New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXVII....NO. 22,098. To-day, partly cloudy. To-morrow, showers; light south winds. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1907.—SIXTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

YANKEES CHEER KUROKI

HERO A DINNER LION.

Good Feeling Between Japan and America Keynote of Speeches.

The army and navy of the United States joined last night with American financiers, diplomats and statesmen in making the dinner held in honor of General Baron Kuroki at the Hotel Astor the most brilliant and elaborate occasion of its kind this year.

There were present eight hundred men and women, and while Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador, Vice-Admiral Ijiuin and their respective staffs were also guests of honor, the particular interest of the night centred in the little unassuming and apparently disinterested soldier who sat in a corner of the dining hall listening to the tributes that the speakers paid to his valor and patriotism, but which he understood only when interpreted to him by one of his staff, and acknowledged with the faintest of smiles.

That little man was General Kuroki, the modest hero of the Russo-Japanese War. So overwhelmed was he by the enthusiasm and heartiness of the tribute to him by a people who have known him only through his great service on the field of battle, he could utter only a few words, expressing his thanks and asserting he was a soldier and not a speech maker.

The scene was indeed kaleidoscopic, the brilliant uniforms of both branches of the American and Japanese service blending prettily with the handsome gowns of the women. Admiral Dewey, who came in for a share of the honors, presided, and John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, was toastmaster. The most extended speech of the evening was delivered by Secretary Oscar S. Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor. He paid a fine tribute to the hero of the Yalu and to the empire of Japan, which, he said, was a land of civil and religious liberty, and, having learned much from the West, was now able to teach the West more. Every nation, said the Secretary, has its hero, and as the United States had her Grant and has Dewey, so Japan has her Kuroki. Secretary Straus said:

"All mankind loves a lover," and the whole world honors a hero, especially if his laurels were won in a just cause. France had her Napoleon, England her Wellington, Germany her Moltke, America had her Grant and has her Dewey, and Japan has her Kuroki. Self-preservation is the first law of nations as well as of nature, and even those of us who took part in the great peace congress that only a few weeks ago echoed its messages of hope from so many platforms must recognize the potency and necessity of that law of nations.

More important than the limitation of armaments is to limit the causes of war, and this can best be done by infusing into international relations the hypodermic solution of international morality. The so-called code of honor between individuals has, within the memory of the living, practically disappeared, and the code of law has replaced it, to the credit of our civilization. A like transformation is taking place in the field of international ethics, so that the so-called doctrine of expediency based on might is fast giving way to the principles of international relations based upon right.

No country and no people in the history of ancient or modern civilization has ever gone through a more rapid renaissance than the island kingdom of Japan, and that is because "this child of the world's old age" had been brought up by parents who had lived through centuries of development and civilization, which served her as a springboard to leap within a generation from out of her Oriental slumbers to the front rank among nations. It is but half a century ago when America, through her Commodore Perry, took Japan by the hand and led her out of her Oriental seclusion and showed her the triumphs of our Western civilization and introduced her with proverbial American hospitality to the council board of Western nations. From that time to this the closest relations of amity and friendship have continued between America and Japan. Some thirty years later our country followed Great Britain in recognizing the wonderful progress in all that constitutes a civilized nation in conceding to Japan the full rights of an independent nation and in consenting to the abolition of extra-territorial privileges and endowing her with full and complete judicial autonomy. The government and people of Japan, not unmindful of the good will and sponsorship of our country, are too wise to permit the San Francisco school incident, which was fostered by ignorance and propagated by injustice, to cloud their just appreciation of the enlightened spirit of American institutions.

Japan, alone among nations, has given the world an example of how a people can throw off the shackles of an oppressive autocracy and endow itself with all the safeguards of liberty and justice under a constitutional form of government without going through the terrible struggles and devastation of bloody revolutions, by following along the paths of peaceful evolution. Japan is the land of liberty, civil and religious. Her religious liberty is even far in advance of nations who pride themselves upon this most precious of national virtues. Her people have no prejudices based upon religious or ecclesiastical grounds, and all men of every church and creed are free and equal to worship their god in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience, in the fullest and widest acceptation of the meaning of religious liberty.

We heartily welcome her conquering hero, who has fought battles which will rank among the greatest in history and whose army has never once met with defeat. What is the message that this great and modest hero brings to us? Permit me to quote his own words: "The Japanese people love peace and want peace. They fought for peace, which without fighting could not have been. My nation wants peace—peace in which to develop. We have no other desire. The profession it is my fate to follow is noble only in that it is sometimes useful in establishing conditions in which peace may be maintained and the arts of peace may flourish." Nobler sentiments never fell from the lips of a conquering hero. They will stand beside those that were uttered by the hero of Appomattox, who said, "Let us have peace."

Ambassador Aoki expressed his pleasure at the good feeling existing between the United States and Japan. He said, in part:

No eloquence is needed to impress upon you the fact that this is a brilliant assemblage of distinguished men—and I must not forget to say that it is also a distinguished assemblage of handsome ladies. As you look over the array of familiar faces, beginning with Admiral Dewey, who by his gallant deeds has won for himself a worldwide renown and undying gratitude of the American people, you find men whose names are either identified with historical events of great importance or whose achievements in the different phases of human activity have won for them the grateful recognition of their fellow men.

I am proud to feel that I have been asked to be one of your guests this evening, and words fail to give an adequate expression to the feeling of profound satisfaction with which I see this spontaneous act on the part of the distinguished citizens of this great metropolis in according such a brilliant and cordial reception to the sons of Japan. But I must say that I feel a still greater satisfaction when I stop to analyze the underlying meaning of the fraternization that we see to-night of the two great peoples who are separated by that vast expanse of water which is known as the Pacific Ocean. The military and the naval branches of the fighting forces of the two countries are brilliantly represented this evening, but the most impressive feature of this assemblage is that the resplendent martial uniforms of the two countries are intermingling with each other in a mission of peace, and that the brave men, who are worthy of the handsomest women in the world, are singing in one chorus the glory of peace.

The glory of a successful war is brilliant, but the glory of peace is greater. Viewed in this light I feel particular gratification in seeing the fighting strength of the United States so worthily represented here this evening, and while I express my sincere thanks to the prominent citizens of New York for organizing a most hospitable and brilliant reception to my countrymen, my sincere thanks are also due to the officers of the United States army and navy who have honored us with their presence, and more especially to Admiral Dewey, who has been good enough to preside at this banquet.

The decorations of the room were simple. They consisted of an American and a Japanese flag, which fluttered in the breeze made by electric fans. Close by hung the flag that flew from the first American Legation in Tokio. Townsend Harris was the minister and the flag was made by Japanese hands and of Japanese material. On each of the seventy tables was a potted plant. Over each table was suspended a triangular illuminated sign, with the name of the guest. On some of them were the names of Japanese cities, such as Nagasaki, Tokio and Kioto, and at these for the most part were seated the Japanese guests, who included the staff of General Kuroki and the officers of the warships Tsukuba and Chitose.

At the main table sat General Kuroki, with the indispensable Captain Tanaka, his interpreter, on his left, next to whom sat General Frederick Dent Grant. At the Japanese general's right

Continued on seventh page.

MAJOR CONGER VERY ILL.

Christian Scientists Working to Save Ex-Minister's Life.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pasadena, Cal., May 17.—Major Edwin H. Conger, ex-Minister to China, is believed by his physicians to be between life and death. However, the patient is reported to be in complete possession of his senses, his mind strong and clear.

Mrs. Conger is a strong believer in the doctrines of Christian Science, and Pasadena members of that organization are doing all in their power to bring about Major Conger's recovery, although he is not solely in their charge.

Dr. J. J. Bleeker is actually in charge of the case and has called to his assistance Dr. Henry Sherry and Dr. Stanley P. Black, of this city, and Dr. Boardman Reed, of Philadelphia.

"APACHE KID" DEAD.

Famous Outlaw Killed Last Fall by Well Known Chicagoan.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, May 17.—The skull of "Apache Kid," the most notorious outlaw in the Southwest, a murderer thirty times over, on whose head the government put a price of $9,000, to-day lay on a table in a doctor's office in Chicago. Though "Apache Kid" met his death last September, his fate was kept secret until to-day. The bullet which ended his life was fired by one of a party of well known Chicagoans.

Last fall these Chicagoans, including H. A. Foss, chief weighmaster of the Board of Trade; August J. White, head of the brokerage firm of A. J. White & Co., and William Kent, passed their vacation on a ranch owned by Mr. Kent, in Sierra County, N. M. One night three horses were stolen from the ranch and the next morning Kent and his friends took up the trail of the robber.

After ten days of pursuit across the foothills, they caught up with the fugitive. A shot from the rifle of one of the Chicagoans ended the career of the desperado. "The identity of the man who killed 'Apache Kid' will be kept a secret," said Mr. Foss to-day. "It is too late to claim the reward, and he does not want the notoriety."

The skull of the bandit has been mounted by Dr. Samuel Walker. Mr. Foss, Mr. Kent and the physician all were members of the Skull and Bones Society at Yale, and the skull will be sent to the society as a trophy.

"WHISKEY OR SCALP."

Nephew of James Stillman Leaps Through Window and Saves Hair.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Omaha, May 17.—William T. Stillman, nephew of James Stillman, of the National City Bank, New York, had a narrow escape from being scalped by a Sioux Indian at the Union Station in Omaha this morning, where Stillman is assistant station agent.

The Indian was on his way to the reservation with a number of others. Several were intoxicated and wanted more whiskey, which they could not get. Seeing the door to Stillman's office open, the Indian rushed in, pulled a big knife and demanded "whiskey or scalp." Stillman leaped through a window and escaped.

The Indian was quickly grabbed by his comrades and placed on the train.

PRESIDENT WHEELER COMING EAST.

Admits Offer of $15,000 a Year from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Berkeley, Cal., May 17.—President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California said today that he had received a formal offer from the trustees of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston of the presidency of that college at a salary of $15,000 a year. His salary as president of the State University is $10,000. President Wheeler did not say whether he would accept the offer. He will leave for the East on Tuesday.

MRS. EDDY HAS $788,000.

Concord Man Discloses This in Affidavit Filed.

Concord, N. H., May 17.—An affidavit regarding the appearance of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church, at the time of the filing of the deed of trust conveying her property to three trustees, was filed to-day with the clerk of the Superior Court by Frank S. Streeter, counsel for the trustees. The affidavit is made by Fred N. Ladd, of Concord, treasurer of the Loan and Trust Savings Bank.

Mr. Ladd tells about being present at the examination of the trust deed of Mrs. Eddy to Mr. Baker; that she read and discussed this document clearly and signed it.

Mr. Ladd goes on to say in the affidavit that he and the trustees went to the bank and examined the securities. The total par value of the bonds thus disclosed to the trustees on the afternoon of March 6 was $788,770.

MRS. EDDY'S ASSESSMENT RAISED.

Concord, N. H., May 17.—Taking it for granted that the bond of $500,000 filed by the three trustees to whom Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder and leader of the Christian Science denomination, recently made over her property, represented, as required by law, twice the value of her taxable property, the Concord assessors this year have assessed Mrs. Eddy's property at $269,850. This is practically five times the amount of last year, when the Christian Science leader was assessed for $54,850.

NO EFFECT ON BETTING IN QUEENS.

District Attorney Darrin Has No Time to Try Mr. Jerome's Plan.

District Attorney Jerome's plan for shutting down on betting at the tracks seems hardly probable to amount to much in Queens County. Racing at Belmont Park ends to-day, to be resumed again in a week. After that there will be no more racing in Queens County until the fall season.

The District Attorney's office in Queens is not equipped to undertake such crusades at short notice like that presided over by Mr. Jerome. District Attorney Darrin of Queens has only two assistants and one clerk.

When asked about his action in connection with Mr. Jerome's plans Mr. Darrin said:

"I have the highest regard for Mr. Jerome and believe that his views are based upon very deep research, but whether they are good law or not remains to be seen."

PINKERTON'S MARVIN BILL JUST $2,000.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Dover, Del., May 17.—Governor Lea to-day received a bill from the Pinkerton detective agency for $2,000 for investigating the supposed kidnapping of little Horace Marvin, jr. The Legislature placed exactly this amount at the disposal of the Governor for this purpose.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

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

OHIO SOLID FOR TAFT.

CHAIRMAN BROWN TALKS.

Says Foraker and Dick Should Deny Support of Fairbanks.

Toledo, May 17.—Walter F. Brown, chairman of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee, to-day declared himself as unqualifiedly for Mr. Taft, and said the Republicans of Ohio were solidly in favor of the Secretary's candidacy and that Senators Foraker and Dick owe it to themselves and their friends to settle the report that they are secretly supporting the candidacy of Vice-President Fairbanks. He declared also that the sentiment for Mr. Taft is so strong that, if further opposed or in any way misrepresented by Senators Foraker and Dick, it will burst all bounds and demand expression in a popular convention. Chairman Brown's opinion of the situation was summed up in this sentence:

"There is not to my knowledge a Republican leader whose prominence is acknowledged throughout Ohio who favors any candidate for the Presidency except Secretary Taft.

"There are eighty-eight counties in this state," continued Mr. Brown. "I have direct information from the leading politicians in three-fourths of them, and every man is for Taft. I have not as exact information from the remaining counties, but I know that they, too, are for Taft. There is, of course, a number of men in various parts of the state indebted to Senators Foraker and Dick for benefits received. Some of these men are, as is natural, a little noisy in behalf of the Senators, but even among them there is not, in my opinion, any feeling for any Presidential candidate but Taft. What is much more important, however, is the fact that the people of Ohio are overwhelmingly in favor of Taft. There is not the slightest doubt of this, and anybody who does not know it is ignorant of the real political conditions in Ohio."

SENATORS NOT IN CONTROL.

It was suggested to Mr. Brown that a belief exists among politicians in some other states that Senators Foraker and Dick control the state party machinery and that the power of the organization is behind them.

"There never was a greater mistake than that," he replied. "The Senators do not control the party machinery, and they never have swayed, and they do not now sway, the State Central Committee in any of its actions. It is the absolute truth, as every Ohio politician knows, that the committee has never been under their control at any time since its membership was announced. The organization is with Taft.

"There is one thing that I would like to mention, and that is that nobody who has assumed any responsibility for the Taft movement has expressed any desire to eliminate Senator Foraker from politics. If such statements have been made by anybody they are entirely unauthorized by any man who is connected with the Taft campaign. We desire to eliminate the Democracy from politics as far as we are able, and that is the extent of our desires in that direction. I wish very much that you would make that statement to the public at large. On the other hand is the question of whether Senators Foraker and Dick are supporting the candidacy of Vice-President Fairbanks. The friends of both Senators are hoping that they will soon find an opportunity of setting this story at rest."

"There is absolutely no human chance of stopping the Taft movement in this state. It is not possible now for any man or any number of men to do this, and I wish to say, in my capacity as chairman of the State Central Committee, that if the Senators declare for Senator Foraker as a candidate for the Presidency, or in any other way attempt to misrepresent the feeling in this state as affecting Taft, the sentiment is so strong that it will demand public expression. The obvious way to do this would be to call a state convention, adopt resolutions in accordance with the spirit of the delegates, and elect the delegates at large to the next Republican National Convention. Such a convention would stir things up, and would be revolutionary. I earnestly hope that it may not be necessary to call such a convention. I much prefer not to see such a step taken. There would be nine hundred delegates in that convention, and you can't tell how far nine hundred Taft adherents might go."

WOULD BE UNANIMOUS FOR TAFT.

"Do you believe that such a convention, composed of nine hundred delegates, would be unanimous for Taft?"

"Why, certainly it would be. But we don't want such a convention. There is no telling just what it will do, and whoever brings about the conditions that make such a convention necessary will assume a grave responsibility."

"I know," continued Mr. Brown, "that there are persons throughout the country who regard Senator Foraker as a Presidential possibility. They have known for years his brilliant personality and admire many able things he has done. In the matter of Presidential possibilities, however, Ohio is not at present with Senator Foraker. It is heart and soul with Taft. I wish the people of the United States to understand this clearly. I want them to know that the Republicans of Ohio are behind Taft as a people, and they are with him as a party and with all the party organization. These are absolute mathematical facts. There have been men elected President of the United States by sentiment alone and some by party power alone, but in this case it is both sentiment and party. The declaration recently made by Mr. Cox in Cincinnati was intended to convey this information to the country. Mr. Cox is sincerely desirous of retiring from active political leadership. There are, however, in all parts of the country men who have sat in national conventions with Cox, and they want to know where he stands in such a matter as this. He made his statement with the intention of notifying the country at large that Ohio did not regard Senator Foraker as a Presidential factor, and will not back him in any such ambition if he has it. I am sincerely of the opinion that the wisest thing Senator Foraker can do, both in his own interest and in that of the Republican party, is to declare himself in accord with the wishes of the people of Ohio and support Taft. Such a course is the very best for his own interests that he can pursue."

Columbus, Ohio, May 17.—A statement given out to-night with the approval of Governor Harris, Attorney General Ellis, Secretary Thompson and Auditor Guilbert, declares that they believe all Ohio Republicans ought to stand together behind William H. Taft for President, and that the Senatorship "is a question to be settled hereafter, and any Republican who is a candidate is entitled to a fair hearing before the party and the people."

WHISKERS AS LUNG PROTECTORS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Omaha, May 17.—Dr. Mary D. Walker, of the Mary Sanatorium, Oswego, N. Y., has sent a letter to the Burlington Railroad headquarters here protesting against the recent order of the railroad that all conductors shave their beards off and hereafter wear clean faces.

Dr. Walker says:

"The order to remove the whiskers of conductors should be rescinded immediately, as such protection is needed as a sanitary measure. It is the worst of orders, engendering lung trouble."

The railroad has not rescinded its order.

MORGAN PIER BURNS

STRIKERS AID COMPANY.

Damage of $500,000 When Structure and Merchandise Are Destroyed.

A fire which caused damage of more than half a million dollars and which was watched by more than 30,000 persons broke out last night shortly after 6:30 o'clock on the Morgan Line pier of the Southern Pacific Steamship system, at North River and Canal street. Before it was completely extinguished it destroyed the entire pier. Hundreds of striking longshoremen, as soon as the fire was discovered, ran to the pier and helped save merchandise valued at thousands of dollars. But this pier is known to the longshoremen as a "union pier," they having settled their differences with the company some time ago. For a time it was thought that the Savannah Line pier would catch fire, but by hard work this was prevented.

The fire was discovered by Jacob Holz, a watchman, as it broke out at the extreme west end of the pier, which stretches out into the North River for 650 feet. He informed J. P. Wielbart, the head watchman, who sent in a private alarm from the offices of the company on the pier. By the time the firemen arrived the fire had gained much headway, and Battalion Chief Norton, who was first on the scene, immediately sent in a second alarm. The firemen had a great deal of difficulty in reaching the pier, owing to the condition of West street at this point. A long freight train of the New York Central Railroad was drawn across the street, adding to the difficulty. By the time the firemen got to work the flames were eating through the roof of the pier and could be seen for miles around.

Moored on the north side of the pier was the steamer Proteus, in yesterday from New Orleans. As soon as the fire was discovered the tugs El Chico, El Poro and El Amigo, of the same line, ran alongside and towed her out into midstream. The three-masted schooner Penobscott also was tied up to the pier, and she, too, was towed out into the stream. Lying at the Savannah Line pier was the steamer City of Columbus. The wind was carrying the sparks toward her, and she was towed to safety.

Chief Croker, who had arrived on the scene, sent in another alarm, and directed his men to protect the other piers in the neighborhood. The Savannah Line pier got a thorough drenching, and this prevented it from catching fire. The fireboats George B. McClellan and Abram S. Hewitt came up the river at full speed, and immediately tied up alongside of the burning pier, one on each side, and worked wonders with their powerful streams.

While the fireboats were busy at their work the police boat Patrol, under the command of Captain Hermann Schlottman, nosed her way up into the slip, and, with the tug Eva May, towed out the lighter Convoy, belonging to the Southern Pacific company. The lighter was laden with bales of cotton, and it was discovered that she was ablaze. The lighter was jammed in between the McClellan and the city dumping pier, south of the burning pier, and it was not until several lines had broken under the strain that the lighter finally was towed into midstream, where the fire was extinguished.

The fire by this time had eaten its way the whole extent of the pier, the flames reaching up many feet into the air. Shortly after 7:30 o'clock the roof of the pier fell in with a crash, but no firemen were within harm's way. Shortly after 8 o'clock, Chief Croker announced that the fire was under control, but that the pier would be a total loss. The origin is unknown. C. M. Younger, general manager of the Morgan Line, who was on the scene, said that the damage would amount to over $500,000. He said that he did not know the cause of the fire, and it was doubtful if it ever would be known. He said that his company had had no trouble with the striking freight handlers, as they had settled their difficulties some time before. More than four hundred men were employed on the pier, he said.

Deputy Police Commissioner Bugher early was on the scene, as was Captain "Bill" Hodgins of the Macdougal street station. Commissioner Bugher immediately saw the need of more policemen, and sent in a general call for all the reserves of the Second Inspection District. The city dumping pier, next to the burning pier, on the south, was crowded with sightseers, and it was feared that it would collapse. The police, aided by the hose of the firemen, quickly cleared the pier after many had received a good drenching. Ferryboats crossing the river added their whistles to the general uproar, and many of them listed badly as the crowds flocked to the rail nearest to the fire.

The action of the strikers in helping save much of the valuable merchandise of lumber, oil, onions, cotton, etc., helped to cut down the loss to a great extent. The news of the destruction of the pier was received with a feeling of regret at the headquarters of the strikers last night, as the Southern Pacific Steamship Company had been one of the first to accede to the longshoremen's demands.

Men from engine companies 55 and 51 at one time were fighting the fire from the lighter Convoy, which later was towed out into the river. Once it became so hot that the firemen were obliged to turn their pipes upward, so that the water would fall back on them, to make it possible to maintain their position. No lives are known to have been lost, as the only ones on the pier at the time were the watchmen, and they have all been accounted for.

The officials of the Jersey Central Railroad, which has a pier next to that of the Morgan Line, had some anxiety over the fire, and the tugs Rosebello and Flemington, of that line, towed out upstream several heavily laden car floats out of harm's way. The river in the neighborhood of the fire was a network of tugs, whose captains were evidently anxious to share in the salvage.

Ambulances and surgeons were on the scene from St. Vincent's and the Hudson Street hospitals, and the police surgeons and department chaplains also responded on the third alarm.

The police patrol boat later reported that the lighter Eliza, laden with cotton, also took fire before she was towed into midstream. The fire on the Eliza was extinguished without great loss. The schooner Prescott, from Belfast, loaded with pig iron, and the barge Mary Lewis, also were towed, blazing, out into the stream, but in both cases the fire was extinguished by the patrol boat.

BLAZE ON BIG LINER.

Strike Breakers Aid in Fighting Fire at Hoboken.

Great volumes of smoke ascending from the main deck forward on the port side of the Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee caused unusual excitement near the company's pier last evening. The fire broke out about 6 o'clock, just as the westward rush of commuters poured out of the Lackawanna ferryboats and swerved from its regular course toward the Hamburg-American pier. By dint of quick work the officers, stewards, pantrymen and firemen of the Waldersee, and many of the strike breakers, who joined in, kept the blaze from getting beyond control, but as a precaution an alarm was turned in and the Hoboken Fire Department responded.

The fire, which caused a loss of $600, is thought to have started in a can of varnish that became ignited on the deck. It will not defer the vessel's sailing this morning.

SEDITION IN SALVADOR.

Hostility to President—Attack on Nicaraguan Representative.

New Orleans, May 17.—A revolt is expected at any moment in Salvador, according to private advices received here. Twelve politicians and army officers are in jail because they showed a disposition to be friendly toward Nicaraguans. A number of prominent and wealthy people have fled from the country. President Figuera threatens to punish the fugitives, and it is said that if he carries out this order nothing will stop the Nicaraguan sympathizers from overthrowing him and making him an exile.

Felipe Fernandez, chargé d'affaires of Nicaragua in Salvador, was besieged by a mob, and appealed to the American Consul, Mr. Jenkins, for protection. Later he was smuggled aboard an American steamer at La Union, which sailed without clearance papers. This has caused further complications.

SHIPBUILDER A SUICIDE.

W. H. Harrison, of the W. & A. Fletcher Co., Shoots Himself.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Montclair, N. J., May 17.—William H. Harrison shot himself in the head this afternoon at the home of his son, Dr. W. N. Harrison, at No. 76 Oakwood avenue, with whom he had made his home. He had been ill for some time, and yesterday afternoon, while in the business centre of Montclair, called at the police station, complaining that he felt ill and asking to be sent home in a cab.

Mr. Harrison was a member of the W. & A. Fletcher Company, shipbuilders and engine manufacturers, of Hoboken. The news of his illness brought two members of the firm out on a visit this afternoon. Mrs. Harrison saw them coming, and went to the door to admit them. Just as she opened the door a shot was heard on the upper floor, and the wife rushed upstairs with her husband's associates, to find that he had ended his life. The bullet had entered the base of the brain just behind the left ear, and death was instantaneous. The family were prostrated with grief, and it was some time before they realized that Mr. Harrison was dead.

The body was viewed by County Physician Elliott, of Newark, who granted a permit for removal.

TAKEN FROM DEAD SON.

Man Arrested on Wife's Charge While at Drowned Boy's Side.

Paterson, N. J., May 17 (Special).—While Alexander Hermann knelt at the side of the dead body of his drowned boy in his home, No. 110 State street, this morning, Detective Sergeant Perry walked into the house and arrested him on a charge made by his wife. It was no easy task for the officer to tear him away from the corpse, which he was addressing in affectionate words and stroking lovingly, but there were two complaints against the man, so Perry had no recourse.

At Police Headquarters he wept bitterly. Recorder Carroll sentenced him to three months in the county jail. Two days ago he attacked his wife and a neighbor, Mrs. Campbell. He was sentenced to seven years in the state prison for assault on his daughter, and after he had served five years he was released. The Recorder has issued an order permitting the man to attend his son's funeral.

STEPHENSON PLATFORM.

New Wisconsin Senator Announces What His Principles Are.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Milwaukee, May 17.—Senator-elect Isaac Stephenson announced his platform as follows to-day:

First—Prompt and thorough revision of all tariff schedules, reducing duties wherever possible without reducing wages of labor.

Second—Strengthening the interstate commerce law, giving the commission full power to regulate rates and services.

Third—Legislation authorizing and equipping the Interstate Commerce Commission to ascertain the true value of railroad property; the newest cost of operating the railways and the amount paid therefor.

Fourth—Legislation requiring the adoption of the best known safety appliances and prescribing strict regulation in the operation of trains in connection therewith.

Fifth—Strengthening the Sherman anti-trust law and imposing such additional penalties as will deter property interests from combining in violation thereof.

Sixth—A constitutional amendment for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Seventh—A federal tax upon incomes.

Eighth—A federal tax upon inheritances, the same not to interfere with the taxation of inheritances under the Wisconsin state law.

STEPHENSON TO REWARD SUPPORTER.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Milwaukee, May 17.—Isaac Stephenson's support of Lieutenant Governor W. D. Connor for the long term as United States Senator is to be the latter's reward for turning over to Stephenson two votes in last night's caucus, the two being those needed to nominate Stephenson.

PITTSBURG AFTER GAS COMPANY.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, May 17.—The Philadelphia company which controls the natural gas supply in Pittsburg served notice to-day that an advance of 20 per cent for natural gas will go into effect on June 16. About one hundred thousand families are affected, and there is a movement on foot to ask the City Council to revoke the charters of the companies controlled by the Philadelphia concern.

The present rate is 27 cents a thousand feet, with a two cent rebate for prompt payment. After June 16 the rate will be 32 cents, with the same discount. The Philadelphia company says that the gas has to be piped a greater distance than formerly.

JAMES WESTERMAN CARVER A SUICIDE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Sharon, Penn., May 17.—James Westerman Carver, twenty-seven years old, shot and killed himself at the home of his father here this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Q. Carver, the parents of the young man, are on their way home after a long tour of Europe. Conrad Q. Carver, jr., of Hackensack, N. J., is a brother of the dead man. No reason is known for the deed.

HARRIMAN OUTBIDS PITTSBURG MEN.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, May 17.—After exciting bidding E. H. Harriman succeeded in purchasing Carl Rungius's painting, "Mountain Sheep," for $2,000 to-day. The picture, with six other works by the same artist, has been on exhibition in a local art store for several days, and a couple of wealthy Pittsburg men were after it. Mr. Harriman also wanted the painting, and sent an agent here, who outbid the local men.

AFTER ALL, USHER'S THE SCOTCH.

that made the highball famous.—Advt.

WORK ON UTILITIES BILL

PAGE AND SANDFORD.

Measure Believed Safe—Fear for Rest of Programme.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, May 17.—Preparatory to the Republican Senators' caucus on the public utilities bill on Monday night, Senator Page and Edwin Sanford, Governor Hughes's legal adviser, worked all to-day on proofs of the Assembly bill with the proposed amendments which are to be submitted to the caucus. If the bill is adopted as a party measure, then it will be reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee on Tuesday, be committed to the Finance Committee and reported and become a special order for passage on Wednesday, according to the present plans.

Senator Page thinks it will be adopted by the caucus without trouble—at least he hopes there will be no serious difficulty, and can foresee no reason why there should be. The amendments make no material change from that form of the bill which was indorsed at the conference of Republican Senators several days ago. Other Hughes men expect that the utilities bill will get through without alteration to its harm, but nevertheless the alarm which manifested itself yesterday when the Raines Reapportionment Committee was announced still persists, and Hughes men fear lest at the last moment something might happen to the chiefest of the Governor's measures.

EXPECT RECOUNT BILL TO PASS.

Considerable trepidation is felt about other parts of Governor Hughes's programme, notably reapportionment and ballot reform; and there now seems likely to be a stiff fight in the Senate over the Moreland bill for investigation of state departments by the Governor. The general belief is that the recount bill will pass, but since it is now considered a city bill it must be sent to Mayor McClellan, who naturally would veto it. Before it would get back here the Legislature probably could adjourn, and thus leave the Governor without the law he desires, but with no possible accusation of neglect of duty against the Legislature.

Seemingly, all opposition to the utilities bill has died out, save that of some politicians who believe the removal power should rest in the Senate. Word has reached Albany through sources which in other years have handled much corporation "opposition" that the transit and lighting concerns have decided to take this bill lest they have a more drastic one forced on them. In fact, save for one or two features, such as the limitation of capital, the restriction over holding companies and the lack of a broad court review clause, these concerns are satisfied with this bill. They recognize that a period has come when they must give some deference to public opinion, and that Governor Hughes with this opinion behind him is able to enforce obedience and measures to curb any tendency to grab special privileges.

THINK GOVERNOR SHOULD BE CONTENT.

But the situation which prevails as to the other features of the Hughes reform policy is far different. Even men friendly to the Governor—men who voted with him on the Kelsey issue—declare that if he obtains the passage of the utilities bill and the recount bill there seems no especial reason why he should not be content.

"I don't think there is any urgent, crying need for the ballot reform suggested by the Governor this year," said one Senator to-day. "And reapportionment—I wonder if the Governor ever considered that, do your best, the necessity for Senate districts made up of contiguous counties and the prohibition against splitting up counties imposed by the constitution would prevent any arrangement of counties which wouldn't show a difference of many thousands of voters between the low and the high mark? I wonder if the Governor would accept a bill which left only ten thousand or fifteen thousand variation from the ratio in the worst districts, if that variation were likely to be changed by the change in population within a year or two? Nobody who hasn't faced the practical, cold, rock bottom facts on this problem can realize how impossible it is to arrange the counties of this state into any ideal collection of Senate districts."

All these difficulties are becoming capital for the men opposed to any change in the upstate districts laid out by the apportionment bill of last year. The belief is general that the Apportionment Committee will prepare a bill leaving those districts undisturbed. Any measure making the radical changes which Governor Hughes's "mathematical reapportionment" would demand, would have hard work to get enough votes in the Senate. To get the twenty-six necessary for passage would be practically impossible, many believe, because the changes taking place under it would tear apart the political relations between public officials and party leaders.

MAY GET LOST IN FINAL RUSH.

The department investigation bill will come up for passage in the Assembly early next week. There some opposition is expected by Hughes supporters, but little to what they believe it will awaken in the Senate. This bill is entirely an Assembly measure. It has not been introduced in the Senate. It will need to be considered, therefore, by a Senate committee after it comes over from the Assembly. Opposition to the Governor's programme growing out of a deadlock in ideas over reapportionment easily could contrive to make its way in committee so difficult that it would get lost in the rush at the end of the session. Such a measure, with the disturbance of musty department precedents and privileges which this presages, conveys much anxiety to some politicians who have "jobs" at stake, because most of them realize Governor Hughes's freedom from political points of view and his single minded devotion to the doctrine of efficiency. Therefore the Hughes men are not feeling sanguine about the Moreland bill.

Friends of Governor Hughes hope that all his legislation may be obtained without another deadlock such as took place over the Kelsey case. Governor Hughes himself is working away quietly, determined that he will have what he believes is right and necessary for public good if he can obtain it by any proper methods at his hand. His last thought is of giving up his demand for any of these measures. Apparently the Legislature, or the Senate at least, has settled down into a stolid resistance to his views which, with renewed and insistent talk of adjournment on May 29, causes the Hughes men to feel gloomy about these things. They think that adjournment will be at a much more remote date if the Senate presents a reapportionment bill which the Governor would not approve and should fail to pass the Moreland bill.

PLAGUE KILLS 451,892 IN SIX WEEKS.

Simla, May 17.—Government returns published to-day show that the deaths from the plague throughout India for the six weeks ended May 11 reached the appalling total of 451,892. In the Punjab alone 286,777 deaths occurred.

REDUCED RATES TO ASHEVILLE.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Meeting American Library Association. Tickets sold from all stations May 20 to 22, good returning until June 12. Consult Ticket Agents.—Advt.