

THE LINCOLN PORTFOLIO BUREAU, THE TRIBUNE, New York City.

Inclosed please find ten cents, for which send to me at address written below one Abraham Lincoln Portfolio of Photogravures as per your offer.

Name Address City and State

PATTERSON ON STAND

NO CROSS EXAMINATION.

Governor Did All He Could to Prevent Carmack Tragedy.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 27.—Two features stood out strongly to-day in the trial of Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, his son, Robin, and John D. Sharp, charged with the murder of ex-United States Senator E. W. Carmack. One was the calling by the defense of Governor M. E. Patterson, another was the failure of the State to cross-examine him.

It has generally been conceded that, however innocently, Governor Patterson was one of the remote causes of the killing. Carmack ran against Patterson for the Democratic nomination and lost. Colonel Cooper, former patron and friend of Carmack, supported Patterson. The newspaper fight which began then did not end until the morning of the day of the tragedy. Throughout the testimony in the case the name of Governor Patterson appeared continually and insistently. Finally, Colonel Cooper testified that the Governor sought and found him a few hours before the tragedy.

So the defense called the Governor to-day—did it reluctantly, some say, flinching according to some. Anyhow, the Governor testified twice, once before the court and again before the jury. To the court he told how he was called over the telephone by Colonel Cooper's daughter, Mrs. Lucius Burch. What Mrs. Burch told him he did not say, but it is known that the young woman was in terror and appealed to the Chief Executive to use his influence to avert a tragedy. The newspaper fight which followed the Governor's testimony was so intense that he was called on the stand again and again. He was called on the stand again and again. He was called on the stand again and again.

He told of a conference there at which there were present, besides himself, the Colonel, James Burch, the attorney, and Robin Cooper. He described the Colonel's anger and his declarations and told how they soothed the old soldier and made him promise to let friends arrange a peaceable settlement. Every interesting detail was revealed, down to the culmination of the affair in the shooting in Seventh avenue near Union street.

The Governor testified that he was called on the stand to testify, and half an hour before he was called the empty seats began to fill. When he was called one of the biggest crowds of the trial had jammed the courtroom. The throng listened breathlessly to every word. The Governor is a frail, elderly man, and he used his voice to splendid effect, illustrating his words with gestures.

After he had told his story to the court Judge Hart listened to arguments and decided that the Governor could not repeat to the jury the conversation at the conference he attended, but might in proper manner and detail tell the story of the trial.

Attorney General Garner opened the day's proceedings by asking that the further cross-examination of T. Leigh Thompson be postponed until later, and after a few questions he was relieved, the legal question of the previous day not being brought up. A number of witnesses corroborated previous testimony that only five shots were fired, and then Governor Patterson was called.

THE GOVERNOR'S TESTIMONY. The Governor told how, with his private secretary, Mr. Sprague, he hunted Colonel Cooper, and finally found him at the Maxwell House. The state began to object, and the court ordered the jury to retire. After the twelve men had gone out the Governor was told to tell all that happened.

"I found Colonel Cooper in the writing room writing a letter or dictating one. He told me to wait a minute. I sent for James Bradford and Robin Cooper. They arrived in a few minutes. Then I learned that the letter Colonel Cooper had been dictating was to Mr. Carmack. I urged him strongly not to send it, so did Mr. Bradford, and Robin agreed with us.

"Colonel Cooper was very angry. He said he was a private citizen and the Senator had no right to use his name. That he (Cooper) felt as though a man was spitting in his face each morning. I told him that if he sent that letter, it might provoke a personal encounter, which I told him must be avoided at all costs.

"The letter was turned over to Mr. Bradford, who promised to adjust the difficulty, and asked if Colonel Cooper would let him keep the letter and meet him at his (Bradford's) office at 3 p. m. "I then saw Mr. Williamson and asked if she was to take luncheon with the Colonel, and she said 'Yes.' I told her it would be advisable for her to remain near the Colonel until 8 p. m. I did so because I knew she was a good friend of his, and the Colonel was very angry. I left then, as it was near noon, and Robin went with me up through the arcade. I told Robin if I were he I would remain near Colonel Cooper that day.

"Did you anticipate any trouble?" "No, sir, for the letter the Colonel wrote was unsigned and in Mr. Bradford's possession. I was signing some bonds when Attorney Bradford phoned and said he had not seen the party we were speaking of, but that General Tulley Brown and he had discussed the case and decided there was no danger of trouble. I expressed my satisfaction, and a few minutes later I telephoned Bradford's office, and asked Colonel Cooper to come to the mansion within thirty minutes.

"Did you wish to see him about this trouble?" "No, sir. Colonel Cooper was one of my closest advisers. I was going away that night and wished to see him before I left.

The Governor said he walked out of the mansion with one of his staff and met Governor Cox. They chatted a while, and the Governor re-entered the mansion. After a little while the porter came in and told him of the killing.

"You say you spoke to Governor Cox? Had Colonel Cooper brought the reconciliation about?" RECONCILIATION WITH COX. "No, sir. A Chattanooga paper had an interview with Governor Cox after the primary election in which Cox said I had been fairly nominated and was entitled to the support of all Democrats. I wrote to Cox, thanking him. I said it was no more than fair, but that it was so much more friendly in spirit than others had seen fit to use that I wanted to express my appreciation.

"Then he replied to it and we met. As a matter of fact, we never had personal enemies. We always spoke when we met, and whenever occasion demanded we shook hands. As far as the political reconciliation is concerned, if you can call it that, Colonel Cooper had nothing to do with it. It was arranged by correspondence.

"What was Robin's manner in these interviews?" "He was very anxious to effect a peaceable settlement, and when he left me in the arcade he thanked me for what I had done, and as he did so his eyes filled with tears.

NORFOLK GREET'S FLEET

FIRST "WELCOME HOME."

Two Thousand Bluejackets Parade and Are Feted by Townspeople.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 27.—Norfolk enjoyed the distinction to-day of being the first American city to entertain the bluejackets of the American battleship fleet after their long cruise around the world. Two thousand of the sturdy, trim-looking young men who make up the greater part of the enlisted personnel of the fleet paraded through the principal streets of the city during the forenoon, and afterward were feasted and fêted at the splendid new naval Young Men's Christian Association building, completed since the fleet set sail on its wonderful voyage.

Nearly two hundred officers from the fleet also were entertained at an elaborate luncheon at the Monticello Hotel by the citizens' committee. Tonight, although the sailors are once more safely stowed away in their hammocks aboard the various ships, Norfolk is continuing the celebration of the homecoming. The downtown section of the city is brilliantly illuminated with endless festoons and incandescent lights, and there was an illuminated parade during the evening, which was replete with curiously designed floats and equipages.

Instead of the "Welcome to Our City" signs which have greeted the men of the fleet wherever they have gone during the last fourteen months, the banners stretched across Norfolk's streets and along the fronts of many gaily decorated buildings held out the more significant words of "Welcome Home."

The splendid appearance and the soldierly bearing of the tidy bluejackets as they marched through the streets to-day could not fail to elicit the warmest admiration. The residents of Norfolk, to whom naval displays are old, and who are characterized by an undemonstrative, yet "rascally" patriotism, and paid a tribute of silent admiration and pride which had a deeper meaning than the cheers which broke now and then from the thousands who thronged the streets and sidewalks along the line of march.

All of Norfolk seemed to have turned out to welcome the review of the bluejackets, and there was a cheering cheer when the sailors first came into view behind an escort of coast artillery from Fort Monroe. There were more cheers for the men of the battleship Virginia, for the Vermont companies, proudly exhibiting their red battle trophy flag won at the targets of Manila Bay; for the "ships' bands that played "Dixie" and for many other features in the notable procession.

The President's yacht Mayflower, having aboard Secretary Newberry of the Navy Department, arrived at Old Point Comfort to-day. Mr. Newberry received the usual salute from both the ships lying in the roadstead and the land batteries at Fort Monroe. At the Norfolk Navy Yard he observed the operation of the recently adopted reorganization plan. He probably will leave here tonight on the Mayflower, reaching Washington tomorrow morning.

Officers and men viewed with feelings of keen regret the further breaking up of the American battleship fleet to-day. They will all appear in a new dressing of service gray, and the homogeneous vessels which even now puzzle the ordinary observer trying to distinguish between the classes will look more alike than ever.

The Rhode Island, the New Jersey and the Kansas were the ships to sail to-day. They departed at wide intervals in the order named. The Rhode Island is bound for the New York Navy Yard. Anxious to make a good impression as they steam into New York Harbor, the men of the Rhode Island worked far into the night after coaling yesterday painting hull and superstructure afresh. The New Jersey is bound for Boston, but will stop at New York for a day en route to land ammunition at Tompkinsville. The Kansas sailed for Philadelphia. The Ohio is under orders to sail to-morrow morning for New York. Officers on all the ships are to get thirty days' leave while their ships are at the navy yards.

ARRESTED FOR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. Louis Meyer, president of the Louis Meyer Realty Company, No. 329 Broadway, attempted suicide yesterday, according to the police, by inhaling illuminating gas in his room in the Broadway Central Hotel. He was arrested, taken to the Mercer street station and later arraigned before Magistrate Walsh in the Jefferson Market court on the charge of attempted suicide. The magistrate discharged him.

M. B. OCHS BUYS "NASHVILLE AMERICAN" Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 27.—Milton B. Ochs and Thomas R. Preston, the latter a banker, have purchased "The Nashville American" newspaper, which he assumed control as publisher and manager on March 15. He is the managing editor of "The Chattanooga Times." His two elder brothers, Adolph S. Ochs and George Ochs, are publishers of "The New York Times" and "The Philadelphia Ledger."

MOB AWAITS PRISONER. Police, Fearing Violence, Takes Barbuoto on Later Train. (By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Middletown, N. Y., Feb. 27.—John Barbuoto, the Italian arrested in New York yesterday, charged with having murdered two men and assaulted a woman here January 20, narrowly escaped rough handling at the hands of a mob when he was brought to Goshen from New York to-night. The officers with Barbuoto were expected to arrive at 4:56.

Fearing violence, the authorities intercepted the prisoner by a later train. This was done, and only one hundred persons were at the station. These followed the officers and prisoner, with yells, but did not attack.

FUTURE OF THE SOUTH

Its Plight Hopeless While Solidly Democratic, Says Julian Harris.

There will appear in the March number of Uncle Remus's "The Home Magazine" a political editorial calculated by its author, Julian Harris, to stir the voters of the South. It is entitled "Shall the Solid South Be Shattered?" and one of its points is that already made by President Taft, that if the "Solid South" is to be broken the decision must come from within the South. The writer, who is the son of the late Joel Chandler Harris, and succeeded to the editorship of the magazine, on his father's death, believes the "breaking of the Solid South" would be one of the best things politically that could happen to the South.

He says at the beginning of his editorial, after sketching the intense interest of Southerners in the present political situation:

"This must be borne in mind: Whatever the 'Solid South' may be or is to be, it must be broken within the South. It must be broken by the year of years of development working among her own people. This talk of President-elect Taft winning the South, or the South winning Mr. Taft, is a delusion. The South can and will be so understanding of the Southerners that his interest and fair play will hasten the South's efforts to solve a difficult problem.

He speaks of the first step toward the formation of the "Solid South" as the effort to overcome the power of the ballot in the hands of the negro, sketches its commercial awakening, and in telling "why the South has been solid and powerless" tells of political conditions of reconstruction days. "The white primary and the further and more recent attempt to eliminate the negro vote are the two big forces to consider in this evolution that may result in breaking the 'Solid South,'" he says, and in taking them up declares the white primary rots the South's statesmanship and prestige, while the disfranchisement of the negro is called "the very best and the very worst move a Southern state could make." The white illiterate voter has doubled the South's burden. Continuing, he says:

President Roosevelt has begun to understand the situation in the South. He has opened the way for a Republican President to be put in close touch with Southerners and with their ideas and ideals. President-elect Taft has a wide and wonderful opportunity. The way in which he handles a doubly delicate situation will have a vital bearing on the making of history in the next ten or fifteen years.

Should he mentioned President-elect Taft, we touch back to the mainspring of this discussion: "Shall the 'Solid South' be broken?" We have said that this decision must come from within the South.

What then is the position of the "Solid South" in Democratic ranks? As long as the South remains solidly Democratic under present conditions she will be hopeless and helpless. She gave to the recent Democratic Presidential nominee all but a thimbleful of electoral votes, yet she had no voice in making the nomination, and if the election of a Republican should follow she would have been not one whit better off, save for an isolated office or two.

Why? Because the Democrats outside the South believe that the negro scarecrow will keep the South solidly Democratic. They have held for years that the Democrats of the South would "vote for a yellow dog" if the party nominated one. Therefore the Northern and Eastern Western Democrats write the platform, name the nominees and in their hearts—for they do not understand how the negro question has solidified the South—despite the South's timidity and complacency. It is because the South has always been solid and Democratic that it is no power with the Democratic party, and it is for this same reason that the Republican party heretofore slipped in no place among the Southern States. The "Solid South" is no longer a power. It is a phrase that is the signal for laughter.

Democracy! What do the organized Democrats of Tarrymancare for Democracy in its broadest sense? For national politics Tammany wouldn't lift a finger, if New York City might be carried in local politics by knifing the national nominee.

TWO COURSES OPEN. But the South is seeing and understanding. There are two ways open for her, now that the negro vote is for a few years put out of danger: One is to demand control of the national Democratic party and the convention. If the demand is refused take control and nominate its own man out of the South and begin a fight from the start and to the finish. The other course is to break the "Solid South."

If by any chance this should occur next election, and Georgia should be the state that breaks away, it would be sure to mean a Cabinet officer from that state, doubtless one or more Republican-Southern Republican-Conservatives. And there you have the South's political freedom told in a nutshell.

In the South no man but a staunch Southerner could be elected even as a Republican. For now would the Republicans appoint any other kind. Then the South will have representation in the party councils of the Republican party, and what her representatives say will be heeded, not only because doubtful states are not easily to be disregarded, but equally because the Republican party will be hearing the South's story from a Southern Republican. And the negro who waits for a federal appointment will turn gray with age.

Frankly, we believe the breaking of the "Solid South" would be one of the best things politically that could happen to the South, and we have tried to lay the foundation for this conclusion, and yet not distort conditions.

There is no intention to suggest that the man who is generally a Democrat should decide from his position; at the same time there is every reason why every white Southern voter who is genuinely a Republican should cast his vote for the Republican ticket.

Twelve years ago there was not much regard for a Southern man who voted the national Republican ticket. To-day some of the leading citizens, for instance, of Atlanta are known as national Republicans. Now that the negro is disfranchised we ought to be fair to those of our friends and acquaintances who believe with the party of Roosevelt and Taft.

Yes is the Republican party without its responsibilities in such an evolution. Mr. Taft can show that there is sincerity in Republican speeches and intimations. He can keep the gaily of negro appointments away from the South, and by seeking the suggestions of leading citizens in the various sections and cities in the South can, regardless of political lines, make federal appointments which will not only reflect credit on his administration but establish a propaganda for all time.

The South is bound to be slow in any radical move, and Mr. Taft will doubtless be in no hurry. In the mean time, each one of us can help the nation at large and the South in particular by standing to the gun of his convictions and voting conscientiously and honestly, whether for Republican or Democratic doctrines.

CHARGE ATTEMPTED BRIBERY. Magistrate Tighe, in the Adams street police court, Brooklyn, yesterday held for examination in \$5,000 bail two Italians who were charged with attempting to bribe Detectives Gustavus Heane and George Barnitz, of the Fifth avenue station, to change their testimony regarding the hold-up three weeks ago of Miss Grace West, ticket agent at the 20th street station of the Fifth avenue "L" road, Brooklyn. The prisoners are John Agolia, twenty-five years old, of No. 22 1/2 1st street, Brooklyn, the son of a wealthy Italian resident of the borough, and Michael Pepe, fifty-four years old, of No. 125 2d street.

Edward M. Fuller, arrested on Tuesday on the complaint of Frederick A. Reed, proprietor of the Park Avenue Hotel, was held in \$1,000 bail on a charge of forgery yesterday by Magistrate Walsh in the Jefferson Market court.

Seven Italians, arrested on Tuesday suspected of writing Black Hand letters, were discharged yesterday by Magistrate Barlow, in the Yorkville court, for lack of evidence.

Magistrate Crane, in the Essex Market court, yesterday held William Frest and Rubin Walpinsky in \$2,500 bail each on charges of extortion and administering poison to horses.

General Theodore A. Bingham, Seth Low and Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration, will be among the speakers at the annual dinner of the St. David's Society to-morrow evening at the Waldorf.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF. George Edwards, alias "Portland Fatty," was held yesterday by Commissioner Shields for robbing the postoffice in Morgan, Vt., last August. Edwards furnished bail for his appearance in the federal court in Vermont.

John Eurobot, of No. 309 East 112th street, arrested on Friday night by a policeman of Union Hill, N. J., charged with having killed two Italians in Middletown, N. Y., last January, was arraigned by Magistrate Walsh yesterday in the Tombs court. The prisoner was held without bail to await the arrival of Middletown detectives.

Michael Canoe, of No. 513 Mott street, and Pasquale Volpe, of No. 277 Mott street, were arraigned before Magistrate Howe yesterday, in the Tombs court, charged with having policy slips on the persons of three men. The prisoners were held in \$1,000 each for trial.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT TOOTH POWDER

Cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth and purifies the breath.

Used by people of refinement for almost Half a Century

WOMEN'S and MISSES' GARMENTS

NEW SPRING MODELS. WOMEN'S HIGH GRADE SUITS, DRESSES AND COSTUMES, strictly tailored, dressy models for street, calling and evening wear.

WOMEN'S THREE PIECE SUITS, smart designs in striking combinations and newest colors. WOMEN'S MOTOR AND STEAMER COATS, new foreign fabrics, many original and exclusive ideas. SPECIAL. WOMEN'S SERGE SUITS, semi-fitting coats. 25.00

WOMEN'S PLAIN AND FANCY SERGE SUITS, now long coat, gored skirt. 37.50 MISSES' PRINCESS DRESSES, striped colored linens, 14, 16, 18 years, 11.50 MISSES' WHITE PERSIAN LAWN DRESSES, lace trimmed, 12.00 MISSES' TAILORED SUITS, serges and shepherd checks, 25.00, 30.00

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR. MANUFACTURERS' SURPLUS STOCK OF SUPERIOR GRADE AMERICAN MADE GARMENTS. PETTICOATS, embroidered or lace trimmed. Values \$1.50 to \$2.00. 1.00, 1.50 NIGHT GOWNS, high and low neck, long and short sleeves. Values \$1.50 and \$2.00. 1.00, 1.50 ALSO ATTRACTIVE NEW SPRING MODELS IN HOUSE GOWNS, KIMONOS, DRESSING SACQUES AND BREAKFAST JACKETS. SPECIAL. ALBATROSS KIMONOS, silk lined throughout, white, black and colors. Value \$15.00. 11.50

Broadway & 19th Street. Art Exhibitions and Sales.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES. MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY

A Highly Important Unrestricted Public Sale. The undersigned have been authorized by COTTIER & CO., Incorporated, to sell at unrestricted public sale, for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of THE ESTATE OF THE LATE James S. Inglis An Important Collection OF Very Valuable Paintings Water Colors and Pastels

By the "PAINTERS OF 1830" old and modern Dutch, British, Italian, French and American schools. Ceramics, Glass, Bronzes, Marbles BY RODIN. Art Furniture, Antique Textiles, Embroideries, Tapestries, Rugs.

And many other objects of Art and utility that are of that individual artistic excellence peculiar to the house of Cottier & Co. THIS EXTENSIVE COLLECTION WILL BE ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW

At the American Art Galleries from Saturday Next, March 6th, until March 11th, inclusive, and the Public Sale will take place At Mendelssohn Hall On the Evenings of March 11th & 12th AND at The American Art Galleries on the Afternoons of March 12th & March 13th

A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is in course of preparation and will be mailed to applicants postpaid on receipt of one dollar.

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of The American Art Association, Managers 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South

Edwards M. Fuller, arrested on Tuesday on the complaint of Frederick A. Reed, proprietor of the Park Avenue Hotel, was held in \$1,000 bail on a charge of forgery yesterday by Magistrate Walsh in the Jefferson Market court.

Seven Italians, arrested on Tuesday suspected of writing Black Hand letters, were discharged yesterday by Magistrate Barlow, in the Yorkville court, for lack of evidence.

Magistrate Crane, in the Essex Market court, yesterday held William Frest and Rubin Walpinsky in \$2,500 bail each on charges of extortion and administering poison to horses.

General Theodore A. Bingham, Seth Low and Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration, will be among the speakers at the annual dinner of the St. David's Society to-morrow evening at the Waldorf.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF. George Edwards, alias "Portland Fatty," was held yesterday by Commissioner Shields for robbing the postoffice in Morgan, Vt., last August. Edwards furnished bail for his appearance in the federal court in Vermont.

John Eurobot, of No. 309 East 112th street, arrested on Friday night by a policeman of Union Hill, N. J., charged with having killed two Italians in Middletown, N. Y., last January, was arraigned by Magistrate Walsh yesterday in the Tombs court. The prisoner was held without bail to await the arrival of Middletown detectives.

Michael Canoe, of No. 513 Mott street, and Pasquale Volpe, of No. 277 Mott street, were arraigned before Magistrate Howe yesterday, in the Tombs court, charged with having policy slips on the persons of three men. The prisoners were held in \$1,000 each for trial.

How Elbert Hubbard Became A Pianolist. Elbert Hubbard, in telling of the difficulties he encountered in writing his most successful book ("Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Musicians"), describes his experience with the Pianola as follows: "A few days after this I lectured in a town on the same evening that Paderewski played there. We stopped at the same hotel. I cut my spiel a little short, so to hear his last piece. He knew I was coming in late, and like the true gentleman that he is, he added two numbers to his program, just for me. "After the recital we had a little Dutch lunch, and I told him of my experience with the 'Wagner'. 'If I could hear you play every day, I could write some Good Stuff', I said. "He smiled, replied, 'Buy a Pianola, and play for yourself.' "The next day I was in New York and met Rev. Hugh Pentecost, orator, thinker, poet and honest man. I told him of what Paderewski had said. 'Good', he replied, 'come home and have dinner with me and I'll play my Pianola for you.' "That evening Hugh played for me, and the next day I bought a Pianola. I began on Wagner, and the satisfaction I got out of playing was for me a glad surprise. I seemed to get acquainted with my man—he was very near to me. I knew his trials, struggles, disappointments, aspirations, hopes, joys. After playing for half an hour I would write, and my pencil couldn't keep up with my thoughts. "Each composer was taken up in the same way. I played his music until I seemed to know the man—I bathed me in sweet sounds. Then I bought another Pianola and put it in the Roycroft Book-binders, and one of the girls used to play for the workers, to their great delight. I think I could write a better series of 'Musicians' now—I have more harmony in my cosmos I hope than I had then, less grump, grouch and growl in my fortissimo. "Then the Pianola is a better instrument than I at first used. For one thing it has the METROSTYLE, which gives the proper swing to a composition—helps to make plain the thought that was in the composer's mind. The Weber Pianola Piano is a great boon for a Business man—it brings to him the joy and zest of producing the music himself. It is educational and it is a rest and relaxation for tired nerves. It tends to sanity, strength and length of days. Music stirs the imagination to the creative point. And the reason I know is because I have tried it!" CAUTION: There is but one Pianola. Do not make the mistake of supposing that because a music-store sells Piano-players that it sells the Pianola and Pianola Piano. Only the Aeolian Company makes the genuine Pianola and Pianola Piano. THE AEOLIAN CO. AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave. Near 34th Street NEW YORK