# JEWS TO HELP RACE.

## FORM BIG ORGANIZATION.

### *Will Protect and Preserve Civil and Religious Rights.*

For the protection, the preservation and the extension of the civil and religious rights and privileges of Jews, the American Jewish Committee, composed of prominent members of the race from all parts of the United States, was organized at the Hotel Savoy yesterday.

It is not the purpose of the committee to interfere with the work of any existing institution, but the idea is that it shall be a permanent organization, representative of all the Jews in the United States, which shall have a surplus fund ready for any sudden call, such as the Kishineff massacres or the San Francisco disaster. It is believed that a permanent committee of this kind can do much better work than several temporary committees organized from time to time to collect relief funds and for other philanthropic purposes.

One of the ways suggested for the committee to prove helpful is to divert the Jewish immigrants away from this city and to send them to other parts of the United States. It was brought out at the meeting that of the 1,250,000 Jews in the United States nearly 750,000 live in New York State, the majority of them in this city. It is believed that other parts of the country offer better advantages to the Jewish immigrant, and this will be pointed out to him in the future by the committee.

The committee of fifty-one, thirty-one of whom were present yesterday, was chosen to represent the Jews in various parts of the country in numerical ratio to the Jewish population in the various districts. The number of committeemen from each district will give an idea of how the Jews are distributed in this country. The committee, which is to be increased to sixty, is as follows:

First District (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida)—Moses H. Cone, Greensboro, N. C.

Second District (Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi)—Nathan Cohen, Nashville.

Third District (Louisiana and Texas)—Isador Newman, New Orleans, and Isaac Kempner, Galveston.

Fourth District (Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado)—M. Anfaenger, Denver; Elias Michael, St. Louis, and J. Trieber, Little Rock.

Fifth District (Washington, California, Oregon, Utah, Idaho and Nevada)—Sigmund Sichel, Portland, Ore., and M. C. Sloss and the Rev. J. Voorsanger, San Francisco.

Sixth District (Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico and Michigan)—Henry M. Butzel, Detroit; Ambrose Guiterman, St. Paul, and Victor Rosewater, Omaha.

Seventh District (Illinois)—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, B. Horowich, Adolph Krauss, Judge Julian W. Mack, J. Rosenwald and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Stolz, all of Chicago.

Eighth District (Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio)—Dr. L. N. Dembitz, Louisville; Martin A. Marks, Cleveland; Max Senior and the Rev. Dr. D. Philipson, Cincinnati.

Ninth District (Pennsylvania and New Jersey)—The Rev. B. L. Levinthal, M. Rosenbaum and Judge Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia; Isador Sobel, Erie; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburg, and Nathan Barrett, Paterson, N. J.

Tenth District (Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia)—Dr. Cyrus Adler, Simon Wolf and Godfrey M. Hyams, Washington; Professor J. H. Hollender and Dr. H. Friedenwald, Baltimore.

Eleventh District (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut)—Henry Cutler, Providence, and Ferdinand Strauss, Boston.

Twelfth District (New York)—Nathan Bijur, Joseph H. Cohen, Daniel Guggenheim, L. Kamalky, Edward Lauterbach, D. H. Lieberman, E. M. Lewin-Epstein, Dr. Morris Loeb, Adolph Lewisohn, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, all of New York City, and Simon W. Rosendale, Albany.

The formation of the committee has been the result of the crystallization of the ideas of several well known Jews. The Kishineff massacres, it is said, and the committee that was formed to give aid to the families of the victims of that atrocity were what first started the idea of a permanent committee.

The committee went into session at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and were in session, with the exception of an hour for dinner, until after 6 o'clock in the evening. A constitution was drawn up, of which the following is a paragraph:

The purpose of this committee is to prevent the infringement of the civil and religious rights of Jews and to alleviate the consequences of persecution. In the event of a threatened or an actual denial or invasion of such rights, or when conditions calling for relief from calamities affecting Jews exist anywhere, correspondence may be entered into with those familiar with the situation, with a view to co-operating with them in obtaining relief.

The following officers were chosen: Judge Mayer Sulzberger, of Philadelphia, president; Judge Julian W. Mack, of Chicago, and Isidor Newman, of New Orleans, vice-presidents; Elias Michael, of St. Louis, treasurer; Cyrus Sulzberger, of New York; Dr. Morris Loeb, of New York; Henry Cutler, of Providence; E. W. Lewin-Epstein, of New York; the Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes, of New York; Dr. Cyrus Adler, librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, of Washington; the Rev. Dr. Jacob Voorsanger, of San Francisco; Adolph Krauss, of Chicago, and Louis Marshall, of New York, members of the executive committee.

Permanent offices of the committee will be in this city, and Joseph Jacobs will probably be the permanent secretary. The subject of the destruction of the buildings of many religious and philanthropic institutions in San Francisco was brought to the attention of the committee, as a result of which its first aid will be given to help rebuild the synagogues and Jewish educational institutions in that city. It was voted to raise $100,000 for that purpose.

It is figured that there are three hundred thousand adult male Jews in this country who can be asked to contribute $1 each for a permanent fund, and the remainder of such a fund, which it is hoped will reach $1,000,000, will be made up of larger subscriptions on the part of a few. Jacob H. Schiff was unable to be present yesterday, but sent a letter commending the work and expressing his interest in it.

## AGAINST LETTING CONTRACT HERE.

### Committee from Terni Appeals to Italian Premier in Armor Plate Case.

Roma, Nov. 11.—A committee from the city of Terni, headed by the Mayor of that place, has come to Rome to protest against the placing of an order for armor plate for an Italian man-of-war with the Midvale Steel Company, of Pennsylvania, and has been received by Premier Giolitti.

The Premier explained that the government was desirous of protecting and favoring national production, but not against the interest of the state, and that national production must put itself in condition to stand foreign competition.

## KING LEOPOLD HAS LUMBAGO.

### Refuses to Go to Wiesbaden Because of Approaching Opening of Parliament.

Brussels, Nov. 11.—It is declared here that King Leopold of the Belgians is suffering from lumbago. In spite of the advice of his physicians, his majesty declines to go to Wiesbaden because of the approaching reopening of Parliament, when an important debate regarding the Congo Independent State is expected.

## MOUNT VESUVIUS IS QUIETER.

Naples, Nov. 11.—The column of smoke and ashes above Mount Vesuvius diminished materially to-day. Naples is entirely free of smoke. The wind is blowing from the east. Slight detonations were heard to-day, but the people are reassured, and in long processions, carrying images of the Madonna and the saints, they are re-entering their villages. In the churches the people are returning thanks for their escape from the dangers of an eruption. Ashes from Vesuvius are falling as far distant as Avellino, eighty miles away.

Professor Matteucci, director of the Royal Observatory on Mount Vesuvius, has been called to Naples by the prefect. He confirms his statement made Saturday that he did not think the present disturbance to be the beginning of a new eruption.

## KING HAAKON REACHES ENGLAND.

Portsmouth, Nov. 11.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Haakon of Norway, Queen Maud and Crown Prince Olaf on board, anchored off Spithead at a late hour to-night. King Haakon and his family will be the guests of King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Windsor Castle during their stay in England.

# TO ARREST FISHERMEN.

### *Rumored Intention of the Newfoundland Government.*

Montreal, Nov. 11.—According to information received here from private sources to-day, the wholesale arrests of fishermen engaging on United States fishing vessels in violation of the Bait act will be made Monday or Tuesday by order of the Newfoundland government. Details as to the arrests are not obtainable here.

# CUBAN LIBERALS SPLIT.

### *Radical Element Thinks Zayas Too Friendly with Americans.*

Havana, Nov. 11.—A serious split has occurred in the ranks of the Liberal party, due to the belief of the more radical element, largely composed of Negroes, that Alfredo Zayas is too friendly with the Americans, even to the extent of secretly favoring annexation of the island by the United States. The leader of the radical faction, Jose Miguel Gomez, is now a candidate for the Presidency, and is believed to have the support of many Liberals who formerly regarded Zayas as the only logical candidate of the party by virtue of his services in organizing the recent revolution and obtaining the support of the American peace commissioners.

Gomez is reputed to have the support of Juan Gualberto Gomez, who is said to control the party in the province of Santiago, and Morua Delgado, a Negro, who is powerful with his race in Havana province. General Asbert, Pino Guerra and Colonel Julian Betancourt apparently are undecided which faction they will join.

Following the manifestation Saturday night in honor of Delgado, the followers of Zayas to-night held a big parade and mass meeting. The meeting was addressed by Zayas and other leaders.

# BOMB KILLS POLICEMEN.

### *Officers Lured to Death in Abandoned House in Tiflis.*

Tiflis, Nov. 11.—A deafening bomb explosion occurred in Pethanski street at an early hour this morning while the police were making a search of an unoccupied house. The noise of the explosion was audible for a great distance, and the entire city was shaken. Three policemen were killed and four wounded.

The police discovered some revolutionary proclamations under a bed in one of the rooms in this house. They then went to a window and pulled aside a curtain. There was a flash of blue flame, followed immediately by the explosion, the force of which was so great that the body of a sergeant, one of the men killed, was hurled over a neighboring roof. The whole upper portion of the house fell in. It is apparent that a snare had been arranged and the police lured into it. They received a tip to search this particular house, which is in the Tartar quarter of the city, and which has not been inhabited since the Tartar-Armenian massacres of last year.

# SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

### *Latter Denies Report of Rupture—German Situation Critical.*

Rome, Nov. 11.—The Vatican denies the reports which predict a rupture between Spain and the Holy See. Vatican authorities declare that the differences between them and Spain have been much exaggerated by the Spanish Liberal press, backed up by the French newspapers, and that the negotiations between Rome and Madrid are proceeding in a most friendly manner. It is pointed out that all the members of the present Spanish Cabinet are good Catholics.

The situation between the Vatican and Germany over the Polish question is becoming daily more critical, and is even threatening to endanger the existing good relations between Berlin and the Holy See. Germany insists that the Vatican must help it in repressing what it considers to be rebellion in Poland, while the Poles are counting on the assistance of the Pope. The Pope will be advised in this matter by Cardinal Kopp, Bishop of Breslau, and Cardinal Fischer, Archbishop of Cologne, who are expected here shortly.

## ELECTORAL COMMITTEES SUPPRESSED.

### Powers Transferred to Town Councils—Painful Impression in Odessa.

Odessa, Nov. 11.—All the electoral committees in this city and in the provinces have been suppressed and their functions have been transferred to the town councils. The arrangements made by these committees have been cancelled, and their official posters have been removed from the walls of Odessa by the police. These measures, which have for their object to prevent the mass of the people from partaking in the campaign for the election of members to the lower house of parliament, have produced a painful impression here.

The students of Odessa University elected their electoral committee with the following poll: Social Revolutionist candidates, 712; Social Democrats, 777; Laborites, 188; Constitutional Democrats, 167; government supporters, 317, and Zionists, 105.

## FRENCH BIRTH RATE DECREASES.

### Over Ten Thousand Fewer Infants Born in 1905 than in 1904.

Paris, Nov. 11.—Public attention has again been drawn to the national peril involved in the constantly diminishing birth rate by the publication of the vital statistics for 1905. The births in France for that year numbered 807,292, showing a decrease of 10,937 from the total of 1904. The reason for this decrease is not to be found in a reduction of the number of marriages, in which the statistics show a slight increase over 1904, but it apparently arises from the aversion of the French people to raise large families.

The national association which is studying this subject has reached the conclusion that it is necessary to inculcate the idea that any couple that raises more than three children merits and is entitled to public gratitude and protection.

## SPANISH GENERALS WOUNDED.

### Injured as Result of Explosion of Land Mine During Experiments.

Valencia, Spain, Nov. 11.—Generals Roldan and Castellanos were severely wounded to-day as a result of the explosion of a land mine during experiments which were being conducted by the military engineers.

## DEUTSCH'S BIG BALLOON A SUCCESS.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The immense dirigible balloon, La Ville de Paris, constructed by M. Deutsch, made its first flight successfully to-day. The balloon was in the air for one hour and covered a distance of twelve miles.

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# ELECTION CONTEST ON.

### *A. S. Gilbert to Ask Court to Pass Upon Ballots Marked "Void."*

A. S. Gilbert, law partner of Attorney General Mayer, who is appearing as counsel for the majority of the candidates on the Republican state ticket, and has been at work for several days on the figures obtained from the election, yesterday said:

Up to this time my investigations have not disclosed anything of particular interest to the public. The contest over the office of Mayor last year disclosed to the public what many men with special knowledge knew for some time—that the present election law is radically defective in many important particulars. The forms of returns to be made by the ballot clerks, poll clerks and inspectors are, after they are carefully studied, fairly clear, but experience has shown that to the average election official they are entirely too complicated. The forms provided for that purpose require the inspectors to report the number of "defective" ballots. There is no such thing known in the law.

The records show that many thousands of ballots cast this year were blank for particular offices. In one instance—to wit, the 5th Election District of the 19th Assembly District, sixty-one blanks are reported for Lieutenant Governor and sixty-four blanks for Attorney General. It may be that this is correct, but as these ballots were neither "void" nor "marked for identification" they were put back in the ballot boxes, and are not subject to inspection at this time.

The canvass by the County Board of Canvassers is a farce. The canvassers must take the figures reported by the inspectors, except as they may be changed by a ruling of the court, on the "void" and "protested" ballot. The work is really done by accountants, and the time spent by the board is wasted.

Mr. Gilbert will make application to-day in the Supreme Court, before Justice McLean, for an order asking the court to pass upon the question of whether ballots marked "void" were really "void," and whether ballots "protested" should or should not be counted. Similar applications for similar orders will be made in Kings County, Queens and Richmond. These orders are to be served upon the chairmen of the different board of canvassers to-morrow before actual work on the canvass is done, so that those ballots which the court shall determine to be legal can be counted.

## HOCH'S PLURALITY ABOUT 2,000.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 11.—Complete official returns from 96 out of 105 counties give Governor E. W. Hoch a plurality of 2,000 votes over William A. Harris (Dem.). The nine counties still out are small ones, and probably will have little effect on Hoch's plurality. The Democratic campaign managers now concede the election of Hoch. Governor Hoch's plurality is the lowest ever given a candidate for Governor in Kansas

## MAY CONTEST CONGRESS ELECTION.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Memphis, Nov. 11.—If, as is probable, Thetus W. Sims is declared elected in the 8th Congress District over I. C. R. McCall, the majority will be so small that McCall will contest the election before the House, say his friends. Mr. McCall, who is a brother of former Congressman McCall, of the same district, now United States judge, has run Sims a hair raising race, and his friends assert that so many errors have already been discovered in additions, etc., as to make the contest sure.

## ARMY MULES ON WAY TO CUBA.

### Quick Run Made by Special Train Carrying Them from Montana to Newport News.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport News, Va., Nov. 11.—Three army pack trains of mules have just arrived here for service in Cuba, coming from Fort Assiniboine, Montana; Fort Robson, Nebraska, and Fort Meade, South Dakota. The mules from Fort Assiniboine reached here on a special train, making the run from Montana to Newport News in just seventy hours, one of the fastest runs across the country. There are several hundred supply mules here to augment the force of three pack trains, and the entire outfit will get away for Cuba on the transport Kanawaha, probably to-morrow.

## INVESTIGATING YONKERS SCANDAL.

### Wife of Missing Man Said to Have Charged Him with Theft.

Subpœnas were issued on Saturday by District Attorney Young of Westchester County for the appearances of witnesses before the grand jury this morning in the Yonkers tax office inquiry. This action results from discrepancies discovered some days ago in the tax collections of that city in 1904, when William B. Thompson was assistant tax receiver.

Thompson was removed after nineteen years of service when James T. Lennon became receiver of taxes early this year. Charles E. Hartshorn, Mr. Lennon's predecessor, says that a woman who said she was Thompson's wife told him of the thefts. Thompson was always supposed to be a bachelor. He disappeared after his removal, and is supposed to have gone to Pittsburg.

Mr. Lennon's discovery came when he tried to make a balance of the 1904 collections on property about to be sold for unpaid taxes.

## FIRES AND DYNAMITE IN TEXAN TOWN

### Believed To Be the Work of Robbers Who Failed to Secure What They Sought.

Hillsboro, Tex., Nov. 11.—While attention was directed to two fires in the outskirts of the city this morning, the hardware store of Smith & Thomas, in the business centre of Hillsboro, was blown up with dynamite and partly wrecked by robbers. After an exchange of shots, in which no one was injured, Walter Jeffries, of Fort Worth, was arrested in the building where the explosion occurred. The fires destroyed the lumber yards of Ole Wilkerson and several small buildings, causing a loss of $10,000. It is believed that the fires were started by a confederate of Jeffries. Nothing was taken from the store of Smith & Thomas.

## FOUGHT BIG BALTIMORE FIRE.

### William C. McAfee, a Noted Firefighter and Lifesaver Dead.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, Nov. 11.—William Corbell McAfee, former State Fire Marshal and former chief of the Baltimore Fire Department, and noted as one of the greatest firefighters and lifesavers in the country, died this evening. While a member of the Fire Department he saved a number of lives. Although McAfee's resignation was forced by his enemies, he volunteered his services in the great fire of February, 1904, when Chief Horton had collapsed from strain. McAfee overruled the objections of many merchants against blowing up buildings, and by the use of dynamite checked the fire's spread toward a region of valuable property. He was rewarded by Governor Warfield, who made him State Fire Marshal.

## SAVED TWO LIVES AT FIRE.

### Bravery Shown by Negro Waiter at Catonsville Country Club.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, Nov. 11.—The fine house of the Catonsville Country Club was burned early this morning. The fire was caused by an overheated furnace. The buildings and contents, valued at $50,000, are partly insured. Charles Brown, a fifteen-year-old Negro waiter, discovered the fire. He awoke H. C. Shipley, the steward, who saved his wife, but in the excitement left their baby in the attic, also an aged aunt. Brown made his way to the attic, picked up the baby and aroused the aunt, saving their lives.

# WHAT PROMPTS REFORM

### *Dr. Butler Says Self-Interest Often Primary Motive.*

The opening meeting of the ninth season of the People's Institute was held last night in the large hall of Cooper Union. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music and addresses by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, John De Witt Warner and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. The chairman of the meeting was Charles Sprague Smith.

The first speaker was the Rev. Mr. Slicer, who told of the need of harmonious action in efforts to bring about reform. Referring to professional reformers, he said that they were solo players of universal discontent, who want to right all things for their personal benefit.

President Butler spoke on the future of democracy, laying particular stress on the need of constructive reform in opposition to those who wish to force a destructive policy on the people in the name of reform. He said in part:

This is the best time to discuss public questions and problems and our attitude toward them. It is always the best time to discuss such questions after a contested election. The issues, the questions and the differing policies presented to us from the platform and the press are still fresh in our minds. Now that the question of the moment has been settled, we can consider these questions and issues apart from party prejudice.

So short a time ago as Shakespeare's day this country was a wilderness. Then it became the Mecca of thousands and tens of thousands from England, from Scotland, from France, from Germany, of thousands of the best, the most progressive and the most energetic people. They flocked here in such numbers that in this new land they might, under their own institutions, work out the problem of their individual welfare and their national and social success.

While all this was going on, certain tendencies have been projected into our life and have colored it. No one, for instance, could have foreseen the introduction of steam, the building of vast factories, which have centralized labor in large cities and ended working in the home; the linking together of the people and the country by the railroads, the trolley and the press. The presuppositions on which the social structure of this country was begun began to change. It took a long time to solve these elementary problems, the problems such as slavery and the development of the country, and they never would have been solved had not the people stood behind their leaders in the accomplishment of these practical tasks.

When these things had been done we found that we had erected, and I think unknowingly, a barrier of special privileges. At this time it is hard to see that our fathers could have done aught else with the ways and means they had. Still, at the same time, there was spreading all over the country popular education and growth in popular intelligence. And from this came the greater power to analyze conditions and causes, a power a thousand times greater. With education and popular intelligence has come the desire to submit individual ideas to national discussion.

All over the world, in Great Britain and even in China, there is growing a desire to know how to get away from these special privileges. There are two ways—the first is to get angry and then envious, which leads on to greed and the desire to tear down and destroy. The second is to keep your heads clear, your eyes open and your hearts tender, and to build up.

Even when we desire to build up we often lose sight of our individual responsibility. We talk in general terms; we want society or the state to do the building up. And when we begin to think of society and the state, with a capital "S," we take a step backward. The constructive movement must begin with the individual, for society and the state are only the individual in the aggregate, and are what the individual himself is. The first step is to ask whether we have or are seeking some special interest ourselves. We should reform ourselves before we try to reform others. A corporation in itself is not ethically or legally wrong. The word "corporation" is a stench in our nostrils simply because in so many instances it has come to mean abuse of individual opportunity.

"The Development of True Democracy" was the subject of Mr. Warner's address. He said that during the last century democracy as opposed to monarchy and oligarchy had been triumphant beyond cavil.

# METALS REIMPORTED.

### *Excessive Demand for Steel Billets Cannot Be Met Here.*

More than a hundred and fifty thousand tons of iron ore and other raw material used in the manufacture of steel were imported through New York and other Eastern seaboard points last month. In addition to the raw material, there were several tons of finished iron and steel which came in from Europe last month, including three shipments of steel billets. These billets were originally sent over to the other side from Pittsburg mills and reimported here, owing to the excessive demand at present existing for this material.

Eighty-three thousand one hundred and sixty tons of iron ore arrived last month, principally from Cuba. The September tonnage was 100,936. The manganese imports during October came mainly from British India, 10,351 tons having been shipped from that part of the world. One shipment of 2,004 tons was made from Bône, Algeria. This is the first import of Algerian manganese ever made into this country. There were no imports from Russia, owing to the political situation in that part of the world not permitting the working of the vast deposits in the Caucasus. The United States Steel Corporation recently placed a contract for about a quarter of a million tons of South Russian ore, deliveries to be extended over several months. None of this ore has yet arrived.

New York handled nearly three times as much iron and steel material for export last month as the combined tonnage consigned through Baltimore and Philadelphia to various foreign countries. This is a record breaking proportion of monthly shipments made abroad through this port. Compared with Baltimore, New York shipped more than three and one-half times as much, and almost ten times more than Philadelphia.

# ELMENDORF'S LECTURE.

### *He Takes His Hearers Along the Rhine.*

The first of the series of lectures in the course for this season by Dwight L. Elmendorf was given last night at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Elmendorf has described, in his recollections of old Holland, one of the most picturesque lands imaginable. The lectures this year take the listener from old Holland along the Rhine into the highlands of Switzerland, where pictures of actual ascents of the Alps are to be given. Two lectures will be given dealing with Italy south of the Alps and motion pictures of the recent eruption of Vesuvius will also be given.

The lecture of last night called forth an audience which nearly filled Carnegie Hall, in spite of the weather, and the beautiful pictures were many times applauded. It dealt entirely with "Quaint Holland," and the lecturer devoted himself almost altogether to the country life, the canals and dikes. As a prologue, Mr. Elmendorf showed motion pictures of the wedding of the King and Queen of Spain, as last year's lectures ended with a visit to Spain.

The motion picture which was most enjoyed last night was one of Queen Wilhelmina bowing her thanks to a crowd from a balcony at the palace in Amsterdam. The most artistic pictures, however, were reproductions of a half dozen or more of the famous paintings of the old masters which are on exhibition in the Rijks museum at Amsterdam. Mr. Elmendorf had colored them, copying the tints from the originals, and one would have thought himself transplanted to Amsterdam and gazing at the masterpieces of Frans Hals, Rembrandt and others, so perfect were the coloring and photographic effects.

Motion pictures of peculiar and unusual scenes in some of the smaller towns in Holland were also given. One that pleased particularly was a view of the cheese market at Edam, made famous by its sales the world over. Another was a trip along a quaint canal to Volendam from Edam, with the picturesque scenery, the windmills, grazing Holsteins and peculiar thatched houses of the Dutch peasant.

Next Sunday night Mr. Elmendorf will continue his course of lectures, the subject being "The Rhine, from Heidelberg to Cologne."

## HEAP LAND NO HOLD GRAY RABBIT.

### Sioux Brave Hits Trail for Bigger Property and Sweetheart Goes on Stage.

There is said to be a real romance behind the prospective appearance at the Hippodrome of Miss Rosie Red Bear, one of the Sioux Indians from the Pine Ridge agency, now in New York to take part in the new Hippodrome spectacle, "Pioneer Days." Miss Red Bear is eighteen years old, the daughter of Chief Red Bear, now dead. When he died he left his daughter two quarter-sections of land, 500 ponies, 120 fine buffalo robes, much wampum and many fine beads. Miss Rosie was sought in marriage by young Gray Rabbit, a worthless Sioux scamp, who, after he had won her heart, deserted her to ride over the mountains after the daughter of another chief, who had eight quarter-sections of land, 2,000 ponies and other wealth in proportion.

Miss Rosie decided to join the band being assembled on the reservation by "Jim" Gabriel, a scout, to come East over the trail to New York. She is in the care of Mrs. Willie Sitting Bull and Mrs. Spotted Weasel, wife of Chief Spotted Weasel. Her favorite occupation is taking care of little George Washington Spotted Weasel. In looking after the youngster, seeing the sights of New York and learning to become an actress in the new Hippodrome show, Miss Red Bear hopes to drown her sorrows and forget the perfidy of men.

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# PINNED UNDER CAR.

### *Woman Held Twenty-five Minutes Before She was Released.*

While crossing Columbus avenue at 65th street shortly after 1 o'clock this morning a woman was caught under a northbound car. The front wheels ran over her leg before the car could be stopped. The woman was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said her condition was precarious.

For more than twenty-five minutes the woman lay under the car, while passengers and bystanders tried to free her by prying up the car with a thick beam. Finally a repair wagon was summoned and the car had to be jacked up before she could be extricated. All the while she was conscious, and her shrieks could be heard for blocks.

The woman was later identified as Mrs. Alice Barton, twenty-five years old.

# E. R. PERKINS BACK.

### *Declines to Tell of His Testimony in Tennessee.*

Vice-President E. R. Perkins, of the New York Life, returned to this city yesterday from Tennessee, where Commissioner Folk examined him as to the charges of electioneering by the company. No authoritative statement from Mr. Perkins as to his testimony or as to how Mr. Folk regarded it could be obtained last night. It is understood, however, that Mr. Perkins testified that if the company's employes were doing any administration electioneering, they were doing it of their own accord, in their own time and entirely at their own expense, and without the cost of a dollar to the company.

The decision on Stephen Farrelly's injunction-electioneering suit against the New York Like is looked for this week. Ex-Judge Herrick is expected back in town from Albany to-day, and may issue a brief statement on Mr. Jerome's letter to him which gave the District Attorney's reasons for deferring until after December 18 any action on the coercion charges against the Mutual Life, and suggesting that Mr. Herrick himself begin action against the company. Anti-administration interests in the Mutual Life declare that to defer any such action until after the December insurance elections will be equivalent to taking no action whatever. It is entirely possible that interests outside the Mutual Life Policyholders' Association and the selected fusion ticket may begin proceedings for coercion against the company within the next few days. Certain interests, the reporter learned, had planned definite action along these lines several weeks ago, but, confident that Mr. Jerome would immediately make the case the people's, contented themselves with turning over all their evidence to the District Attorney and with offering him all the assistance that lay in their power. George R. Scrugham, the International committee's manager, will arrive here from Chicago to-morrow, after the meeting of the fifteen insurance commissioners in that city to-day.

## PROBABLY STABBED WITH A HATPIN.

### Mysterious Death of Young Man in Scranton—Weapon Entered His Heart.

Scranton, Penn., Nov. 11.—Thomas Dougherty, a young man of Dunmore, adjoining this city, died in the State Hospital here to-day as the result of being stabbed by an unknown woman last night. His death is one of the most mysterious in the history of the county. Dougherty died refusing to make any statement as to the name of the person who caused the fatal injury, but intimated that it was a woman and that he was to blame.

In the brief statement that he made Dougherty declared that he was visiting a woman, and that she stuck a needle or a hatpin into him, after which he was taken ill. No one could give any information as to where Dougherty had spent the evening, and he absolutely refused to give the medical men any details as to the manner in which he sustained the injury. The post mortem revealed that he had been stabbed with some fine instrument, such as a hatpin, and that it had entered his heart.

The police are unable to discover any trace of where Dougherty had been previous to the time that the doctor was summoned to attend him.

Coroner Stein to-night ordered the arrest of Mary Burke, a young Dunmore woman on whom Dougherty called on Saturday night. The woman has not yet been found. The coroner declares that it was a hat pin which penetrated Dougherty's heart, and that it passed through the fifth rib, indicating that it had been jabbed with great force.

## MET DEATH AT HANDS OF BURGLAR.

### Young Man in Pittsburg Had Fierce Struggle with Intruder in Father's House.

Pittsburg, Nov. 11.—Henry Firth Smith, twenty-five years old, son of Joseph Smith, a prominent and wealthy business man of this city, was shot twice and almost instantly killed at 4 o'clock this morning by a burglar whom he surprised in the dining room of his father's home in the East End quarter of the city.

The crime, following little more than a week after the murder of James A. McMillen, another wealthy business man of this quarter, has aroused the city, and, with a number of hold-ups by highwaymen in the last fortnight, city officials have been importuned for one hundred and fifty more policemen to suppress the wave of crime.

That a desperate encounter took place between young Smith and the burglar is evident from the disordered condition of the dining room and kitchen of the Smith home. In addition to the two bullets which were found to have entered Smith's body, five other balls were found lodged in the floors and wall of the two rooms. Three cartridges of Smith's revolver had been discharged. Neighbors adjacent to the Smith home heard the shots and rushed to their windows, but say they saw no one running from the house. Hundreds of dollars' worth of silver plate had been gathered together by the burglar, who apparently had been in the house some time before being heard by young Smith.

Every policeman in the East End District reported to-night in civilian clothes. Superintendent of Police McQuaid issued an order that any person acting in the least suspicious manner was to be sent to the police station for examination.

Another hold-up was reported to the police to-day. Miss Isabelle Livingston, sister of the chief ordinance officer of this city, was held up by a Negro near her home, a short distance from the Smith residence. The Negro held a revolver to her head until he took her purse, and then disappeared.

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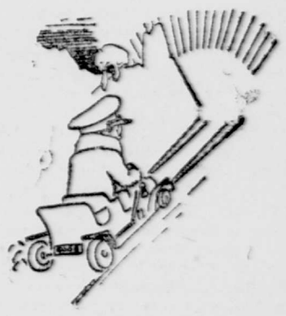

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## CHAMBERS EXPELS PLAY PIRATE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Nov. 11.—C. Haddon Chambers, the British dramatist, played a pugilistic role with such intensity yesterday that his victim left the Park Theatre with a bloody nose. The story leaked out to-night. Chambers was rehearsing his new play, "Sir Anthony," which is to be presented for the first time to-morrow afternoon, when he caught a "play pirate" up in the balcony busily taking shorthand notes. Chambers seized and tore up the notebook and then fell upon the stenographer, smiting him hip and thigh and kicking him downstairs.

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