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To-day, rain. To-morrow, fair; northwest winds.

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SCRUGHAM ARRESTED. CONSPIRACY THE CHARGE.

Two International Watchers and N. Y. Life Agent Prisoners.

Albany, April 30.—George R. Scrugham, secretary of the international insurance committee, was arrested here to-night at 11:30 o'clock at the Hotel Hampton by Detective Norman Fitzsimmons, of District Attorney Jerome's office, on a charge of conspiracy, under Section 168 of the Penal Code.

He returned with the officer to New York on the train leaving here at 1:15 a. m. Mr. Scrugham declared that he did not know the reason for his arrest.

He added that he went to Albany to-day to file certain memoranda with the legislative committee on insurance in connection with the pending bills to amend the insurance law with reference to elections of directors in domestic mutual life insurance companies, especially with the intent to prohibit voting of policyholders by proxy.

At the instance of the District Attorney's office, Charles Stirrup and C. F. Carrington, watchers for and assistant managers of the international committee, and Jacob Frank, an agent of the New York Life, were arrested yesterday, Carrington and Stirrup for conspiracy and Frank for bribery in the third degree, in connection with the recent election in this company.

The arrest of Messrs. Carrington, Stirrup and Scrugham, as well as the evidence on which the arrests were based, abundantly confirms the Tribune's exclusive announcement as early as last Saturday, which the committee at that time sought to discredit. Briefly, the international men are arrested for conspiracy in tampering with international ballots by means of "perfected," "forging," etc.

Carrington and Stirrup were released from the Tombs Prison a few minutes before midnight last night, on bail furnished by a John Williams, who gave property in 14th street, as security. Justice Wyatt, in an automobile, went to the Tombs at midnight, at the request of the prisoners, and accepted their bail. Carrington's was \$2,000; Stirrup's \$2,500.

Assistant District Attorney Howe made the affidavit on which the men were arrested. Detective Russo arrested Stirrup at No. 30 Broad street, the headquarters of the committee, early in the afternoon. Carrington was arrested at his home here last night.

CHARGES AGAINST PRISONERS. The complaint is based on the previous depositions of the three alleged conspirators, as well as on the depositions made yesterday by three women employed by the committee on the eve of the election and now taking part in the canvass of votes in the New York Life Building.

Mr. Howe charges Stirrup, Carrington and Scrugham with violating the Penal Code, in that they "unlawfully agreed and conspired together for the perversion and obstruction of the due administration of the laws of the State of New York, especially with relation to the election of directors of the New York Life."

Mr. Howe declares that on December 15, 1906, the alleged conspirators had in their possession a large number of ballots for the policyholders' committee's ticket which were not at that time, according to the complaint, in proper form to be counted. Mr. Howe says Stirrup, Carrington and Scrugham "did conspire together to tamper with the said defective ballots, and so altered and changed them without the consent of the policyholder who had signed them as to make them appear to be in due form of law and proper to be counted at said election."

He declares that many ballots were not inclosed in envelopes which had been signed by the policyholder as required by law and that the defendants caused these envelopes to be prepared and signed by persons other than policyholders, that the inspectors of election might be deceived and so count for the policyholders' committee's ticket a large number of ballots which were not valid and entitled to be counted.

The Assistant District Attorney asserts that they "did then and there cause a large number of the said ballots to be so altered and changed in many respects, including the forgery of the names of policyholders and of witnesses, and did cause the said ballots so altered and forged to be presented to the inspectors of election of the New York Life, and did cause a large number of envelopes to be signed on the outside by persons other than the policyholders with the policyholders' names in order to deceive the inspectors, and did cause ballots to be placed therein, and did cause the said envelopes and ballots to be delivered to the said board of inspection."

SOURCE OF INFORMATION. Mr. Howe makes the charges on "information and belief." The information comes to him from Miss Anna Mason, Miss Evelyn Miles and Mrs. Francis Goldsmith, who testified earlier in the day, and who were employed by the policyholders' committee, and on statements made to him by each of the alleged conspirators and by Jay E. Lawshe, who is chairman of the board of inspectors.

Miss Mason, according to Mr. Howe, told him that one of the alleged conspirators had instructed her on Sunday, December 16, to take certain ballots for the policyholders' committee ticket and to copy the name of the policyholder and his address and policy number on envelopes, one for each ballot. She did so, and she added that in the last few days she had seen a large number of the envelopes on which she wrote names, as well as the ballots, in the hands of the inspectors. She also says that she was told by one of the alleged conspirators to imitate as well as possible the handwriting of the policyholder in writing his name on the envelope. The work she and others did in this connection continued, according to Mr. Howe's affidavit, from Sunday until the following Tuesday, and the three men were constantly going in and out of the room while the work was going on.

Mr. Howe says he was told by Miss Miles that she was also engaged in this work, and that while she was so engaged she had overheard one of the three men say to another person who was present: "I do not know whether these will be counted, but we will take a chance."

Miss Miles declared also that she, too, was instructed to imitate as nearly as possible the policyholder's signature, but she says that when the time for preparing the ballots had nearly expired she was instructed to hurry in her work and not to take any pains to imitate.

Mrs. Goldsmith's statement to Mr. Howe was that, under instructions from one of the three men, she signed her name as a witness to a ballot which had been signed by the policyholder but had not been witnessed, but that the policyholder was not present when she did this, and that she did not know him nor was she acquainted with his signature. She said she had

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CARPET CLEANING, T. M. STEWART, 225 7th St. Founded 1862. Tel. 633 & 634—Chelsea—Advt.

OFF TO WASHINGTON.

Long Distance Balloon Flight Begins at St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 30.—With a sharp, raw wind blowing and heavy clouds banking the sky, Captain Charles de F. Chandler, United States Signal Corps, and J. C. McCoy, of New York, started to-night on their delayed long distance balloon trip. The start had been scheduled for three days. They hoped the wind would carry them eastward that they might land near Washington, but the balloon took a southerly course, veering slightly to the west.

Captain Chandler will make aerial observations for the government, which is interesting itself in army ballooning. He carried instruments to show the altitude and the speed attained. Mr. McCoy hopes to win the Lahm Cup, offered for the longest continuous flight.

The balloon left the ground at 7:21 p. m. The air was heavy with moisture, and the temperature almost at the freezing point, but the flight was made to have the benefit of the moonlight, without which it could not have been attempted.

Several carrier pigeons were taken, by which messages will be sent back to St. Louis. Captain Chandler said that they expect to be in the air about forty-eight hours. Provisions for last three days were taken.

The America, in which McCoy and Chandler ascended, is the second largest balloon in the United States. The largest, which was recently completed by Leo Stevens for the government, has 2,000 feet greater displacement. The America has a displacement of 78,000 cubic feet and a lifting power of 2,500 pounds. On the flight this lifting capacity was divided among the equipment, provisions and supplies, the aeronauts, and ballast, as follows: Bag and basket, 100; anchors, ropes, drags and drag ropes and other equipment that could be thrown overboard in an emergency, 240; provisions, clothing, bedding, instruments, etc., 200; McCoy and Chandler, 250; ballast, 1,700.

MINERS' TRIAL MAY 9.

Confinement of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Nominal.

Boise, Idaho, April 30.—Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, and E. F. Richardson, of Denver, attorneys for Charles N. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, accused of the murder of former Governor Frank Steiensen, announced to-day that they will be ready for the opening of the Haywood trial on May 9. They state that no motion for another change of venue will be entered.

The courthouse here stands in a large square, surrounded by a beautiful lawn. The three prisoners sleep in a jail addition built at the back, but during the day occupy a room in the older part of the building, connecting with the Sheriff's office. They are permitted to go out in the grounds daily, where they pitch quoits, toss a ball or indulge in other exercise. During the outdoor period the wives visit their husbands and friends confer with them. The guards remain themselves as inconspicuous as possible.

ALMOST COLDEST APRIL.

Month Warmer than in 1875 by Two Degrees—Record for Snowfall.

Washington, April 30.—The month ended to-day was the coldest April in the last twenty-six years, and within a degree of the coldest April ever experienced, according to the Weather Bureau. The bureau's report to-night says:

The month was characterized by a succession of cold spells which swept southward over the northern Rocky Mountain slope and gradually spread southward and eastward over the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains. The cold was almost continuous, except for brief intervals of a day or two of warmer weather, and the interior valleys and the southwest.

The month just passed holds the record in this city for April snowfall, the total being 41 inches. For this city, also, it was the coldest April since 1875, having a mean temperature of 45 degrees, 7 degrees colder than April of last year. The mean temperature of 1875 was 43 degrees. The total precipitation for April, 1907, was 3.87 inches. The highest temperature, 73 degrees, was recorded on the 25th; the lowest, 26 degrees, on the 2d. The month had precipitation on fifteen days; there were eight clear, nine partly cloudy and thirteen cloudy days.

SNOW MANTLE ON IOWA.

Small Fruits Killed—Eight Inches Fall in Des Moines.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 30.—Snow from three to eight inches deep covers the entire State of Iowa. In Des Moines and Central Iowa it is eight inches deep.

Interviews with leading horticulturists to-day indicated that all the small fruit was surely killed.

The snow will do much good to grain and pastures, but the damage to fruits and truck gardens will be heavy.

Detroit, April 30.—A severe snowstorm is prevailing to-day over the upper part of the lower peninsula of Michigan, with high, cold winds. It is not believed that the snow and cold will cause much damage to fruit or vegetables, as the weather has been so cold that everything is backward.

Milwaukee, April 30.—A rain and sleet storm last night developed into a fall of six inches of snow in this vicinity, most of which remains on the ground, the weather being not enough to prevent melting. The storm was principally confined to the lake section.

PRESIDENT'S GUESTS AGROUND.

Vessel Bearing Officers from Hampton Roads Runs on a Mud Bank.

Washington, April 30.—The Newport News, which bore the party of officers of American and foreign warships who were guests of the President to-night, from Hampton Roads to this city, met with a mishap shortly after entering the mouth of the Potomac to-day. She ran into a mud bank and lay stuck on it for some hours, being delayed so long that the officers did not reach here in time for the reception which was planned for this afternoon. There was a dense fog at the time of the accident.

REWARD OF \$10,000 FOR CONFESSION.

Brownsville Plans Fund to Get at Truth of Raid by Negro Soldiers.

Brownsville, Tex., April 30.—A movement has been started here to raise by popular subscription \$10,000, to be paid to any soldier or officer of the 25th Infantry who will confess to having participated in the raid on Brownsville, or who will give the names or produce the necessary evidence to convict the guilty.

AFTER ALL, USHER'S THE SCOTCH

that made the highball famous—Advt.

CABRERA NEAR DEATH

STREET MINE EXPLODED.

Guatemalan President Unhurt—Several Officers Injured.

Guatemala City, April 29.—President Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala narrowly escaped assassination to-day. He left his home at 7:30 o'clock in the morning for his customary drive, accompanied by his staff. When his carriage arrived in front of some houses on Seventh avenue between 16th and 17th streets an explosion, at first supposed to have been caused by a bomb, occurred, killing the horses attached to the President's carriage, wounding the coachman and injuring several staff officers, including General Ordozua, the chief of staff.

The President, who was not injured, displayed great presence of mind. Alighting from the carriage, he inspected the surroundings and then returned on foot to his residence.

An inspection showed that the explosion was due to a mine. The conspirators dug a tunnel from a house rented by a man named Rafael Rodil, placed explosives under the roadway, connected them by a wire with a battery in Rodil's house, and from there caused the explosion. Many arrests have been made, but it is not known whether the criminals have been taken into custody.

The President has received many congratulatory messages on his escape.

Peace prevails throughout Guatemala, and the government officials say they have the situation well under control.

The report printed in the United States that the American and Mexican legations here had been stormed by a mob of several hundred men at the instigation of President Cabrera is entirely without foundation. The relations between the Guatemalan republic and Mexico are of the best.

President Cabrera was elected President of Guatemala on September 2, 1898, succeeding President Barrios, and in March, 1905, he assumed the Presidency for a second term. He was said to be unpopular, was reported to have been shot in April, 1905, and the following month it was again reported that an attempt had been made to assassinate him. Later it was said that the President had been accidentally shot in the leg.

In May, 1905, a rebellion broke out against the administration of President Cabrera, and Guatemala was invaded by the revolutionists from four points. After a series of encounters, in which regular troops of Salvador took part and were joined later by the armed forces of Honduras, the good offices of the United States were accepted by the belligerents, hostilities ceased and a treaty of peace between Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras was signed on July 29 last at San Jose, Guatemala.

Cabrera is said to have ruled as a despot, and never appeared in public without an armed guard.

CRISIS IN GUATEMALA.

Outbreak at Any Time Likely—Mexico May Be Policeman.

Washington, April 30.—Dispatches received to-day at the State Department from Mr. Lee, the American minister at Guatemala City, do not mention the reported standing of the American and Mexican legations there. The State Department, therefore, is inclined to believe that the feeling against the United States and Mexico has been exaggerated.

Ambassador Orrel and Assistant Secretary Bacon conferred at length on the situation in Guatemala. The report received in Washington and the City of Mexico agree that affairs are approaching a crisis, and any moment there may be an uprising which the present administration there will be unable to control. The assassination of Barrillas in Mexico, the attempt yesterday on the life of President Cabrera and the alleged anti-Mexican and anti-American feeling have caused complications which, it is believed here, must be handled by a firm hand than can be found in Guatemala.

Indications of an uprising against the Cabrera government are giving the United States and Mexico some concern, as a revolutionary movement now probably would embroil the whole republic.

It is believed here that an agreement will be reached between the two countries in a few days, with her troops already on the border, will police Guatemala, just as the United States policed Nicaragua and Honduras in the recent warfare between those countries.

FORMER JUDGE PLANS BEAN TRUST.

Cassie Chadwick's Counsel to Promote Interstate Produce Company Under the Law.

Cleveland, April 30.—Francis Wing, former Judge of the United States District Court, and counsel for Cassie Chadwick during her trial, announced to-day that he has organized a \$4,000,000 bean trust, that will be immune from legal attack. The company, to be known as the Interstate Produce Company, will be incorporated soon in Delaware.

Judge Wing says that his company has option on three hundred bean elevators in Southern Michigan and Western New York, where most of the beans of the country are grown. It will not violate the anti-trust laws, he says, because it will actually own the elevators, through which practically the country's entire bean supply passes.

MOTHER ARRESTED FOR KIDNAPPING.

Took Her Own Child from Grandfather's House—Spends Two Nights in Jail.

Atlanta, April 30.—Mrs. Mattie Richardson, with three friends, last night kidnapped her son, Wesley Richardson, from the home of his grandfather. The kidnapers were arrested at Edgewood, and Mrs. Richardson spent the night in jail. "On trial to-day she was acquitted and the other three defendants were dismissed. The possession of the child will be decided to-morrow. Mrs. Richardson is spending the night again in jail to be with her child.

ARREST IN \$92,000 EMBEZZLEMENT.

L. C. Lincoln, Who Is Said to Have Confessed, Locked Up on Warrant.

Woonsocket, R. I., April 29.—Levi C. Lincoln, who is alleged to have confessed a week ago, that he had embezzled \$92,000 from the Woonsocket Electric Machine and Power Company, of which he was treasurer until recently, was arrested to-night on a warrant issued on demand of the Fidelity and Deposit Company, of Baltimore, which specifically charges Lincoln with embezzling \$75,000 since January 1 last. The former treasurer is locked up at the police station and will not attempt to obtain bail until after his arraignment in the District Court to-morrow.

"RACE SUICIDE" AND THE TARIFF.

Boston, April 30.—Henry B. Blackwell, of this city, answered President Roosevelt's recent reference to "race suicide" in Massachusetts in an address on the tariff question before the American Free Trade League to-night. Mr. Blackwell stated that the cost of building materials had risen so much, due, as he claimed, to the protective tariff, that such a dwelling house is a premium on race suicide.

BURIED MINERS SAVED.

ENTOMBED FIVE DAYS.

Condition Good After Ordeal in Flooded Coal Mine.

Johnstown, Penn., April 30.—After being imprisoned since last Friday noon in the Berwind-White Coal Company mine No. 38, at Foustwell, near here, the seven miners who were shut off from the world by a sudden rush of water, caused by the breaking of a wall of an abandoned mine, were rescued at 10 o'clock to-night. They were greatly exhausted, and owing to their weakened condition it was decided not to bring them out until after the mine has been drained.

Never in the history of the mining region has such a joyous scene been witnessed as when the unfortunate men were reached. Hundreds who were gathered about watching the work of rescue cheered, laughed and cried.

The men were reached at 10 o'clock by Stiney Rodon and Charles Ream, who made a dash through fifty feet of water filled heading. Earlier in the day John Bolya, brother of one of the imprisoned men, and three comrades made a futile attempt to reach the entombed miners. These men came back half drowned, and reported that portions of the heading were still completely filled with water, and that more pumping would have to be done before the captives could be reached. The efforts at pumping were then redoubled. At 10 o'clock the water had so far gone down that it was resolved to make one more attempt to break through to the overcast, where it was believed the miners were still alive.

Stiney Rodon and Charles Ream volunteered for the service. Like the party that set forth earlier in the day, they left the pumping crew and plunged into the water and darkness. Over an hour elapsed before either man was heard from, and then Ream came swimming back through the heading, bringing the first news from the imprisoned seven. The effort had nearly exhausted Ream. He reported that the seven men were alive and all in good shape, but that until more pumping was done the passage to the place where they had taken refuge was impassable to those who could not swim.

When the news was received that the seven men were alive, it was resolved to allow them to remain where they were until the heading had been pumped out.

Ream and his comrade carried to the captives simply a flask of brandy and a little water. Ream reported that since the breaking of the walls between the abandoned workings Mike Bolya had been in charge of the movements of his comrades. Bolya, who is a mine contractor, was a man acquainted with every turn of the mine in which he was imprisoned. When the flood broke out, according to the story he told Ream, he led his comrades to the highest point in the heading, where the "overcast" was situated. Under Bolya's direction, each man before fleeing seized his lunch basket. When they arrived at the "overcast" every lamp but one was extinguished, and one by one the lamps were cast burned out until, when they were reached by Rodon and Ream, there was only a single light remaining, and that in danger of running low at any time.

Bolya stated that the lamps were kept lighted because the darkness and noise of the water rushing in the headings as it was driven back and forth by the expansion of air cushions caused by the flood was so terrifying that the men feared that their reason would leave them if left in darkness. He said that of all the dangers they faced the darkness was the most terrible.

When stock was taken of the available supply of provisions it was found that three barrels were but half emptied. This scanty store of rations was husbanded until Monday morning, after which the men had nothing to eat. During the whole time they were imprisoned they had gone without water, fearing to drink the water from the abandoned works.

Ream stated that at the place where the men had sought refuge there had been a supply of ties left for track laying purposes. With these Bolya and his comrades had built a platform, upon which they had sought refuge, and when found they were not only high, but dry.

The rescue was effected much sooner than even the most optimistic had expected. Late this afternoon the largest pump broke. This accident, with the failure of the rescue party headed by John Bolya, had cast down the hopes of those who had been engaged in the struggle since Saturday.

JOHNSTOWN, PENN., MAY 1.—Shortly after 12 o'clock Superintendent Delaney made a trip to the place where Bolya and his comrades had sought refuge and returned with more details concerning the condition of the seven men and their surroundings. According to Delaney, Bolya was informed by one of his men Saturday afternoon that water was coming into the heading where they were working. Being acquainted with the mine, Bolya at once started for the highest point. Before this place was reached the men had to wade through water waist deep. Once in a place of safety, Bolya started to plan a means of escape. Within a short time after the flood broke loose he and his companions had rigged up a pump which they found and began pumping the water that lay between them and the pit mouth into a dip on the other side of them. They pumped continuously Saturday night and Sunday. Sunday night some of the men slept. Monday they began pumping again. To overcome the intense cold when not pumping the men dug coal. When first caught an attempt was made to escape by means of a loaded mine car, but this plan was found impracticable. At Bolya's suggestion one man was kept tapping on the compressed air pipe. The signals were always four taps and then three, to indicate that they were in the fourth right heading and that seven of them were alive. No matter what the answer, this signal was never changed.

At various times, as the hope of rescue died in their breasts, Bolya had difficulty in preventing his companions from attempting to swim to safety.

It was not until Monday that they began to be discouraged. The seven men as they pumped placed stones to mark the fall of the water. Monday the water seemed to them to stand stationary. At no time did Bolya lose his nerve. When his comrades became discouraged he was ready with some plan that engaged their activities.

At 1 o'clock this morning the men had not been brought out of the mine, although a special train was ready to take the party to the Windber hospital as soon as the heading had been drained so they could be brought out without travelling through water. Although the seven men are now in good spirits and in apparently good condition, the physicians at the pit mouth fear that when they are brought out into the light the after effects will prove serious.

A TOUR TO SEE WASHINGTON.

Last of the present season via Pennsylvania Railroad, May 2. A three-day outing, visiting principal points of interest. Rate \$12 or \$14.50 from New York, covers necessary expenses, according to hotel selected.—Advt.

MR. TAFT LEAVES OHIO.

He and His Friends Seem To Be in High Spirits.

Cincinnati, April 30.—Secretary Taft left here at noon to-day for Washington. He was accompanied to the train by his brother, Charles P. Taft, and a number of old friends. The party seemed in the highest of spirits, and there was much pleased comment on the large attendance at the dinner the Secretary addressed last night.

Mr. Taft still refused to discuss politics, but his close friends say he is abundantly satisfied with the outlook in this state.

Senator Foraker's headquarters were again closed to-day.

MR. DICK OPTIMISTIC.

Says Foraker Can Beat Taft and Still Controls Ohio Machine.

Akron, Ohio, April 30.—Senator Charles Dick to-day, on his return from Washington, said he believed that Senator Foraker would not find it difficult to defeat Secretary of War Taft in the proposed primary, and that the Senatorial alliance was still in control of the party machinery.

"I don't care to make an extended statement until after Mr. Taft breaks the silence," he said. "I am not ready to discuss the statement made yesterday by Chairman Brown, of the State Central Committee. I want to be careful what I say."

"UNBOSSSED" COMMITTEE.

Chairman Brown Says No One, Not Even Dick, Can Control It.

Columbus, Ohio, April 30.—Simultaneously to-night Senator Dick, at Akron, said he believed the attitude of the State Central Committee had not changed toward him since its election, when it stood 14 to 7 for him, and Chairman Walter F. Brown of that committee, at Columbus, declared it could not be bossed or controlled by anybody. In effect, Brown asserted that Dick was mistaken in thinking he could control the committee or that it could be controlled for Foraker; nor could it be controlled by Taft and Vorys. "Talk that either faction could control the committee on the question of primaries he characterized as 'rot'."

In a carefully prepared statement, in which he does not mention Foraker or Taft nor use the word "primaries," Brown announced in reality that either faction which asks the committee to call primaries will do so at its own risk, as the committee will exercise its own judgment. Brown mentions Dick and declares his independence of him.

FOR ABLE PHYSICIANS.

State Boards Appoint Committee to Do Away with Unfit Colleges.

Chicago, April 30.—The elimination of medical colleges throughout the country "inadequately equipped and issuing diplomas to ignorant and incompetent students" was planned to-day at the conference of the Confederation of State Medical Boards, through the appointment of a committee of five members to investigate conditions and report a course of action.

In an address preceding the appointment of the committee Dr. E. F. Ingalls, of Rush Medical College, declared that of 160 medical colleges in the country there were only six that were what they ought to be.

JAIL FOR W. E. DODGE.

His Third Conviction for Speeding Automobile in Yorkers.

Just as William Earle Dodge, of No. 18 East 65th street, was leaving his home yesterday he was placed under arrest by Motorcycle Policeman Van Steenberg, of Yorkers, on a warrant issued by Judge Beal, charging the defendant with exceeding the speed limit with his automobile in Yorkers on Saturday, April 20. As this was his third offence he was fined \$100 and sentenced to the city prison for ten days.

On the 20th Van Steenberg says he arrested Mr. Dodge in Warburton avenue, near Shonnard Place, and while they were on the way to the station Mr. Dodge turned the automobile into Ashburton avenue and shot rapidly up the hill into North Broadway. The motorcycle gave chase and followed the automobile to Dobbs Ferry, but was unable to overtake it. They went past the home of Samuel Untermeyer, where his daughter was being married, at sixty miles an hour. Steenberg says he narrowly escaped a collision with the many vehicles there. A warrant for Mr. Dodge's arrest was then obtained. Mr. Dodge is a son of William Earle Dodge and a son-in-law of Henry T. Sloane. An appeal in the case was at once taken and late last evening Mr. Dodge was released in \$1,000 bail on an order from County Judge Platt.

"GYPSY" SMITH EXCITED.

Reproaches Carnegie Hall Audience for Failure to Contribute.

"Gypsy" Smith, the English evangelist, became excited at a meeting at Carnegie Hall last night when he learned that the collection which had just been taken up in the audience had netted only \$15,000 in cash and promises instead of the \$50,000 asked for. He addressed the two tiers of boxes, which were filled with well-dressed men and women.

"Surely, with all the wealth of this city \$50,000 is a very paltry sum indeed to ask for a campaign which is to be made an honest effort to evangelize the people of this city," he said. "To evangelize some of the people out of whom you have made your money, to evangelize some of the people who made it possible for you to ride in an automobile. Remember the children of the people who make it possible for you to live the way you do."

"Keep off the grass." "Some one of you up in those boxes contribute one whole cent!" he cried out. "It will cost \$2,000, and any one of you could write a check and not have to go without ice cream. You men could make this donation without having to sacrifice a cigar."

He waited a moment or two, evidently expecting to hear some one call out a contribution of \$3,000 or more, but when he received no answer he called out again: "There were several of you last year who responded to our appeal for large donations. You were not what you are until you were polished, and you don't shine so much with all your polish now. Some of you could make hundreds of homes happy if you only got a vision."

"Why is it that we say the unconquered man doesn't want God? He does want God, but when he enters a church in New York City he finds the pews locked to keep folks out, and most of them have their own names on them as if to say, 'Keep off the grass.'"

When Mr. Smith finished speaking more than two-thirds of the boxes were immediately emptied and the occupants fled downstairs and out into the street. There was much unfavorable comment, but the rest of the big audience received the speech with great applause.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

"Its purity has made it famous."—Advt.

KELSEY CASE REFERRED

NO RECOMMENDATION.

Committee Wants Senate to Hear Counsel.

Albany, April 30.—The Senate Judiciary Committee voted to-day to refer the Kelsey case to the Senate without recommendation. The Kelsey men were in control of the committee from the first vote, and the committee adopted a policy of procedure for the Senate proposed by Senator Raines, which includes the unprecedented feature of an address to the Senate by counsel for Kelsey. Trouble over this part of the programme is expected to-morrow, when the report of the Judiciary Committee is submitted to the Senate. Several Senators have announced that they will protest against the speech of counsel.

"What right has the committee to say that any lawyer shall address the Senate on this case?" demanded one Senator. "Aren't we capable of forming our own opinions on the merits of the case from the evidence, without having that man Hatch talking for two or three hours?"

The intention now is to have the Kelsey case made a special order in the Senate for Thursday, to let ex-Justice Hatch make his final plea for the acquittal of Kelsey, and then to rush the matter to a vote. Kelsey's friends are confident that, if no startling change occurs in the general situation before Thursday, the Governor's recommendation of removal will be defeated by thirty votes. Friends of the Governor admit that the situation is grave. They recognize the drift in sentiment produced by Senator Raines's open declaration for Kelsey last week, but still believe that the fact that "Tom" Grady and "Fat" McCarren are even more prominently identified now with the Kelsey defence than is Senator Raines, should go far toward preventing any