

TO MAKE W. U. MEN TESTIFY
JEROME TO USE NEW LAW.

Order to Cut Out Wires—Poolrooms
Get News by Telephone.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday intimated that a wholesale campaign against the poolrooms was being planned, and that advantage would be taken of the provisions of the new gambling witness law to get information. In discussing the Jesse Lewisohn case the District Attorney declared that charges were pending against the operators of the Western Union Telephone Company who had been employed in poolrooms, and that in such cases the question of compelling witnesses to testify was involved. If Mr. Jerome at his discretion can hale poolroom operators and employes to court and compel them to tell all they know, it is believed that it will be only a question of time before the poolroom business will be chloroformed. When asked by a Tribune reporter last night as to the nature of his reference, Mr. Jerome said: "I referred to the Mahoney poolroom exchange that was raided."

Asked if the new law might not apply equally to the operators of all raided poolrooms, Mr. Jerome said: "I will not discuss that."

ORDER TO CUT POOLROOM WIRES.
It became known yesterday that an unpublished order included in the Western Union's sweeping fiat is the cutting out of the poolroom wires. Colonel Clowry's secretary declared yesterday that the president had issued instructions to the company's workmen to remove every wire over which horsing racing news exclusively has been furnished to private subscribers. This may mean that the shearing of wires, which Mr. McAdoe has longed to execute, will be accomplished at one stroke by the company itself.

President Clowry's secretary said he did not know whether any wires had actually been cut thus far; that there was no need of haste, as the wires were dead and no messages were going over them. "The order has gone out to remove them, however," he said, "and they will go as quickly as the linemen can get around to it."

With the drastic action of the Western Union Telephone Company, directing the discontinuance of racetrack reports on every wire throughout the United States, responsibility for the poolroom service apparently, shifted yesterday to the New-York Telephone Company. Moreover, if the telephone company fulfills the promise of support and wholehearted co-operation in suppressing poolrooms which it has given to Police Commissioner McAdoe, it is considered that the last nail but one will have been driven into the poolroomers' coffin. Mr. McAdoe and District Attorney Jerome are confident that any further subterfuges on the part of poolroomers can be dealt with as they may arise.

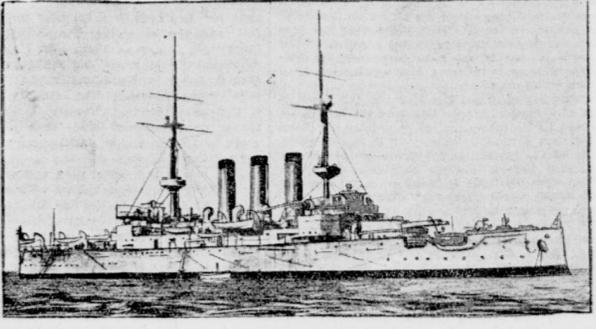
POOLROOMS GET INFORMATION.
The poolrooms received much the usual service yesterday from Morris Park. "How did they get it?" was the question that was circulated from mouth to mouth all over the city, receiving answers many and various. So far as could be learned by a Tribune reporter, the poolrooms received information from the city poolroom exchanges, to which it was fed by telephones at Morris Park. Aside from the absence of descriptions of the race, which would have been virtually impossible in any case, owing to the fogbound track, and the further absence of second betting on any race later than the first, the service was much as usual.

WESTERN UNION KEEPING FAITH.
That the Western Union had kept perfect faith in its announcement was indicated yesterday by the fact that virtually no poolroom was able to get news from a single Western racetrack. Managers of three big poolroom syndicates, who up to the time of the Western Union's last order had been flying at each others' throats, held a conference yesterday morning, and agreed to merge their telegraph and telephone interests. They announced that the Morris Park and Western services would continue as usual. A Tribune reporter who called at one of the large downtown poolrooms at 2 o'clock was told that the poolroom would be fed as usual by a service from the West. When the reporter called an hour later he was told that there would be no Western service that afternoon, but that the service would be completely resumed to-day. If any poolrooms were receiving any Western service they could not be found. From all sides came word that the last sweeping order of the Western Union had crippled the poolroom business to an extent unparalleled throughout the country in recent years.

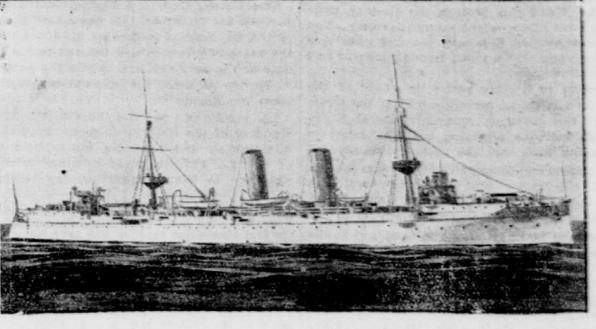
TELEPHONE MEN CONFER.
An informal cabinet conference between officers of the American Telephone Company and the New-York Telephone Company took place yesterday. Union F. Bethell, who is practically the executive head of all telephone companies operating in and around this city, said afterward that he did not care to present to add to Commissioner McAdoe's preliminary statement that the companies have promised to co-operate with Mr. McAdoe.

There is nothing I care to say," he observed, "until after Mr. McAdoe makes the amplified statement which I understand he promised on Wednesday to make soon."

THE JAPANESE WARSHIPS WHICH MET WITH DISASTER AT PORT ARTHUR LAST SUNDAY.



THE BATTLESHIP HATSUSE.
Blown up by a Russian mine.



THE PROTECTED CRUISER YOSHINO.
Which was sunk in collision.

WAITING ON GOTSHALL.

Jerome to Take No Action on Port Chester Until To-day's Testimony.

Although District Attorney Jerome has been watching the Port Chester case with great interest, he will take no action on it until he sees the testimony of President Gotshall at the session of the aldermanic probers to-day. If that brings forward any evidence of "boodling," or shows ground to work on, the District Attorney will investigate the case to the bottom.

So far, while he has received some information about the case, he has not felt justified in making an inquiry. He holds in reserve the names of some men from whom he may be able to extract information, but as these men will probably be called to testify before the committee of aldermen he has decided to wait for developments there before taking action.

President Gotshall of the Port Chester will be the principal witness at the hearing to-day. Witnesses at the previous sessions have said that most of the information alleging bribery in connection with the application of his road for a franchise came from him, if not directly, by inference. Whether he will disclose attempts at blackmail in his testimony is causing the liveliest speculation among those interested in the case.

L. A. Cuyviller, a lawyer, who volunteered at the last session, will also be a witness to-day. He may give the name of the New-York alderman who, according to the story which has never been contradicted, asked Alderman Hayes, of Mount Vernon, how much the Mount Vernon people got for passing the Port Chester franchise, and said that the application would never get through the board here unless somebody "saw the captain." If he does not tell the name of this man, he will probably give the names of persons who knew the circumstances surrounding this conversation, who can reveal the identity of the New York man.

KILLED IN COLLISION.

Fireman Dead and Several Hurt on D. and H. in Pennsylvania.

Binghamton, N. Y., May 19.—Because of a "lap" order, two Delaware and Hudson freight trains were in a head-on collision on the Pennsylvania Division of the Delaware and Hudson at Lanesboro, Penn., to-day. One man was killed and several badly injured.

The road has a single track. The engineer of the northbound train says that his orders read for him to meet the other train at the State line, three miles north of Lanesboro. The orders for the southbound engineer read for him to meet the other train at Jefferson Junction, three-quarters of a mile south of Lanesboro.

The collision took place on a high embankment and on a curve, where the engineers could not see each other until they were almost together. Both engines and thirty-eight freight cars were piled on the track and on the side of the embankment. Both engineers and John Morrison, a fireman, jumped, but Bert McLean, fireman of the northbound train, was caught at his post, while firing his engine, and was instantly killed. When found his legs were burned off by the fire, into which he was thrown.

James Honey jumped from his train and landed on the rocks twenty-five feet down the embankment. It is thought that he is fatally injured. Morrison, fireman of the southbound train, was also badly injured by jumping. The other trainmen, who jumped, received slight injuries. It is declared that the accident was caused by the dispatcher at Carbondale giving a "lap" order. It was reported that as soon as the accident occurred he disappeared, and had not been seen since.

BIG DOG ATTACKS THREE.

Two Men and Girl Badly Bitten by St. Bernard.

A St. Bernard dog valued at \$1,700 was suddenly mad last night at Union Hill, N. J., and before it could be cornered and killed struck and seriously biting two men and a twelve-year-old girl. The dog was owned by Henry K. Miller, a hotel keeper, and had been purchased only three months ago.

Last night when Peter Hoffman, the man in charge of the kennels, went to feed the dog the beast, without warning, sprang at him and, catching him by the right shoulder, bore him to the ground. The man shouted for help, and Miller came to his aid with a heavy club. Before Miller could use the stick the dog sprang at him, and succeeded in biting him five times about the arms and legs. Then, leaving the two men on the ground, the beast started down Bergentline-ave.

WEISELL ESTATE GONE.

BANKS HAVE SECURITIES. Rothschild as Administrator Took Money Obtained on Them.

Reports, following the Federal Bank crash and the arrest of its president, David Rothschild, that the Weisell estate, of which he was temporary administrator, had been plundered were confirmed yesterday at the trial of Rothschild on the larceny charge growing out of his presidency of the Federal Bank. While Recorder Goff would not allow Assistant District Attorney Rand to examine Rothschild regarding his administration of the estate, Mr. Rand said afterward that the entire estate of \$100,000 had been swallowed up. It was one of the largest steals of the Rothschild concern, Assistant District Attorney Kresel declared.

"We were ready to show," said Mr. Kresel, "that David Rothschild was appointed temporary administrator of the estate of William Weisell. I do not know anything more about Weisell than that he died about July 8, 1903, possessed of an estate valued \$100,000, about all in gilt edged railroad stocks and bonds. Rothschild, as temporary administrator, of course had no right to divert any of these holdings to his own purposes; he had no right to deal with them, and could not convert them to his own use."

Louis M. Haase who was manager of the Grand-st. branch of the Federal Bank, has deposited in an affidavit that I have before me now that on August 22, 1903, he, at the request of Rothschild, procured from the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, two loans on these stocks of the Weisell estate. One was for \$24,000 and the other for \$15,000. I have the checks here which show the transaction, and the Mercantile Trust Company now holds the securities. They are such as Wabash 5 1/2 per cent preferred, Virginia Midland 5s and Panama 4 1/2s, with a whole lot of others. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company also holds bonds and stocks of this estate to the value of \$32,500 on which they loaned face value to Haase in a similar transaction. All of these proceeds went to Rothschild.

"We had hoped to bring this out in the examination of Rothschild, but the Recorder excluded it. The matter will be pressed, however, because some accounting must be had of this estate of more than \$100,000, which seems to have been absolutely swallowed up."

In addition to this startling disclosure another was made which went to show what all along has been suspected—that Rothschild was a stockholder, if not the principal one, in the Globe Security Company and various others of a like nature. One of the strong boxes seized at Rothschild's apartments in the Ansonia, under Mr. Kresel's orders, Rothschild being in the Tombs, contained a will made by Rothschild. Mr. Rand showed this will to Rothschild while he was on the witness stand. Rothschild said that, although he did not know whether it was his last will, he knew it was one of them. It was dated January 21, 1902.

Mr. Rand attempted to get in as evidence five lines of the will showing disposition of the property, but the Recorder refused to admit it.

These five lines gave to the brother, Louis B. Rothschild, holdings in the Globe Security Company, D. Rothschild & Co., James Gould & Co., D. & L. R. Rothschild Co., the Legacy Advance and Guarantee Company, and the Merchants' Exchange.

The trial was one long wrangle between the Recorder and Mr. Vorhaus, of counsel for Rothschild. The Recorder invariably cautioned the lawyer, but the latter bobbed up serenely after each rebuke and nettled the Recorder again.

Herman D. Nessler, the discounting of whose note for \$10,000 is the basis of the charge against Rothschild, was the first witness. Counsel for Rothschild tried to prove a connection between a note of Nessler for \$10,000 record of the discount of which on October 7, 1903, appears in Rothschild's books and which Nessler denies giving, with his acknowledged note of January 4, 1904, for the same amount, which Rothschild refused to discount, and it is alleged, afterward did discount, appropriating the proceeds. He had little success, the Recorder ruling against all questioning on that line.

Nessler admitted that one of his objects in going through bankruptcy was to get rid of debts of \$15,000 to the Southern National Bank. The bank lent the money on his notes, he giving as security warehouse receipts for whiskey, which proved to be forged. The forged receipts were given to him, and he thought they were genuine.

TWO WISCONSIN TICKETS.

BITTER PARTY CONTEST. Spooner and Quarles Head Anti-La Follette Delegation to Chicago.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
MADISON, Wis., May 19.—The war between the Republican factions of Wisconsin culminated to-day, when two State tickets were nominated and two sets of delegates to the Chicago convention were elected. The factions have served notice on each other that it is to be a fight to the finish. Neither side will recede from the position it has taken, regardless of the fact that the national ticket may be affected by the warfare. The supporters of Governor Robert M. La Follette continued their convention to-day, from which the Stalwart faction bolted yesterday. La Follette and all the officials of the present administration were renominated, a platform, such as the Governor has always favored, was adopted, and La Follette was placed at the head of the delegation to the national convention. A state central committee in full accord with the Governor was appointed, and thus once more he is full master of the election machinery of the State, and prepared to fight the Stalwarts in whatever contests they may make. A feature of the La Follette convention was the absence of all the old party leaders of the State.

Every delegate of Emil Baensch and S. A. Cook, who ran against La Follette, attended the stalwart convention, which nominated S. A. Cook for Governor. Senator John C. Spooner and Senator J. V. Quarles will lead the delegation to the Chicago convention and contest the right of the La Follette men to seats. A conservative platform was adopted and arrangements will be made to fight the legality of the La Follette convention. The feature of the convention was the attendance of all the old time party leaders, including Senator Spooner, Representative Babcock, ex-Governor Scofield and Upham and scores of others. Speeches were made by several of them. Senator Spooner sounded the keynote when he justified the action of the stalwarts in withdrawing from the convention. He said he would follow the fate of the anti-La Follette men, and was ready, if necessary, to fall with them. Senator Quarles and Representative Babcock spoke in similar terms.

THE LA FOLLETTE DELEGATES.

Senator Spooner voiced the sense of the convention when he said: "These delegates sitting here will not have to stand merely upon the declaration of this committee as to their rights to seats here will be tested and proved."

This means that the courts will be called on to settle the dispute.

The La Follette convention unanimously elected these national delegates and alternates: National delegates at large—Isaac Stephenson, Marinette; Robert M. La Follette, Madison; W. D. Conner, Marshfield, and James B. Stout, Menominee.

Alternates—Thomas Towison, Manitowish; William Kieckhefer, Milwaukee; Melvin Perry, Algona, and John M. McCumell, La Crosse.

A full list of Presidential electors was named. W. D. Conner, of Marshfield, was elected chairman of the new State Central Committee. The platform is as follows:

"The Republican party of Wisconsin through its representatives, in regular convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the enduring principles of the Republican party, as expressed in national platforms and wrought out day by day in the conduct of its public life. It pledges its support to the National Government by President Mc-Kinley and Roosevelt.

"We commend Mr. Roosevelt's firm enforcement of law and preservation of peace, as especially evidenced by his conduct in settling the coal strike in Pennsylvania, and in prosecuting the merger litigation in the Northwest.

"We demand the fundamental Republican doctrine of protection to American labor, and believe that the aim of a truly protective policy should be to stimulate production in the home and not to destroy it by favoring import combinations. We therefore believe in a readjustment of tariff schedules in all cases where protection is applied for the benefit of capital only, to the injury of the consumer and workman."

H. E. THOMAS LOSES SUIT.

Court Sustains Executors of His Father's Will.

Justice Samuel Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision in the case of the contested will of General Samuel Thomas, upholding the interpretation of the executors of the will, and deciding adversely to Harold Edgell Thomas. The will was dated July 20, 1900, and was probated at White Plains, March 14, 1903. General Thomas in the will bequeathed to his widow, Ann Augusta, all his silverware, plate, furniture and horses, and also set aside an income of \$100,000 a year for her. Then, after giving his son Harold the income from \$100,000, he divided the rest of his estate between his son Edward R., and his daughter Eleanor Nancy (Beekman).

In reference to the small bequest to Harold, General Thomas said in his will: "I make no further provision for my son Harold because his condition mentally and physically is such that he is incapable of managing his own affairs, or any business, and because I know that should it happen that the income of the fund provided of \$100,000 prove insufficient, all that may be required for the support and support of my said son, whatever may be needed for such purpose, will be cheerfully supplied by my wife and other children as in their judgment may seem best."

Harold E. Thomas based his claim to a further share in the estate of his father upon the construction of a clause dividing the residuary estate on the death of Mrs. Thomas, asserting that he had a claim to a share of the trust fund from which his mother derived her income of \$100,000. The executors of the estate denied this construction of the paragraph, and the contest was taken before the Supreme Court.

GOVERNOR ODELL HERE.

Probable Make Up of the Executive Committee.

The Republican State Committee will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at noon to-day and organize for the campaign. Governor Odell will preside. It was reported yesterday that at this meeting the membership of the committee would be increased from twenty-one to fifty, one member from each Senate district, instead of one member from each Congress district. This was denied. It was pointed out that the only body that has power to increase the membership of the State Committee is a State convention, and there will be no State convention until August.

At the meeting to-day Governor Odell will announce the members of the executive committee. William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, will be chairman. At the last meeting of the State committee it was decided that the membership of the executive committee should be reduced to nine. It was said last night that eleven members would be named, instead of nine. Adde from the following list: Colonel George W. Dunn, of Binghamton; William L. Ward, of Westchester; William C. Warren, of Erie; William Halpin, Charles H. Murray and Edward Lauterbach, of Manhattan; Michael J. Dady, of Brooklyn; George W. Aldrich, of Rochester; Francis H. Hendricks, of Syracuse; Louis F. Fayn, of Chatham, and Thomas Wheeler.

Governor Odell arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and there was a gathering of Republicans from all parts of the State. The Governor was in excellent spirits.

"Will the State committee to-morrow increase its membership?" he was asked. "I will not say anything about the rules governing," replied the Governor. "I never heard of it, and the State committee couldn't do it if the members wanted to. The State convention has that power."

The Governor was asked about the size of the executive committee and the men to serve upon it, and replied: "I will not say anything about that before to-morrow, except as you all know. Mr. Barnes will be the chairman. The rest will develop."

The Governor was asked about the report that Cornelius N. Bliss was his candidate for Governor. He replied: "I wish he was. He is an excellent man. I do not, however, think there is anything in that report. A special session of the legislature to act upon a better water supply for New-York City" was asked.

"I have received no request to do so yet," was the reply.

"That is something I do not care to answer off-hand. I pray to see and see what really happens. I made myself clear in my approval of the Dutchess County Water bill."

JAPAN LOSES TWO SHIPS.

RUSSIAN MINE SINKS ONE.

The Other Rammed by Sister Cruiser—651 Men Drowned.

The Japanese battleship Hatsuse and the cruiser Yoshino were lost off Port Arthur last Sunday. The Yoshino was rammed by the cruiser Kasuga in a fog and the Hatsuse was blown up by Russian mines. Six hundred and fifty-one men were drowned.

The Japanese occupy a ridge dominating Kin-Chow and can take that place at their pleasure. Their army is about forty-five miles from Port Arthur.

The Russians report that the Japanese have relaxed their advance toward Moukden, and are believed to have withdrawn temporarily from the positions they occupied after the fighting ending May 17.

JAPANESE SHIP BLOW UP.

Cruisers Repulse Russian Torpedo Boat Flotilla.

Tokio, May 19.—Vice-Admiral Togo has reported as follows: "A report from Rear Admiral Dewa says that the cruisers Kasuga and Yoshino collided in a fog off Port Arthur on May 15. The Yoshino sank, only ninety of her crew being saved."

"On the same day the battleship Hatsuse struck a Russian mine and sank." Giving details of the disaster, Vice-Admiral Togo says: "At 1:14 o'clock in the afternoon of May 15, in a deep fog off Port Arthur, the Kasuga rammed the Yoshino, sinking the latter in a few minutes. Ninety of her crew were saved."

"The same morning the Hatsuse, while cruising off Port Arthur, covering the landing of the soldiers, struck a mine ten knots southeast of the harbor entrance. She signalled for help, and instantly struck another mine. She sank in half an hour. Three hundred of her crew were saved by torpedo boats."

Washington, May 19.—Advices received at the Japanese legation from Tokio, confirming the accounts of the sinking of the cruiser Yoshino and the battleship Hatsuse, state that after the Hatsuse had been struck by Russian mechanical mines a Russian flotilla of sixteen torpedo boats and destroyers appeared, but that they were repulsed by the Japanese cruisers, which saved three hundred of the Hatsuse's crew, including Admiral Mashiba and Captain Nakao.

The Yoshino was a cruiser of 4,180 tons displacement and 15,000 indicated horsepower. She was built in England, and launched in 1902. She was 350 feet long, had 4 1/2 feet beam, and her draught was 17 feet. Her armament of the Yoshino consisted of four 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns and twenty-three 3-pounders. She had five torpedo tubes. Her armored deck was 4 1/2 inches thick, and her gun positions were protected by shields 4 1/2 inches in thickness. The cruiser's speed was estimated to be twenty-three knots, her coal capacity was 1,900 tons and her crew numbered 300 men.

The cruiser Kasuga, which rammed the Yoshino, was formerly of the Marine, and was purchased from Argentina in Italy and taken by British officers, with the Nishin, bought by Japan from Argentina, and formerly the Rivadavia, to Japan just previous to the outbreak of the war.

The Hatsuse was a battleship of 15,000 tons displacement, and of the latest model. She was built in England, and was finished in 1903. She was 419 feet long, had 26 1/2 feet beam, drew 27 feet of water, had 18,200 indicated horsepower, and was fitted with water tube boilers. She had a belt from four to nine inches thick of Harveized steel, her protected deck was from two and a half to four inches thick. Above the belt, side armor was 4 1/2 inches of Harveized steel. Her bulkheads were protected by twelve inches of armor. There were fourteen inches of Harveized steel armor over her heavy gun positions, and her secondary battery guns were protected by six inches of Harveized steel. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch guns, twenty 3-pounders, eight 3-pounders and four 2 1/2-pounders. She had four torpedo tubes, and her coal capacity was 1,900 tons. She carried 1,100 tons of coal, and her crew numbered 78 men.

RUSSIANS LOSE 2,000.

Fight at Landing of Japanese Near Kai-Chow.

London, May 20.—"The Standard's" correspondent at Tientsin cables that while the Japanese fleet was covering the landing of troops near Kai-Chow on Monday a sharp engagement occurred at Hein-Yen-Cheng. Two thousand Russians were killed or wounded. The Russians retreated and the Japanese occupied both Kaijing and Kai-Chow.

The Chinese Governor at Chen-Chow has received news, the correspondent adds, that the Russians have destroyed the railway between Tashichiao and New-Chwang.

RUSSIAN SHIP IN DANGER.

Cruiser Bogatyr on the Rocks at Vladivostok.

Paris, May 20.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the "Echo de Paris" says: "The Russian cruiser Bogatyr grounded in a fog on the rocks near the entrance to Vladivostok. Her position is critical. The crew were saved."

PORT ARTHUR INVESTED.

The Japanese Said to Have Landed Forty-five Thousand Men.

London, May 20.—A dispatch to "The Daily News" from its Tientsin correspondent says that 45,000 Japanese troops have already been landed at Kin-Chow and Tallenwan, thus entirely investing Port Arthur. The Japanese advance lines are seven miles from the Russian batteries. Skirmishes occur daily along the railroads. It is believed that the Japanese intend attacking Port Arthur with the entire force when it numbers 50,000 men. They are mounting 6-inch naval guns on steel wheels with the object of silencing the Russian batteries.

It is reported, the Shanghai correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" says, that 10,000 Russians have been sent to Kalping, below New-Chwang, to check the Japanese advance. The Manchurian Railway south of Harbin is constantly broken by Chinese marauders, and