

LOUISE SWAN REPORTED FOUND OUT WEST

Lincoln Guard, 83 Years Old, Leaped From High Dome to Death

WEATHER—Light rain to-night or Sunday.

FINAL EDITION.

The



World.

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FAMOUS FEDERAL SPY JUMPED FROM THE DOME WHEN DENIED A PENSION

Man Who Made Sensational Jump Off Pulitzer Building Was Pryce Lewis, Eighty-Three Years Old, Who Had Been Guard to Abraham Lincoln.

The man who jumped from the dome of the Pulitzer Building and was smashed to death in Park Row last Wednesday afternoon was Pryce Lewis, the first Federal spy of the civil war. His death was no more reckless or spectacular than his adventurous life. He was eighty-three years old and was living in Jersey City, a pensioner on the bounty of the son of an Andersonville companion. Occasionally he tried to repay him by running errands and serving subpoenas for this man's law firm. He killed himself to escape poverty and because his application for a pension had been refused in an official letter received Wednesday morning.

Lewis in his services as a spy was twice captured and once condemned to death. He lay for nineteen months in pestilential Southern prisons. He was many times the personal guard of President Lincoln, who became his staunch friend. Long after the war, as an agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, he aided numerous gangs of swindlers in northern Mexico, who had killed one of their number for the insurance they had put on his life. He was chosen by the Pinkertons for many of their most risky and arduous missions in private investigations. He was for months engaged in secret work on the Dreyfus case in France.

The identity of Lewis was established by Charles Newkirk of No. 39 Griffith street, Jersey City. He said that the old man had been living in a bare room at No. 21 Jackson avenue, Jersey City. Knowing of Lewis' dependency, his good disposition to wild and reckless ways of doing things, Mr. Newkirk came over to the Morgue and saw that the clothing of the suicide was that in which he had last seen Pryce Lewis. The features were almost unrecognizable, but there was enough to make the identification certain.

LEWIS WAS A PINKERTON AT OPENING OF THE WAR.

Pryce Lewis was born in England. At the start of the civil war he was a detective in the employ of Allan Pinkerton. Pinkerton took him from Gen. George B. McClellan the contract for obtaining secret information for the Department of the Ohio, which had headquarters at Cincinnati.

The first task set for Pinkerton was to discover the number and distribution of the Confederate troops in the border States south of the Ohio River. Pryce Lewis was assigned to make a report. With Pinkerton he worked out the device of representing himself as a British nobleman and army officer studying the war and most friendly to the Confederate cause.

The detective, who was then in his late twenties, and had a handsome, dashing bearing, suggested that he impersonate Lord Tracy, a veteran of the Crimea. Lewis had been a book agent a few months before, selling a history of the Crimea campaign, and from the book he had gained an intimate knowledge of Lord Tracy's personality and history. Pinkerton fitted him out with a fine carriage and pair, bought him clothing and travelling equipment befitting Lord Tracy's station, gave him a cigar case with a British crest and a gold watch suitably engraved and supplied a Pinkerton man as his coachman. With his British silk hat set firmly on his head and his coat tails flapping and a monocle in his eye, Lewis climbed into this equipage and headed into the southland, the first Government spy of the war.

They met Confederate troops very soon after leaving Cincinnati. With an aristocratic drawl Lewis went to the commanding officer, introduced himself as Lord Tracy, and was at once made welcome. He asked if he should need a pass to get to Charleston and the obliging officer wrote out one for him. The commander of the Confederate forces about Charleston was Gen. Wise. The first news Lewis got on the outskirts of the town was that Wise was arresting every stranger or resident who could not prove himself a staunch Confederate and putting them in jail.

Nevertheless he went to the hotel where Wise had his quarters and demanded the best in the house for Lord Tracy. He forced an interview with the General, who was apparently irritated by his manner and abruptly refused to give him a pass to continue his journey. Mildred became rigorously indig-

FIGHT FOR LIVES IN FIRE SIXTY FEET UNDER BROADWAY

Clothing of Five Men Burned Off as They Climb Iron Ladder in Air Lock.

THREE LIKELY TO DIE. Accident at Foundation of Guaranty Trust Building Due to Lighting of Candle.

Five men, trapped in an airlock, under pressure, sixty feet below the level of the street, in an atmosphere literally afire, struggled up an iron ladder thirty-five feet into a chamber still twenty-five feet below the surface today, with their clothes burned off and their bodies blistered from heat to foot. Three of them will probably die of their injuries. One man had his eyes burned out.

This industrial tragedy happened in the excavation for the foundation of the new Guaranty Trust Building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Liberty street. A high board fence surrounds the excavation. Thousands hurrying by knew nothing of the thrilling struggle for life that was going on deep down in the hole under their feet. A bundle of burning oakum, accidentally dropped to the bottom of a circular air lock where five men were working started the destructive fire. The air in the lock was forced in under pressure, and almost as instantaneously as oil spray. In an instant a steel-encased space thirty-five feet deep and possibly four feet in diameter was actually a furnace, and only through this furnace could the five trapped men reach the open air.

MUCK AND SAND LIFTED OUT UNDER PRESSURE.

The Foundation Company is putting in the Guaranty Building foundation, which is in the shape of a cofferdam of concrete surrounding the four sides of the lot. The cofferdam is composed of concrete filled caissons, six feet, six inches apart. Between each of the caissons is an airlock through which the sand and muck are removed under air pressure. Each lock connects with two caissons.

William Schmidt, one of the foremen, and Andrew Davidson, Charles Walsh and Thomas Cosgrove, went down to the bottom of the middle lock on the Broadway side this morning to complete the joining of two of the caisson excavations at the bed rock level, sixty feet below. In descending they entered through a hole just large enough to admit six men at a time, a comparatively roomy chamber of steel twenty-five feet below the top of the dock. This chamber filled with compressed air, but not of such power as the air in the chamber below—entered through another round hole with an automatic door.

In the lower chamber the pressure was still higher. Schmidt and his men were at work at the bottom of the lock under this pressure, when Harry E. Woods, the superintendent of the work, went down to see how they were getting along.

Everything was in readiness for caulking the wooden walls of one of the caissons with which this particular lock connected. Before entering the lock, Mr. Woods instructed Michael Lubiano, a caulker, to bring down an armful of oakum and get to work.

LIGHTED A CANDLE FAR BELOW SURFACE.

The airlocks and all the underground workings are lighted by electricity, but the power was poor to-day and the lamps burned but dimly in the first air chamber. Lubiano, observing the need of better light when he should get to his place of labor sixty feet down, lighted a candle.

He entered the lower chamber and started to descend the 35-foot ladder. In his left arm he carried a big bundle of oakum and in his right hand he held the lighted candle. He raised the candle to grasp the ladder. Lubiano had just started down the ladder when the flame of the candle touched the tinder-like oakum. The bundle sprang into a blaze. Lubiano promptly dropped it into the midst of the five men at the foot of the lock and began to pound on the door above him as a signal to the lock-tenders to open.

Owing to the intense heat that always attends working under air pressure, the men at the bottom of the lock were attired only in trousers and shirts. This light clothing caught fire at once. There

UNCLE SAM UMPIRE TO REGULATE THE NATIONAL GAME

Congressman Driscoll Says He Will Propose Federal Control of Baseball.

ON BOXING BILL LINES. Football and Other Sports Need Curbing, and Assemblyman Phillips Indorses.

Battling averages and other technical points in baseball are to form just as important a part of the official records of the United States Government as the wheat crop if Congressman Daniel A. Driscoll of the Forty-eighth New York District has his way.

The Congressman does not see why the names of famous Spanish and Mexican toreros should be emblazoned upon the official records of their respective governments while such noted twisters as "Rube" Marquard and "Christy" Mathewson and dependent upon the memories of the baseball fans for their place in history.

Assemblyman Cyrus W. Phillips of Rochester is responsible for this proposed attempt to have baseball treated to homopathic doses of legislation. Mr. Phillips, who introduced the Employer's Liability Commission bill and other noted legislation in the New York Legislature, became disgusted during the recent world series when he thought America's national game was being placed upon too mercenary a basis.

"My idea," said Assemblyman Phillips at the Hotel Knickerbocker to-day, "would be to place baseball under the New York State Athletic Commission, or what is more commonly called the 'Boxing Commission.' I don't see where the distinction should be drawn, and I might add that if it would better the sport in this State I would suggest putting football also under the jurisdiction of the commission.

"Whether I would have 5 per cent. of the receipts contributed to the State, as with the boxing clubs, I have not considered. But it would seem that what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander, and if boxing pays baseball and football should pay. Aside from the financial end, it would better baseball generally and stop such disgusting grabbing of seats by speculators. A commission supervised the methods of the manager." Congressman Driscoll dropped into the Knickerbocker while Mr. Phillips was talking to The Evening World reporter.

"I would go just one better," said the Congressman. "I fully approve of Mr. Phillips' idea. But I think if any one is to take up this baseball situation, it should be the United States Government. What could New York State do alone? True, it could remedy conditions in New York State, but that is across the river, in Jersey. It would have no jurisdiction. If either the New York clubs or the Brooklyn club wanted to dodge the provisions of an act they could build their grounds in Jersey.

"If the United States had a commission to supervise the sport it would be fairer to the public. The public is entitled to see that the game is run on a fairer and more just basis. It is a good thing. 'Just think! Spain has the pedigree of every bull that is killed in a fight, while America's great ball players come and go, and unless, in after years, some old-timer happens to become reminiscent the present generation doesn't know anything about him.

"Of course, the same may be said of great men in many other professions, but I think the United States Government should create a bureau to take over the supervision of baseball, see that the sport is run on a fair and just basis. This statistic part of the proposal isn't so important as the necessity of preventing ticket scandals such as occurred last season.

"A national commission would be all powerful. In a case like that, where the work of a State commission might not prove so effective. At the next session of Congress I shall introduce a bill providing for the supervision of baseball by the National Government.

"All I am looking for is results," said Assemblyman Phillips, "and if Congressman Driscoll can get national legislation there will be no necessity of State legislation."

Girl Who Twice Has Disappeared Reported to Be in Dodge City, Kan.



PUT FLIRTS IN JAIL AND STOP DIVORCE, SAYS LEGISLATOR

Assemblyman Hearn Would Make Proposed Law Hit Women as Well as Men.

Prison for flirts after September, 1912. That's the prescription suggested by Assemblyman Richard F. Hearn of Buffalo, who was at the Hotel Brestin to-day, and it will go into the law books if the Assemblyman's bill, which he introduced at the opening of the Legislature in January, is passed.

"I've been making a little investigation of this flirting business," said Mr. Hearn. "I've found that most of the divorces in the country can be attributed to it. Flirting has brought more unhappiness than any custom that has ever been inflicted upon the United States.

"We don't hope by this new bill to stop the man down in the bald-headed row who wears a big diamond and wins out a chorus girl. But we can stop the street flirting and the flirting in many public places.

"I stood on Broadway last night and saw more flirting than I have seen since I was on the Pike at the St. Louis Exposition.

"Any one who doesn't believe this to be a good bill should read some of the testimony in divorce cases. Take my word for it, you'll find that nearly 90 per cent. of the people who have been separated by the courts began their relations by an ostensibly innocent flirt.

ELIOT OF HARVARD UNDER THE KNIFE FOR APPENDICITIS

President Emeritus in Ceylon While on a Tour Around the World—Is Doing Well.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—A despatch was received here to-day stating that President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard was operated upon for appendicitis at Kandy, Ceylon, to-day.

Dr. Eliot left here a month ago for a tour around the world, accompanied by his wife, his daughter, a niece and a private secretary.

A subsequent despatch stated that the operation was apparently successful and that a quick recovery was anticipated.

The second despatch stated that the appendix had been removed and that Dr. Eliot was resting comfortably.

At Kandy, which is situated high among the hills of Ceylon, there is an excellent hospital in charge of English physicians and surgeons and nurses. Friends of Dr. Eliot were much relieved this afternoon by the second despatch.

Dr. Eliot resigned as president of Harvard three years ago upon reaching his seventieth birthday.

LOUISE SWAN, MISSING ONCE BEFORE, IS FOUND AGAIN, NOW IN KANSAS

Detective From Santa Fe, N. Mex., Said to Have Identified Her From a Picture and Located Her in Dodge City.

FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA, WHEN LOST ORIGINALLY.

Said to Have Come Back and Gone to the Catskills—No Notice of Second Disappearance.

It was reported from Dodge City, Kan., this afternoon that Miss Louise Swan, the nineteen-year-old daughter of William R. Swan, formerly of No. 11 West Thirtieth street, who disappeared from her home last July, and who was later found in Philadelphia by her father and returned home in August, has been again located in Dodge City by a private detective.

When Miss Swan returned to her home on Aug. 16 she gave an interview in which she said that she had run away from home because she wanted to be independent. She said she had got a job in a restaurant in Philadelphia at \$8 a week and was working there when her father found her. She refused to return home until a fortnight later.

It would seem from the despatch from Dodge City that Miss Swan had run away from home again. The despatch reads: "Through the publication of her picture in a local paper Miss Louise Swan, daughter of William R. Swan of New York has been discovered in Dodge City." KANSAS DETECTIVE TOOK UP CHASE.

A Santa Fe, N. M., detective, according to the despatch, says he obtained a clue in Hutchinson, Kansas. He printed the story of the girl's disappearance in a local paper, together with her picture and identification followed. The despatch continues: "Miss Swan declines to say whether she will return home, asserting that a love affair—the cause of her departure—has not yet been settled satisfactorily to her parents, and that she will not return home until they are ready to receive her."

Immediately after the first disappearance of Miss Swan her father offered a reward of \$1,000 for some news of her whereabouts. He hired private detectives and a general alarm was sent out in this city and Philadelphia. For a week not a word was heard of her.

SHE RETURNED AFTER HER FIRST ESCAPE.

The father got word from Philadelphia that his daughter was working there. He went to the Quaker City but could not find her. When he came back he got a letter from her. He replied, asking her to come home. A few days later Mr. Swan reported that his wife had gone to Philadelphia, had found Louise, and that she and her mother had gone to the Catskills.

Reporters found the young woman at her home on Aug. 16. She stated that she had had some disagreement at home and had run away to show her parents that she was able to take care of herself.

The good looking young girl made it manifest in her interview upon her return home that the restraint of home life irked her, that her one desire in life was for adventure, and to prove that she had pluck and stamina enough to get along without parental aid.

INSISTED ON EARNING A LIVING FOR HERSELF.

"I insisted," she said, "that a girl, no matter how well situated, should be permitted to earn her living. Father opposed this view. Like many other fathers, he believed that a good home comprehends a girl's ambitions. Furthermore, while he did not say so at that time, I knew he thought me too inexperienced to earn my living."

Miss Swan denied there had been any romance or that any man had played even a minor part in her disappearance at that time.

These denials were made in the face of rumors that there had been a romance.

MRS. WM. THAW JR. PAYS \$20,000 FOR RETURN OF GEMS

Member of Police Force Acted as Go-Between and Investigation Will Follow.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9.—By the payment of \$20,000 Mrs. William Thaw Jr., the widow of Harry Thaw's older brother, has recovered the greater part of her stolen \$50,000 worth of jewels.

How the jewels came back is unknown, and Mrs. Thaw will not explain except to say that a man connected with the Pittsburgh Police Department acted as go-between. He told her, she says, that he forced an admission from the thieves, and brought her the proposition to get most of the stones back for \$20,000.

Since the robbery of Mrs. Thaw's Lincoln avenue home last winter there have been rumors that the jewels have been returned, but this, it is said, came from her wearing imitations which she used to keep in a safe so that possible thieves would steal the imitations instead of the real gems. One night she neglected to take her usual precautions and the real jewels vanished.

It is said that Pittsburgh's new reform council is anxious to investigate the police department and the developments in the Thaw jewel case may open the way.

WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN HAS TURN FOR THE WORSE.

William Watts Sherman is reported in a critical condition to-day at his home, No. 328 Fifth avenue. He has been ill for several weeks.

Because he failed to improve, the marriage of his daughter, Miss Mildred Sherman, to Lord Canoy was put forward to Nov. 25. The wedding was to have taken place Dec. 5. The ceremony was performed in Mr. Sherman's private suite and, very ill, he witnessed it sitting in a chair.

Stateroom reservations and tickets via Coastwise, Central, South American and Bermuda steamers. Check from low fares and passage open day and night. Traveler's Expense money orders and travel checks. The World Travel Bureau, Arcade, Pulitzer (World) Building, 220 Park Row, Telephone Exchange 9000.