



TRouble FOR PURSER DUTIABLE GOODS SEIZED IN HIS STATEROOM.

Customs Officials Take Package of Gowns from R. D. Williams, of American Liner St. Louis.

The close watching which the customs officials have been giving the steamers of the American Line in an effort to stop smuggling, and which recently led to the arrest of a baggage superintendent, was centered on R. D. Williams, the purser of the steamer St. Louis, when she docked yesterday.

The search, which was thorough, revealed nothing until an effort was made to get into the room of Mr. Williams, the veteran purser of the boat. It was said that the inspectors had difficulty in getting into the purser's room, and when it was finally opened to them a search revealed some gowns believed to have been made in Paris and to be worth something more than \$1,000.

The finding of the gowns in Mr. Williams's room and the fact that they were taken from him by representatives of the Surveyor's staff caused considerable surprise among the passengers on board and among the baggage agents and hotel men on the pier. Mr. Williams, who has been in the service of the American Line for many years, is exceedingly popular with those who have crossed with him, and it is believed that he will give a reasonable explanation when he appears before Surveyor Clarkson to-day at 10 a. m.

It was said recently by Assistant United States Attorney Dorr, who has charge of the case in which Schwartz, the baggage superintendent, is involved, that the American Line was to be commended for the way it had assisted the customs officials in running down the smuggling that seems to have been going on from American Line steamers for some time. The line of surveillance has been drawn unusually tight since the arrival of a trunk containing \$5,000 worth of dutiable stuff on the American liner Philadelphia on March 6, which led to the arrest of Schwartz.

The customs officials had information that the trunk had been put aboard the Philadelphia, but when the steamer was searched on arrival it could not be found. About ten days later it was learned that the trunk had been taken up town. After the Surveyor recovered it, with its contents, it was learned that the trunk had never landed on Pier 15, where the Philadelphia was docked, but had been swung across the dock to the north side of Pier 14 of the Red Star Line.

The friends of Mr. Williams are confident that there was no effort to smuggle on his part, and that he was not a party to any system of getting goods into this country without the payment of duty. One explanation of the finding of the gowns in the purser's stateroom is that out of courtesy to an English woman, a patron of the line, who is booked to sail for Southampton on the St. Louis, on Saturday, he brought the gowns over for her use on the return passage.

The woman, it is said, came over here several weeks ago and is now in this city. The suspicion is that as she wanted to wear the gowns at dinner on board the St. Louis while returning to England they were sent to her in care of the purser, who would keep them locked up in his room until she could board the steamer on Saturday. Mr. Williams, it is said, did not intend that the gowns should leave the steamer, but the customs officials took them from him pending the settlement of the case.

Several friends of the purser said last night that in a typically generous effort to do a favor for a friend he had become involved in an uncomfortable but not a serious situation, and that when he got a hearing he would prove his innocence of any intention to smuggle the goods into the country.

The two packages containing the gowns remained on the American Line pier during the night, guarded by inspectors Hogan and Sullivan, ex-cavalrymen, who permitted no one to enter the covered pier except with proper credentials. The larger package was about three feet long and two feet wide, and bore the label "Fauquet, Ltd., Paris, London," etc. It was addressed to "Miss Hutchins, care of R. D. Williams, steamer St. Louis, November 24, 1908." The smaller package was bound in heavy paper and was about a foot square. It bore no address, but was almost covered on one side with illegible writings in chalk.

The master-at-arms of the St. Louis said that Mr. Williams was not arrested and was still on board the ship.

COAL STRIKE YET FEARED Belief That Union Will Insist on Recognition.

Wilkes-Barre, Penn., March 28.—While the usual April reduction in the price of anthracite, sanctioned by the operators, has made some of the miners' union officials believe that the operators expect an amicable agreement with the mine workers, mining officials here have not much hope of it. They say that the only chance of an amicable understanding is for the special committee to sign the present agreement for three years more. They do not expect this will be done, since they think that President Lewis will continue to insist on recognition of the union.

It is now predicted that if, at the second conference, no agreement is reached, the operators will inform the committee that there will be no work at the mines until there is an agreement. By Wednesday night it is estimated that the coal operators will have in storage yards and along sidings some 13,000,000 tons of coal. This amount will supply the normal warm weather demand through May and June and possibly into July.

"LOTTA" BUYS BOSTON HOTEL.

Former Actress Adds to Her Large Real Estate Holdings in the Hub.

Boston, March 28.—Miss Lotta Crabtree, better known as "Lotta," and for years noted as a girlish comedienne, became the owner of the Hotel Brewster property, in B-lyston street, between Washington and Tremont streets, yesterday, by the payment of between \$90,000 and \$100,000 in cash to the estate of Charles H. Bond. Thereby she added extensively to her already large real estate holdings in the city. Mr. Bond paid about \$25,000 for the property.

CALL FOR REPUBLICANS. House Leaders Want to Pass Tariff Rule Thursday.

Washington, March 28.—Representative Dwight, the Republican whip, has instructed all Republicans in the House to be in their seats on Thursday, and it is understood that the House leaders will attempt to pass the tariff rule then. The matter was discussed at great length to-day by Speaker Cannon and the Ways and Means Committee, and it was decided that only committee amendments will be allowed unless a majority of the House objects. The amendments will hold another meeting to-morrow to take up that subject.

After the meeting Speaker Cannon visited President Taft and discussed the decision of the committee. Between now and Thursday Mr. Dwight will continue his work of ascertaining the sentiment of the majority in regard to the rule. If it is found impossible to secure fairly harmonious action a caucus will be called for Thursday or Friday night.

The Ways and Means Committee gave some consideration to the paragraph on coffee to-day. This and the paragraphs affecting crude petroleum, free-bites, bituminous coal, lumber and iron ore, it is understood, will be opened for amendment by the proposed rule. It is said that the committee will provide an amendment which will make scrap iron subject to the same duty as pig iron. The paper schedule, it is believed, will also be affected by committee amendments.

SINKS WITH 21 PERSONS. Sloop Kearsarge Goes Down Off Coast of Nicaragua.

New Orleans, March 28.—A special dispatch from Bluefields, Nicaragua, gives details of the loss of the sloop Kearsarge and twenty-one residents of Nicaragua on the night of March 13, between Monkey Point and Greytown, Nicaragua. Captain Cook, two sailors and five passengers reached shore in a small boat.

The Kearsarge was a boat of about twenty-five tons. It went to Bluefields from St. Andrew's Island with coconuts and took on twenty-five passengers at Bluefields, bound for Bocas del Toro, Colon and Jamaica.

BLACK HAND GOT HIS LEG Man Threatened with Amputation Gives Up Wooden Limb.

St. Louis, March 28.—Edwin Tucker, of this city, who was threatened with the loss of a leg unless he left \$1,000 in a designated spot, is the latest victim of the Black Hand. Mr. Tucker took the gang at its word, and since the threat seemed to give him an alternative he left his wooden leg in the place designated.

"If you fail to do this you will lose a leg before Sunday night," the letter ran. At 8 o'clock last night Mr. Tucker left his home, which is near the place specified in the note, carrying a bundle under his arm. He walked to a vacant house on the corner and deposited the bundle on the porch. When he again visited the spot this morning the bundle was gone.

DROPS DEAD IN Y. M. C. A. Thomas Moran, Police Court Lawyer, Dies in 23d Street Branch.

Thomas Moran, for thirty years a lawyer at Jefferson Market Court, and the possessor of a fortune which he had amassed by his legal practice and in Wall Street, dropped dead yesterday afternoon in the 23d street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Moran went to the Young Men's Christian Association in company with John Kenny, of No. 310 West 20th street, early yesterday afternoon and spent several hours reading. He complained of pains in his heart, but said that he thought they would go away. Shortly before 6 o'clock, when he arose to leave the building, he reeled and fell into the arms of Mr. Kenny. An ambulance was summoned, but Moran died before it arrived.

The surgeon said that heart disease had caused his death. Mr. Moran lived at No. 109 West 12th street. During the last few years he had spent part of the time in Europe. He was fifty-six years of age.

SMALLER FAMILIES NOW. Average in 1790 Was 5.8, While in 1900 It Was 4.6.

Washington, March 28.—The size of the average family in the United States has decreased from 5.8 persons in 1790, the date of the first census taken in this country, to 4.6 in the same year in 1900, according to a volume now being prepared by the Census Bureau.

Of especial interest from a sociological point of view are those statistics in the book which deal with family life. In 1790 families composed of no more than three persons represented but one-fourth of the entire number of families, while in 1900 families of similar size made up nearly 40 per cent of all families. Families composed of six or more persons represented in 1790 more than one-half, but in 1900 scarcely more than one-fourth of the families enumerated.

On the basis of the proportion shown in 1790 there would have been in continental United States in 1900 29,590,000 children, whereas there were less than 24,000,000.

In 1790 the Smiths led all the rest, there being 32,245 of this ubiquitous family in the country, while other families followed in the same given: Brown, Davis, Jones, Johnson, Clark, Williams, Miller and Wilson. These nine names represented about 4 per cent of the total white population of 1790.

A. B. HEPBURN SLAYS JAGUARS. Seven Said to Have Fallen to His Gun in Mexico—A Narrow Escape.

Tampico, Mexico, March 28.—A. B. Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank, of New York, has made a record as a slayer of jaguars. He returned to Mexico to-day from a hunt after big game in the Panteco River territory, about one hundred miles above here. He was accompanied by several American friends and a number of Mexican guides. It is stated by members of the party that Mr. Hepburn killed seven big jaguars on the trip.

More than a dozen skins were brought back by the party as trophies. Mr. Hepburn's companions had slightly wounded, sprang at him and was killed by a second shot from his gun. Mr. Hepburn refuses to make a statement regarding the stories which his companions told of his success.

TO CHICAGO IN 16 HOURS CENTRAL SPECIAL TRAIN IN RECORD RUN.

Whirls Bank President Vanderlip to Bedside of Mother, Who Dies Before His Arrival.

Maintaining an average speed of sixty miles an hour for sixteen hours, yesterday, a special train carried Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the national City Bank, from his home, in Scarborough, to the bedside of his mother, who was ill with pneumonia, in Englewood, a suburb of Chicago. He arrived half an hour after her death. C. F. Daly, vice-president of the New York Central, in charge of traffic, said yesterday afternoon when the arrival of the train in Chicago was telegraphed to him:

"The trip of the train carrying Mr. Vanderlip is one of the most remarkable achievements in the history of railroading. It breaks all records for consistent and sustained speed, and the time occupied by the run is the fastest ever made by a train carrying passengers between New York and Chicago. When the fact that no preparations had been made for a test is taken into consideration, the performance is all the more wonderful."

Some time ago Mr. Vanderlip was summoned from Florida, where he was spending a vacation, to the bedside of his mother, who was in a serious condition. When he reached New York he received news of a change for the better. As reports that she was out of danger continued to come to him, he did not go to her. Late on Saturday night, however, Mr. Vanderlip received news that she had suffered a relapse and it was not thought that she could live.

From his home in Scarborough he telephoned to Mr. Daly and W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central, that he must get to Chicago in the quickest time possible. He asked for a special train. The officials of the road were "stumped," for all their best engines and crews were on the road. The message reached them at 10:45 p. m., but in spite of the handicap of a lack of equipment for a speedy trip a train of five cars left the Grand Central Station before midnight. Mr. Vanderlip was taken on at Scarborough, the train leaving there at 12:22 o'clock yesterday morning.

The train was drawn by an engine which usually pulls local trains between this city and Albany, not being considered capable of handling express traffic. It was the best that Mr. Brown and Mr. Daly could do with the facilities at their command, and the same condition existed practically all the way to Chicago. All the limited trains were running on Saturday night, and rolling stock and trainmen were busy with their regular runs. Such were the obstacles that stood in the way of making fast time that the achievement of running 904 miles in 167 minutes seems to indicate that eighteen hours to Chicago is at least two hours slower than can be made.

The best run of the train was from Toledo to Elkhart, Ind., a distance of 133 miles. The time was 119 minutes, an average of sixty-seven miles an hour. Stops were made at Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and Elkhart. The train pulled into the Chicago terminal at 3:07 p. m. yesterday. Mr. Vanderlip alighted from the train at Englewood, seven miles east of the terminal, before 3 o'clock.

Other record runs from Chicago to New York include one made in June, 1905, when a train made a little better than sixty miles an hour, exclusive of stops. Special preparations had been made for this test. In 1895 a train covered the distance from New York to Buffalo, 436 miles, in less than seven hours, an average of 64.33 miles an hour. Ten years later a run from Buffalo to Chicago was made with a speed of 60.69 miles an hour. Striking an average of the two trips, the distance has been covered at a rate of sixty-seven miles an hour.

RUNAWAY CHARGES CAR. Occupants of Buggy Hurlled in All Directions by Collision.

A man and a woman were probably fatally injured and two other persons seriously hurt when a runaway horse attached to a buggy smashed into a cross-town car at Fifth avenue and 116th street yesterday afternoon. The horse was so badly injured that it had to be killed.

Early yesterday afternoon Charles Dietz, of No. 31 Bank street, his wife, and Mrs. Anna Cooper, of No. 428 East 39th street, and her son Charles, four years old, drove up to Harlem. They were on their way home, when at 120th street and Fifth avenue the horse, a powerful animal, took fright at a passing automobile and bolted. Dietz tugged at the reins and several policemen made frantic endeavors to seize the horse, but in vain. Alton Schranek, the motorman of the car, saw the runaway approaching and attempted to get out of the way, but was unsuccessful. The horse struck the car in the center, the occupants of the buggy being hurled in all directions.

Dietz was hurled over the horse's head, and suffered a fracture of the skull, while Mrs. Dietz was thrown under the car, and received a like injury. Mrs. Cooper and her son were thrown to one side, and escaped serious injury. A large crowd gathered, and it was necessary to summon the reserves from several precincts to maintain order. All of the injured were taken to the Harlem Hospital, where little hope was held out for the recovery of Mr. and Mrs. Dietz. The motorman of the car was arrested and taken to the East 104th street station, charged with felonious assault.

AUTO UPSET IN PARK. All Four Occupants Injured, One Perhaps Fatally.

A large touring car in which were Howard Waldon, an iron manufacturer, No. 4 West 108th street, and his wife; Mrs. Goggins, of No. 140 West 133d street, and George Gould, an automobile dealer, skidded on a curve in the West Drive of Central Park, opposite 107th street, last night, and turned over on its side, throwing out the occupants.

All were injured, and Mrs. Goggins was so severely bruised, besides suffering from possible internal injuries, that she was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. The others were treated in the park, and went to their homes. Mr. Waldon was at the wheel and the machine was not going at great speed.

AUTOMOBILE TURNS OVER TWICE. Kenneth and Courtney Groder, sons of a retired Episcopal clergyman, of White Plains, narrowly escaped death when their automobile turned over on South Broadway yesterday afternoon.

The car ran against the curb and then rebounded and struck an electric light pole, turning over twice and pinning the young men under it. They were not seriously hurt. The automobile was wrecked.

REAR CARS FOR WOMEN MADOO TO EXPERIMENT DURING RUSH HOURS. Innovation Will Go Into Effect in Hudson Tunnel Wednesday—Rap at Interborough.

William G. McAdoo, president of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, which operates the Hudson tunnels, has demonstrated again that he intends to show the way to all the other local traction managers when it comes to giving the metropolitan public what it wants in transit improvements. His latest move is to announce that hereafter during the night and morning rush hours the rear car of every Hudson tunnel train will be reserved exclusively for women.

Mr. McAdoo's action looks like another sly rap at the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the lessee of the present subway, which has just been ordered by the Public Service Commission to show cause on or before April 5 why the rear car of all subway expresses should not be segregated for the use of women and children. The idea of a separate car for women was originated by Mrs. Frederick W. Longfellow, chairman of the Transportation Committee of Fifty of the Women's Municipal League.

The new plan will go into effect Wednesday, and to prepare the travelling public for the innovation the following notices will be posted in all the company's stations this morning:

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Beginning March 31, 1909, and continuing until further notice, the rear car of every train leaving Hoboken for New York between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 a. m. and leaving New York for Hoboken between the hours of 4:30 p. m. and 7 p. m. will be reserved for the exclusive use of ladies. This is an experiment which the management has decided to try in practice, and which it reserves the right to terminate if it should be found to work unsatisfactorily. Uniformed porters wearing red caps will be found on the platform at the Hoboken Terminal and at the 25th street and Sixth avenue stations. BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT. E. T. MÜNGER, General Superintendent. WILBUR C. FISK, Vice President.

Mr. McAdoo was enthusiastic over the new plan last night and said he felt sure it would prove a success. He added:

"We believe that progressive railroad management demands that new problems, as they arise, should be met and solved rather than be disregarded or postponed. When the suggestion about separate cars for women was first made we doubted its practicability. After careful consideration, however, we have become convinced that it ought to be tried in actual practice. We are heartily in favor of anything which will make it more comfortable for women and children, particularly those who have to use crowded public utilities, and we hope that the result of our experiment will demonstrate that the plan is not only practicable, but that it will accomplish the desired purpose."

Frank Hedley, vice-president and general manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, when told of the plan refused to comment. Mr. McAdoo's action, Mr. Hedley, it is understood, feels that the plan would not be practicable in the Interborough subway, on account of the great congestion at the express stations in the rush hour periods. It is alleged that a large part of the crowding is caused by the women, who always rush for the crowded cars in the center of the trains, despite the fact that the front and rear cars are often nearly empty.

Mrs. Longfellow, when told at her home at Riverdale last night of Mr. McAdoo's action, was jubilant. "Hoory, that's great! It's fine!" was her first comment. "I had a talk with Mr. McAdoo about the scheme," she continued, "but I had no idea he would put it into operation so soon. He is certainly a progressive man, and he has the honor of introducing the first real traction improvement which will benefit women and children. He deserves great praise."

William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Public Service Commission, when told last night of the action of Mr. McAdoo, said: "I'm glad to hear that. That's fine. It will be a great pleasure to the members of the Public Service Commission to watch the innovation and see how it works out."

SAYS HE'S CHARLIE ROSS. Brakeman Advances Solution of Old Germantown Mystery.

Pittsburg, March 28.—William Grant Eyster, of McKean Books, a suburb, formerly a coal miner at Shamokin, now a brakeman on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, said to-night that he believed he was the Charlie Ross kidnaped from Germantown, Penn., thirty-five years ago, and never recovered.

He said he learned early in life that he was not the child of his supposed parents, and that many things they did led him to believe that he was Charlie Ross. He said he tallied in every respect with the description of Charlie, even to moles on his body. Memories of his early home, he said, agree with descriptions of the Ross home. His foster parents, who lived at Shamokin, are dead, and he has no evidence of his identity, and is not making any effort to prove his connection with the famous case, "dreading the notoriety it would give him."

TWICE AFIRE WITHIN 48 HOURS. Second Blaze in Shirtwaist Factory Causes Damage of \$25,000.

For the second time within forty-eight hours fire broke out shortly after midnight this morning in the shirtwaist factory of Rosen Brothers, on the top floor of the eight-story brick building at Nos. 31 and 33 East 10th street. A blaze there on Saturday morning did \$5,000 damage. This morning's blaze, Chief Croker thought, would cause damage of \$25,000.

A fire insurance patrolman said he was on duty on the top floor to guard against a repetition of Saturday's fire, when suddenly he saw flames spring up in the rear part of the factory. He failed to extinguish them, ran to the box at 30th street and University Place and turned in an alarm.

Chief Croker responded, with two high pressure wagons, and laid seven lines of hose into the building. By the time water was thrown the flames had eaten their way through the roof and were lighting up the whole neighborhood.

The firemen confined the flames to the top floor, but the immense volume of water poured into the burning area soaked down through the lower floors, mostly occupied by furriers and garment manufacturers, and did much damage.

ARABS FIRE ON BRITISH. Steamer Service on Tigris Suspended—Passengers Killed.

Constantinople, March 28.—Attacks by Arabs on steamers plying on the Tigris have been so persistent that the British line has been compelled to suspend service. A government steamer was riddled with bullets yesterday, several of the passengers being killed or wounded. The steamer carried a machine gun and had troops on board, but the Arab fire was so severe that the gun was put out of action.

GETS DEATH WITH KISS. Nurse Killed by Caress Given to Dying Patient.

Cumberland, Md., March 28.—Having become infected through a kiss bestowed by request on a patient dying from blood poisoning, Miss Marion C. Spier, a trained nurse, died last night at her home here.

Miss Spier nursed Mrs. Virginia Callan Carder, wife of Dr. George L. Carder, and a leader in local society, at the Alleghany Hospital, and the sick woman grew so fond of the nurse that she asked Miss Spier to kiss her as she was dying. The request was granted and in a few days Miss Spier was stricken with the same malady.

A LEPROSY VACCINE. Cultures of Bacillus Made by Dr. Clegg at Manila.

Manila, March 28.—Dr. Moses Clegg, bacteriologist of the Bureau of Science at Manila, has succeeded in cultivating the leprosy bacillus. He has made five separate cultures of the bacillus and carried all of them through five successive generations. Dr. Clegg used the organisms from both living lepers and the bodies of victims of leprosy. He has been equally successful in his cultures with the germs of amoebic dysentery, establishing a symbolic relationship between the germs of the two diseases.

The Bureau of Science has prepared a leprosy vaccine, and expects to carry forward a series of experiments for the purpose of establishing a specific treatment for leprosy. Dr. Clegg is the son of a prominent Arkansas physician.

WIRELESS FOR LEPERS. Boy Banished to Bay State Colony an Expert Operator.

Boston, March 28.—James Archibald Thomas, of Upton, the sixteen-year-old high school boy banished to the leper colony on Penikese Island by order of the Board of Health last Tuesday, is an expert wireless telegraph operator, and the island will in the future be able to keep in touch with the world through a station which is to be erected soon. For the first time in the history of the colony it will be possible for the lepers to communicate daily with their friends and relatives.

Before his banishment Thomas had fitted up a receiving and sending station at his mother's home, and yesterday his schoolmates decided to ship his plant and mast to the island or to buy a new outfit throughout.

OVER FORTY-FOOT CLIFF. Well Known Lawyer Found Dead Near Dunkirk, N. Y.

Dunkirk, N. Y., March 28.—Bert E. Farnham, a well known lawyer, was found dead at the foot of a forty-foot cliff at Laona, a hamlet four miles south of Dunkirk, to-day. He had been a sufferer from insomnia for some time and was accustomed to take long walks. He disappeared last Tuesday. It is believed he accidentally stumbled over the edge of the cliff. His skull was fractured and his head was submerged in the water of the stream at the foot of the cliff.

Mr. Farnham was forty-seven years old. He was at one time associated in the law business with Lester F. Stearns, a former chairman of the State Tax Commission, and in recent years with Elton D. Warner, a former Deputy Attorney General of the state.

AN ARTIFICIAL BIRD? Malden (Mass.) Man Invents New Airship.

Boston, March 28.—A new airship that promises to revolutionize present methods of air navigation has been perfected by George A. Metcalf, a retired inventor of Malden, Mass. The airship, which is called the "Flying Auto" for want of a better name, is built on the helicopter principle, being lifted into and through the air by its own motive power instead of being driven or pulled through like aeroplanes and dirigibles. The machine, it is said, can do more tricks in the air than a bird, flying sideways, up or down, backward and forward.

O. W. Ostergren, a young Swedish inventor of Worcester, has perfected a new aeroplane which rises directly from the ground by its own power.

SLEEP SICKNESS IN PARIS. African Missionary Stricken in Luxembourg Gardens.

Paris, March 28.—A sensation has been caused by the report of a case of sleeping sickness in the heart of Paris. The victim is a missionary of the Order of the Holy Ghost, who dropped unconsciously in the Luxembourg Gardens and was conveyed to the Pasteur Institute. The Institute physicians say that the condition of the man is serious. He contracted the disease on the Upper Ubanghi, a river of equatorial Africa.

FRANCE FEARS CHOLERA OUTBREAK. Precautions Taken—Many Meningitis Cases—American Serum Used.

Paris, March 28.—In view of a possible outbreak of cholera in Russia this summer and its extension to Western Europe, instructions have been issued to the French boards of health to insure purity of water and an ample supply of disinfectants. The French health officials also are occupied with outbreaks of cerebro-spinal meningitis which have occurred recently. There have been more than fifty cases of this disease in Paris and fourteen deaths. A quantity of serum has been imported from the United States for the treatment of the disease.

WILL FIGHT INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA HILLS. TROOPS MARCH AGAINST CRAZY SNAKE'S BAND. Creek Uprising Hastened by Slaying of Deputies—Chief's Son Forced to Confess.

Oklahoma City, Okla., March 28.—Chief Crazy Snake and one hundred followers, armed with modern rifles, retreated before five companies of Oklahoma militia to-night, thus deferring an expected battle.

Hastily settling fire to his tepees and tents, the Indian leader, with his mixed company of Snake Creek Indians and negroes, fled from their camp as the troops advanced. They took up a strong position between the North Canadian River and Deep Fork Creek in the Hickory Hills, about seven miles east of Henryetta.

Colonel Hoffman, in command of the state troops, decided it would be unwise to push the pursuit and engage the Indians in the darkness. Accordingly he bivouacked for the night. Early in the morning, reinforced by a company of cowboys, all crack shots, he will lead his forces against the Indians.

Crazy Snake and his braves will have a chance to surrender. If they refuse the battle will be on, unless the redskins again retreat. Colonel Hoffman sent out numerous scouts to watch the movements of the enemy and to give the alarm if the Indians attempt to escape to a stronger position.

The militia officers believe Crazy Snake wants to reach the Tiger Mountains with his followers before engaging in a general fight. That the old chief is striving to stir the Creeks to an uprising and strike for what he conceives to be liberty was evident from the smoke of three signal fires on adjacent hills just before sundown. Oldtime frontiersmen who insist that they know what such things mean declare this is a sign which always ushers in Indian trouble.

Major Charles F. Barrett, in charge of the commissary, received hurry orders to-night by courier to send supplies and additional ammunition to the troops in the field. From this it is inferred the officers expect a long chase before a fight.

Six men have been killed and a dozen wounded since the trouble began, on Thursday, according to the official report, but Dr. I. M. Wallace, of Dustin, Okla., who went to the Hickory Hills with the troops to-day, declared more than twenty men had been killed.

SON CONFESES AT ROPE'S END. Crazy Snake is in personal command. This was established by the testimony choked out of his college-bred son by means of a nice new inch rope. Young Harjo was strung up by the determined deputies until nearly dead. Then he gasped out that his father was in command, named the Indian who killed the deputies, told the officers how to trail the band and did everything which a stoical red man is supposed not to do when in the hands of his enemies.

This first real Indian uprising of years has held this region on edge for three days. It broke out last Thursday, when several deputy sheriffs went to Henryetta to arrest negro cattle thieves. The officers were fired on by negro and half-breed friends of the criminals and forced to retreat. A few hours later they returned with additional forces and were fired on by the band, then augmented by a number of Crazy Snake's Indians. In this fight three negroes were killed and five negroes or Indians wounded, according to the official reports, although it is thought many more Indians were wounded, as scores of shots were fired at close quarters. This clash resulted in forty-one arrests.

Meantime Crazy Snake's followers determined on an aggressive campaign. The chief's plans had to be prematurely sprung on account of the unexpected attack on deputies at Henryetta. Deputies fanned the flame by hunting strenuously for the leaders, and Crazy Snake, forced to the wall, determined to strike a hard blow in an effort to escape.

Last night part of his band was run to cover by deputies in a search for the leaders of Thursday's fight. Marshal Baum, of Checotah, and Deputy Odum, of Eufrada, lost their lives as a result. They were shot down, according to Crazy Snake's son, by Charles Coker, a Seminole Indian. The event aroused the state authorities. Governor Haskell ordered out the militia, and instructions were given that the band must be captured or killed.

Not till to-day did the people of Henryetta realize the danger of the situation. Threatened by raids by some of Crazy Snake's men, they hurriedly armed, patrolled the roads leading to the town, sent to surrounding towns for arms and ammunition, and sent urgent appeals to Governor Haskell to hurry the militia to the scene. Not until the soldiers arrived to-night were the fears relieved. Then the small Indian bands scurried away to avoid a battle, preferring to cast their lot with the larger band entrenched under Crazy Snake's command in Hickory Hills and to take part in a fight that appeared inevitable.

FIGHT RENEWED AT DAWN. Daybreak this morning saw a renewal in the vicinity of Hickory Ground of last evening's fight. The day opened with desultory firing between two hundred special officers and nearly as many Indians. Several Indians are reported wounded. State militia and armed officers and citizens moved all day Sunday toward the scene.

A dispatch from Stidman says a second engagement between officers and Indians occurred near there at 9 o'clock this morning. In this fifty shots were exchanged and several Indians wounded. Both the Indians and negroes, many of the latter being allied with the Creeks, took their wounded into the hills, and this made it impossible to learn definitely what the casualties were. The number of the dead since Thursday was to-night placed unofficially at seven.

Deputies went to the house of Crazy Snake and removed the bodies of Baum and Odum, which were taken to Eufrada. The officers found evidence that Crazy Snake and the members of his family had departed hurriedly in the night. The deputies captured a number of the chief's horses and a large quantity of ammunition.

A dramatic feature of the day, preceding the final clash between the Indians and the troops near Henryetta, was the confession of CHITTI Harjo, the twenty-two-year-old son of Crazy Snake. The young man, after his capture by the troops, cursed his foes and vehemently refused to tell them anything about his father's whereabouts or to throw any light on the occurrences of last night.

"Maybe this will help him," exclaimed Deputy Sheriff Frank Jones, bringing out a heavy rope. "He it around his neck and string him up!" commanded the deputy. His assistants obeyed, and soon the young Indian was dangling in the air, kicking frantically and clawing at his constricted neck. It was a struggle between Indian stoicism and the