



SENATE DEBATE TO YIELD SURPRISES

LEGISLATORS LEARN INTERESTING FACTS.

Executive Commission Considering Naval Reorganization Said to Have Completed Its Plans.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Some surprising and interesting facts in connection with the reorganization of the Navy Department, the purposes and aims of the executive commission now considering the subject and the detail of all the marines to shore duty, will be brought to light in the debate on the naval appropriation bill, which begins in the Senate to-morrow. Certain Senators have been investigating this subject with a view to preparing themselves for the debate, and have ascertained facts which they believe they can use with telling effect. That the policy of confining the marines to shore duty did not originate with the President; that it was first recommended by Admiral Converse as long ago as 1906, his recommendation being the outcome of a controversy which for twenty years had preceded it; that it is supported not only by Admiral Evans and all the fleet commanders, and that the step was taken pursuant to the recommendation of Admiral Pillsbury, made to Secretary Metcalf and by him referred to the President for his approval, are facts which will occasion surprise to many Senators who have supposed that the idea originated with the President and that naval officers have acquiesced in, rather than promoted, the policy. Senators will also learn that the executive commission, recently appointed, has practically completed its plans along lines which will probably command themselves to most of the members of Congress who are business men and have enjoyed extensive business experience. It will also prove a surprise to all but those Senators who have taken the pains to investigate the subject to find that the President has had no purpose in appointing this commission of forcing his ideas on Congress or on the next administration, but that instead he expects only that the plan formulated will prove so obviously beneficial that it will commend itself to whatever commission Congress may appoint to consider this important subject. LESS OPPOSITION EXPECTED. It is believed that when Senators understand the antecedents of the marine order and the purposes of the executive commission there will be far less opposition to both than has existed, and it is regarded by those who have investigated these subjects as probable that the clause in the naval bill which would compel the retention of the marines on shipboard will be stricken out, but it seems entirely likely that the provision for a commission, to be composed of six members of Congress and six executive appointees will be retained. The friends of the navy say that the recommendations of the President's commission are so clearly for the betterment of the navy that they believe it is reposing here too much faith in such a commission to trust to its being soon convinced of the expediency and the necessity of such a reorganization. While the President's commission has not completed its work, it will hold its next formal meeting next Friday, when it hopes to finish its labors and present its findings to the President in a formal report. In advance of definite action, the members of the commission have been somewhat loath to disclose their plans, but Senators who have undertaken to oppose the marine policy of the Senate Naval Committee and to consider carefully the proposed semi-Congressional commission, have insisted on knowing something of the plans of the commission, and the facts submitted to them may be summarized as follows: The commission, which it will be recalled, is composed of eight members, including two former Secretaries of the Navy, a former chairman of the House Naval Committee and five rear admirals, only one of whom is on the active list, began its work with a complete appreciation of the existing heterogeneous character of the naval organization and a lively appreciation of the fact that perfection of organization of the navy is not only the most important factor in the efficiency of this branch of the military establishment, but that the factors are the only factors which cost nothing. The material portion of the navy, so to speak, costs the country \$136,000,000 a year, and yet this great investment would be useless in an emergency were the organization of the Navy Department or the training of the personnel seriously defective. No one knows better than those who have served as Secretary of the Navy the obstacles to efficient administration presented by the present system of eight separate and independent bureaus, with no head except the Secretary of the Navy, a civilian who cannot possess the necessary technical knowledge to enable him to pass intelligently on the conflicting claims of the various bureau chiefs. COUNCIL TO THE SECRETARY. Realizing these conditions, the commission determined that the first necessity was an intermediate body between the Secretary of the Navy and the several bureau chiefs which should act as a sort of cabinet or council to the Secretary. While desirous of preserving all that is good in the present organization, and of changing it as little as possible, the commission concluded that the highest degree of efficiency demanded the assembling of the several correlated bureaus under single heads, and the result has been, in so far as it can now be outlined, a recommendation that there be established several comprehensive "offices," each probably presided over by a flag officer, such as, for instance, one dealing with the fleet and personnel, one dealing with operations, another dealing with ships and materials, another conducting all inspections, for instance, and possibly still another to be composed of admirals, who by their experience in actual squadron or fleet command are qualified to give expert advice to the Secretary of the Navy and the several chiefs of office. Under each of these "offices" would be assembled the several naturally related bureaus, while the chiefs of the several offices, all of whom would doubtless be flag officers, would constitute an advisory council to the Secretary of the Navy. Of course, the plan outlined is merely tentative, but even in its formative condition it appears strongly to those Senators to whom it has been submitted. To those who have had an opportunity to observe the perplexities of Secretaries of the Navy when urged by different bureau chiefs to endorse conflicting plans or policies, the value of such an advisory council, composed of flag officers, each with an appreciation of the necessities of a branch of the service, committed especially to

BÉRÉS福德 RETIRED.

Lord Charles Will Give Up Channel Command on March 24.

London, Feb. 14.—The Admiralty announced to-night that Admiral Lord Charles Bérésford, commander in chief of the Channel Fleet, will give up this command on March 24, when this fleet will disappear as the chief fighting unit of the first line of Great Britain's naval force. Henceforth the more important vessels of the Channel Fleet, under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, who is now second in command in the Channel Fleet, will form the second division of the main fleet, under supreme command of Vice Admiral Sir William H. May, second naval lord. It is understood that this means the practical retirement of Admiral Sir Charles Bérésford from the service, and that he will be placed on half pay. In the ordinary course, Lord Charles would have held the Channel command for another year, and would have retired under the age limit in 1911, but the government desired to group all the water and land forces under the action of the government, however, in thus prematurely retiring Admiral Bérésford is likely to arouse again the acrimonious discussions associated with his name.

NIAGARA RUNNING DRY.

Combination of Wind and Ice Said To Be Cause.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Only a tiny rivulet, not deep nor swift enough to carry a pulp log over the brink, is flowing over the American side of Niagara Falls. A strong north-east wind which has been blowing since Friday has held back the water and allowed the ice to gain a foothold. Two employees of the American reservation walked from Prospect Point nearly to Bath Island this morning. They desisted from completing the trip merely because they did not care to get their feet wet, a stream at one point being a few inches above the tops of their boots. A great wall of ice runs from the head of Goat Island to the American mainland, through which only tiny streams are able to trickle. This wall has even encroached on the Canadian channel, extending out some two hundred feet beyond the third Sister Island and greatly diminishing the flow over the Horseshoe. Only the very apex of the Canadian fall is left, and that is gobbled of half its flow. The gorge below is choked and the rapids have lost their fury, while the Whirlpool is barely in motion. This is the third time only that this combination of wind and ice has thus affected the Falls since the white man came here. The other occasions were on March 29, 1848, and March 22, 1903.

TIGER STARS WIN WAGER.

Walk from Princeton to New York—Jersey Police Enlivened Tramp.

From Princeton to New York, fifty-six miles, in eighteen hours and fifty-five minutes, was the pedestrian record established on Saturday by three of Princeton's gridiron stars, as the result of a wager made in the Nassau Inn at Princeton on Friday. "Jack" McCrohan, substitute fullback on the varsity eleven last autumn; John Bredenus, winner of the all-around athletic championship in the games at Celtic Park in September, and "Eddie" Hart, the veteran halfback of many gridiron battles, were the men who made the long tramp. To add spice to their adventure the Nassau athletes were actually stopped by the police of Rahway, who suspected that they were connected with the numerous robberies in that town recently, but through letters, cardcases and name tags in their clothing they proved their identity and were permitted to go. Their walk was undertaken after several classmates of the trio had wagered dinners on St. Patrick's Day that the trip could not be made. McCrohan, an ex-soldier in the United States Engineer Corps and a veteran of many "hikes" in the Philippines, was the first to accept the challenge. Hart and Bredenus agreed with him instantly, and the start was made at 4:24 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Almost the entire student body came to see the tramps on their way. The first three and one-half miles were covered in twenty-eight minutes, and by 6:40 o'clock the three had covered twelve miles. At New Brunswick they rested for an hour, after which they pushed forward to Metuchen, twenty-eight miles from the starting point, and arrived there at 11:25 p. m. At Rahway, thirty-seven miles from Princeton, McCrohan ordered his companions to lie on their backs for two hours. In a downpour of rain the three marchers strode into Elizabeth, having covered forty-two miles. After half an hour's rest they resumed the march, and Newark was reached at 8:40. At 11 o'clock they limped into Jersey City, footsore and wet, but determined to complete their journey to New York. Their last mile into Jersey City was covered in twenty-eight minutes. From this city the three wearied tramps went to the home of a friend in Brooklyn, where they were rubbed and kneaded and fed.

TRIED TO "FIX" JURORS?

Two Arrested, Others Accused in Pittsburg Graft Cases.

Pittsburg, Feb. 14.—An alleged attempt to corrupt the entire panel of jurors who are to try the continental graft cases that are set for next Tuesday resulted last night in the arrest of two men and charges of embezzlement and conspiracy to corrupt the jurors being lodged against seven or eight others. Charles Colbert, said to be one of the leaders in the alleged attempt to "fix" the jury, was arrested at his home in Tarentum last night, but was released to-day on \$500 bail. A short time later, his brother, John Colbert, a bartender, was arrested and was also placed in jail in default of bail. The other men against whom accusations are made are expected to be arrested soon. ARREST EFFECTED BY WIRELESS. Sailor on Battleship at Sea Taken Into Custody for Burglary. John Ryan, a sailor on the battleship New Hampshire, was arrested while the ship was at sea at the request of District Attorney Winslow, of Westchester County, the message being sent by wireless. The District Attorney sent an application for Ryan's extradition from Norfolk, Va., to Governor Hughes, for his signature yesterday. An officer will start South to-morrow to get the man. Ryan is wanted for burglary in the first degree. In May last burglars entered the residence of William Kane at Ossining. They were armed, and Kane escaped with his revolver in making a man most wanted, disappeared. District Attorney Winslow sent a man to work examining the records of naval enlistments occurring soon after the burglary, and as the searcher had accurate description of some marks on the body of Ryan, it was not long until he reported that the man was a sailor, and the authorities said he was on the New Hampshire.

HE BROKE HANDCUFFS MME. EAMES'S CHAUFFEUR A STRONG MAN.

Seven Policemen Needed to Arrest the Giant Swede for Exceeding the Speed Limit.

Time Emma Eames's chauffeur, Fred Wiking, once a blacksmith, laughed at the efforts of three policemen to dislodge him from his seat in the prima donna's automobile on Saturday night in front of Frederick W. Whitridge's home, at No. 16 East 11th street, where the receiver of the Third avenue railroad was giving a supper, which was attended by Mme. Eames and others. Wiking laughed so heartily and jeered at the three policemen in his broken English that Bicycle Patrolman John T. Shields placed the handcuffs on him. Then Wiking, who pronounces his name "Viking," gave a sudden twist to his wrist and the handcuffs were broken in three places, two of the links having been snapped by the muscles of the giant Swede. "Come out of that machine!" cried Shields. "If you don't we'll have to use force." "I'll be hanged if I will, and I'll be pleased for you to do your worst," replied Wiking. Sergeant Rufus Deal, who, with Patrolman Theophilus McMahon, of the Mercer street station, was standing alongside of Shields, stepped into the automobile and placed another pair of handcuffs on Wiking's right wrist. There was another dexterous twist of the Swede's right wrist, and the handcuffs were bent at the bars where they were locked together. Sergeant Deal let go of the handcuffs and drew back. The useless handcuffs fell to the ground. Patrolman McMahon was about to put his handcuffs on the Swede, when Deal stopped him. "He'll break those, too," said Deal. "We'll call the reserves." Pending the arrival of the patrol wagon with reinforcements Wiking lit his pipe and laughed at the policemen, saying uncomplimentary things about them. Citizens to the number of a couple of hundred crowded around. When the patrol wagon arrived with four policemen to aid Shields, Deal and McMahon, Wiking laughed louder than ever. "Now, for the last time, will you go to the police station quietly or will we carry you?" said Shields. "Give me an explanation of what you mean," said Wiking. The policemen charged upon him. Two grabbed his feet, two took hold of his hands, one held his head, while two others put fresh handcuffs on him. Then they bundled him unceremoniously into the patrol wagon. When they had sat upon him and had him at their mercy the policemen asked Wiking if he would be good and drive his automobile to the police station. "No, I won't," he replied. So one of the policemen borrowed a rope and, tying one end to the automobile of Mme. Eames and another to the rear of the patrol wagon, towed the machine to the police station. Wiking was charged before Magistrate Moss, in the Jefferson Market Court, on Sunday morning on four charges—disorderly conduct, intoxication, reckless driving and running his automobile at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Patrolman Shields told the Court that he first saw Wiking at 21st street and Fifth avenue zig-zagging across the road, and driving principally on the wrong side. "I told him to stop, as he was under arrest," said Shields. "I no sooner rode up in front of the machine than he deliberately rode down on me. I pulled out of the way, but as it was I fell from my wheel. Then he drove down the avenue at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour." Shields then told of overtaking Wiking in front of the home of Receiver Whitridge and what followed. On the three minor charges Magistrate Moss fined Wiking \$15 and held him in \$100 bail for trial on a charge of speeding. Wiking showed his massive wrists when asked about the breaking of the handcuffs. "I'm only a little scratched," he said. Wiking said that he had gone to Receiver Whitridge's house for Mme. Eames, who was supping there. He said that he was employed jointly by Mme. Eames and the Studebaker Company, from whom Mme. Eames rents the limousine by the month. GREAT BOSTON REVIVAL. Thousands Converted in Many Meetings Under Chapman's Direction. (By Telegraph to the Tribune.) Boston, Feb. 14.—"The Boston revival will go down as the greatest religious movement in ecclesiastical history," declared Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman at the end of what he and his workers agreed was the most successful day of the present services. From 6 o'clock this morning until midnight churches, halls and chapels wherever available in greater Boston have been packed and jammed with humanity. Scores of outdoor meetings have been held, and even though it was Sunday the downtown streets were so blocked and jammed from noon until 8 o'clock that the police reserves had to be called out to clear the streets for the few pedestrians. The climax of the day came this afternoon at Tremont Temple, where Dr. Chapman personally conducts the service. It was for men only, and 3,500 of them filled the building. Dr. Chapman had been speaking hardly ten minutes when a wave of religious fervor seemed to strike the audience. Before the hour was over upward of 1,500 conversions had been reported in the audience. Then came a remarkable exhibition. Dr. Chapman asked every man who wanted to lead a better life to stand, and every man in the audience arose. The leader then asked every man who would pledge himself to stand. Every man in the audience stood. "It is the most wonderful, the greatest thing, known in religious history," said Dr. Chapman immediately after the meeting. It is estimated that to-day 125,000 persons attended the meetings participated in by every church, and that probably as many more tried vainly to enter the crowded buildings. The largest department stores of the city have asked that speakers be sent to their buildings, promising to close the stores for an hour, and the railroads report a noticeable increase of traffic from outlying districts of people coming to attend the meetings. WILKER DIES AT 112 YEARS. Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Mary Nieman, a native of Poland, died at the county almshouse here yesterday, aged 112 years. Until three years ago she had complete possession of all her faculties. HAA'S RESTAURANT, PARK ROW BLDG. For ladies downtown. Luncheon. Dinner. Music. —Adv.

THE FROHMANS PARTED MARGARET ILLINGTON TO LIVE IN CALIFORNIA.

Theatrical Manager and Actress Come to Amicable Agreement—Will Seek Divorce Later.

Daniel Frohman confirmed yesterday afternoon the long current report that he and his wife, Margaret Illington, would separate. The fact that he and Mrs. Frohman had amicably arranged their affairs was not unknown to intimate friends on both sides. Mr. Frohman has issued a statement in which he says there has been "no scandal," that "no man or woman" was the cause of the separation. A dispatch from San Francisco states it is understood there that Miss Illington will eventually seek a divorce. Mr. Frohman says that Miss Illington has been in poor health for a long time, and that she expects to find in California absolute rest and better health. Mr. Frohman's occupation keeps him in the East the year around. The statement reads: Mrs. Frohman and I agreed to this step recently. She desires to take up her residence permanently in California, where the climate agrees with her, and where she has always been well, even when acting. She has retired permanently from the profession, and will remove with her parents to the Pacific Coast, where their relatives reside, and will live with them. There is no scandal involved in this disagreement—no man or woman is the cause of it. In fact, the arrangement is far more amicable than hostile on either part. The decision was arrived at recently. Mrs. Frohman, though in good physical health, is at present resting at a health resort in California, where, after a few weeks' quiet, she will be entirely restored. She came to New York from San Francisco a few weeks ago, and will be recovered from her breakdown in "The Thief," but the Eastern climate did not agree with her. She finds solace and health in the air of the Pacific Coast, and she has decided to live for the future. We have been married nearly six years. In the course of the long run of "The Thief" at the Lyceum Theatre last season Miss Illington fainted several times. At one period she was out of the cast for more than a week. When the season was closed she and Mr. Frohman went to California. At that time Mr. Frohman said that his wife was in need of a long rest, and that he hoped the climate of California would restore her. The Frohmans returned in due time, and Miss Illington began her season at the Empire Theatre, again appearing in "The Thief." It was in Boston in October that Miss Illington was again seized with fainting spells. She quit the cast, and a few days later it was announced that she had retired permanently from the stage. Mr. Frohman confirmed the announcement. She went to her parents' home in Brooklyn. It was at that time the agreement was made. Miss Illington went to California, but returned to this city. She was in town several days, in the course of which she transferred a piece of property, held in her name, to Mr. Frohman. When seen last night Mr. Frohman said: "There is nothing more to be said. I believe I have covered everything, and the facts are as I have dictated." Mr. Frohman, known on the stage as Margaret Illington, was before her marriage Miss Maude Light. She made her professional debut in a small part in "The Pride of Jennico" with James K. Hackett's company. In 1902 she became a member of Daniel Frohman's stock company at the Lyceum Theatre. She was married to Mr. Frohman in November, 1903. Some of the plays in which she has appeared are "The Japanese Nightingale," "The Two Orphans," "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," "The Lion and the Mouse," "His House in Order" and "The Thief." Daniel Frohman is fifty-six years old, and has been in the theatrical business nearly thirty years. In 1877 he became associated with J. H. Haverly, the first manager to evolve the idea of combining the business of a number of theatres under one management. Mr. Frohman managed the Fifth Avenue Theatre for Mr. Haverly, but in 1879 he went over to the Madison Square Theatre as manager for the Mallory brothers, and remained there until 1885, "Hazel Kirke," "Esmeralda," "The Rajah" and "May Blossom" being produced there under his management. In 1886 Mr. Frohman obtained control of the Lyceum Theatre, on Fourth avenue, and organized a stock company, with Georgia Cayvan at its head. "The Wife," the first play presented by the company, ran for a year and the theatre jumped into prominence. The property was sold, and Mr. Frohman then built the new Lyceum.

REPORT OF A DIVORCE. Said That Miss Illington Is to Wed San Francisco Man.

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Daniel Frohman, known on the stage as Margaret Illington, is in a sanatorium in Oakland, where her own physician, who accompanied her from New York, is attending her. According to a current rumor, Miss Illington may marry E. J. Bowes, a wealthy San Francisco club member and real estate operator. After her arrival, a week ago, she was the guest for several days of James H. Spring, president of the Western National Bank, with whom Mr. Bowes is associated in business. That Miss Illington came to California to bring suit for divorce was admitted by Mr. Bowes to-night. When asked if it was his intention to marry her in case a divorce was granted, he said: "That is a matter which the future holds and which I cannot discuss. I met Miss Illington years ago. I am well acquainted with her family and with Mr. Frohman, and am very friendly with them and with him. If a good woman finds that her happiness lies in some other direction she has a perfect right to secure a divorce. There is a perfect understanding between Miss Illington and her husband, and when the complaint is filed it will be seen that not the least scandal can attach to the affair."

TARIFF COMMISSION CONVENTION. Will Meet To-morrow to Discuss Figures and Facts Bearing on Revision.

Indianapolis, Feb. 14.—Preparations for the three-day session of the National Tariff Commission, which will convene to-morrow morning, have been completed and the first of the twelve hundred delegates expected arrived to-day. The gathering will be the first held for the specific purpose of promoting a statistical and scientific basis for tariff revision. The numerous speakers, who will include United States Senators and Congressmen, labor experts and representatives of manufacturing interests, will be confined to twenty-minute addresses, and issues not bearing directly upon the purpose of the convention will be prohibited.

SHOOTS HIS BROTHERS. Fires Into Dark Hallway at Them—Kills One, Wounds the Other.

Firing blindly into the hallway of the tenement house in which he lived and where his two brothers were engaged in a fight, Alfred Votrains, nineteen years old, of No. 442 West 41st street, shot Victor, twenty-six years old, who lived with him, and another brother, Emil, thirty years old, of No. 554 West 50th street, last night. The two men were taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where Victor died at 1:30 o'clock this morning. A coroner took his ante-mortem statement. The brother who did the shooting was locked up in the West 37th street station, and his young wife and her year-old baby were sent to the House of Detention. The Votrains were born in this country, of French extraction. It was just before 10 o'clock when Emil, who lives at the 50th street address, appeared at Alfred's home and began to upbraid his brother Victor for going to live with Alfred's family instead of staying with him. Victor had boarded with Emil, but, according to Alfred, they did not agree. Two weeks ago he removed to Alfred's home, and Emil had threatened to make trouble for the brothers ever since. MEDAL FOR WRIGHTS. Smithsonian Institution Awards That in Memory of Langley. Washington, Feb. 14.—The first award of the gold medal established by the Smithsonian Institution in memory of its late secretary, Samuel P. Langley, and his contributions to the science of aerodynamics has been made to Wilbur and Orville Wright by the board of regents of the institution, "for advancing the science of aerodynamics in its application to aviation, by their successful investigations and demonstrations of the practicability of mechanical flight by man." The following are the members of the special committee on aerodynamics of the institution: Octave Chanute, Chicago, chairman; Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, Major George O. Squier, U. S. A.; John A. Brashear, of Allegheny, Penn., and James Means, formerly editor of "The Aeronautical Annual," Boston. The Langley medal was founded "to be awarded for specially meritorious investigations in connection with the science of aerodynamics and its application to aviation," and the original design was made by J. C. Chaplain, of Paris, a member of the French Academy.

SHOT IN STREET DUEL. Contestants Fire Volleys at Each Other—One Seriously Wounded.

Two men fought a revolver duel last night at Monroe and Catharine streets. Lagrau Rizo, one of the principals, is now in Gouverneur Hospital, with bullet wounds in his ear, throat and chin. The other man escaped. Patrolman Broderick, of the Madison street station, heard the sound of rapid firing while on duty last night. He ran to Monroe and Catharine streets, and found a number of men talking excitedly in Italian. Questions elicited that two men had met in front of No. 7 Monroe street and had exchanged shots—some said five, others seven—at close range. Upon the approach of the officer one of the men had fled into the hallway of No. 7 Monroe street, and the other had taken refuge in No. 9. Patrolman Broderick ran into the hallway of No. 7, and thence to the back yard, where he found the man, who said he was Lagrau Rizo. Rizo had a bullet wound in his chin, one in the throat, and he had also been shot in the right ear. Patrolman Broderick said that he found a fully loaded .32 calibre revolver beside Rizo. During the firing a bullet smashed the plate glass window in the banking place of Joseph Parisi. Another bullet shattered a window of a fruit store near by. Bystanders said that the men "disregarded over cards, and that they walked out of the saloon in which they had been playing and opened fire."

TENDERLOIN HOLD-UP. Physician Says He Was Robbed in Front of Mouquin's.

Dr. Paul Erdtman, of No. 8 West 98th street, complained to Lieutenant Savage in the West 30th street station early yesterday morning that he had been held up and robbed by three men as he was entering Mouquin's restaurant, at Sixth avenue and 28th street, shortly after midnight. Captain O'Brien said last night that it would have been hardly possible for a man to have been held up at the hour and place Dr. Erdtman named, a policeman being detailed to the busy street crossing every night. He added that the noise of the elevated trains might have drowned Dr. Erdtman's cries. Dr. Erdtman said that he was trying to get into the restaurant shortly after 1 o'clock, and was in the company of two women. While he was in the vestibule he says three men came up behind him and seized him. Dr. Erdtman and his companions struggled with the men and called loudly, he says, for assistance, but neither the persons dining in the restaurant nor the many passers-by heard him, and the policeman on the post did not arrive until the alleged robbers had gone away. A roll of bills amounting to more than \$100, Dr. Erdtman said, was taken from his pockets. SCHOONERS END 15,000-MILE RACE. Sail for Eight Months and Reach Boston Only Six Hours Apart. (By Telegraph to the Tribune.) Boston, Feb. 14.—A race of fifteen thousand miles between two schooners, which began in Nova Scotia June 14, ended to-day in Boston, when both made port, one about six hours ahead of the other. The winner is the B. F. Poole. The other schooner is the A. M. Davenport. The Poole reached Boston at 10 o'clock this morning. The two vessels left Halifax at the same hour, both bound for Rio de Janeiro, with orders to touch West Indian ports on the way back. The boats were built twenty years ago, and both were wrecked on the first trip out. There has been all sorts of rivalry between them ever since, which culminated in the long distance race.

COMMENT ON HARRIMAN'S LOOKS. Birmingham Men Remark Upon His Weakened Appearance.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 14.—E. H. Harriman and party left Birmingham to-day on a special train over the Queen & Crescent for San Antonio, Tex., where it is understood Mr. Harriman will remain until April in an effort to regain his health. Mr. Harriman, who did not look at any of the railroad terminals here, received about fifty prominent men of Birmingham. Men who had known him before remarked upon his pale and weakened appearance. One took some "late New York newspapers to the car, but Mr. Harriman thanked him and waived him aside with the remark, "I do not want to hear of Wall Street. I am resting."

BLAZING BUILDING BURIES 5 FIREMEN

HUGE OIL TANKS THREATENED BY FLAMES.

Fire in Packing Department of Standard Subsidiary in Williamsburg Causes \$300,000 Loss.

Five firemen were injured, two so seriously that their recovery is not expected, in a spectacular and perilous fire which destroyed the packing sheds of the Pratt Oil Works—a subsidiary of the Standard Oil—on North 12th street and the East River, Williamsburg, early this morning. The men were injured by the falling of one of the high walls of the blazing building, which buried two of them in the debris. The fire caused the gravest fear for the entire neighborhood owing to the highly inflammable materials not only in the building but in several adjoining structures. In the packing shed itself, thousands of five gallon tanks of naphtha, gasoline and refined petroleum had been stored and the explosions of these tanks as the flames reached them threw the residents of the neighborhood into a condition of apprehension verging on panic. The injured are: GRAHAM, Michael, battalion chief, back broken and fracture of both legs; not expected to live. HILDEBRAND, Charles, fireman, Hook and Ladder Company 58, contusions of body and possible fracture of left ankle. MOORE, Frank, fireman, Hook and Ladder Company 58, cuts and contusions of body and wrenched back. MALONEY, Michael, fireman, Hook and Ladder Company 58, fractured spine; will not recover. WALSH, George, fractured ribs. All the injured firemen were taken to the Eastern District Hospital in an ambulance and in Deputy Chief Lally's automobile. Chief Graham and the members of Hook and Ladder Company 58 were at work beneath the thirty foot wall of the building, on the North 12th street side. Because of the rain, the dense smoke remained close to the ground, and the firemen were prevented from seeing the tottering wall until it crashed upon them. Chief Graham gave a warning cry to his men, and the firemen who were on the flame lighted side of the building cried to their comrades when they saw the mass of brick and masonry waver and give way. As soon as the full extent of the blaze was realized, the tanks of the Standard Oil Company for a radius of a quarter of a mile, in which were stored thousands of gallons of oil of all grades, were drained by means of subterranean pipes leading to the company's tanks in Blisville and Long Island City. The tanks of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, also in dangerous proximity to the blaze, were also emptied of their contents. Hildebrand and several other members of his company were almost outside of the range of the tumbling wall, but he was struck by a heavy section of the wall as he ran. Chief Graham and the injured firemen were buried beneath the mass of debris and it was with difficulty and great personal risk that their comrades dug them out and bore them to the waiting ambulances. The night foreman of Stable D, of the Street Cleaning Department, which is nearby, corralled all of the 175 horses of the department in the big stable yard when the flames were blown toward the stable and he waited on guard at the street gate, ready to start the whole herd on a stampede to safety. The firemen, however, prevented the spread of the flames and the animals were replaced in their stalls in safety. Deputy Chief Lally arrived with the engines on the third alarm, and the fireboats Seth Low and David A. Booddy, assisted by a number of the Standard Oil Company's tugboats, with fire apparatus, fought the fire from the waterfront. Crates of naphtha exploded in the building from time to time. The flames lighted up the river and attracted hundreds from Manhattan and all sections of Brooklyn. The section of the waterfront menaced by the fire is known as the Brooklyn "dang-er zone." The firemen estimated the total loss at about \$300,000.

BIG COCK FIGHT RAIDED. New Rochelle Police Get Forty-nine Prisoners and Twenty-four Birds.

The police of New Rochelle raided the biggest cock fight ever held in Westchester County, at 1:50 o'clock yesterday morning, and in addition to capturing forty-nine prisoners they got twenty-four birds, equipped with spurs; two sets of scales, a wooden pit and other paraphernalia used in cocking matches. The main was held in a saloon at No. 1 Oak street, New Rochelle, conducted by Charles Fletcher, who is the special dog catcher of the town. Among the prisoners captured was Paul Kohn, of Mount Vernon, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He told Police Captain Timmons he was at the cock fight to look after the interests of the society. At 3 o'clock in the morning Acting City Judge R. McKinley Power held court in the police station and fined forty-six of the spectators \$10 each. Fletcher, his bartender, Hugo Vollmer, and Paul Kohn pleaded not guilty and their cases went over for trial. At the time of the raid the room was crowded with at least seventy-five "sports," some of them having come in automobiles from New York, Larchmont, Mount Vernon, Tonkera and even from Connecticut. The policemen got a big club, which they used for a battering ram, and gained entrance. There was a wild scramble. A score or more managed to escape through side windows, but the police guarded both front and rear doors with drawn revolvers, and the main crowd was held up and marched through the streets to the police station. As there were not enough corks to put all the prisoners in they were locked in cells. They crowded all day Sunday—that is, the birds did.

STOLL KEPT CONSTANTLY MOVING. (By Telegraph to the Tribune.)

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 14.—During the two years preceding he has been placed in a sanatorium, the late James S. Stoll, wealthy turfman, banker and distiller, traveling practically all over the United States, stopping only for a brief period in the various towns visited by himself and his wife. This information was given by Mrs. Addie Stoll, the widow, who is seeking to break the will. In support of her contention that Stoll was not competent to make a will Mrs. Stoll asserts that often in their travels her husband instructed her to pack up and depart with him, as men were after him to throw him into jail. She instanced such an occurrence in almost every place of importance in the United States, and said she was unable to stay his fears.