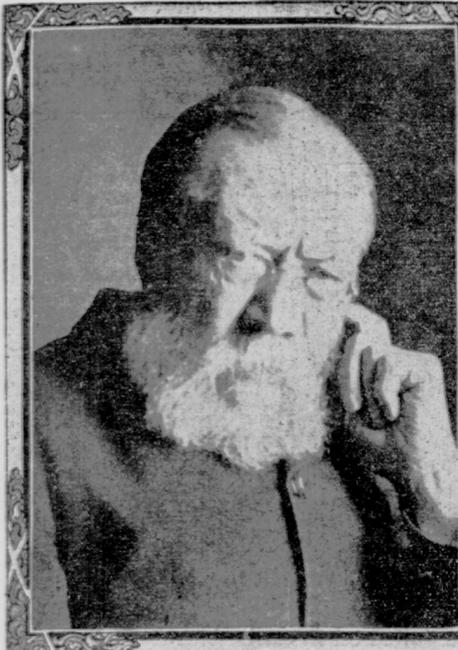




PROMINENT DELEGATES TO THE PEACE CONGRESS.

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SIR WILLIAM H. PREECE. Noted electrical engineer of England.



BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR ROBERT CRANSTON, K. C. V. D. Ex-Lord Mayor of Edinburgh, Scotland.



PROFESSOR JOHN RHYs. Principal of Jesus College, Oxford University.



SIR ROBERT BALL. Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge University.

THAW COUNSEL AT SEA

DELMAS SEES PRISONER.

Denies He Is Discharged—Confers with Family—Wild Rumors.

Out of all the crop of wild rumors concerning the Thaw case that were flying around town yesterday there was only one that appeared to be well founded, and that was that to quote a familiar phrase—the defendant's lawyers did not know "where they were at" as regards their present status and future connection with Thaw's interests.

In connection with the talk of a change in counsel, a rumor arose that the Thaw family had opened, or are about to open, negotiations with Lionel Adams, a well known criminal lawyer in New Orleans.

Delphin M. Delmas, the Californian, was an early bird, indeed, yesterday, at the Tombs, but whether he caught the Thaw worm is doubtful. He called before the other lawyers probably had thought of leaving their beds, and registering himself on the visitors' book as counsel for Thaw, paid a visit that lasted nearly an hour.

"It is not true that I have retired from the case. Neither is it true that I have been asked to retire. There is not a word of truth that I had a stormy interview with Thaw to-day. On the contrary, I had a very pleasant talk with Mr. Thaw, part of which was in the presence of Mrs. Thaw."

DELMAS SEES FAMILY.

About 7 o'clock in the evening Mr. Delmas went to the Hotel Lorraine and remained with the Thaw family for about an hour. He would not discuss what the conference had reference to, and to all inquiries sent upstairs word was sent down by the Thaws that there would be no statement issued by them for the present, but that they might have one to make later.

When "later" meant was not explained. Clifford W. Hartridge, who has figured as counsel of record, also declared that he had not heard there had been any change of counsel, but when the question was put point blank to him: "Do you expect to be engaged in the next trial of Thaw?" he would not make a definite reply.

He said, however, that he had not received notice that his connection with the case was at an end.

There was no general conference of counsel yesterday, but Mr. Peabody announced that there would be on Monday. If it is held and the question of "who's who in Thaw's counsel" is decided, probably the first question which will be debated will concern the advisability of applying for the admission to bail of Thaw.

Speaking about this, Mr. Hartridge said: "It is not altogether certain that bail will be asked. There are many things to be decided first. Nothing can be gained by making a mere formal application, so that if we do decide to go ahead it will be with the idea of pressing the request. Many judges are known to be decidedly averse to admitting a prisoner to bail who is charged with murder. It would be useless to apply to them. We would, therefore, first have to find a judge who was not prejudiced in the matter, and then prepare briefs, detailing the points on which an application is based. We are all too tired to-day to even think about the case, so nothing will be done until the first part of the week, anyway."

If Thaw's counsel do decide to try to get their client out of the Tombs, they will meet with the determined opposition of the District Attorney. Before he left the city for Lakeville, Conn., where he will spend the next few days, Mr. Jerome said:

"If there is any application made by counsel of the defendant for bail I shall oppose it thoroughly. If any notice of such service is made on this office I shall be informed at once of it and take immediate measures to meet the application."

Mr. Jerome also laid at rest a somewhat circumstantial story that he was willing to agree to act in concert with counsel for the defence in an application to have Thaw declared insane and sent to Mattawan or to some sanatorium to be designated by the court.

"There is absolutely no truth in it," he said, adding with much emphasis: "I will use every effort to bring Thaw to trial again and have

Continued on sixth page.

MAY SPEAK ON RAILROADS

President to Make Three Addresses Before Going to Oyster Bay.

Washington, April 13.—It is possible that President Roosevelt will have something to say about the railroad question in one of the three speeches he is to deliver before going to Oyster Bay for the summer. He is to speak at Jamestown, at the unveiling of the Lawton monument at Indianapolis, and before the students of the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing. On which occasion he will talk about the railroads, if he finally determines to talk at all, has not been determined, but it probably will be at Indianapolis. At Jamestown he is to discuss historical affairs, and at Lansing industrial questions.

A BALKAN WAR RUMOR.

Turkey Preparing to Attack Bulgaria, French Paper Says.

Paris, April 13.—The "Mémorial Diplomatique" says it has learned that the Sultan of Turkey is rapidly becoming worse, and that he is most anxious concerning the revolutionary movement in Asia Minor. His advisers see only one hope, and that is to provide an exterior diversion in the form of war with Bulgaria. Trouble with this country already would have broken out, but the Sultan feared that the Bulgarians, who are rapid mobilizers, would win the first action and that this would be followed by an insurrection throughout Asia Minor. In the meanwhile, the paper asserts, the Turkish reserves are being called out, and troops are being hastened to the frontier.

TO INDICT HARVARD MEN.

A Boston Theatre Management Asks District Attorney to Act.

Boston, April 13.—The District Attorney's office has been requested by the management of the Majestic Theatre to procure an indictment against all Harvard students who took part in the disturbance at the theatre last Monday night, when "Brown of Harvard" had his first performance in this city. On that night the players were subjected to volleys of fruit, vegetables and eggs, and their lines were drowned by a storm of jeers and college yells. The indictments are asked for on the ground of alleged conspiracy.

This action was taken after the matter had been discussed at a meeting of the theatre managers of this city. The ruling of Police Court Judge Murray, that the students who threw missiles could not be punished for disturbing a performance, but must be proceeded against on the grounds of assault, was the cause of the meeting.

The Majestic management asserts that the students conspired to injure the performance and that the assault was trivial in comparison with the disturbance that was likely to be created by the admission to bail of Thaw.

AUTOMOBILE RUNS WILD IN STREET.

Dashes from Side to Side and Smashes Into Stoop in West 52d Street.

Bucking back and forth from one side of the street to another, an electric automobile last night frightened pedestrians in West 52d street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and crashed into the stoop of Thomas J. Keveney, at No. 29. It demolished the railing, broke a stone post and the shock cracked several windows in the house.

Before servants or a policeman could get to the machine, it backed into the street, and with great speed shot into Fifth avenue and went north. The police are trying to find the owner and driver of the machine.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S "FREAK" BILLS.

One Furnishing Squirrels for State House Yard Amended to Provide Ladders.

Concord, N. H., April 13.—New England is laughing at the many "freak" laws enacted and legislative bills introduced by members of the Legislature of this state. Much sport has come from Senator Martin's bill appropriating \$100 to buy gray squirrels for the State House yard, as there are only fifty trees. Senator Entwistle secured an amendment providing ladders for the squirrels to reach the trees.

There are bills to protect sea wrinkles, clam and smelts, and a proposition to allow the state to lend money to farmers. Another bill would fine publishers for attempting to collect subscriptions, and still another calls on Congress to exterminate dogfish.

STANDARD OIL GUILTY.

FINE MAY BE \$29,260,000.

Chicago Jury Finds It Accepted Rebates from Alton Road.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Chicago, April 13.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which has been on trial for six weeks before Judge K. M. Landis of the United States District Court, to-night was found guilty on 1,463 counts of receiving rebates from the Chicago & Alton Railroad on shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill. There originally were 1,903 counts in the indictment, 440 counts falling on errors.

If the verdict is sustained the oil company is liable to a maximum fine of \$29,260,000, as the Elkins law, which the indictment charged, the company violated, provides a fine of \$1,000 to \$20,000 for each offence. Pending a new trial, which John S. Miller, chief counsel for the defence, announced would be made immediately, no penalty will be fixed by the court. Each count related to a carload shipment.

Assistant District Attorney Wilkerson made the closing argument for the government this afternoon, and after Judge Landis had delivered his charge the jury retired to the juryroom to consider its verdict.

The case made out against the Standard Oil Company was exceptionally strong. Attorneys and employes of the company were buoyed up, however, by the hope of a disagreement. If this had occurred, the case would have been tried again, and it was admitted that in a second trial the chances would have favored the defence.

The specific charge against the Standard Oil Company was that it accepted a rate of six cents from the Alton for the transportation of petroleum oil and its products from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill., when the published rate on this commodity, as contained in the tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 18 cents a hundred pounds. Proof of payment on the six-cent rate basis was furnished by the government through witnesses from the auditor's office of the Chicago & Alton.

They testified that the amounts due from the Standard were figured out on a basis of 18 cents, and that a subtraction of 12 cents a hundred pounds was made for "overcharge and shrinkage." The statement sent to the Standard office every two weeks was on a basis of six cents a hundred pounds, and proof of payment was complete.

Testimony was offered by the defence to prove that the Standard company believed that six cents was the legal rate and that there was no intention to violate the law. The defence was sustained in its right to prove this, if possible.

The prosecution, which lasted six weeks and cost more than \$250,000, was based upon the alleged violation of the following part of the Elkins act:

"It shall be unlawful for any person, persons or corporation to offer, grant or give, or to solicit, accept or receive any rebate, concession or discrimination whereby any property shall by any device be transported at a less rate than the rate named in the published tariff. Every person or corporation violating this section of the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000.

"Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall print and keep open for public inspection schedules showing the rates and fares charged for the transportation of persons or property upon its route."

MUTINY IN RIGA PRISON.

Seven Men Killed and Twelve Wounded by the Troops.

Riga, April 13.—There was a serious mutiny in the local prison to-day. Thirty-three inmates attacked and overpowered the superintendent and the wardens of the establishment. Troops were then summoned and opened fire. Seven of the mutineers were killed and twelve were wounded. Nine soldiers were wounded in the affray, which lasted an hour. The superintendent of the prison was badly beaten.

ORIGINAL "TRUTHFUL JAMES" DEAD.

One-Time Mining Partner of Bret Harte and Model for Pen Picture.

Sonora, Cal., April 13.—James Gillet, at one time Bret Harte's mining partner, and original of that author's "Truthful James," died here to-day.

PRESIDENTS TO MEET.

WOULD EXILE BONILLA.

Central American Peace Conference Arranged.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, April 13.—The State Department is watching the situation in Central America with the utmost interest, but is unwilling to interfere there beyond occasional admonitions to belligerents on both or all sides to respect the lives and property of neutrals—a principle of which the United States has long been an earnest champion. It is difficult to predict the outcome of the present disturbances, although President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, appears to have shown marked ability. Of course, the officials of this government are unwilling to say anything favorable or prejudicial to any of the parties engaged in conflicts in Central America, but some of those who are well posted on South and Central American affairs believe that if another Diaz should arise in Central America and be able to effect a federation of Central American republics it would prove to the interest of the inhabitants of those countries and would render the task of the United States easier, as it would mean one sovereign instead of several to deal with. It is impossible to say whether or not President Zelaya will prove to be a man of sufficient ability to effect this end, but the policy of the State Department will be to do and say nothing and merely await the outcome of events.

The Nicaraguan Minister received advice from his government to-day which led him to say to a Tribune correspondent that his government would insist that President Bonilla of Honduras leave Central America permanently. His presence now or his return in the immediate future, according to Mr. Corea, would merely serve to foment trouble and render difficult the relations between the sister republics, and his absence should be desired by all persons concerned in the welfare of Nicaragua and Honduras. Mr. Corea said he was certain that if Bonilla would consent to become a permanent exile the Nicaraguan government would give him personal protection until he could depart. The minister repeated this statement to Assistant Secretary Bacon at the State Department this afternoon. Later in the day the Navy Department was advised by the commander of the Chicago that Bonilla had come aboard the ship and it was understood he would leave Central America. This was taken at the department to indicate that the war is over, for the present at least.

The Navy Department also received from Commander Doyle of the Chicago a dispatch relative to plans for a conference between Presidents Zelaya of Nicaragua and Figueres of Salvador looking to the settlement of the war. As soon as the dispatch had been deciphered it was sent to the State Department and a long conference between Assistant Secretary Bacon and Minister Corea followed. The information had been received previously from Philip Brown, secretary of the United States Legation at Guatemala, who has been negotiating between Nicaragua and Salvador, and finally obtained the consent of President Figueres to meet President Zelaya. This dispatch left rather a hazy impression as to the representation Honduras is to have at the conference. Commander Doyle made it clear that General Sierra, of the Honduran provisional government, which was set up by Honduran revolutionists after the defeat and flight of President Bonilla as the result of his engagements with the Nicaraguan forces, is to be commandant of Amapala.

The conference between Presidents Zelaya and Figueres will take place at Amapala or on board a United States warship. The fact that a Honduran general who was not only a revolutionist but one of the candidates of the revolutionists for the Presidency against Bonilla, is to be in command at Amapala during the conference is regarded here as at least a partial recognition of the provisional government set up after the rout of the Honduran forces. If this proves to be true a settlement of the dispute, it is believed, will be easily accomplished at the conference.

When the dispatch was sent Amapala had not yet completed its surrender. Commander Doyle estimated that it would require about four days to accomplish it. There were Salvadoran troops in Amapala, and it had been agreed that they should be permitted to embark for La Union, Salvador, taking with them all officers, private property and side arms. The fact that there were Salvadoran troops there makes it impossible for Salvador further to disguise the fact that she was an ally of Honduras and actually at war with Nicaragua.

President Zelaya demanded that Bonilla be not permitted to land in Salvador, for fear that he would be able to organize a force against Nicaragua and continue the fighting. It was said further that arrangements are now being made for the election of a constitutional President of Honduras. It is believed here that some man will be chosen who has taken part with the revolutionists on the side of Nicaragua.

BOMB IN LOTTERY CASES.

Wealthy and Prominent New Orleans Men Indicted.

New Orleans, April 13.—A surprise came to several prominent New Orleans citizens to-day from Mobile. The federal grand jury sitting in that city indicted for alleged conspiracy in violating the Anti-Lottery law, Albert Baldwin, sr., president of the New Orleans National Bank; Chapman Hyams, capitalist; Frank T. Howard, receiver of the New Orleans Waterworks and capitalist; Dave Hennen Morris and Alfred Hennen Morris. The accused men were ordered to appear before United States Commissioner Chiappella and give bonds. The indictments grew out of a recent raid by the federal authorities on the Mobile office of the Honduras Lottery Company. Mr. Baldwin is commodore of the Southern Yacht Club, and is one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of New Orleans.

Mobile, Ala., April 13.—A federal grand jury to-day issued twenty-four indictments for alleged conspiracy in violating the lottery law. The following men have been arrested, and have given bond, among them being a number of wealthy men of New Orleans, Los Angeles, Boston and other places:

Albert Baldwin, sr., president of the New Orleans National Bank; Chapman Hyams, Frank T. Howard, receiver of the New Orleans Water Works; Dave Hennen Morris, Albert Hennen Morris, Edward L. Pennac, Lewis S. Graham, Paul Conrad, William P. Johnson, C. W. Broad, James Rea, E. J. Demarest, all of New Orleans; Robert K. Thompson, of Mobile, Ala.; William C. Henderson, Harry W. Henderson, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., but now residents of New Orleans; Francis X. Fitzpatrick, of Boston; James L. Shaw, of Washington, and General William L. Cabell, of Dallas, Tex.

United States District Attorney W. H. Armbricht refused to give the names of the others indicted until they should be arrested.

Five of those indicted are estimated to be worth \$100,000,000. Francis X. Fitzpatrick, of Boston, pleaded guilty to-day, and a sentence will be passed the fourth Monday in May.

Dave Hennen Morris, at his home, No. 269 West 72d street, said last night that he and his brother had nothing to do with the lottery business.

TRAIN RAN DOWN AUTO.

Brooklyn Woman Probably Fatally Hurt in Savannah.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Savannah, Ga., April 13.—A sightseeing automobile containing nine passengers, besides a chauffeur and a lecturer, was in collision with an engine and three cars of the Central Railway this afternoon. Miss Mary Teresa Rorke, of No. 202 Union street, Brooklyn, N. Y., suffered injuries to her right foot and ankle, which made immediate amputation necessary. The wheel of the engine passed over her head, scalping her. It is said she cannot recover.

Two other women were injured so badly that they are expected to die, and a man and another woman were less severely injured. Helen R. McManamy, ten years old, a niece of Miss Rorke, had a remarkable escape. When the chauffeur saw that the engine, which was backing, was going to strike the machine, he picked up the little girl and threw her upon the approaching tender. She caught and held on while the engine and cars crashed into the automobile.

Following the accident the chauffeur, the lecturer, the watchman at the crossing and the engineer and fireman of the train were arrested and released on bail, pending an investigation.

The watchman was eating his dinner in the shanty near the crossing and had apparently left his post unguarded.

"BIG STICK" FROM BROWNSVILLE.

Citizens Prepare Gift of Carved Walking Cane for President Roosevelt.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Brownsville, Tex., April 13.—In appreciation for the stand he has taken in discharging the negro soldiers, President Roosevelt is to receive a gift of a jewelled "big stick" by the citizens of Brownsville. The large walking cane is made of Mexican coffee wood, carved and mounted with Texas silver. It will be forwarded in a few days, with a petition that he use it on the Senate committee.

DEWEY'S CLARET OR SAUTERNE PUNCH

Ready to serve. Sure to please your guests. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 123 Fulton St., New York. -Adv.

HEARST FOR NEW PARTY

URGES NATIONAL FIGHT.

Announces His Plans at Jefferson Day Dinner.

At the Hearst-Independence League dinner, supposedly in honor of Thomas Jefferson, last night at the Hotel Savor, William Randolph Hearst usurped the chief place and read a carefully prepared speech, following his well known lines for the most part, but declaring that since the present great parties had betrayed the interests of the common people he had made the Independence League a national party out of sheer sympathy for them. He attacked the President bitterly, calling him a man "with a big stick in one hand and a contribution box in the other."

Along toward the end of the evening, when every one was enthusiastic, resolutions were adopted favoring the national league. They were proposed by Max Himsen and said that the league had received the support of hundreds of thousands of voters in New York, Massachusetts, Illinois and California, showing the readiness of the people to support its principles.

Hearst interpreted the verdict of the people at the last general election by saying that so long as the people continued to vote for yellow dogs on party lines the public service would be no better than a dog pound, a phrase that smacked hugely of Arthur Brisbane's delicate pen. His old attacks on Mr. Cortelyou and others who opposed him one time or another were repeated, and the shade of Thomas Jefferson was invoked with quite the oldtime fervor.

After announcing that, as the meeting was primarily an Independence League affair and as he was primarily apparently forgetting his work of last fall—an Independence League adherent, he thought he should confine himself to Independence League affairs, he went on to say:

From Massachusetts to California Independence League clubs are being formed and Independence League principles are being advocated. In San Francisco the greatest exposure of graft and corruption since the days of Tweed is being ably and fearlessly conducted by District Attorney Langdon, who last year was the candidate for Governor upon the Independence League ticket. There has been no greater contribution to the cause of genuine reform than his within the life of this generation. And as a testimonial to the sincerity of Independence League representatives everywhere, it may be said that their actions speak louder than their words.

He then declared that while the Democratic party was founded on truly Jeffersonian principles and on the Declaration of Independence, fifty years later the party declared these truths to be "self-evident lies." The Republican party, formed then to carry on these truths, later developed clay feet also, and now came the Independence League to save the country and all that in it is. In Brisbaneque rhetoric, he declared:

It seems to us to-day that neither one of the old parties is true to the purpose for which it was founded. The Independence League is determined to erect its political structure tall and true upon the American foundation stones of liberty, equality, opportunity and independence.

Neither one of the old parties stands to-day for the particular principle. There are trust Democrats and anti-trust Democrats; there are trust Republicans and anti-trust Republicans; there are high tariff Republicans and tariff reform Republicans; and there are Democrats scattered all along the way from protection to free trade. In fact, there are in both parties those who profit by class distinction and special privilege and those who fight for popular rights and equal opportunities for all.

The motto of the Democratic party is "Anything to get in." The motto of the Republican party is "Anything to stay in." The Democratic party is radical one year and reactionary the next. It accepts its defeat on a radical platform as an argument for conservatism and its defeat on a conservative platform as an argument for radicalism. And so it oscillates between such extremes, without pride or prejudice, without conscience or conviction. As we look into the distant future and down the endless corridors of time we can picture the inspiring spectacle of the Democratic party, eternally zigzagging from one side to the other in a vain search for any kind of an opening to place and power.

He accused the Republican party of being all things to all men and of seeking campaign funds from public plunderers. Continuing in this strain, he said:

It denounces trust promoters and stock jobbers as public enemies, and then secretly invites them to outline its political policies and edit its public documents. Splendidly typical of this liberal policy stands the leading representative of the Republican party, with a big stick in one hand and a contribution box in the other.

Mr. Hearst claimed all the righteous men in public life, such as District Attorney William H. Langdon, of San Francisco, about the only Hearst candidate who ever retained the respect of his opponents. The ex-candidate said:

Correct principles are not enough in themselves. We must have honest men elected to office to carry out those principles, and independent voting offers the only opportunity to secure able and honest men as public servants. As long as the people will vote for yellow dogs on party lines the public service will be little better than a public pound. Fitness for office, executive ability, honesty and conscientious devotion to public interests must have more weight with the voters than party ties, if we are to place proper men in control of our public affairs. And without proper men in office we cannot hope to enforce the most correct principles.

On public control and public ownership of public utilities, Mr. Hearst had this to say: The principle of public control of public utilities and principle of public ownership of public utilities.