

tion of the postponement is that Justice Goff set the matter over for one week so that Hyde shall be in the Tombs while the Grand Jury investigation is in progress. Had Hyde been sentenced to-day Mr. Stanchfield would have secured a Supreme Court certiorari of reasonable doubt, upon which the prisoner would have been released by furnishing bail. This procedure would have taken Hyde from the Tombs within a few hours after the imposition of sentence unless the District-Attorney should have interposed his right to demand a delay of two days.

According to the District-Attorney's office, Hyde was remanded for sentence a week hence in order that the Grand Jury on visiting the Tombs may see the convicted former City Chamberlain in his quarters and observe on the ground how those quarters differ from the cells in which ordinary inmates justly confined. It is also noted that Hyde should be in the quarters assigned to him on the occasion of the Grand Jury's visit, as the rooms would be open to inspection irrespective of the whereabouts of the prisoner, but the District-Attorney's people insist that this was the only moving factor behind the postponement.

**FORMER CITY CHAMBERLAIN CALLED TO THE BAR.**  
When Hyde was called for arraignment he stalked into the courtroom from the door at the rear. He took his place outside the bar with his hands folded, blinking at the white-haired Judge through his usual red-rimmed eyes.

Following the usual procedure Clerk J. J. Conroy asked the defendant if he had anything to say before sentence should be pronounced. John B. Stanchfield, counsel for Hyde, arose to offer motions for a new trial and arrest of judgment. Max D. Steuer, who was associated with the defense in the trial, was not present.

Mr. Stanchfield had just begun to speak when the Court interrupted him. "Without your objections for a few moments," said Justice Goff. "Is Mr. Wright in court?"

**GOFF CALLS DEPUTY WRIGHT TO WITNESS STAND.**  
The Deputy Commissioner of Correction arose from a seat close to the bench. Justice Goff waved in the direction of the witness chair and Mr. Wright took the seat indicated.

"Swear the witness," directed the Court.  
Mr. Wright was sworn and Justice Goff said:

"As a public officer you have supervision over the prisoner at the bar, Charles H. Hyde?"

Mr. Wright replied in the affirmative. Justice Goff continued:

"It has been reported that you have made certain statements that you have information or knowledge of information of evidence which would cause a new trial to be granted to this defendant. The prisoner at the bar is awaiting sentence. Neither in this case nor in any other case shall injustice be done. Have you any evidence or knowledge of evidence which would set aside the verdict on appeal or a new trial for the prisoner?"

"I have not," replied the witness.  
"Have you ever stated in substance or in words that you had knowledge of such evidence or any person under your control had such evidence?"

"I never have heard such statements," said Wright.  
"That is all," said the Court. "The Grand Jury may wish to question you further."

**STANCHFIELD OBJECTS TO IMPOSITION OF SENTENCE.**  
The moment Mr. Wright left the stand John B. Stanchfield rose to interpose his legal objections to the imposition of sentence upon Hyde. Mr. Stanchfield read his technical objections, and then entered into a protracted argument upon the chief contention of all the objections, that there was no bribery in that Hyde received a material advantage from the \$100,000 loan to the Carnegie Trust Company.

"I cannot go to my lawyer friends or to the reporter who has the newspaper," said Mr. Stanchfield, "to tell them what was the bribe Hyde is charged with having received. I give you my word before God that I do not know how Hyde received it, and I do not know, in heaven's name, who he bribed."

During the long argument, Hyde, his hands clasped tightly behind his back, stood facing the Court, his eye catching together and his huge body swayed to and fro. He looked neither to right nor left—his eyes were fixed on the Justice.

Mr. Stanchfield, continuing his argument, declared with vehemence that the \$100,000 loan to Hyde by the Carnegie Trust Company was not to his material advantage in that Hyde was compelled to pay interest, give his endorsed note and pay the loan when it came due. He said the Court erred in permitting such evidence to go before the jury, or in mentioning it in his charge to the jury.

**ATTACKS GOFF'S RULINGS CONCERNING BRIBERY.**  
Mr. Stanchfield's speech contained practically the same contentions as those in his original plea for the dismissal of the indictment, which he repeated numerous times during the trial. He attacked some of Justice Goff's rulings and charges to the jury concerning bribery.

"I do not," he said "draw an illustration, and it will be a part one just at this moment. I have seen in the newspapers recently that Mr. Whitman may be nominated soon for the Mayorship, and I am elected Mayor. Then suppose a representative of some big newspaper which supported him, goes to Mayor Whitman and says to him: 'We have a very bright reporter and we want to help him get a good job. You make him your private secretary and we will support your administration.' Now can any of the District-Attorney's say Mayor Whitman ought to be indicted and tried and found guilty of bribery?"

District-Attorney Whitman, Assistant District-Attorney Francis Goff and Assistant District-Attorney John Kirkland Clark, who prosecuted Hyde, nodded their heads in violent assent.

"I see they have heads," continued Mr. Stanchfield, "but that is because District-Attorney Whitman may not be Mayor."

At the conclusion of Mr. Stanchfield's protracted address, Justice Goff said:

"I deny each and every one of your motions. This prisoner is remanded until to-day a week for sentence."

**DEMANDS THAT SENTENCE BE PRONOUNCED AT ONCE.**  
Mr. Steuer was on his feet with an objection. He demanded that the sentence be imposed immediately, but Justice Goff declined to meet his wishes. Then the attorney asked that the day be made sooner than Dec. 11, as he had an important engagement in the West. Again the Justice ruled against him, telling him, in effect, that he needed more time to consider the motions made

by the defense for an arrest of judgment.  
Hyde, plainly perturbed, whispered to Mr. Stanchfield and the lawyer asked that a delay be fixed. Again Justice Goff ruled adversely, and Hyde, showing considerable emotion, was led back to the prisoners' pen and across the Bridge Street bridge by a timid, boyish-looking inmate, who apparently seemed to be a pity at the side of the prisoner.

Before Hyde was arraigned Justice Goff called the Special Grand Jury before him and the District-Attorney had informed him that important matters had arisen which demanded the attention of the Grand Jury. There were but nineteen members of the body present, but the Court said that sixteen constituted a quorum of any Grand Jury and twelve members a majority.

**GOFF INSTRUCTS THE SPECIAL GRAND JURY.**  
After perfunctory instructions as to law and evidence, Justice Goff said:

"Among your duties is an inquiry into the management of the City Prison and into any charges of misconduct in the management. You shall make such inquiry into the City Prison as will enable you to discover anything interfering with the efficient management of the said prison. You shall have free access to the prison at all times."

"I call your attention to this particular thing because a responsible newspaper has published what purports to be a list of names with a high prison official regarding certain happenings in the City Prison. I make no comment on this alleged interview."

"If it is your duty to look into it and decide. Our public institutions should be properly conducted not only according to the letter of the law, but according to the spirit of the law. I am sure that certain persons shall be kept in close confinement. It prescribes that persons found guilty, but not yet sentenced, shall be kept in close confinement. It is the purpose of the law that all prisoners shall be equal treatment for all prisoners. The law knows no class. In the eyes of the law there are no powerful and no poor persons. The law must be no differentiation because of social position. That would be a travesty upon justice, causing class resentment."

**ORDERS INQUIRY INTO MANAGEMENT OF TOMBS.**  
"I therefore charge you to inquire into the management of the City Prison and suggest that you take immediate action in this matter."

"I charge you:  
"First—To inquire whether through laxity of order and discipline, violence has been threatened against persons and assaulted by others."  
"Second—Whether certain prisoners have received different treatment from other prisoners in the use of privileges and personal comfort and, if so, by whose directions and for what reason and consideration."  
"Third—Whether any official or employe by himself or through another, has used his position to procure or fabricate testimony in favor of or against any prisoner, either before or after trial."  
"Fourth—Whether any official or employe has declared he has discovered or had knowledge of evidence which would reverse the verdict of a jury, or procure a new trial for a prisoner."

At the conclusion of the Hyde proceedings Mr. Wright and several Stanchfield witnesses were taken to the Grand Jury room on the top floor of the Criminal Courts Building, where the extraordinary or John Doe Grand Jury sat in session. District-Attorney Whitman personally conducted the examination of these witnesses before the Grand Jurors.

**REPORTER TELLS OF INTERVIEW WITH WRIGHT.**  
Edward Becker, a reporter for The World, was the first witness summoned before the Grand Jury. He testified to the correctness of a statement which he published in The World as coming from Mr. Wright. The Deputy Commissioner was the next witness and he was followed by Walter P. McGough, who personally conducted the examination of these witnesses before the Grand Jurors.

When Mr. Wright emerged from the Grand Jury room, he angrily refused to talk.

"I will not say one word," he declared. "I have been misquoted enough by the press."

W. P. McGough of The Evening World, was also a witness.

At 2:30 o'clock P. M. the Grand Jury adjourned, the Court adjourning at 11 o'clock, without paying a visit to the Tombs to view Hyde's quarters.

**MRS. GOELET DIES IN PARIS; YACHT TO BRING BODY HOME.**

(Continued from First Page.)  
The number of times. Two years ago the German Emperor came in for considerable comment from his subjects when he attended the annual "beer evening" at Travemunde, a feature of the Kiel regatta, and went to visit Mrs. Goelet instead.

Mrs. Goelet had the honor of being decorated by the Sultan of Turkey. Several years ago she received the Grand Order of the Chevalier, which the result of an incident in which the Nabha figured. The captain of the yacht learned who was the owner of the yacht he ordered it released and the conferring of the order on Mrs. Goelet followed.

Aside from the Goelet family residence on Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street and the Goelet place at Newport, which was given to Mrs. Goelet for her lifetime, and her Paris town house, Mrs. Goelet owned a big estate at Hedouville, not far from the French capital.

Robert Goelet is buried in a marble mausoleum in Greenwood Cemetery. It is probable Mrs. Goelet will be buried there beside him.

Paris, Dec. 3.—William von Schoen, the German Ambassador to France, was among the callers at the Goelet residence to express condolence, evidently on behalf of the Kaiser. The German Emperor and the Empress on many occasions had luncheon or dinner on board the Nabha. Mrs. Goelet also entertained the Emperor at Eastern Beach, and was twice on his trips to and from Corfu and she always was a welcome guest at the Imperial Palace at Berlin. Some time ago she gave a permanent endowment to the naval hospital at Kiel.

### CROPSEY NO LIAR, BUT TOLD UNTRUTH LIEBERS TESTIFIES

Police Captain Denies He Asked Leniency When Caught Falsifying.

WALDO AS "REMITTER."

Predecessor Tells of Penalties on Commanding Officers Reversed Later.

The Alderman's police investigation this afternoon went into the matter of fines remitted by Commissioner Waldo and other high officials by Commissioner Cropsey. Mr. Buckner, counsel for the committee, said the forty-four fines amounting to \$1,000 inflicted upon commanding officers by Cropsey were remitted by Waldo, but Waldo remitted no fines inflicted by Cropsey on patrolmen.

Capt. George Liebers furnished the sensation of the afternoon when he declared that testimony given by former Commissioner Cropsey was untrue. Mr. Cropsey had just testified Liebers had admitted to him making false statements and had pleaded for leniency, with tears in his eyes. So warmly did Liebers plead, Mr. Cropsey said, that he was fined thirty days' pay instead of being dismissed.

The Liebers case, as brought out to-day, showed that Liebers' fine was remitted after a most perfunctory rehearing before Deputy Commissioner Dillon, at which no witnesses were heard. Mr. Buckner established that Dillon did not have the minutes of the first trial. Former Police Commissioner Cropsey, now District-Attorney of Kings County, was the first witness of the session. Mr. Cropsey said that when he became Police Commissioner he looked up the law and asked the advice of the Corporation Counsel upon the right of a Commissioner to reverse cases tried by himself or to remit fines imposed by himself or any of his predecessors.

**FOUND NO RIGHT TO RETRY OR TO REMIT FINES.**  
The law and the Corporation Counsel's advice, he said, convinced him he had no right to retry a case or remit a fine. Mr. Buckner read into the record a letter from the Civil Service Commission to Commissioner Waldo, dated April 12, 1912, advising him that he had no right to remit fines or reverse findings of former Commissioner Cropsey. Mr. Cropsey said he had fined many commanding officers because he had found that complaints were seldom made against sergeants, lieutenants, captains or inspectors, while countless charges were made against patrolmen. He made an investigation to find why patrolmen were charged with all infractions of the rules, and his superior officers with practically none. As a result of this investigation, he said, many charges were brought against commanding officers.

"Didn't you think you were going pretty far when you fined Lieber, Enright, president of the Lieberman's Association?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"I fined him twice," Mr. Buckner then read into the record a charge, made in November, 1910, against Capt. George C. Liebers, that Liebers had failed to investigate a charge that two prisoners were assaulted on the way to the station house by a special patrolman. Mr. Cropsey related the circumstances of the trial as he recalled them. He identified photographs of the two complainants, taken a couple of days after the assault, which showed bruised and discolored features. Liebers had denied the men were marked when they reached the station house.

**LIEBERS CONFESSED AND ASKED MERCY FOR OTHERS.**  
Mr. Cropsey said he found Liebers guilty not only of failing to report and investigate, but of making a false statement to Deputy Police Commissioner Driscoll. He fined Liebers thirty days' pay. Liebers, he said, called on him before the fine was inflicted, and after a representative of a high public official had interceded for the captain. Liebers, Mr. Cropsey said, asked permission to say something.

"With tears in his eyes," said Mr. Cropsey, "he told me he had lied to Deputy Driscoll and had lied on the stand. If it wasn't too late, he said, he wanted to show me he had some decency as a manhood left. He said: 'Commissioner, a doorman and a lieutenant testified to help me. I want to ask consideration for them, too. If they can be excused I wish you would do the best you can.'"

"I decided there must be something good in that man and I didn't dismiss him. I fined him. I transferred the lieutenant and kept the doorman in the house."

Mr. Buckner brought out that soon after Commissioner Waldo took office the fine of Liebers was remitted. Mr. Cropsey stopped aside and Capt. Liebers was called. The captain, who had heard Mr. Cropsey's evidence, was plainly uncomfortable as he took the stand. Liebers said the fine imposed on him by Cropsey amounted to about \$200. It was remitted and refunded, he said, about a year ago. Liebers flatly contradicted Mr. Cropsey's evidence that he (Liebers) had confessed he had lied

under his care, in obedience to a special order. Higgins was fined ten days' pay. Feb. 16, 1912, Commissioner Waldo remitted the fine.

Mr. Buckner next read a general order of Feb. 16, 1912, directing the old police men be given "soft" assignments, inside buildings, such as in hospitals, public baths, rather than young men. This order, Mr. Cropsey said, was issued to remedy an abuse of the certain captains. The order was not generally obeyed and eleven captains were tried and fined. Among them was Inspector George McCloskey, who a captain having been demoted by Cropsey—fined ten days' pay. This fine was remitted Dec. 19, 1911, by Commissioner Waldo.

Commissioner G. Hayes, since dismissed by Waldo, was in charge of a Brooklyn precinct. Hayes, Mr. Cropsey said, sent friends to Headquarters, among them a former city official, who went to the front desks.

Hayes' defense was that he had overlooked the order which was sent by telephone. Hayes' fine was remitted by Commissioner Waldo.

Mr. Buckner again reaching the records, showed that Patrick F. McGowan, former President of the Board of Aldermen, was the man who "went to the front" for Hayes.

Mr. Buckner traced by the records that Lieber, Richard Enright, now in charge of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, then in charge of a Brooklyn precinct, was fined ten days' pay on May 10, 1911—the day before the police parade. This fine, it appears, displeased Mr. Cropsey. It is strikingly similar to a hearing, Nov. 15, 1911, he requested permission to withdraw the plea. This was denied and the fine was remitted. The case of the remaining officers, including Inspectors Lahan and Formosa, were read into the records by Mr. Buckner.

**JAMES SHEVLIN AND WIFE GIVE HOSPITAL \$100,000.**  
Gift to Brooklyn Institution Will Complete \$118,000 Necessary to Raise Mortgage on Property.

James Shevlin and his wife of No. 69 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, have given \$100,000 to St. Mary's Hospital in Brooklyn. The gift is in the form of a mortgage on the property. The gift, made as an addition to the Bishop Loughlin Memorial Fund. It will become available as soon as the remaining \$18,000 is raised by public subscription. The officers of the fund were notified of the gift several days ago, but the news was not made public until to-day.

James Shevlin was regarded as one of the wisest and most straightforward lieutenants of the late Hugh McLaughlin, who managed the affairs of the Democratic party in Brooklyn under an iron hand for many years.

The gifts of the Shevlins to public and private charities in their lifetime have been estimated at huge amounts, but no authentic estimate of their extent has ever been obtainable from either of them.

**FOUND "TRACES" OF SILVER IN HAWTHORNE'S MINES.**  
And Only Sixty Cents Worth of Gold to the Ton, Declares Expert.

Joseph T. Mendy, a mining engineer and chemist in the employ of the famous Nipissing mines of Canada, who examined the Hawthorne properties in 1908, testified to-day at the trial of Julian Hawthorne and his associates on the charge of using the mails to defraud.

He said he could find only a trace of silver there and that the tiny amount of gold that he could get was 60 cents to the ton. Hawthorne and his associates had represented that the person who had the highest value of gold and silver to the ton.

Mr. Mendy said he spent about a week examining the Hawthorne property. "It is common to find small traces of silver or gold in that section of Canada," "Very, very common," replied the witness. "Even in that case, there are no producing mines around. It is typical of the country."

**WILSON CUT OFF BY CABLE.**  
President-Elect Has to Communicate With Home Folk by Relay.

HAMILTON, Bermuda (by way of Kingston, Jamaica), Dec. 4.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson continues to enjoy his holiday here. Communication directly with America by cable is cut off and there is no prospect of the defect being repaired for some time.

### AMERICAN WOMEN WIVES OF GERMAN DIPLOMATS.

(Copyright Clarendon, Washington, D. C.)



COUNTESS VON BERNSTORFF



BARONESS VON STERNBERG

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**ALMANAC FOR TO-DAY.**  
Sun rises, 7:30; sets, 4:34. Moon rises, 2:46; sets, 12:12.  
High Water, 10:19.  
Low Water, 4:24.  
Sandy Hook, 2:45; 4:15; 10:19; 10:18.  
Governor's Pier, 2:45; 4:15; 10:19; 10:18.  
Hell Gate, 6:15; 6:37; 12:33; 6:27.

**IMPROMPTU SPEECH.**  
(From the Chicago Record-Herald.)  
"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, exhibiting considerable nervousness, "if I had known that I was to be called on to-night I should have taken the trouble to look up—that is—I should have fortified myself with—as I have done—some of the best of the minutes written up by me. I tried by myself when only fines were imposed."

Mr. Buckner then called Mr. Cropsey's attention to the case of Lieber, Enright, president of the Lieberman's Association, for which he was fined ten days' pay, and which was also charged with making a false statement to a superior—amounting to perjury—for which he was fined forty days' pay. The records show that thirty days' fine was remitted by Commissioner Waldo, but the ten days' fine was allowed to stand. The rest of the case was allowed to stand.

**THIS OFFENSE VIOLATED ORDER OF MAYOR GAYNOR.**  
Lieber, Enright, president of the Lieberman's Association, was charged in October, 1910, with failing to investigate promptly and report on a citizen's complaint that he had been assaulted by a policeman. Mayor Gaynor was issued commanding lieutenants and captains to report such cases at once under pain of dismissal. Lieber, Enright, was fined fifteen days' pay. On May 15, 1912, Commissioner Waldo reduced this fine to three days. Mr. Buckner called to attention that this offense was subsequent to the receipt by Waldo of advice from the Civil Service Commission that he had no authority to remit fines.

Mr. Buckner read into the record details relating to charges preferred on a station house. Lieber, Enright, was charged in October, 1910, with failing to investigate promptly and report on a citizen's complaint that he had been assaulted by a policeman. Mayor Gaynor was issued commanding lieutenants and captains to report such cases at once under pain of dismissal. Lieber, Enright, was fined fifteen days' pay. On May 15, 1912, Commissioner Waldo reduced this fine to three days. Mr. Buckner called to attention that this offense was subsequent to the receipt by Waldo of advice from the Civil Service Commission that he had no authority to remit fines.

**SUSTAINS AND CHEERS.**  
Try it at four o'clock

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### JEROME ATTACKS STEUER ON STAND IN ERLANGER SUIT

(Continued from First Page.)

William Travers Jerome, counsel for the defense.

Miss St. Clair hesitated and clutched her handbag. Her attorney, Edmund L. Mooney, came to the rescue with the objection that, as she had used the name Edith St. Clair for fifteen years, that was sufficient for identification. Mr. Jerome insisted on getting the right name and the witness said in a voice that only the court stenographer could hear: "Edith Anna Hester."

**FEARED "DISGRACE" AT MENTION OF NAME.**  
"What was your mother's name?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Oh, she can't stand the disgrace," cried the witness, bursting into tears. Her body shook convulsively and she rested her head on the Judge's desk and sobbed.

"I don't see that that's essential," interrupted Mr. Mooney. "This lady's mother is old and in poor health. Let us show some decency in the case, please." "What's the disgrace?" shouted Mr. Jerome, who had grown impatient.

"Let me take care of the witness," said Mr. Mooney, and he talked soothingly to the plaintiff. Then it was suggested that she write the names of her parents. Jerome insisted again. Mr. Mooney exclaimed: "Very well, out with it then." The witness composed herself and answered that her father's name was Mike Rothen. He is dead.

Much of the testimony given by Miss St. Clair had to do with the weekly payments made to her by theatrical managers and by Mr. Erlanger. In her complaint she said that in 1903 she had entered into an oral contract with Erlanger whereby she was to receive \$5 a week for life. In 1900 this was supplanted by a written agreement in which she was to be paid \$2,500 annually for ten years. The first payment was made and she is suing to recover the balance, \$2,500.

**DECLARES ERLANGER PAID HER GALARY.**  
Miss St. Clair testified that when she was with "Mother Goose" she received \$5 a week which was paid by the company's manager during the playing season and by Mr. Erlanger during rehearsals and the closed season.

"How was the money paid, and by whom?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"By Mr. Erlanger, he paid me in cash," replied the witness.

"Where?"

"Sometimes in his office and sometimes in the apartment."

On redirect examination Miss St. Clair said she wanted to rectify some mistakes. She said that on some occasions the money was brought to the apartment by Thomas Johnson, a trusted employe of Erlanger.

Attorney Jerome then began questioning Miss St. Clair about her age.

"When and where were you born?" he asked.

"On Aug. 12, 1882, at Nashville, Tenn." "You were on the stage in 1907?"

"Yes, sir. I wasn't quite sixteen when I was employed by Mr. Erlanger. I was playing soubrette and ingenue parts."

"Ingenue parts are supposed to represent innocent, unsophisticated girls, are they not?" Mr. Jerome asked.

"They are."

Miss St. Clair reiterated that Mr. Erlanger promised to advance her according to merit and that she was raised to \$20 a week. When she received the higher salary while playing Erlanger also reached the same figure during rehearsals and off seasons, she testified.

**STEUER DENIES JURY BRIBING ACCUSATION.**  
Attorney Steuer was then called. Because of the attack Erlanger made against him, the stand Attorney Mooney asked that he be given considerable leeway in questioning the witness. Erlanger, while testifying, directed a torrent of criticism at Steuer.

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