, thence to Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, Fifth av. and 59th st., on Saturday, Jan. 25, at 9:30. Interment Calvary.

REAL ESTATE LOANS. MONEY WANTED on first mortgages \$5,000. Two high grade lots on Intervale av., near subway station; apply 211 W. 48th St. S. W. 48th St.

HELP WANTED—MALE. TYPE-SETTING OPERATIONS, must be A. For day or night shift. Address L. B., 222 World.

Every week, month and year, The World prints more "Help Wanted" Ads. than any three other New York newspapers combined.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1908. Arg. Flowers... 10 Grocery Clerks... 4 Bookbinders... 10 Girls... 25 Bookkeepers... 10 Ironers... 25 Buskettmen... 10 Kitchen Help... 4 Cleaners... 10 Pressers... 10 Bakers... 10 Dressmakers... 10 Nurses... 10 Tailors... 10 Shoemakers... 10 Upholsterers... 10 Milliners... 10 Miscellaneous... 242 Total... 742

THE WORLD PRINTED "742" HELP ADS. TO-DAY, "326" MORE THAN ALL OTHER NEW YORK PAPERS COMBINED.

NOT A POUND OF ICE IS HARVESTED YET. The mild weather has prevented the harvesting of a pound of ice by the American Ice Company, even in the