New-York Tribune.

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Vol. LXVI....No. 22,015. To-day, fair and warmer. To-morrow, snow and warmer; east winds. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1907.—5 PARTS—SIXTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NONE ON FLYER KILLED.

FEW ESCAPED INJURY.

Three Cars of Pennsylvania Special Went Into Shallow Water.

Johnstown, Penn., Feb. 23.—No one was killed in the wreck of the Pennsylvania special, the famous eighteen-hour train between New York and Chicago, at Mineral Point, seven miles east of here, about midnight last night, and it is now believed that no one was fatally injured. Few of the fifty-four passengers on the train escaped more or less serious injury, however.

The wreck occurred on a curve on a section of track where steel cross ties are being tested. The last three cars, all Pullmans, went down the sixty-foot embankment into the Conemaugh River and turned over. They broke through the thick ice, but there was so little water in the stream that there was no danger of drowning. The passengers all suffered severely from the intense cold, as well as from the injuries caused by the wreck. All were in their berths at the time of the accident, and many escaped from the wrecked coaches in their night clothes.

In the midst of the confusion a number of foreigners were detected plundering the Pullman cars. One was arrested and the others driven away by a display of firearms. Considerable jewelry and valuable wearing apparel will be lost as a result, however. Later two other arrests were made.

BROKEN BRAKE BLAMED.

The escape of the occupants of the train from death was little short of miraculous. The train was running more than fifty miles an hour when the last three cars of the train, Pullman sleepers, left the rails. The wreck, it is thought, was caused by the dropping of the brake rigging on the first sleeper following the locomotive and combination car. The rigging lodged under a tie, throwing the following cars from the track, it is believed. The locomotive and combination car remained on the track.

Relief trains were at once dispatched from Johnstown, Altoona and Pittsburg. Eight injured persons were taken to the Altoona hospital, four more were sent to Pittsburg and taken to the Allegheny General Hospital. The other passengers, in insufficient clothing, shivering, many with nothing to cover them but blankets and bed clothing, were also sent to Pittsburg. The railroad supplied them with food, medical attendance and clothing, and sent them on West on a special train which left Pittsburg at 10 o'clock to-day.

The list of injured follows:

BAKER, W. H., Chicago; injuries serious.
BAUER, Thomas, Lafayette, Ind.; injuries serious.
BEALL, W. R., and wife, Reading, Cal.
BEALL, Mrs., Reading, Cal.
BEARDSLEY, H. S., New York.
BERTS, A. E., Jersey City.
BLAKELEY, James, Negro, New York.
BROWN, Frank L., Chicago.
BUSSE, Frederick A., Chicago, postmaster; injuries serious.
CAPE, The Rev. Edgar, Philadelphia.
COATES, C. B., Chicago.
DAVIS, J. M., Brooklyn.
DAWES, Congressman B. G., of Ohio.
DICKINSON, Charles, Chicago.
DUNTLEY, W. O., Chicago.
DOUGLASS, Theodore, New York.
FEHR, Herman, theatrical manager, Milwaukee.
FERGUSON, P. E., St. Louis.
FLEMING, S. B., Fort Wayne, Ind.
FRANSIOLI, Mrs. Carl J., Tacoma, Wash.
FRANSIOLI, Margaret, daughter of Mrs. Fransioli.
FREEMAN, W. H., Brooklyn.
GARNET, Mrs. G. S., Jersey City.
GUTES, E. C., Fort Scott.
HARRISON, M. C., Pittsburg.
ISMAN, Felix, Philadelphia, real estate dealer; injuries serious.
KERN, Jacob J., Chicago.
KLINE, John P., Joliet, Ill., postmaster; injuries serious.
KNIGHT, Charles S., jr., assistant sales manager, American Steel and Wire Company, Chicago.
LOEB, Leo A., Chicago.
LOEB, Mrs. Leo A., Chicago.
M'CARTHER, A. W., Rahway, N. J.
M'LEOD, J. R. S., Brooklyn.
MILLER, Mrs. L., Lexington Hotel, Chicago.
MURPHY, E. J., Joliet, Ill.
NIXON, Samuel F., New York, of Nixon & Zimmerman, theatrical promoters; injuries serious.
O'NEIL, Frank A., Chicago.
PAUR, Emil, Pittsburg, director Pittsburg Orchestra.
PIEPINTRINK, H. S., Joliet, Ill.
PRINCE, S. W., Chicago.
ROSENBERG, Miss Beatrix, Chicago.
ROTCHILDS, Miss Irvia, Chicago.
SINGER, M. A., Chicago.
SMITH, Mrs. H. Sanborn, Troy, N. Y.
TYREE, H., Salt Lake City.
URION, Alfred E., Chicago, attorney.
VIRTS, W. E., Jersey City, Pullman conductor.
WAYMAN, D. T., Chicago.
WELLS, W. H., Chicago.
WILSON, J. Wood, Marion, Ind.; injuries serious.
WISIN, D. W., Chicago.
WOOD, George S., Chicago.

CONDITION OF INJURED MEN.

With the exception of John F. Kline, of Joliet, Ill., Frederick A. Busse, postmaster of Chicago and candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor, is the most seriously injured of those being cared for at the Altoona Hospital. Mr. Busse was imprisoned in one of the wrecked cars for half an hour before being rescued. He is bruised all over the body and will be unable to travel for several days.

Mr. Kline has a wound in one of his lungs, but he has a fair chance of recovery if pneumonia or other complications do not set in. He was returning from Washington with his commission reappointing him postmaster at Joliet.

Felix Isman and S. F. Nixon, of Philadelphia, are comfortable and will be able to go to their homes in two or three days. All the others at the Altoona Hospital are rapidly recovering from their injuries and the shock of the accident.

Following the wreck great disorder prevailed. Until late to-day there was no official representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the scene of the accident, except a man who said he was "P. P. Robinson, a detective."

Absolutely no facilities were extended to the many newspaper representatives, and as a result it was late in the day before anything definite could be secured.

G. W. Snyder, assistant engineer of the Pittsburg division, will make a thorough investigation.

Although most of the passengers lost their clothing, money and valuables, all of them were happy and thankful that they had escaped so easily. The attire of some of the passengers was comical, as they were wearing somebody else's clothing, unmindful of the rightful owner.

PRAISE SERVICE FOR ESCAPE.

The Rev. Edgar Cope, rector of St. Simeon's Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, escaped without important injury, although his car was completely demolished. He attributes this to the will of Providence. He even secured all of his clothing, and when the passengers of the wrecked train finally sought shelter in a relief train sent to their assistance he held a short service of prayer and thanks, in which every

Continued on fifth page.

DEWEY'S WINES STAND FOR QUALITY
We make pure Wines and Mature them naturally. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., New York.—Advt.

TUBE EXPLOSION FATAL.

One Killed and Many Injured in Belmont Tunnel.

One hundred and seventy-five feet below the East River in the Belmont tunnel there was a premature explosion last night, resulting in the death of one "sandhog," the serious injury of two others, and the cutting and bruising of a score more. Panic reigned among the laborers, and it was with great difficulty that they were rescued.

So far as could be learned by the police, there were about thirty men employed in one of the locks about fifty feet west of Man-o'-War Reef. The tunnel work from the Manhattan side to the reef has been finished, and now the men have been put to work just east of the small island. The men were working in compressed air compartments, and had been down in the tunnel for about an hour when the explosion occurred.

Walter Diggs, a Negro foreman, of No. 252 West 37th street, was in charge of the work. John Johnson, another Negro, of No. 221 West 62d street, was at the head of the gang and working with an axe.

Embedded in some of the dirt there was a stick of dynamite. Johnson's axe struck it and there was a terrific explosion. Johnson was hurled to the top of the lock, and Harry Dougles, of No. 221 West 61st street, and Alexander Thompson, a Negro, of No. 309 West 40th street, who stood near by, were thrown to one side. The other men, about a score, also suffered from the force of the explosion, and were knocked down. Immediately a panic ensued, and all made frantic efforts to escape.

Superintendent Herrick, who was on Man-o'-War Reef, was informed, and, obtaining a relay of about fifty men, hurried down into the lock.

In the mean time word was sent to the Manhattan side, and Dr. McCourt, who is in charge of the hospital of the contractors, hurried to the scene on a tug. Johnson was found to have been killed instantly. Douglas was suffering from a broken wrist and lacerations about the body. Thompson had a puncture wound of the left breast, lacerations about the face and legs and many contusions.

According to the coroner's report for Manhattan for 1906, which was made public on January 5, sixty-eight deaths were due to accidents in the various tunnels now building in and about the borough. Of these twenty were reported to have occurred in the Belmont tunnels, seven from "caisson" disease, nine from fractures and multiple injuries and four from drowning.

In the Pennsylvania tunnels the total loss of life is said to have been forty-three—twelve from caisson disease, twenty-nine from fractures and other injuries caused by falling stone, descending elevator buckets, flying rock, etc., and two from drowning caused by the sudden inflow of water into the submarine tunnels. In the Battery tunnel only two deaths were reported, one from fracture of the skull and one from caisson disease, and in the excavation under Church and Dey streets three deaths, all caused by caisson disease.

BROKER AND WIFE HURT.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Kittle Seriously Injured in Runaway.

Charles A. Kittle, a member of the firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co., bankers and brokers, of No. 43 Exchange Place, and his wife were seriously injured last night in a runaway accident at the Brooklyn end of the Williamsburg Bridge. They were returning to their home, at No. 1288 De Graw street, Brooklyn, from a performance at the Princess Theatre. Both of them are in the Eastern District Hospital. Mrs. Kittle is injured internally and is not expected by the surgeons to live. Mr. Kittle has abrasions of the face and head and several ribs broken.

They were in a cab driven by Hugh Savage, of No. 27 Pacific street, Brooklyn, who is also in the hospital with a possible fracture of the skull. When near the Brooklyn anchorage, an automobile coming up behind tooted its horn, frightening the horse, which bolted, in spite of the efforts of the driver. The policeman on duty at the bridge entrance tried to shut the emergency gate, but was not soon enough, and the horse plunged through onto the plaza, narrowly missing a crowded trolley car. At South 8th street and Broadway the cab hit an elevated pillar and was overturned. The horse ran about fifty feet further, dragging the overturned cab, with Mr. and Mrs. Kittle lying in a heap in the bottom.

Mr. Kittle is also a director of S. Osgood Pell & Co., real estate dealers.

L. M. STANTON NOMINATED

Candidate to Succeed the Late Assemblyman Stanley.

The Republicans of the 15th Assembly District, at a convention held last night at No. 2255 Broadway, nominated as a candidate for the Assembly to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Merwin C. Stanley, Lucius M. Stanton, who is in business at No. 596 Broadway and lives at No. 21 West 71st street. The names of Frederick Flannigan, a salesman, of No. 209 West 79th street, and Henry J. Crawford, a lawyer, of No. 99 Nassau street, were also before the convention. Stanton was the organization candidate, and after a heated contest received the nomination, getting 99 out of 156 votes.

Flannigan had the backing of the Quigg faction of the district and Stanton the support of Harry W. Mack, the organization leader. Crawford's friends were headed by John C. Coleman.

Herbert Parsons attended the convention, and Robert C. Mazet was active in getting the Stanton delegates in line. William H. Fuller, who put Stanton's name before the convention, said that, while he liked the company of the members of the old organization, still he thought they were going too far in opposing the choice of the district committee. The special election takes place on March 12.

JOHN G. CARLISLE ENGAGED.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Richmond, Va., Feb. 23.—Information has been received here confirming the reported engagement of Mrs. Gertrude Tucker Logan, of Virginia, and John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs. Logan is a daughter of the late John Randolph Tucker, and a sister of Harry St. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown Exposition Company. As Miss Gertrude Tucker she was considered a great beauty.

BALLOON ASCENT AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 23.—After a flight of a little more than two hours, the big racing balloon America, under the auspices of the Aero Club, which made its ascension in this city to-day, successfully descended and landed at Croom's Station, Prince George County, Md., a distance of about twenty miles.

The ascension was made at 1:10 o'clock this afternoon, and the balloon came down at 3:34. The passengers—Mr. McCoy, Alan R. Hawley, August T. Post, of New York, a member of the Aero Club, and Leo Stevens, the professional aeronaut—returned to this city late to-night, and report having had a delightful trip. The balloon, which was uninjured, was packed up and returned to New York, and will be entered in the races at St. Louis next spring. Mr. Post said that the highest altitude attained by the balloon was 3,600 feet and the lowest temperature was 24 degrees. Twelve hundred pounds of ballast were carried in the balloon, but only one-quarter of this amount was used.

Many scientists, government officials and army officers were present when the balloon started on its flight.

AFTER ALL, USHER'S THE SCOTCH that made the highball famous.—Advt.

NEW ORDEAL FOR WIFE

A SURPRISE EXPECTED.

Jerome's Quizzing of Mrs. Thaw May Develop Startling Testimony.

When Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw confronts District Attorney Jerome to-morrow morning, she will probably face a more nerve racking ordeal than she did when Mr. Delmas drew from her the original story of her alleged relations with Stanford White, or when she told the amended story to Mr. Jerome.

Although there is little doubt that the ultimate aim of the prosecution is the appointment of a commission in lunacy, the District Attorney can hardly make such an application until all the alienists for the defence have testified. In fact, Mr. Jerome may have to depend upon the testimony of his own experts to supply grounds for such a move, and so the promised "sensation," which, it is understood, the District Attorney will supply to-morrow, can develop only in the young wife's continued cross-examination.

That Mr. Jerome is familiar with every detail of the former chorus girl's life has been already amply shown. His questions have disclosed that a painstaking investigation into her life's history has been made. Many of her former friends have been called to the District Attorney's office from time to time, and from the mass of their testimony it is conceivable that Mr. Jerome has learned something that will discredit her story more than anything yet told. It is along this line that persons in touch with the prosecutor's office say that the surprise will come.

Just what part the prosecution's alienists will take in the case has been one of the speculations of the trial. Thaw would not allow any of them to examine him in the Tombs, so that they cannot testify from personal observation to his mental condition from the time he was arrested until he was arraigned in court. Their sole province appears to be to tell the results of their observations of his bearing in court and to answer any hypothetical question, based upon the facts of the case as disclosed in the evidence, which the District Attorney may put to them.

The publication of stories that a commission in lunacy would probably be applied for has caused much disturbance in the ranks of Thaw's counsel. After consultation yesterday with members of the Thaw family, Clifford W. Hartridge, the defendant's attorney of record, issued the following statement:

The statements in one or more of the morning papers, written as if leaking from the District Attorney's office, concerning the District Attorney's attitude, and purporting to give out his intention to apply for a commission in lunacy for Harry Kendall Thaw, is the most outrageous and unwarranted thing which has yet occurred in a trial remarkable for the number of false statements made about the defendant and his wife.

It is only necessary, to a fair minded public, to call their attention to the fact that Dr. Deemar and Dr. Bingaman testified before Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was put on the stand, to have that public appreciate that the District Attorney was not impressed so much with the value of their testimony in regard to insanity at the time, but only after Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw had revealed to the world the horrible, overpowering cause which culminated in a mind temporarily overturned at the time of the fatal act, that the testimony of these two doctors became so remarkably important for the District Attorney's side.

It is palpably unfair that the press of New York, which, directly or indirectly, might reach some of the jurors, should print statements purporting to give the District Attorney's attitude, but which, in reality, tend to influence a result other than that of acquittal.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE.

Mrs. William Thaw, the prisoner's mother, was much concerned about a story that Mrs. Evelyn Thaw had been paid, or promised, $300,000 to go on the witness stand, and she issued, through Mr. Hartridge, the following denial:

Mrs. Thaw desires it understood that the statement that she or any of her family gave any money or any other inducements to Mrs. Evelyn Thaw for the position she has taken is untrue, unwarranted and unjust.

Mrs. Evelyn Thaw spent three hours with her husband in the Tombs yesterday. She looked in much better health than she did on Friday.

Mr. Jerome will continue the cross-examination of Mrs. Thaw to-morrow morning. It will take him all of to-morrow and probably part of Tuesday. He will not examine Dr. Deemar and Dr. Bingaman, the Thaw family physicians, before the cross-examination of Mrs. Thaw is ended. It is said that the District Attorney has recently discovered new and important evidence. By whom this is to be supplied could not be learned.

GAS EMPTIES BLOCK.

Drives Tenants from Houses—Leak in Service Pipe.

Many of the inhabitants of the row of private dwellings from Nos. 700 to 800 East 142d street were driven from their homes about 9 o'clock last night by escaping gas. Some were partially overcome and had to be revived in the open air. The Central Union Gas Company, after being telephoned to by residents and the police, finally sent a gang of men, in charge of an inspector to see what the trouble was. After spending a couple of hours digging up the street they reported that there was a leak in the main service pipe supplying gas to all the houses on that side of the block, and that it would be necessary to shut off the gas in order to effect repairs.

At a late hour last night the men were still at work on the pipe, and many of the residents were standing on the street watching the work and fearing that if they went in and retired they might be asphyxiated. The houses were in darkness, except for a few candles and oil lamps.

Dr. William L. Kantor, of No. 746 East 142d street, said that he found his little son Herbert partially overcome in the dining room, in the basement. The smell of gas was so strong that he was afraid to go to the cellar to investigate, and after telling the gas company he called up Police Headquarters, which notified the police of the Alexander avenue station. The doctor then took his family out in the street, where his neighbors soon joined him. Several indignation meetings were held there over the tardiness of the gas company in responding to the summos.

DARK CHICAGO LUNGS IN GLASS JARS.

Exhibit Before City Club in Address Against the "Smoke Evil."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, Feb. 23.—The menace to health in the smoke with which the atmosphere of Chicago is surcharged was shown at the City Club to-day when Professor Lester P. Breckenridge, of the mechanical engineering department of the University of Illinois, spoke on "The Commercial Possibilities of a Smokeless Chicago." The club is making a crusade against the "smoke evil."

In glass jars were the lungs of Chicagoans in varying stages of blackness due to inhaled soot. The lungs of the adult Chicagoans were shown to be almost as black as those of a coal miner. Professor Breckenridge said that the question of smoke suppression in Chicago has passed beyond the engineering stage and that the problem can be solved only by intelligent study and the active co-operation of the citizens.

FLORIDA, CUBA & NASSAU, AUGUSTA, SUMMERVILLE & CHARLESTON
Lv. N. Y. 12:10 P. M. The sumptuous Southern's Palm Limited. N. Y. Offices 271 & 1290 Bway.—Advt.

MURDER OF GOVERNOR.

ADAMS CONFESSION READ.

His Version of Miners Share in Steunenberg Assassination.

Wallace, Ida., Feb. 23.—Steve W. Adams's version of the alleged share of the Western Federation of Miners in the assassination in 1905 of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho, was read to-day to the jury that is trying Adams for the murder of Fred Tyler. Adams, who is a member of the Western Federation of Miners, made a confession, now denied by him, to the murder of Tyler, following a confession of Harry Orchard, implicating Adams in the assassination of Steunenberg, and also in the murder of Tyler.

Adams was arrested in Oregon and taken to the Idaho penitentiary at Boisé, where on November 27, 1906, he confessed, it is said, to James McPartland, the detective, in the presence of George Hubner, a stenographer, and Mr. Whitney, warden of the penitentiary. The confession was read to the jury by McPartland.

Adams's confession states that he joined the Western Federation of Miners at Cripple Creek; that he knew Charles Moyer, president; William T. Haywood, secretary, and George Pettibone, committeeman of the Western Federation of Miners; that Pettibone told him to go to Idaho and see "Joe" Simpkins, now charged with murder, but at large; that they wanted to "get" Steunenberg; that Pettibone went to Haywood and got $200 for Adams's expenses; that the manner of "getting" Steunenberg was left to him; that he went to Idaho, met Simpkins and there planned the crime that resulted in Steunenberg's death.

Adams's confession, as read by McPartland, recites that he was born in Jackson County, Mo., in 1867; that he worked in mines at Cripple Creek, near Telluride, and above Silverton (Col.), reaching Telluride in March, 1899, or 1900; that he joined the Western Federation of Miners above seven years ago, and had a card of 1906; that he became acquainted with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone before the Arthur Collins assassination, and was intimately acquainted with them right along after that up to the time he left for Oregon in 1905. The confession continues, the questions being by McPartland:

Q.—During the time you were acquainted, did you ever hold any conversation with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone about the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg? A.—They told me to go to Idaho and see Jack Simpkins, that he wanted to see me about some business connected with Steunenberg, and that I would find him at Wallace, I believe.

Q.—I want you to be as particular as possible. When did you talk with them about the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg? A.—Shortly after I saw Simpkins. It was shortly after the dynamiting of the depot (where several men were killed), at Independence, Col., in July, 1904, I think.

Q.—Who talked to you about the assassination of Steunenberg? A.—George Pettibone. He told me that Simpkins wanted to see me, and when I went to see Simpkins he told me about the Steunenberg matter. He said they wanted to "get" Steunenberg.

Q.—They said they wanted to "get" him? Did they say kill? A.—They said "get" him.

Q.—You mean, Simpkins said they wanted to "get" him? Moyer was not present, was he? A.—I don't know where he was, but think he was in jail at Telluride; and I got $200 to come to Wallace with, from George Pettibone. Pettibone went to Haywood to get it.

Q.—How did you know that he did? A.—He told me that he did. He asked me to wait until he went and got it. He said nothing as to the manner in which we were to remove Steunenberg. He gave us no directions. It was understood that I was to use my own judgment, and Pettibone told me about Simpkins wanting to see me before I received the money. I did not see Haywood after I received the money. Simpkins told me that he wanted me to go to his timber claim in the morning. Simpkins said that he would write back that day for money and then he would begin on the Steunenberg case. He wrote to Denver, but I do not know if he got the money or not. Pettibone told me afterward that the money was sent to the wrong address. After I got to the timber claim I met some settlers, one named Mason and another named Rale. He is the one known as "Wall Eye." I also met a man by the name of Glover. There were some claim jumpers there. Simpkins told me that he wanted to get rid of these fellows, and that if I did so he would give me $300. Two men got killed. Meut Glover, Simpkins and myself assisted in the killing. Tyler was the first man killed, and I killed him with a Winchester. We went down to the miners' cabin and he was not there. We stayed around all day, and then went out on the trail. We stopped at a spring, and I heard some one coming. I said: "All right. I am glad of it." We hid behind some trees and I saw that it was Tyler coming. He had a big gun buckled on, and I told him to hold up his hands. One of the boys took his gun, and we took him to Simpkins's cabin and kept him till morning, and then took him three miles out on the trail, and I killed him. Three of us were together all the time. After the killing the body was left between two logs. Tyler always refused to say where he came from, but said that a man by the name of Lewis, a Spokane man, had placed him on the claim.

After the killing I went down to Harrison and met Simpkins, and I told him what I had done and said that he did not have any more claim jumpers on his claim. He said that we would rest around Harrison for a while and then go back and get the rest of the fellows on the other claims.

In about a week, or thereabouts, we went back up there and met a fellow by the name of Boule. There was Jack Simpkins, Meut Glover and myself. There was another man, whose name I do not remember. We met the man on the trail and Simpkins and Glover knew him. Mason was not there. We shot at the man with Boule, but missed him. After that we went back to Glover's cabin and Simpkins went to Mason's cabin. We finally got out by going to Glover's cabin and got a canoe and went by way of the St. Joe River. We landed above the Glover ranch and let the canoe drift. We waited around there until the sheriff came up to investigate the death of Boule. Then we went back up to the place and blew up the cabins. I do not remember how many, or whether it was all of them, or not. There were two or three, at least. The sheriff did not find both bodies, only the body of Boule, which was close to Simpkins's cabin. I do not think that the sheriff asked Simpkins about the body. I did not get the $300 promised, as Simpkins said that the settlers promised to pay, but that they were slow. Mason gave me $100 and Simpkins $20, and I left there. I suppose Mason is there yet. He is a married man with a large family.

I will say this thing about these people: There was a rich man in Spokane by the name of E. R. Lewis, who was sending men up there to jump these claims and trying to get them away from the settlers. Tyler said that Lewis had furnished the money for them to come up and hold the claims until they could take them away from the settlers. They were to get half for doing so, and Lewis the other half. The claims were timber claims, and had good timber on them.

After the affair was over I left Simpkins and went back to Denver. There had been no money sent me to attend to the Steunenberg matter, and I let that go.

ALMOST A PANIC IN THEATRE.

During the performance of "Fantana" at the Metropolis Theatre, 142d street and Third avenue, last night the fuse of the spotlight machine blew out with a loud report. Simultaneously there was a brilliant flash of light, followed by a spluttering noise and the pungent odor of burning rubber. The house was dark at the time, which added to the excitement.

Several youths in the gallery shouted "Fire!" and started a rush for the exits. The audience rose to their feet and a panic seemed imminent. Anxious looks were cast at the gallery and persons in the lower part of the house and the boxes began to move toward the exits. At this juncture the electrician turned on the lights and the employes of the theatre stationed themselves at the exits and turned everybody back, at the same time shouting that there was no danger. In the mean time several policemen rushed to the gallery and by energetic methods succeeded in curbing the excitement.

MANY LIVES IN PERIL.

Austrian Lloyd Steamer Wrecked on Coast of Crete.

Trieste, Austria-Hungary, Feb. 23.—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Imperatrix, bound from Trieste to Bombay, ran on a rock last evening near Cape Elaphonisi, on the island of Crete, and sank soon afterward. It is known that the wreck was accompanied by loss of life, but the number of drowned is unknown. The passengers and crew on board numbered about one hundred and fifty. The Imperatrix sailed from Trieste on February 19.

A telegram has been received from the company's agent at Canea which says:

The following letter has been received from a lieutenant of the Imperatrix: "Twelve persons and myself have been saved; the others are on board the steamer, the position of which is extremely dangerous."

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Imperatrix was 390 feet long, 45 feet beam, 23 feet in depth and of 2,334 tons. She was built by the Lloyd Austriaco of Trieste in 1888.

GEN. GRANT'S COMMENTS.

May Be Asked to Explain Alleged Criticism of President.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 23.—The War Department feels the embarrassment of remarks which were publicly made by General Frederick D. Grant yesterday in Philadelphia. The California-Japanese situation is a topic which most government officials have readily appreciated should not be publicly discussed, least of all in a manner which in any way reflects on the President on account of the incident of receiving the Mayor of San Francisco. The explanation which will probably be asked of General Grant is expected to elicit the statement that General Grant did not say exactly what he is quoted as saying, and, in any event, that he thought he was talking to friends, without the desire or intention to have his remarks published.

The embarrassment caused to the War Department is due to the fact that General Grant occupies a prominent position in the military establishment, being in command of the principal military department, and being, in addition, the fourth on the list of major generals. If some less conspicuous officer had made the remarks attributed to General Grant there is no question that he would have been promptly called to account, but there is always some hesitation in taking action involving the discipline of an officer of General Grant's rank and station. Those in charge of such matters in the War Department view with amazement the frequency with which army officers are betrayed into speaking their minds when something less sensational might answer the requirements of the situation.

General Grant is reported as having said at the dinner of George G. Meade Post in Philadelphia Friday night: "It shocked and positively made me unhappy to read that the President had to talk to an indicted Mayor from a California city and make terms with him for the carrying out of a solemn treaty with a foreign power. One thing I can say to you with positiveness, and that is, had the incident occurred between March 4, 1869, and March 4, 1877, no such conference would ever have been held at the White House in Washington."

A close friend of General Grant said last night that the general had been misquoted and that General Grant deplored deeply that a distorted account of his speech should have been printed.

The friend, who heard the general's remarks, said: "General Grant, in referring to the recent conference between the President and Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, on the Japanese question, said that the conditions in the country between the years 1869 and 1877 were much different than those of the present and required different dealing.

"General Grant is a great admirer of President Roosevelt. An entirely wrong construction was put upon his words."

NEW STEEL MERGER.

Independent Plants To Be Combined as "Imperial Steel Co."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cleveland, Feb. 23.—Independent steel companies throughout the country are being merged into a syndicate to be known as the Imperial Steel Company of America. Through the incorporation of the American Steel Company in Columbus to-day the plans of the merger became known.

Through the efforts of Joseph B. Turner, president of the Continental Steel Company, all the independent plants manufacturing the higher grades of steel will be combined. The American steel syndicate, of which Mr. Turner is the local representative, is underwriting the Imperial company, which will have a capital of $10,000,000 or more. The incorporation of the American Steel Company is only the beginning of the merger. The Imperial syndicate already has obtained control of four plants—the Continental Steel Company, the Sadiron plant, of Chagrin Falls; the June plant, of Fremont, Ohio, and the Ohio and Pennsylvania Steel Company, of Johnstown, Penn., and has options on others, including plants in Chicago and Pittsburg. The owners of the companies to be merged, according to Mr. Turner, will be paid in cash and stocks and bonds of the Imperial company.

Judge Noah Biesecker, of Pittsburg, will be chairman of the board of directors of the syndicate. The entire deal will be closed in Pittsburg on Tuesday.

POLICE MOVE ON ALBANY.

Committee of Three to Go to Capital to Fight Bingham Measure.

The Inspectors' Association, of which James G. Hussey is secretary, will send a committee of three to Albany to appear before the Committee on Cities and state their objections to the police bill on Tuesday, if called upon to do so.

The Inspectors' Association recently sent a committee to call upon Commissioner Bingham to ask his permission to send a committee to Albany to state their reasons for opposing the measure. Commissioner Bingham at the time told the committee that he had no objection to the proposed course, but wanted to confer with Mayor McClellan before granting his permission. Mayor McClellan had no objections, and to-day the Commissioner announced his acquiescence.

TWENTY PERSONS SWEPT INTO LAKE.

Avalanche Carries Away Norwegian Farmhouse—Two Buried Alive.

Trondhjem, Norway, Feb. 23.—An avalanche of snow down the cliffs of the Geiranger Fjord to-day swept a farmhouse and its twenty inmates into the water. Two persons were buried alive.

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NATION ABOVE STATE

PRESIDENT AT HARVARD.

Power of Syndicated Wealth Must Be Curbed by National Action.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Feb. 23.—"Railway corporations," said President Roosevelt, in his address at Harvard Union this afternoon, "will gain and not lose by adequate federal control; most emphatically, it is both the duty and the interest of our people to deal fairly with such corporations and to see that a premium is put upon the honest management of them, and that those who invest in them are amply protected. But those who invoke the doctrine of state rights to protect state corporate creations in predatory activities extended through other states, are as shortsighted as those who once invoked the same doctrine to protect the special slaveholding interest. The states have shown that they have not the ability to curb the power of syndicated wealth, and, therefore, in the interest of the people, it must be done by national action."

The visit to Harvard University of Mr. Roosevelt, who came, not as President of the United States, but as a graduate returning to meet his fellow Harvard men, including his son, Theodore Roosevelt, jr., developed into one of the busiest days of his career. Mr. Roosevelt was constantly moving about, and both in Boston and Cambridge there were few if any moments for real rest. Harvard hospitality was showered on him in his two visits to the university city, and in Boston his personal friends claimed all his spare time and did everything possible to make his trip to Massachusetts enjoyable.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The principal incident of the day, however, was President Roosevelt's address to the Harvard students, at the union founded by Major Henry L. Higginson, the Boston banker, as an institution which all Harvard men could join, and as one which would serve in a measure to destroy the social barriers which ordinarily divide students in college life. Two thousand Harvard men, mostly undergraduates, gathered in the great living room of the union, and they gave the President a Harvard welcome so sincere and hearty that he frequently expressed his appreciation. He spoke as follows:

In speaking here at the Harvard Union I wish to say first a special word as one Harvard man to his fellow Harvard men. I feel that we can none of us ever be sufficiently grateful to Colonel Higginson for having founded this Harvard Union, because each loyal Harvard man should do all he can to foster in Harvard that spirit of real democracy which will make Harvard men feel the vital sense of solidarity so that they can all join to work together in the things that are of most concern to the college. It is idle to expect, nor, indeed, would it be desirable that there should be, in Harvard a uniform level of taste and association. Some men will excel in one thing and some in another; some in things of the body, some in things of the mind, and where thousands are gathered together each will naturally find some group of specially congenial friends with whom he will form ties of peculiar social intimacy. These groups—athletic, artistic, scientific, social—must inevitably exist. My plea is not for their abolition. My plea is that they shall be got into the right focus in the eyes of college men; that the relative importance of the different groups shall be understood when compared with the infinitely greater life of the college as a whole. Let each man have his special associates, his special interests, his special studies and pursuits, but let him remember that he cannot get the full benefit of life in college if he does nothing but specialize, and that, what is even more important, he cannot do his full duty by the college unless his first and greatest interest is in the college itself, in his associates taken as a mass and not in any small group.

VALUE OF ATHLETICS.

One reason why I so thoroughly believe in the athletic spirit at Harvard is because the athletic spirit is essentially democratic. Our chief interest should not lie in the great champions in sport. On the contrary, our concern should be most of all to widen the base, the foundation in athletic sports, to encourage in every way a healthy rivalry which shall give to the largest possible number of students the chance to take part in vigorous outdoor games. It is of far more importance that a man shall play something himself, even if he plays it badly, than that he shall go with hundreds of companions to see some one else play well, and it is not healthy for either students or athletes if the terms are mutually exclusive. But even having this aim especially in view, it seems to me we can best attain it by giving proper encouragement to the champions in the sports, and this can only be done by encouraging intercollegiate sport.

As I emphatically disbelieve in seeing Harvard or any other college turn out mollycoddles instead of vigorous men, I may add that I do not in the least object to a sport because it is rough. Rowing, baseball, lacrosse, track and field games, hockey, football are all of them good. Moreover, it is to my mind simple nonsense, a mere confession of weakness, to desire to abolish a game because tendencies show themselves, or practices grow up, which prove that the game ought to be reformed. Take football, for instance. The preparatory schools are able to keep football clean and to develop the right spirit in the players without the slightest necessity ever arising to so much as consider the question of abolishing it. There is no excuse whatever for colleges failing to show the same capacity, and there is no real need for considering the question of the abolition of the game. If necessary, let the college authorities interfere to stop any excess or perversion, making their interference as little officious as possible, and yet as rigorous as is necessary to achieve the end. But there is no justification for stopping a thoroughly manly sport because it is sometimes abused, when the experience of every good preparatory school shows that the abuse is in no shape necessarily attendant upon the game.

COURAGE A PRIME NECESSITY.

We cannot afford to turn out of college men who shrink from physical effort or from a little physical pain. In any republic courage is a prime necessity for the average citizen if he is to be a good citizen, and he needs physical courage no less than moral courage, the courage that dares as well as the courage that endures, the courage that will fight valiantly alike against the foes of the soul and the foes of the body. Athletics are good, especially in their rougher forms, because they tend to develop such courage. They are good also because they encourage a true democratic spirit, for in the athletic field the man must be judged not with reference to outside and accidental attributes but to that combination of bodily vigor and moral quality which go to make up prowess.

I trust I need not add that in defending athletics I would not for one moment be understood as excusing that perversion of athletics which would make it the end of life instead of merely a means in life. It is first class healthful play, and is useful as such. But play is not business, and it is a very poor business indeed for a college man to learn nothing but sport. There are exceptional cases which I do not need to consider; but disregarding these, I can not with sufficient emphasis say that when you get through college you will do badly unless you turn your attention to the serious work of life with a devotion which will render it impossible for you to pay much heed to sport in the way in which it is perfectly proper for you to pay heed while in college. Play while you play, and work while you work; and though play is a mighty good thing, remember that you had better never play at all than to get into a condition of mind where you regard play as the serious business of life, or where you permit it to hamper and interfere with your doing your full duty in the real work of the world.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHARACTER BEST.

A word also to the students. Athletics are good; study is even better; and best of all is the development of the type of character for

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