



JAPANESE POURING IN NO STOPPING COOLIES.

Government Trying to Check the Influx Without Offending Japan.

Washington, Dec. 11.—In spite of the utmost vigilance exercised by immigration officials along the Mexican border, Japanese laborers are believed to be pouring into the United States by thousands. Within the last three or four months it is estimated that nearly twenty thousand Japanese laborers have slipped into Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and although the most strenuous efforts are being made to stop the steady influx they continue to come. Administration officials are now trying to devise some scheme that will stop the unwelcome immigration without hurting the feelings of Japan. The result could be easily attained by placing the Japanese under the same regulations as apply to the Chinese, but this could not be done without recourse to a new treaty with Japan, and consequent long delay, as well as perhaps the creation of ill will between the two powers. According to the advices received by Secretary Straus, the Japanese laborers now pouring into the United States from Mexico are, for the most part, men who have been imported ostensibly to work on the Mexican railways. The Japanese government is scrupulously adhering to the agreement made with the United States, and is not granting passports to any of its subjects of the laboring class that will allow them to go to the mainland of the United States, but apparently passports are issued freely to Mexico. The laborers shipped to Mexico no more than take up their shovels and picks on the railroad jobs before they drop them, when the contractor's back is turned, and make for the Rio Grande. The United States Bureau of Immigration has as many inspectors along the border line as the appropriation given by Congress will allow, but it is, of course, impossible to guard hundreds of miles of river bank and desert. The Japanese seem to be generally provided with accurate road maps of Texas, and are so intelligently coached as to their movements that when they reach the United States they proceed directly to points where they are cared for by their countrymen. Once inside the boundary they are safe to all intents and purposes, for there is no way of identifying them, as there is the Chinese, and they can snap their fingers in the faces of the immigration inspectors. Until recently a great many Japanese were getting into the country by means of the "in transit" dodge. They would start from Mexico for Canada and drop off the trains at any convenient stopping place. Now the government requires the roads carrying Japanese in transit to give a bond of \$500 for every passenger. If the passenger list that starts from Mexico is not landed intact at the northern border of the country the roads are required to "make good" to the extent of \$500 for each Oriental missing. As a result of this plan the railroads are supposed to guard their trains carefully, keeping their long haul passengers under strict guard from start to destination.

MAYOR SEES RUNAWAY.

Williamsburg Bridge Painters Have Narrow Escape from Death.

Mayor McClellan, while crossing the Williamsburg Bridge late yesterday afternoon in his automobile, accompanied by several friends, witnessed an exciting runaway in which two persons just escaped death. The Mayor had reached the Williamsburg plaza and was going toward Manhattan when the bell at the entrance began to ring, notifying the policeman stationed there of the approach of a runaway. The runaway horse belonged to Samuel Schoenberg, a hay and feed dealer, of No. 239 Division street, Manhattan, and was being driven by Nathan, the son of the owner. The horse took flight on the centre of the span, and after running a few hundred feet crashed into a wagon used by painters at work on the bridge. On the wagon were two men. A policeman saw their peril, shouted to them and they jumped on a girder a second before the runaway dashed into the wagon. If they had not jumped they might have been hurled into the East River. The horse was stopped by the closing of the runaway gate. The driver was thrown and was attended by an ambulance surgeon and removed to his home. The horse was so seriously injured that an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shot it.

MAY WED GOVERNESS SECRETLY.

Report from Asheville that Philip S. Henry Will Marry in This City.

Asheville, N. C., Dec. 11.—It is reported that Philip S. Henry, of New York, who owns a large country seat here and is a brother-in-law of Jesse Lewisohn, will secretly wed Miss Wolf, his governess, in New York upon her arrival from England, which is expected soon.

Mr. Henry's first wife was Florine Lewisohn, one of the nine children of the late Leonard Lewisohn, of whom Jesse Lewisohn is the eldest. Mrs. Henry was suffocated and burned to death early on the morning of January 11, 1903, in the four story brown stone house at No. 50 East 50th street. The house was owned by T. C. Richardson, but had been leased to the Henrys pending the completion of their own dwelling at Fifth avenue and 86th street. In the house at the time, besides Mr. and Mrs. Henry, were their two children, Violet, two years of age, and Gladys, only a few weeks old, and several servants. After the fire had been put out Mrs. Henry's charred body was found in a position indicating that she was making her way to a window when overcome by the smoke and flames.

Mr. Henry's brother, Charles S. Henry, also married a daughter of Leonard Lewisohn. Walter Lewisohn and Albert Lewisohn said last night that they did not put any stock in the report that Mr. Henry was to marry Miss Wolf. Albert Lewisohn said that he felt sure this was not the case, although it "might be true." If such a match did occur he felt sure that it would meet with considerable objection on the part of the family.

Walter Lewisohn said that Miss Wolf was an English woman who was a distant relative of Mr. Henry's. When the latter's wife died she had the care of the children for some time.

"BILL" CROSS, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ontario, Okla., Dec. 11.—All official documents that leave the office of the Secretary of State are being signed "Bill Cross, Secretary," although the Secretary's correct signature is William M. Cross. Mr. Cross has been too ill since his election to assume the duties of his office, and in his absence his deputies are using "Bill" Cross as his official signature, because it appeared that way on the bills.

RATE WAR SETTLED.

Governor Glenn and President Finley Agree on Compromise.

By Telegraph to The Tribune. Asheville, N. C., Dec. 11.—A compromise to settle the railroad rate litigation was agreed upon at a conference between Governor Glenn and President Finley of the Southern at a conference in Raleigh to-day. By the terms of the settlement the state will establish a legal rate of two and a half cents a mile, the railway making the following concessions: Reduction of interstate transportation to 2 1/2 cents so that interstate and intrastate rates are uniform; two thousand mile mileage books at 2 cents, interstate and interchangeable; two thousand mile books for firms and employes not to exceed five persons, good in and out of the state, and interchangeable; a five hundred mile family mileage book good in the state, at 2 1/2 cents, with the further stipulation that the railroads bear all the expenses of the litigation to date, including attorney's fees up to the time of compromise. The Governor asked for family mileage books at 2 cents, but after conferring with state officers and counsel agreed to 2 1/2 cents rather than prolong the litigation. The Seaboard Air Line joined with the Southern in this agreement, but the Atlantic Coast Line objected, and other roads have not been heard from.

BANKER KILLS HIMSELF.

Branch Manager of California Trust Blooms Out Brains.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—T. Otway Sadler, manager of the West End branch of the defunct California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, blew out his brains last night while locked in his office, at No. 1531 Devisadero street. No explanation has yet been made of his accounts, but it is known that he was heavily involved personally in the failure. Ever since it was known that the bank could not survive he has been greatly depressed. Sadler was one of J. Dalzell Brown's most confidential employes and had full executive authority of the West End branch, of which he was made manager some time ago. When Brown was arrested Sadler was present and tried vainly to prevent the police from taking his superior to prison. So far as the investigation of the Depositors' Association had gone, nothing improper had been discovered in Sadler's direction of the affairs of the Western addition bank, and no charges had been made against him. Brown said that it was not personal loss or any act as an employe of the bank that caused Sadler to commit suicide. Sadler was Brown's most intimate friend for many years. He went to South Africa and fought on the British side during the Boer war. He called on Brown last night, and because of his failure to procure bonds for Brown was much depressed. He had promised Brown's invalid wife that he would take Brown home last night. When he failed in this he seems to have gone to the branch bank to kill himself.

Some of the securities of the Ellen M. Colton estate which disappeared from the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, it is said, resulting in the arrest of its officials, were sold through a local broker, according to a statement made to-day by E. J. Truman, vice-president of the Citizens' Bank. Truman said it was his opinion that most of the missing securities would be found in New York. With \$5,000 in cash in vaults and owing approximately \$90,000 to depositors, Judge Garoutt to-day took charge of the assets of the Citizens' State Bank for the State Bank Commissioners. R. E. Ragland is president and principal stockholder. The institution took advantage of the holiday, and suspended paying about three weeks ago. Its principal assets are notes for \$90,000.

HURT IN GAMBLING RAID.

Police Captain Thrown Downstairs by Crowd in Its Flight.

While descending on James McGinnis's alleged gambling house at Richmond Terrace, Mariner's Harbor, last night, Captain Bernard Gallagher, of the West Brighton station, narrowly escaped with his life. The persons in the place rushed for the door at which he was about to enter, and he was thrown head first down a flight of stairs. Dr. Lisk, of St. Vincent's Hospital, who attended him, found that he had two broken ribs, possible internal injuries and cuts about the face and body. The residents of that section have been up in arms about the alleged gambling in the place, which is opposite the Elizabethport ferryhouse, when the captain and several detectives received a signal from one of their men the place was surrounded, and, besides McGinnis, who was charged with keeping and maintaining a pool-room, three others were arrested and held as witnesses. The place mysteriously burned down about a year ago, but was rebuilt a few months ago.

AT 92 MILES AN HOUR.

Electric Locomotive Makes Record in Practical Test.

Clayton, N. J., Dec. 11.—The record for electric locomotives was made here to-day in the tests conducted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The electric engine No. 923, belonging to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and known as the Jamestown Exposition engine, made a fraction over ninety-two miles an hour. The locomotive weighs 180,000 pounds. The tests, which are nearing an end, have not been made altogether to determine the speed of the electric to the steam locomotive, but more to aid the railroad officials to determine how fast they may run trains with safety, particularly on curves. The officials say that tests have been satisfactory, and that it is with safety at the speed of ninety miles an hour. They have found, also, that it takes three or four times longer to stop a train going at the high speed than one going at the rate of sixty miles an hour. It has also been demonstrated that the longer the air brakes are applied the less effective they become, because tires on the wheels get hot and the brake shoes slip more readily after the tires become heated.

WANT MISS SJOSTEDT TO RETURN.

Residents of Halifax Court House Desire Investigation of Her Story of Cruelty.

Walden, N. C., Dec. 11.—An effort is being made by the residents of Halifax Court House to get Olga Sjostedt, of Asbury Park, N. J., who says she was imprisoned in a mountain cabin between Halifax and this place, to return here and give testimony against T. E. Pender, in whose home she was held. It is their desire to have a complete investigation of the alleged outrage made. Pender denies that the girl was either imprisoned or mistreated.

DEMOCRATS PLEASED.

MORE TALK OF BRYAN.

President's Statement Discussed—Louisville in Lead for Convention.

Washington, Dec. 11.—"President Roosevelt is just about as big a man as I thought he was. I was sure he would not run again." This statement was made by Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to-night, when he was told that President Roosevelt had reiterated his Election Night statement. Mr. Taggart said he was somewhat surprised that the announcement came to-night, but his sentiments of admiration were shared by all the members of the Democratic committee. The news of the President's statement did not take long to reach every hotel lobby in Washington, and Democrats and Republicans seemed glad it had come. Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland said that he "knew Mr. Roosevelt to be a sincere man." Norman E. Mack said: "He will gain rather than lose by this decision," and Roger Sullivan said: "It was only what I expected of him."

There is no doubt that the Democrats liked it. The Bryan men liked it because it has been their firm conviction that Mr. Roosevelt is the only man in the country who could beat Bryan; the anti-Bryan men liked it because they feel that now perhaps there is a chance of nominating a man who does not assert that Mr. Roosevelt is so much similar to himself. The majority of the committee are against Bryan at heart, but no other name is prominently mentioned except that of Governor Johnson, who it seems has decided to let Mr. Bryan try once again before he himself enters the field. The opinion is general that Bryan will be the nominee. Louisville is regarded as almost certain to be selected as the convention city, and the time will be at least ten days after the Republican convention.

The situation with reference to the selection of the convention city to-night is that practically all candidates had been eliminated except Chicago, Louisville and Denver. Chicago holds favorite place in the opinion of some of the committee here, but the statement of Roger Sullivan, who represents Illinois on the national committee, that it would be difficult to raise enough money to pay the expenses of the convention had a dampening effect. The Denver delegation mixed freely with the committee and declared that their city was ready and willing to pay \$100,000 to obtain the convention.

Louisville also was represented by a strong delegation headed by Senator McCreary and Representative Sherry. The delegates named no definite sum, but said they were prepared to offer the best convention hall in the country and expected to pay all the expenses of the convention if it should go to their city. One objection to Louisville was on the score of hotel accommodations, but the delegates protested that they had been greatly improved in recent years, and there could be no doubt that the people of that city would be able to entertain the convention in good style.

ARSENIC FOR PRISONER.

Effort to Compel Suicide to Prevent Disclosures Frustrated. An attempt to compel a prisoner in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, to take poison was frustrated yesterday by the arrest of William Harmon, of No. 1541 Nostrand avenue, who was caught passing a package of arsenic to Henry Olesheimer, an alleged member of the Five Points gang, who is awaiting trial on a charge of burglary. In a confession made to the police later Olesheimer connected Harmon with a number of recent burglaries in Brooklyn, and said that Harmon had persuaded him to commit suicide because the gang was afraid that he would inform against it. Olesheimer, alias Henry Smith, was arrested on December 2 by detectives from the Brooklyn bureau, following a number of burglaries in the Bushwick section. He was held for the grand jury by Magistrate Tighe in the Myrtle avenue court. Last Saturday being one of the visiting days, Harmon was permitted to talk with him. On this occasion, Olesheimer says, Harmon told him that the gang would kill him when he came out of jail, and persuaded him to take poison. Harmon promised to bring poison with him the next time he came to the jail. Olesheimer tried to pass a small package of arsenic, which he had concealed in his shoe, through the bars. Warden Carmody, Drosnes and Arthur Quinn, driver of the prison van, grabbed Harmon and he was dragged away. Olesheimer turned the poison over to the warden. Harmon was taken to the Adams street station, where he was held on charges of aiding and abetting a suicide, and burglary.

MRS. LONGWORTH ILL.

President's Daughter to Submit to Operation for Appendicitis.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, wife of Representative Longworth, of Ohio, and daughter of President Roosevelt, is ill at the White House, suffering from appendicitis. It was stated to-night Dr. Finney, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, will perform an operation, probably to-morrow.

EARTH SHOCK IN CUBA.

Santiago, Cuba, Dec. 11.—A slight earth shock was felt here last night. No damage was done.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Special Assorted Cases \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.75. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 135 Fulton St., New York.

TALK OF THIRD TERM STOPPED.

President Roosevelt Reiterates His Announcement Made on Election Night.

NEVER CHANGED DECISION THEN MADE.

Statement Issued from White House in View of Call for Republican National Convention.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The following statement was issued from the White House to-night:

In view of the issuance of the call of the Republican National Committee for the convention the President makes the following statement: "On the night after election I made the following announcement: 'I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me, and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the fourth of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.' "I have not changed and shall not change the decision thus announced."

WASHINGTON VIEWS OF THE STATEMENT.

Helps Taft, Say Administration Men—"Bryan in a Walk," Say Democrats.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Administration Republicans to-night declare that the President's announcement gives a great impetus to the Taft boom, while the Democrats are shouting that it means "Bryan in a walk." Speaker Cannon, when he saw the President's statement, said: "The President speaks for himself. It would be useless and inappropriate for me to attempt to interpret the President's words." Senator Foraker said: "That has been his position all the while, I suppose, but I don't care to discuss the matter, thank you." Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, said: "It is in keeping with his character and what he has said from the start. It shows him to be a patriot as well as a statesman, following, as he is, the traditions of Washington and Jefferson in limiting himself to two terms." Senator La Follette said: "While such an announcement could be expected, it was not expected to come so soon. I have no other competitor to make at this time." Senator Richardson, of Delaware, said: "I fancy this announcement will be pleasant news to several persons. I need not name them; they are too numerous. I must not name them; they are too numerous. I must refrain from discussing the President's statement for publication because I came to the Senate as a plain business man, not as a politician, and I think it will be well for me to keep my ears open and my lips closed until such time as the news has worn off of me and I've learned things." Senator Dick, of Ohio, said: "Nothing else was to be expected."

BRYAN NOT SURPRISED.

Never Believed Mr. Roosevelt Would Be a Candidate Again.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 11.—When told to-night that President Roosevelt had repeated his declaration that he would not be a candidate for re-election William J. Bryan expressed no surprise. He declared that the position of the President was as he had thought it to be. Mr. Bryan said: "I have assumed from the beginning that President Roosevelt would not be a candidate. The statement that he issued the night of election left no room for misunderstanding, and I have felt that his friends were doing him an injustice in suggesting that he would change his position on the subject."

MACK STRONG FOR BRYAN.

Says He Is the Party's Only Available Candidate.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Norman E. Mack, Democratic National Committeeman from New York, agrees with the majority of the politicians here that Bryan is the only available candidate for the Presidency, and he says it with less regret than some of his fellow Democrats. "I believe," said Mr. Mack, "that Bryan can poll at least a million more votes than any other Democrat in the country. The friends that he makes are friends that will come out in any weather to see him and vote for him, and with him as a candidate there will not be that feeling of apathy which has been apparent in some other campaigns. "As to New York's support of Bryan, I have only this to say, that New York will be foolish if it does not support Bryan. I am obliged to admit that there is a strong anti-Bryan feeling in the state, which may cause a split in the delegation, but I am hopeful that they will not make themselves appear ridiculous by attempting to defeat Bryan's nomination. "In all the other states Bryan is undoubtedly the dominant figure of the Democratic party, and I am willing to make the prediction as strong as possible that he will be the candidate. Governor Johnson has made a deep impression wherever he has gone, but he is far overshadowed by Bryan, who is the biggest man in the Democratic party and the best vote-getter. "New York has made no effort to secure the convention, and I am as much in doubt as any one else as to the place which will be chosen. I am in favor of a convention not more than two weeks after that of the Republicans, as has been the custom in former years. We should have a chance to see the Republican platform, to judge whether they have upheld the Roosevelt policies or repudiated them. Lots of things may happen at that Republican convention which it would be well to know."

Frank D. Morgan, of this city, is the manager of the Chanler boom, aided and abetted by several Tammany men, who are busily engaged trying to convert the committeemen. Mr. Morgan says that New York will send a solid delegation for Chanler to the Democratic convention, that the men in the party who want to win don't want Bryan, and that there are not more than two national committeemen who are not against Bryan. Mr. Morgan says further that Chanler will also have the delegations from Connecticut and New Jersey, besides six from the Southern states.

A VANISHING RACE CONFLICT.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 11.—A telegraphic request of W. J. Peters, editor of the "Messenger," for an accurate account of the alleged riots in Pickens County brings the following reply to-night: "There has not been a riot in this county. Twenty negroes were arrested at Lowtown, two miles from Gordo, for interfering with an officer. Negroes fired on the officer and killed his negro prisoner. The officer, Constable R. V. Lowe, was slightly wounded. Everything is quiet. There has been little excitement." HAAN'S RESTAURANT, PARK ROW BLDG. For ladies downtown. Luncheon and Dinner. Music. Adv.

PRESIDENT FAVORS SECRETARY TAFT.

STATEMENT ISSUED TO AID HIM.

Also to Stop Misrepresentations by Those Who Seek to Discredit the Administration's Policies.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The statement issued from the White House to-night is in accordance with a plan which the President has contemplated for some time. The only question in his mind has been that of the most opportune time. Made too early, too long before the national convention, he feared that necessity for reiterating it might arise, while he felt sensitive that, in view of his clear and unequivocal declaration of Election Night, even its repetition at this time should have been necessary. On the other hand, the misrepresentations of his enemies, and more especially the enemies of his policies, who have been seeking in every possible manner to discredit him and to make of his continued silence an obstacle to the candidacy of William H. Taft, whose success President Roosevelt desires to do everything he properly can to promote, decided him to make public his purpose now.

The President has entertained no anxiety regarding his own reputation with the American people. He has felt that the great body of the people knew him and appreciated that he was a man of his word, not to be swayed even by the widespread and flattering demand that he succeed himself. But he has for some weeks appreciated that the time was approaching when his continued silence might be used to hamper the interests of Secretary Taft and to check the progress of that healthy Presidential boom which he believes the Secretary of War enjoys in almost every section of the country. He has carefully watched the progress of events, and finally determined that once the Republican National Committee had met and selected the time and place for the convention it would be well to reiterate finally, and in unmistakable terms, his Election Night statement.

From now on active political work will begin in every section of the country looking to the selection and instruction of delegates to the Republican National Convention. The President fully appreciates that in many instances professed loyalty to him has been and was to be utilized as a cloak to antagonism both to his policies and to the political welfare of the man whom he regards as pre-eminently suited by character and experience to carry on the work where he leaves off. Determined that this must cease, that his friends and his enemies shall be made to show themselves in their true colors, and that efforts to cloud the situation with intimations and even statements that he can be persuaded or forced to accept another nomination shall hereafter fail, the President decided to issue to-night's statement, which he confidently expects will eliminate all honest consideration of himself as a possible Presidential candidate, and he hopes will pave the way for his friends to align themselves with the political fortunes of the man whom he regards as his most suitable and most probable successor.

In deciding to issue to-night's statement, the President acted with the advice of Secretary Root, Postmaster General Meyer and Secretary Garfield, all of whom are staunch friends of Secretary Taft, and of Secretary Loeb, who is an equally strong supporter of Mr. Taft. Last Saturday night the President intimated to certain newspaper friends that such a statement would be forthcoming in the near future, and promised them that they should have due notice from the White House when he was ready to make it public. In accordance with this promise he caused the statement to be typewritten and handed to the correspondents whom he summoned to the White House this evening. In the opinion of Republicans here the President's clear cut reassertion that he will not "accept another nomination" will serve completely to eliminate the further consideration of his name. It is declared that his course will command unqualified admiration, but it is also said that no Republican national convention, knowing Mr. Roosevelt's determination not to accept, will vote for him, because to do so would so unmistakably stamp the candidate ultimately chosen as the party's second choice that it would seriously hamper his chances of success. It was with full appreciation of this fact that the President prepared his statement and declared in the simplest and most unequivocal language, "I have not changed, and shall not change, the decision thus announced."

It may be stated without breach of confidence that it had been the purpose of the President to withhold his statement until Secretary Taft landed in New York, but the complication of the situation by men who pretended to have his interests at heart, or to be, by virtue of their proximity to the administration, his unofficial spokesmen, led him no longer to delay his announcement.

Senator Long, of Kansas, commenting on the President's statement, said to-night: "The statement of President Roosevelt clears the political skies, which should never have been clouded since his former statement, which he now repeats. Secretary Taft would never have been a candidate had there been the slightest likelihood that, under any circumstances, the President would have accepted another nomination. Now that President Roosevelt declares a second time he will not accept another nomination, those who were in favor of him for a third term can enthusiastically support Secretary Taft, who will make a worthy and able successor to President Roosevelt. In my opinion, Kansas will