

SEVEN CADETS OUSTED

BY MR. TAFT'S APPROVAL.

Hazers of Rolando Sutton Dismissed from West Point.

West Point, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The rumors of suspension and expulsion heard about the United States Military Academy here for the last two months found official confirmation here today in a final order, signed by the Secretary of War and approved by the President, for the dismissal of seven cadets. The text of the order has not yet been made public, but it is known that the cadets named are John H. Booker, Jr., of West Point, Ga., first class; Richard W. Hocker, of Kansas City, Mo., third class; Ernie W. Dunmore, of Ulaca, N. Y., third class; Chauncey C. Devore, of Wheeling, W. Va., third class; Gordon Lefebvre, of Richmond, Va., third class; Albert E. Crane, of Haverden, Iowa, third class, and Jacob S. Fortner, of Dothan, Ala., third class.

taking part in the hazing of Rolando Sutton is no surprise to officials of the War Department. To those who remember the reputed declarations against hazing which were made by Mr. Taft when he was Secretary of War, his dismissal of the cadets will appear neither summary nor drastic. He is known as one of the strongest foes to hazing that has ever held the War portfolio, and the general opinion among army officials is that the dismissal will prove to be a permanent one. Neither Secretary Dickinson nor Assistant Secretary Oliver is in Washington, and General Almsworth, the adjutant general, refused to discuss the case. That the action of the President was entirely justified is the unanimous opinion at the War Department, and the opinion is on all sides expressed that it will redound to the benefit of the Military Academy, both as regards discipline and esprit de corps. Strong appeals were made to President Taft and Secretary Dickinson to be lenient in the execution of the sentences which the court had adjudged necessary. The dismissal is accepted as a demonstration that the President intends to adhere to the strict letter of the law. The last hazing case to come up for executive action was in July of last year. Eight cadets were at that time dismissed for offenses similar to that charged in the present case. President Roosevelt after endorsing the sentence of the court of inquiry, reconsidered his action and reinstated the cadets who had been dismissed. Mrs. Rosa B. Sutton, the mother of the young cadet on whose account the dismissals were made, said tonight: "I am sorry for those boys. I look upon the affair as a foolish prank and cannot see why the seven cadets should be dismissed. For my

WAR GAME AT AN END

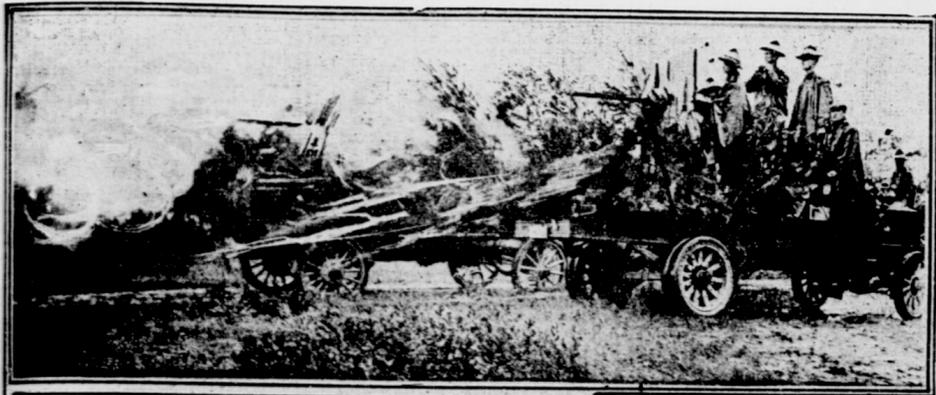
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companies of the First Brigade of the 2d and 6th regiments. Unwilling to take the risk of capture or annihilation, the Blues withdrew after a scattering fire between both bodies. This left the roadway open for the advance of the Reds, who marched toward South Hanson. Here were massed the forces of the Blue. Over on the right lay Lake Monponset, where the Massachusetts fighting 9th had been waiting for the word to fare forth and fight. The battle started with a scramble between the District of Columbia and the Connecticut lads engaging the 2d, 6th and coast artillery of the Blues. The battle first favored the Reds, and then went toward the Blue. The firing was evidently a signal to the remnant of the Blue army to make one desperate, gallant effort, but it fell back. One mile from the scene of the opening of the engagement the invader halted and repaired his broken legions. Hostilities ceased for an hour, with the Blue seemingly victorious. The skirmish that started was only a feint on the part of General Bliss, however, to separate the troops of General Pew, in order that the invading hosts might get between them and cut the Second Brigade to pieces.

MACHINE GUNS, MOUNTED ON AUTO-TRUCKS AND SCREENED BY BUSHES, USED BY THE BLUES TO RAKE THE RED LINE ADVANCE.

THE RED LINE ADVANCE.

(Photograph by Joseph H. Johnson, New York.)



GENERAL PEW, THE BLUE COMMANDER, AND AIDS, STUDYING PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

of brass the same . . . shall be summarily dismissed from the Military Academy." On the morning of June 14 last Cadet Rolando Sutton, of the fourth, or plebe, class, a brother of Lieutenant Sutton, of the marine corps, whose death has been under investigation by a court of inquiry, reported sick, and was ordered to the hospital, badly bruised and suffering great pain. He did not report for duty again until twenty-three days later, and his case immediately became a matter of concern to the upper class men when it was seen that the authorities proposed to dig to the bottom of it.

part, I did not ask that any punishment be inflicted on them. Their dismissal will have a severe effect on their future careers. The letters I receive from my son are to the effect that he is happy and getting along splendidly. I am sure that he will regret the action of the authorities."

TO CURB CORPORATIONS.

Cabinet Members to Formulate Legislative Plan in This City.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Aug. 19.—With a view to carrying out the programme of President Taft respecting the control of corporations, particularly interstate railroads, a series of important conferences and meetings will be held in New York during the last week of this month and the first week of September. A tentative agreement has been reached for the holding of the first conference in New York on August 29. At this meeting there will be present the Attorney General, Mr. Wickersham; the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ballinger; the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Nagel; Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Solicitor General of the Department of Justice, Mr. Bowers. These men constitute President Taft's closest advisers, and it is expected that their investigations and conclusions will result in the formulation of a legislative plan whose salient features will be embodied in the President's annual message in December, and for whose adoption by Congress Mr. Taft will stand firm. The report printed in The Tribune this morning that Attorney General Wickersham is now in New York for the purpose of studying free from interruption the Sherman anti-trust law and the interstate commerce law, and the decisions under them as confirmed here to-day. Some time ago President Taft outlined to those who are to participate in the New York conference his plans for simplifying and at the same time making more effective the control by the government of corporations doing an interstate business. At that time a tentative agreement was reached for the holding of a conference in the fall with a view to getting at facts which would strengthen the President's position and serve as a basis for working out the details of his programme.

MOTHER DID RIGHT TO APPLY ROD.

Two Little Runaways Fail to Convince Justice Mayo They Were Badly Treated. In releasing little John Wadsworth to his mother and remanding his sister, twelve years old, to the custody of the Children's Society, Justice Mayo upheld in the Children's Court yesterday the maternal plan of applying the rod so as not to spoil the child. Whipped for disobedience, the children ran away from their home, No. 804 East 156th street, on Wednesday, and told the police of the West 23d street station an astonishing story of how their mother "beat" them almost every day for the last year and a half. When brought to court the little boy sided with his mother and said his sister had scared him into running away. Mrs. Wadsworth said she loved her children and had punished them for their good. "There are no marks on either of these children," said Justice Mayo. "and I believe you, madam, when you say you have punished them only when they needed it. Mildred, your mother has a perfect right to whip you when you do wrong. It is her duty to punish her children when they disobey. I am forced to remand you, young lady, to the Children's Society, and give you until Saturday to think the matter over, but the boy may return to his mother."

The strategy was perfect. The First Brigade was drawn away from the main army several miles away from Hanover Four Corners, where General Bliss decided to make his final stand. Colonel Appleton, with his 7th Regiment, was sent to fight the final fight. At 10:30 o'clock Colonel Appleton came on the enemy he went forth to fight. The first body of troops was the 8th Regiment, that has borne the brunt of the Blues' fighting during the whole of the war. Colonel Appleton ordered his scouts to reconnoiter the enemy and find out his strength and position. The invaluable 10th Cavalry responded, and came back on the gallop to inform Colonel Appleton that the time had come for the master stroke.

IMPOSING ARRAY OF TROOPS.

As the colonel ordered the advance, up Broadway, the main street of that town, came the rushing regiments of infantry, together with two companies of New York artillery. In the brigade selected to serve under Colonel Appleton were the 7th New York, the 14th New York and the 22d New York, with the three batteries of New York and one of Connecticut artillery. It was an imposing array of troops. The battle raged with wanton disregard for theoretical life. Colonel Appleton called on his men for a supreme effort, and nobly they responded. With a dash and charge, the troops fought almost hand to hand with the Blues, and by the use of the artillery to cover the infantry the Blues were driven back. Their flank was turned and a helter skelter rush of retreat showed the demoralization of the flower of Massachusetts' volunteers.

While the infantry and artillery were hurling death and defeat into the ranks of the 8th, the cavalry was sent post haste to open the road to Boston. Acting in conjunction and by united efforts, the two bodies of troops operated with success. Washington street at Hanover was soon in possession of the Reds, and then came the whistle for the cessation of fighting.

General Bliss said that he had followed a fixed plan from Monday night to reach Boston. He said that his movements around the lake region south of Middleboro were made with the idea that it would be impracticable for him to attempt to move north and meet General Pew's forces in the vicinity of Bridgewater and Middleboro, where the two towns connect.

"When I learned that General Pew had destroyed the bridges over the Taunton River at points which were not fordable and, believing that General Pew had massed a considerable force at that end of his line, I knew at once that there was but one thing for me to do. That was to try to reach Hanover Four Corners with my solid army. I knew that by quick movements and forced marches I could keep my left flank extraordinarily well protected by the lakes and swamps all the way up. Consequently, it was an easy matter for me to throw out my cavalry and battalions of infantry to safeguard my columns.

"I gathered from the war map of the country all the way up here that it would be a race between my forces and those of General Pew. If I could get to Hanover Four Corners first and throw the head of my column a little beyond the town, the only thing that General Pew could do would be to make a great detour to the west to cut me off.

"I had three brigades in camp this morning near Stetson Pond. The enemy appeared there in force, and I realized that I would have to throw the best part of one brigade up the line to hold the Blues in check until I could get my main body out of the way on the road to this point. The Blues were very strong, but my main line was not molested until I reached this point. As to the decision of the umpires regarding the outcome of the battle I know nothing, and do not care to comment.

"The Blues had a much more different and difficult problem than I, because there were several places where we might have landed and from which we could have taken different routes on land. They had to wait to ascertain what move I was making after I had landed at some place which they previously knew nothing about. "As it stood at 1 o'clock, if the umpires had said that it was a draw I should have fallen back into Boston. I occupied the main highway from Hanover Four Corners to Boston, and had more than a brigade already on the way. As the fighting ended our position had been somewhat transposed, and I am placed more on the defensive, in one sense."

IN THE BLUES' CAMP.

Defenders of Massachusetts in Bad Condition.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Hanover, Mass., Aug. 19.—With tired limbs and empty stomachs calling for bed and food, the army of the Blue camped here to-night

with its feelings the color of the band that it wore. The soldiers have no excuses for their apparent defeat. They feel that, with their limited knowledge of actual warfare, they have not been remiss in hardihood and bravery, and that they have fought as best they could in the circumstances. The Blue army is in a bad condition, and the premonitory symptoms of pneumonia lurk in many a system that was strong and hale last Saturday.

It has been a hardship to the lads. Most of them are engaged in occupations where they have no outdoor exercise, and the transition from office to camp has not sweetened their regard for war. But it has given him a good thing for the volunteer. It has given him a taste of the real thing that he will have to encounter a hundred fold worse in case his country needs him in actual combat. All the musters at Framingham have been child's play compared with the simulated warfare in which he has played such a thrilling part.

It has been a week of activity such as the greater part of the Blue army has never known. The 8th Regiment troops especially have been regarded as heroes by their brothers in arms. Against these troops have been flung the full strength of the invaders, but they have borne the brunt of the fight for the week of conflict and have acquitted themselves with glory.

According to Major General Wood, chief of the umpires, Massachusetts is badly in need of additional cavalry. In the battles of the week the commonwealth has been badly off by not having a screen of horsemen to throw out and meet the outposts of the army. As a result the Blue army has been unable to learn the position of the opposing forces quickly. With its cavalry the enemy was constantly able to keep familiar with the positions of the Blues.

Unofficially, it is learned that General Pew as a result of the manoeuvres has suggested to Governor Draper that it would be well to have a detachment of cavalrymen attached to each infantry regiment. This is suggested in case it should be found impossible to add another troop of cavalry to the Massachusetts militia.

General Bliss, in a statement which he gave to a Tribune reporter at the close of hostilities, declared that General Pew was worthy of great credit for the fine manoeuvring of his army, especially that shown in the work of to-day. General Bliss also declared that at no time during the manoeuvres did he have more than 5,900 troops under him. This disposes of the idea so prevalent that General Pew's forces were overwhelmingly outnumbered at all times. The largest number of men that General Bliss had with him for the final battle was 5,500. He declared that practically his entire army was massed about Hanover Four Corners when the hostilities ceased, at 1 o'clock.

General Bliss was asked what he thought of the behavior of his troops, and he said that the militia had done excellent work.

"I know that the Blues have done the same as we have, because they have been solving similar problems. I have never seen the militia do equally good work under conditions so trying, and I have been at many of the different manoeuvres."

General Bliss smiled when he was asked if the larger artillery force which he had with him was not a decided advantage; and he said: "I had five batteries with me, and I gladly would have given the Blues four of them if they had wanted them. "With the beginning, if the Blues had been entrenched, General Pew could have stayed me off for some time. The Blue were very strong, but my main line was not molested until I reached this point."

DEATH UNITES CONEY ISLAND CHUMS.

Borneck Looked at His Fellow 'Barker's' Body, Then Went Home and Died.

Theobald Borneck and Timothy Cronin, 'barkers' in Coney Island resorts, are dead in Jempser's morgue, Coney Island. Cronin died in the Kings County Hospital on Wednesday and Borneck was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Both were well known figures at the island and had been chums for more than a dozen years. Although he was fifty-one and Cronin only thirty-three, Borneck had continually joked with Cronin that he would outlive him. When Cronin was removed to the hospital a week ago suffering from pneumonia, Borneck had a presentment that his friend would not live long. Cronin's body was brought to Coney Island on Wednesday night and taken to Jempser's morgue. The same evening Borneck, with a number of friends, visited the place. He left early and went to bed about midnight. He was called at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, but did not answer. The door of his room was forced and he was found dead. According to Dr. Canope, of the Coney Island Reception Hospital, death was due to heart disease.

The Value of Telephone Service to the small Shop Keeper

ONE AND ONE-HALF million telephone calls are made in New York and vicinity each day. A very large proportion of these messages are purchasing orders, or relate to buying or selling. This fact is of vital interest to shopkeepers. It indicates that the telephone system is the great channel through which flows a large part of the City's trade.

Large shopkeepers are well aware of this fact, and have installed many telephones to serve as inlets for telephone orders. In many cases, telephone trade constitutes a large proportion of their business.

Small shopkeepers, too, can get telephone trade—providing they have telephones, and give prompt attention to telephone orders. Telephone buying is on the increase, and the shopkeeper without a telephone is left at the post in the race for business.

For rates and information regarding telephone service, communicate with nearest Contract Office.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY THE NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY

Every "Bell" Telephone is the centre of the system.



MR. BALLINGER TALKS

NO PINCHOT QUARREL.

Will Urge to Congress Some Modifications in Land Laws.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 19.—"As long as any public lands remain to be administered there will be complaints," declared Secretary Ballinger of the Interior Department to-day, speaking of the complaints concerning the reclamation service. "Some of the settlers on the reclamation projects," he continued, "settled on the land expecting to reap a fortune without the necessity of understanding irrigation methods. They have been disillusioned, and now desire the government to release them from their contracts and to reimburse them for their expenditures. "I realize there are some things in the law governing the disposition of public lands which ought to be modified, and I shall suggest such changes in a report to Congress. In the mean time the established policy of the Interior Department will continue. "There have been gross misrepresentations regarding the action of the department in certain matters. It will be shown, however, when the facts are made known that, despite the claims of the restoration of power sites during this administration, actually more sites have been withdrawn during the administration than during the former administration. "There was no controversy between Mr. Pinchot and myself at the Irrigation Congress in Spokane. I was invited there to make an address on the work of the Interior Department as it affected matters in which the irrigators are interested. I did not enter into defence of my course, as compared with that of an official in another department."

PINCHOT ATTACK FAILS.

Trans-Mississippi Congress Takes No Action on Patterson Resolution.

Denver, Aug. 19.—Despite the efforts of leaders in the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress to prevent the introduction of the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado, ex-United States Senator, prepared an attack on Gifford Pinchot to-day. His attack was curtailed in part by the action of the congress in declining to give additional time to Mr. Patterson, who wished to present a resolution in fuller form than allowed by the rules of the body. Senator Patterson's resolution cited that a board of inquiry composed of Mr. Pinchot and four other scientists reported some time ago that the boundaries of the forest reserves were not definite and included grazing and agricultural lands. The resolution declared, therefore, that additional laws were not necessary, but that the President now had the authority to declare these boundaries in more definite way, thereby dividing the forests from the grazing lands and saving to the people many thousands of acres of land now held in reserve as forest lands. Mr. Patterson declared that, inasmuch as Mr. Pinchot had himself concurred in a report which said that the boundaries were untrue, it would be no illegal act for the President to give back to the people the lands to which they were entitled. This, he said, was the intention of the people of the United States, who believed they were being deprived of lands to which they were entitled under the homestead act. Mr. Patterson asked for twenty minutes in which to present his resolution, but the delegates declined to take this view, and his remarks were curtailed to three minutes. No action was taken and no answer was made to his arguments. More Pinchot resolutions were offered when A. M. Ammons, of Colorado, asked that laws be requested opening for entry such lands as are not timbered, yet are held as reserves; also that private capital, instead of the government, receive the first opportunity to develop water power. The committee on resolutions favored the contention of the latter resolution. Resolutions were also offered endorsing the proposed enlargement of the harbor works at Galveston, Tex., and asking an annual appropriation for rivers and harbors. Walter Oriskany, who designed the Galveston sea wall, was the principal speaker of the first session to-day. He described the harbor works and the plans for further improvements. Congressman W. P. Borland, of Missouri, spoke on Western development.

MILLION IN BAD NOTES.

BOLD COUNTERFEIT PLOT.

Tennessee Brothers Planned Immense American-Mexican Scindle.

Louisville, Aug. 19.—Dreams of wealth centred in a brass bound trunk containing \$1,000,000 in counterfeit Mexican 100-peso notes were shattered for John C. Roberts and Marion Roberts, brothers, here to-day, when Deputy United States Marshal William Blyades arrested John Roberts at Simpsonville, in Shelby County, with the money in his possession. Since Roberts' arrest this morning there has been untravelling in the custom house of Louisville and in the central police station a remarkable tale of attempted financial buccanneries rivaling some of the boldest exploits in the making of spurious currency. John Roberts, sitting in the office of the Secret Service Bureau here to-day, coolly said that he would plead guilty at the October term of the federal court, and seemed resigned to spending years in the federal prison at Atlanta. He only wanted to get rich, he said. It was through Marion Roberts that the counterfeiters were arrested and their plan to defraud Mexicans of \$1,000,000 was exposed. Marion Roberts some days ago offered a Louisville broker high commissions to dispose of some Mexican money for him. The broker informed the Chief of Police, who at once enlisted Secret Service men, and the trap to catch Marion Roberts was successfully sprung. Since Marion Roberts' arrest, on Monday, the police obtained from him the information which led to the descent upon his brother at Simpsonville to-day. When John Roberts was confronted in the hamlet in Shelby County the chief counterfeiter admitted that he was behind the plan to dispose of the imitation 100-peso notes through the broker. He showed Blyades the trunk, which, with Roberts, was brought to Louisville to-day. Roberts, who is in jail in default of \$15,000 bonds, said that he had a perforating machine and a device to number the bills reached him when he had expected them he would have been in Mexico a week ago. The Robertses are sons of a former judge in this city. William Koenig, a printer, has also been arrested in connection with the case. The police announced late to-night that J. M. Fetter & Co. were the brokers approached by Marion Roberts. His "scheme," as explained to the brokers and detectives posing as brokers, was, according to the authorities here, the most extraordinary swindling idea on record. It actually contemplated a counterfeit corporation with counterfeit stock certificates, its business to be done with counterfeit money. Though all plans and collateral were to be false, Marion Roberts told the brokers the money used would be "made" Mexican or American as desired, and would be flawlessly accurate and could not be detected. He proposed, according to them, to counterfeit stock certificates of corporations as important as the Pennsylvania and Louisville & Nashville railroads and the Louisville Railway Company, and he is said to have suggested that they buy real stock with fake money and give counterfeit stock certificates in any exchange they might make.

LAWYER DODGES ALIMONY PAYMENT.

Court Forces His Attorney to Make Known Client's Address, Which Was Withheld.

Justice Bischoff decided yesterday that William C. White, a lawyer, could not protect his client John Treadwell Richards from an order of the court by declaring as privileged a communication containing the latter's address. The court gave the attorney two days to disclose the present address of his client. Justice Guy ordered Richards, who is also a lawyer, to pay his wife \$20 a week alimony and \$25 counsel fee. That was in May. Ever since Franklin Pierce, counsel for Mrs. Richards, has been trying to find Richards to serve the court order on him. His last known address was the Hotel York. Pierce learned that White received a letter from the missing lawyer with his address, but White refused to divulge it. Thereupon Pierce applied to Justice Bischoff for an order compelling the lawyer to tell where his client is, for until the order to pay alimony is served on him he cannot be held in contempt of court. In his petition Pierce said that Richards had been a lawyer for twenty-five years and criticized him for "flouting a decree of the court of which he is an officer."