New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXIX....No. 22,812. To-day, showers. To-morrow, fair and cooler; brisk winds. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1909.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

REPORTS CUSTOMS COURT MEASURE

ALSO MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM CLAUSE.

Under Senate Substitute for Payne Provision President Could Appoint Tariff Commission.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 30.—The material increase in the judicial machinery for the enforcement of the new tariff bill constitutes the most striking feature of the customs administrative act reported to the Senate to-day by Senator Aldrich. In addition to providing for a customs court of five members, heretofore outlined in these dispatches, provision is made for an Assistant Attorney General, who is to have special supervision of customs, a Deputy Assistant Attorney General and four attorneys.

Of equal importance is the authority conferred on the President in the maximum and minimum clause to employ "such persons as may be required to make thorough investigations and examinations into the production, commerce and trade of the United States and foreign countries and all conditions affecting the same." This provision gives such wide latitude to the Executive that he may easily resolve such persons into a tariff commission should he deem that course advisable. This is, of course, wholly distinct from the tariff bureau, outlined in these dispatches this morning, and the provision for which will be reported later, although it is the expectation of the Finance Committee that the persons employed by the President will co-operate with the tariff bureau.

Throughout the administrative sections there is manifest the earnest desire of the Finance Committee to obtain an equitable administration of the tariff law and to prevent the undervaluation so prevalent heretofore. Specific provision for the valuation of merchandise imported on consignment is made, as foretold in these dispatches. The measure provides that such merchandise "shall not in any case be appraised at less than the wholesale price at which such or similar imported merchandise is actually sold or freely offered for sale in usual wholesale quantities in the United States," due allowance being made, of course, for the duties, transportation, commission, insurance, etc. It is the expectation of the Finance Committee that this and other provisions of the administrative sections will result in an honest and full collection of the duties imposed in the schedule and that there will follow a material increase in the customs revenues.

The customs court is to consist of a presiding judge and four associate justices, who are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Each of the justices is to receive a salary of $10,000 a year. The court is to organize and open in New York City within ninety days after a majority of the judges have qualified. Sessions of the court may be held annually, or oftener, at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, Chicago, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco. The court is authorized to exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction to review decisions of the Board of General Appraisers, and its decisions shall be final. The court is provided with a clerk at a salary of $4,000 a year, an assistant clerk at $2,000 a year and other clerical assistants.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM PROVISION.

The Assistant Attorney General, who will be under the supervision and control of the Attorney General, will receive a salary of $10,000; the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, $7,500; one attorney, $6,000, and the other three, $5,000 each. This legal force will have charge of the interests of the government in all matters of reappraisement and classification and all kindred litigation.

The maximum and minimum provision, also reported to-day, provides for the assessment after March 31, 1910, of an additional duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on imports from all countries which fail to satisfy the President that imports from the United States suffer no undue discrimination, but that when the President has been so satisfied the rates provided in the body of the tariff law shall, upon proclamation by the Executive, apply. In addition to the 25 per cent ad valorem the measure provides further for specific duties of five cents a pound on coffee and ten cents a pound on tea imported from those countries to whose imports, under the provisions of the law, the maximum rates would apply.

The provision authorizing the President to employ such persons as he may require to conduct investigations under the maximum and minimum provision is so broad as to leave entirely to the discretion of the Executive the number of such persons to be employed and the compensation they are to receive. Senator Beveridge and other advocates of a tariff commission express themselves as entirely satisfied with this provision. They say that, from interviews with the President on the subject, they are confident he will exercise the authority conferred upon him to employ experts and organize them into such a commission as they have long advocated. The only criticism advanced by the most ardent supporters of the tariff commission plan is that the law fails to confer upon the proposed experts the right to summon witnesses and examine the books of manufacturers and other producers.

The Senate's maximum and minimum provision is practically a reversal of that originally placed in the Payne bill. Instead of the maximum rates applying automatically against a country which discriminates in its tariff laws against the products of the United States, the Finance Committee's substitute makes the maximum rates applicable to all countries after March 31, 1910, and then gives the President the power to apply the minimum rates to those countries which give the United States equal concessions with other countries. But the President must in his proclamation declare that the country which is favored with the minimum rates does not impose any terms or restrictions, either in the way of tariff rates or trade or other regulations, directly or indirectly, upon the sale or importation into that country of any product of the United States. This, in effect, is the requirement which was in the House bill.

NOT LIKELY TO AFFECT BRAZIL.

In addition the Senate provision requires that a country to receive the minimum rates of the American tariff cannot impose any export bounty or prohibition upon the exportation of any article to the United States which unduly discriminates against the products of this country. The latter provision was not made in the House bill. It is not thought that it will affect Brazil, because of the export tax placed by that country on coffee, but it is expected that it will affect those countries which impose

Continued on third page.

SOUND BOAT DISABLED.

The New Hampshire Towed Back After Accident.

The engines of the Norwich Line steamboat New Hampshire, with 150 passengers aboard, became disabled in the East River, off 138th street, shortly after 7 o'clock last night. An attempt was made to make repairs, but when this was found impossible the captain managed to inform the Mott Haven terminal of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and two tugs were sent to the disabled steamer. At 2 o'clock this morning she was rounding the Battery, one tug towing her and the other acting as a convoy. She will be tied up at her pier, at Clarkson street, North River.

After the accident the New Hampshire anchored for two hours off Hunt's Point and awaited the arrival of assistance. An official of the company said that at no time was there any uneasiness among the passengers.

The steamboat left Pier 40, North River, yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock on her regular trip. She plies between New York and Stonington, Conn., and is owned by the New England Navigation Company. The New Hampshire is seventeen years old, having been built in Wilmington, Del., in 1892.

TWENTY-FIRST ESCAPE.

Lieutenant Halleck Returned to Federal Insane Asylum.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, April 30.—First Lieutenant Winfield Halleck, Philippine Scouts, retired, who has for two years been confined in the federal asylum for the insane at Anacostia, D. C., made his twenty-first escape three nights ago. He was captured here this evening and returned to the asylum. He said he made his latest escape by making a key out of the wires of a baseball player's mask which he had worn in a game he played with the asylum team. He unlocked his door with the wire key and on his way out says he passed three attendants and one doctor unrecognized. He intended going to Atlantic City to see his mother.

About a year ago Halleck escaped and came to Baltimore. He then announced in the newspapers that he would keep on escaping until the asylum officials grew tired of hunting him.

AN EX-PREMIER DUCKED.

Sir Robert Bond Pushed Into Sea by Morris's Supporters.

St. John's, N. F., April 30.—Sir Robert Bond, the former Premier, was thrown into the sea to-day when he attempted to land from a steamer at Western Bay, the centre of the Bay de Verde district, to address a political meeting.

Sir Robert is stumping the towns and villages along Conception Bay in the interest of his party. When he started to go ashore from his steamer this afternoon he was met by a crowd in sympathy with Sir Edward Morris's party, and was warned that the electors of Western Bay did not desire to hear him. Sir Robert charged that the objectors were engaged by the Morris party to prevent him from speaking, and announced his intention of landing and making an address.

The crowd made a rush for the landing place, and in the confusion Sir Robert was pushed overboard. He was not injured and succeeded in climbing into a boat. He went back to the steamer and made no further attempt to land.

The incident is attributed to the intense political feeling which prevails throughout the colony. Polling will be held one week from to-morrow. The Bond and Morris adherents have nominated straight tickets in every district, and no independents are running.

CUTS WIFE'S THROAT.

Brooklyn Man Then Ends His Own Life with a Razor.

Edward Devine, an employe in a shoe factory in DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, returned to his home, No. 8 State street, for the first time in three days late yesterday afternoon, and, after cutting his wife's throat with a razor, committed suicide with the same weapon. He died at 7 o'clock in the Long Island College Hospital, where it was said last night that Mrs. Devine, whose wound was closed with thirteen stitches, would live.

It was apparent that the shoemaker had been drinking when he came home. He advanced toward the table, about which his six children and wife were seated at supper. Mrs. Devine arose and passed the baby in her arms to her daughter Helen, who is nine years old and the oldest of the children. Reaching his wife's side, Devine drew the razor across her throat. She fell in the corner where the children were huddled. Then the husband went into the hallway and cut his own throat.

Daniel Devine, who is not related to the family, and Patrolman Philip Guthrie, of the Amity street station, attracted from the street by the noise, entered the house and immediately sent word to the hospital and Police Headquarters. Dr. Cochran, who came with the ambulance of the Long Island College Hospital, treated Mrs. Devine.

Mrs. Devine caused her husband's arrest a week ago on an assault charge, and it is supposed the deeds of last night were committed in retaliation.

JOHN W. GATES GETS TERMINAL.

Buys Oklahoma City Site for Railroad in Which H. C. Frick Is Interested.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Oklahoma City, Okla., April 30.—John W. Gates, who arrived in Oklahoma City last night, accompanied by a party of Eastern capitalists, bought a terminal site to-day for the proposed Fort Smith & Western Railroad. Both Mr. Gates and H. C. Frick are interested in this enterprise.

HORSE FALLS ON ROUGH RIDER.

Buffalo Bill's Nephew Breaks His Leg in Strenuous Football Game.

Harry Goodman, Colonel Cody's nephew and one of his crack rough riders, had a fall and broke his leg during the mounted football game at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon. His wife, who is one of the show's bronco busting ranch girls, helped carry him out of the arena, watched the doctor set and bandage the broken bone, saw the ambulance off to the New York Hospital and then resumed her part in the show.

Goodman is a member of the cowboy team which plays a game of football on horseback with a team of Indians. During this exciting mêlée yesterday afternoon several of the mounted opponents crashed together and three of the cowboy players and their horses went down. Goodman's pony fell on his leg, snapping the bone below the knee. The others were not hurt.

Ask your grocer for a 10c trial packet of "Salada" Tea. Delicious and fragrant.—Advt.

AMERICAN ICE CO. ACTS

ANNOUNCES INCREASE OF 66 2-3 PER CENT.

Price to Families Not To Be More than 40 Cents a Hundred—Other Companies Follow.

The American Ice Company, which controls one-half of the ice trade of this city, has raised the wholesale price from $3 to $5 a ton. The first news of this advance of 66 2-3 per cent came yesterday, when the company posted notices at its docks that after to-day the price would be $5 a ton. Notices of an increase in price to retail customers were sent out on the regular monthly bills yesterday and to-day.

Wesley M. Oler, president of the American Ice Company, said yesterday in his office, at Broadway and 28th street:

"The conditions this year are similar to those of 1906, and our prices will be no higher than they were then. The retail price to families in Manhattan will not reach 40 cents a hundred, and the wholesale price in Manhattan will not go above $5 a ton."

Large consumers who have had contracts with the company for ice at 20 cents a hundred have been unable to renew the contracts, which expire to-day. One man said yesterday that he tried during the winter to obtain a renewal of his contract, but was unable to do so owing to the uncertain crop conditions. Two weeks ago he tried again, and was told that the company was not signing any contracts. He expects that he will have to pay 35 cents a hundred.

The Foster-Scott Company and the National Ice Company, representing one-fourth of the independent trade, were the first to raise the wholesale price to $5 a ton and the retail price to 35 and 40 cents a hundred. The change goes into effect to-day. The Arctic Hygeia Ice Company, the largest manufacturer of artificial ice, has raised the wholesale price to $4 a ton, which goes into effect on Tuesday.

Other companies that have been waiting for the American Ice Company to act sent out notices to their patrons yesterday of an intended increase in prices.

One independent producer said yesterday:

"Prices are bound to go higher before the season is over. It is plainly a question of supply and demand. Plenty of companies are paying $2 50 for their ice in houses up the river, and it cannot be brought down here, hoisted and sold on the dock for less than $5 a ton. Transportation costs $1 05 a ton, and shrinkage increases the original cost $1 25, making a total of $4 80. As ice becomes scarcer the price will increase. Dealers will be willing to pay anything for it up to $15 a ton, as they have repeatedly during famine years.

"Although the American Ice Company may say that its wholesale price will not go above $5 a ton and the price to families will not reach 40 cents a hundred, that does not mean that other companies will not get higher prices, for the American cannot possibly meet the entire demand. After all, it must be remembered that the total crop throughout the East has been only one-half of the usual size.

"Manufacturers of ice are a relatively small factor, for they cannot produce more than one-fifth of the daily supply of 25,000 tons consumed in Manhattan. They cannot anticipate the demand because of the cost of storage, and even though they could their ice would not keep more than two or three weeks before becoming stale."

In regard to an article published yesterday in an evening paper to the effect that the Foster-Scott Ice Company was an asset of the American Ice Company, and that Mr. Scott was the president and "furnishes the brains of the business," Richard J. Foster said:

"The Foster-Scott Ice Company, of which I am president and Robert A. Scott is treasurer, is in no way, either directly or indirectly, connected with the American Ice Company."

WIFE WITH CHAUFFEUR.

Agents Seize Son of Massachusetts State Senator.

Santa Barbara, Cal., April 30.—Detectives employed by State Senator James F. Shaw, of Massachusetts, made a raid on the house occupied by Mrs. Shaw and H. Keno Marble, formerly the Shaw chauffeur, to-day and seized the ten-year-old son of the Shaws. The boy was taken to the police station, where he is now held.

Mrs. Shaw says she will fight to prevent the boy being taken East. The raid was directed by Lewis Field, the Shaw family butler.

According to the story told here Mrs. Shaw left her husband in Brooklyn in June, 1907, and came to California in the company of Marble, bringing her son with her. The couple went first to Pasadena, where a home was established, but over a year ago came to Santa Barbara and went into the moving picture business. The detectives employed by Shaw trailed the couple, first to Pasadena and then here.

"Mr. Shaw is not a fit person to have the boy. He squandered $160,000 of my father's money, and everything he ever had was obtained from my father." This statement was made by Mrs. Shaw tonight.

Mrs. Shaw signed an agreement to give up the boy to his father this morning, but to-night she declared that she would contest for possession of him and did not care whether the fight were made here or in Boston. She received a telegram to-day from her father, saying he would start to-morrow for California and that they would contest the case.

"I should like to go back to see papa," said Eldredge, the boy. "He always treated me well and I like him. I like Santa Barbara better than Boston. I do not have to go to school here."

Boston, April 30.—State Senator James F. Shaw, of Manchester, president of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway, whose son was taken from his mother in Santa Barbara, Cal., to-day, refused to make any statement regarding the affair until he had consulted his lawyers.

Senator Shaw parted from his wife about two years ago. Before her marriage she was Miss Grace Eldridge, daughter of H. Fisher Eldridge, a wealthy brewer of Portsmouth, N. H. The son went with his mother to Portsmouth, and last summer an attempt was made by the father to obtain possession of the child, who was then in Worcester. Before legal proceedings could be brought the mother and child left the state, and it is understood went to New York.

Senator Shaw is the son of ex-State Treasurer E. B. Shaw, of Newburyport. He is serving his third term in the upper branch of the Legislature and was defeated for the presidency of that body this year.

DUKE OF NORFOLK SELLS A HOLBEIN.

National Gallery Asks $330,000 to Keep Picture from America.

London, April 30.—The famous Holbein portrait of Christina of Denmark, which as a loan from the Duke of Norfolk has hung in the National Gallery for twenty-eight years, has just been sold by the duke to an art dealer, with an option that the nation may purchase it within a month for $330,000. The National Gallery has no resources, and an appeal has been made to the public to prevent the picture from going to America.

RAID POOLROOM CENTRE

TWO DETECTIVES TURN WIRE TAPPERS.

Crowds See Police Smash Their Way to Supposed Headquarters in West 31st Street.

The police of the West 30th street station, under the lead of Inspector McClusky and Captain O'Brien, raided what is believed to be the headquarters of all the poolrooms in the greater city last evening, in full view of thousands of persons on their way home from business. The building raided was the brownstone front house at No. 112 West 31st street, supposed to have been vacant for many months, although, the police say, the poolroom headquarters occupied the entire third floor rear.

The invading forces carried away with them as trophies of the raid twelve telephones, two Morse telegraph instruments, one switchboard and four prisoners, who, according to Inspector McClusky, were receiving and distributing the results of the races at Pimlico. In addition to supplying all the poolrooms in Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx, the police say that from this supposedly vacant building information as to all races was sent to distant towns in New Jersey.

For the last three or four weeks the men who control the poolrooms in this city, and especially those in Inspector McClusky's district, have been at their wits' end, the police say, to discover how it was that as soon as a new distributing bureau was opened in the Tenderloin the police would get wind of the location and character of the place.

Suspicion was finally fastened on some of those in the poolroom men's own ranks, and it was suspected that there was more than one traitor among them. Sharp lookout was kept for the "squealers," whoever they might prove to be, and every man in the gambling clique was viewed with suspicion by his neighbor.

The information which led to last night's raid did not come from insiders, however, but resulted from the cleverness of Detectives Bernard J. Devanney and Thomas J. Conlon, both of whom are expert wire operators. They had been selected to find the headquarters of the poolroom interests on that account.

For many days these two men have been systematically tapping telegraph and telephone wires, yet their methods were as simple as they proved effective. They would go to the roofs of buildings in the Tenderloin armed with nothing more formidable than an ordinary penknife and a pocket telephone. Every wire that came within their reach would be scraped with the knife until the insulation was cut off, and then the telephone would be applied. This is nothing more than common "wiretapping," and is illegal under ordinary circumstances, but Devanney and Conlon did not hesitate at that.

After several days of fruitless search they succeeded in finding the wire which led into the third floor of the house in West 31st street. For several days thereafter they "tapped" this wire, and heard, they say, the results and entries in the Pimlico races being transmitted over the line.

They did not take immediate action, desiring to discover as many more places as they could before they descended on the 31st street house. Yesterday, however, they were forced to adopt urgent measures, for as they were listening on the wire from the roof of the adjoining house they heard a voice in the house complaining that an operator was in on the connection, and the voice at the other end replied that it was probably the "bulls," meaning the police.

This was sufficient warning for the two detectives. They lost no time in informing the raiding party, which descended on the place within ten minutes.

After the raiders had climbed to the third floor they were forced to batter down with sledge hammers a steel bound oaken door. Then they found themselves in a hallway, at the end of which was a similar door. This, too, yielded to the blows of the police, and with McClusky at their head the men rushed into the room.

Four men were huddled about a roaring fire, supplied by the charts, according to the police. The back windows were heavily barred. The men said they were running a "correspondence school of wireless telegraphy." One was held for keeping and maintaining a gambling house and the others were charged with aiding and abetting.

ART GALLERY ROBBED.

Eight of Least Valuable Paintings Taken from A. & L. Pincus.

Burglars broke into the building at No. 1139 Broadway early yesterday morning and "jimmied" their way into the art gallery and salesrooms of A. & L. Pincus, on the second floor. They got off with eight paintings, according to a report made to the police of the Tenderloin station last night by Louis Pincus, one of the proprietors.

At his home, No. 96 St. Nicholas avenue, Louis Pincus said later that the stolen pictures were not valued at more than $150. He said he considered himself lucky in that the thieves didn't select more valuable ones.

George H. Sutton, the billiard player, has a restaurant on the street floor and a billiard parlor upstairs. The art galleries are over the billiard parlor.

The police say they don't understand how eight pictures could be carted out of a building and through the streets, even in a wagon, without being noticed by some one.

SERENO E. PAYNE'S TARIFF JOKE.

He Hadn't Been Consulted About the Washington Baseball Schedule.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 30.—Representative Sereno E. Payne, from the deep hole his huge frame had dented in a leather lounge of the Ways and Means Committee, bethought himself of a joke to-day. It was on several newspaper men who, from force of habit rather than from any startling successes, appeal to him each day for information regarding developments in the tariff situation. Now that the bill is in the Senate, Mr. Payne contents himself with reading the news instead of making it. To-day, however, he seemed indignant when the correspondents approached.

"There is a certain schedule upon which I have not been consulted," he announced, "and I don't mind confessing that I am angry about it."

"What is it?" asked a mighty chorus.

"The American League baseball schedule," answered Mr. Payne, and when he had recovered from his laugh he explained that the Washington team has gone away on a long trip just at the time when he is idle and can find time to go to the games. The newspaper men went sadly away, for instead of the expected "good story" they had only this dubious quip.

NEW TURKISH CABINET.

Tewfik Pacha Announces Members of His Ministry.

Constantinople, April 30.—Tewfik Pacha finally has succeeded in forming a new ministry to preside over the destinies of the Turkish Empire, a task which he undertook reluctantly when some of the influential members of the Committee of Union and Progress displayed opposition to Hilmi Pacha's resuming his old post of Premier. The new ministry follows:

Grand Vizier—TEWFIK PACHA.
Minister of the Interior—Ex-Grand Vizier FERID PACHA.
Minister of War—SALAH PACHA.
Minister of Finance—RIFAAT BEY.
Minister of Marine—General RIZA PACHA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—RIFAAT PACHA.
Minister of Justice—HASSAN FEHMI PACHA.
Sheik-ul-Islam—ZIA EDDIN EFFENDI.
Minister of Public Works and Commerce—GABRIEL EFFENDI.
Minister of Agriculture—Prince MAVROGORDATO.
Minister of Pious Foundations—MAHMOUD EKREM BEY.
Minister of Public Instruction—HAKKA BEY.

A rumor emanating from Salonica to the effect that Abdul Hamid would be court martialed was in circulation here to-day, but was denied.

It is reported that the police have made many seizures of arms, ammunition and bombs, which were to have been used in a fanatical outbreak prevented by General Schefket's timely occupation.

Search parties are engaged in the grounds of the Yildiz Kiosk, digging for treasure supposed to have been buried by Abdul Hamid.

ABDUL'S HEAD SOUGHT.

Ex-Sultan May Be Sent to Monastir—Murder of Favorite.

Paris, May 1.—Telegraphing from Constantinople, the "Matin's" correspondent says that Abdul Hamid probably will be transferred from Salonica to Monastir, as mobs seethe around the villa where he is lodged, clamoring for his head, and the troops have difficulty in keeping them back.

"The former Sultan," the correspondent adds, "committed an abominable crime on the day of the entry of the troops into Constantinople. Mad with despair and jealousy, he shot dead his favorite, a beautiful Circassian girl, eighteen years old. Certain that the end of his reign had come, the Sultan had been induced to prepare for a general massacre on Saturday, the signal for which was to have been given by the firing of bombs. General Schefket, however, learned of the danger that threatened, and hastened the entry of the troops."

MARTIAL LAW IN FEZ.

Mequinez Sacked—Fears of Revolution in Morocco.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 30.—Advices from Tangier to the State Department report that there is an uprising in favor of the former Sultan of Morocco in Mequinez, fifteen miles south of Fez; that the city has been sacked and that Fez is in a state of siege. Grave fears are entertained that a revolution will follow. The department is advised that there are few Americans in either of these cities, and that most of them are travellers, who can easily leave the country at the first hint of serious trouble.

PARIS WELL GUARDED.

Government Ready to Cope with May Day Demonstrations.

Paris, April 30.—Although the impression prevails that May Day will not witness any outbreak of violence in the French capital, great precautions are being taken for the maintenance of order. The troops drafted into the city from Versailles will be held in readiness in barracks, and an automobile service has been organized which will permit the police to concentrate quickly. Possible trouble is expected at Meru and Mazamet, where there have been serious strikes in the last few weeks.

ARREST H. G. ROBINSON.

Detective Enters House by Ladder When Told He Was Not There.

Morace Greeley Robinson, giving his address as No. 609 West 115th street, was arrested last night on a warrant from San José, Cal., upon the compaint of H. S. Bock, of San José, who alleges that Robinson sold him $800 worth of "Marconi Wireless stock which was paid for but never delivered. A charge of grand larceny is made.

The arrest was made by means of a ladder placed against a second story window of the 115th street apartment house, which is near Riverside Drive, after a woman had told the detectives that Robinson was not there.

Robinson was locked up in a cell at Police Headquarters, and after his arraignment in police court to-day, will be held a week to await extradition papers from California.

Since his arrest and discharge a month ago for intoxication and disorderly conduct in the Hotel Martinique, the police have kept Robinson under surveillance.

Robinson, who is a member of the firm of Robinson & Robinson, which succeeded the firm of Munroe & Munroe, with offices at No. 80 Wall street, came into prominence about a year ago, when Louis Robinson, said to have been one of the members of the firm, was arrested, charged with "aiding and abetting in grand larceny." At that time Detective McConville testified that Robinson was in California, selling stock in the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, and that Inspector McCafferty had been advised that he was doing so without authority. In December, 1907, the members of Munroe & Munroe disappeared, and the firm went out of existence. The eclipse was followed by complaints that the certificates of the stock that Robinson was selling were not delivered. The police say Robinson is wanted in London, Paris, Melbourne and Montreal.

A DRAMA TO LAST FIVE EVENINGS.

Count Tolstoy's "War and Peace" Will Contain Fifty Scenes.

St. Petersburg, April 30.—Count Tolstoy's novel, "War and Peace," is now being dramatized here, and will be staged by permission of the court officials at the Imperial Opera. The novel will form one of the longest plays ever presented on a European stage, the adapters having worked it into fifty scenes, the performance of which will cover five successive evenings.

"DELATOUR" Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla, Club Soda and Lemon Soda. The very best. Estbd. 1868.—Advt.

HUNDREDS DIE IN SOUTHERN TORNADOES

TWO THOUSAND PERSONS INJURED.

Property Loss Placed at Millions—Remarkable Series of Storms—Towns Wiped Out.

Atlanta, April 30.—A series of tornadoes, the like of which have not been known for years, swept through the South last night and to-day, leaving in their wake hundreds of dead and the dismantled wrecks of property worth many millions of dollars. Probably at least two thousand persons were injured.

An exact list of the dead and an accurate estimate of the monetary loss may not be compiled for many days, but from all along the path of the storm come tales of large loss of life and whole towns and villages wiped out.

The storm wave seems to have had its origin in the North and to have swept from the lake region south in irregular fashion, now moderating its force as if spent, now growing more turbulent and angry.

The State of Tennessee was an especially heavy sufferer. At 10 o'clock to-night careful estimates indicate that at least sixty persons were killed in this state alone, while the loss in dollars will not fall short of a million. At Franklin and in Hillsboro there was loss of life. The latter town is said to be practically destroyed, while at Centreville and adjoining villages the damage is reported heavy, both in lives and property. Near Pulaski, in Giles County, the death list reached twelve and many were injured.

DAMAGE AT CHATTANOOGA.

In the vicinity of Chattanooga the storm was felt at its worst. As in other parts of the state, the telephone and telegraph wires were blown down and the movement of trains was greatly hampered. The hurricane followed the Cumberland Valley, wrecking small towns and destroying farmhouses. At Ebenezer eighteen houses were blown down. At Knoxville the greatest damage was from interference with commerce.

At Charlestown the storm swept up the Hiawasse River from the Tennessee Valley, destroying much property. At Fayetteville fifteen are known to have perished.

At Cuba many houses were blown down, and at Gilestown not even a shed was left standing. No fatalities were reported from either place, but information is meagre.

Memphis reports heavy loss from towns within a radius of one hundred miles in three states.

At Horn Lake, Miss., half a dozen lives were lost and the property damage was heavy. From neighboring towns come tales of men, women and children killed and homes wrecked.

The tornado swept over into Arkansas and killed eight persons near Mammoth Springs, besides wrecking a score of buildings. Other points in Arkansas report heavy loss.

Atlanta and most of Georgia escaped with only slight property loss. But two young people, a brother and sister, lost their lives here this afternoon by the capsizing of a rowboat during a sudden squall.

STORM STILL RAGING.

Striking Alabama and heading in a southeasterly direction, the hurricane continued upon its course of destruction to-night. Huntsville sends word of heavy loss of property, with probably several lives sacrificed. At Danville, in Morgan County, Ala., the storm struck with terrific force. At Hartzell at least one is dead and many hurt. The storm is still raging and seems to be travelling almost directly southeast.

Soon after dark to-night the strong winds began shooting across the rail, telegraph and telephone lines connecting Atlanta with Chattanooga and Knoxville, and wire communication ceased entirely. The Western and Atlanta railroad offices here reported that south of Chattanooga, near Emerson, Ga., several big trees were blown across the railroad right of way, tearing down wires and holding up five trains.

Scores of telegraph wires were lost in the vicinity of Rome, Ga., about dark, indicating that the storm was sweeping over that section.

The death totals were swelled to-night by three lightning victims at Monroe, Ga. Late to-day a rushing windstorm, accompanied by blinding lightning, broke over Monroe, and one of the bolts struck the house of M. B. Barrett, running down the chimney. Barrett, his wife and his seventeen-year-old daughter were killed, and a ten-year-old son and a younger child were seriously shocked.

Louisville, April 30.—Dispatches received to-night state that while to-day's storm left its scar on Mississippi, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama, Missouri and more remote states, Tennessee suffered the most. The dead are distributed among the following towns: Young's Crossing, 5; Fayetteville, 15; Noblesville, 1; Hardeman County, 1; Medina, 4; Clarksville, 1; Centreville, 1; Franklin, 1; Hillsboro, 4; Somerville, 3; Laconia, 2; Bells, 2; Quito, 8; Giles County, 12.

Mississippi's most disastrous point was Horn Lake, where 18 met death.

Arkansas reports a total of 12 dead and 90 injured.

Alabama has 4 dead near Hartzell.

Kentucky escaped with much property damage, but no deaths.

Missouri has 7 killed at Somerville and 11 at Golden.

MIDDLE WEST SUFFERS.

Death and Destruction Reported from Many States.

Chicago, April 30.—Belated reports show that the death and destruction caused by the terrific storm that swept over the Middle West last night were more extensive than at first indicated by the meagre dispatches carried over damaged wires. Three men were killed in Chicago by the collapse of a factory. Homeless men, women and children spent to-day in strange houses in many suburbs, where the storm had upset unsubstantial houses.

In the path of the storm, before it reached the Great Lake region, great destruction of property is reported. At least twenty-five persons were killed.

At Golden, Mo., the business part of the town was destroyed and many homes were wrecked. Eleven persons lost their lives and thirty were hurt.

At Summerville, Mo., the wind created havoc, and two persons were killed. Many were injured.

At Alton, Mo., six persons were killed and fifteen injured. Most of the town was destroyed.

The storm was furious in Southern Illinois, and at Texas City, near Carmi, four persons were killed and many seriously wounded. The town was wrecked.

Two more deaths reported to-day bring the total death list in Pittsburg up to four.