

DELVING INTO FAVORITISM

U. S. Attorney Has Many Complaints to Frame Case.

LOADED UP WITH FACTS

Rights of Railroads to Charge Two Rates Will Be Tested in the Courts.

There was keen interest among manufacturers in this city yesterday regarding the exclusive report in The Tribune that the United States Attorney's office had taken up for investigation and action complaints regarding the discrimination of railroads against American interests in freight rates on imports. There will no lack of individual complainants, and hence of evidence.

"Assuming a condition as favorable as possible to American manufacturers," an agent of a large concern said yesterday, "the foreign interest has the advantage because of the low import rates. Assuming that the cost of materials here and abroad is the same, and the cost of manufacture here and abroad is the same, and the tariff moderate, the low ocean and railroad freight to destination enables the foreign manufacturer to undersell the American manufacturer compelled to ship to the interior."

The import rate sheets from this and other ports to the interior are filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The through freight rates from place of foreign manufacture are not. The former show a vast difference, as compared with the regular classified rates, in favor of the foreign shipper and manufacturer.

The United States Attorney has the import rate sheets, and in the recent investigation under the Elkins act, in which the books of resident agents of steamship companies were examined, obtained facts regarding through rates that will be indispensable in the investigation.

Rates Nullified Protection.

According to a government official, the advantage of the foreign business interests is almost unbelievable. It nullified many tariffs which were levied to protect the home industries, and where the rate was 50 per cent, seemingly a prohibitive rate, the cheap labor abroad, with the low freight charges, made successful competition in the interior states possible. It was explained yesterday in answer to inquiries that the present investigation would be on entirely new lines.

"In former cases," a federal official said, "a different principle was at stake. The attack on the steamship pool, which was defeated by the Supreme Court, was against a foreign interest that could not be controlled under our laws. The more recent successful procedure was because of rebating. There is no rebating in the case under consideration. It is a matter of discrimination, and it will be tested in the courts until the right of railroads to charge two rates, one to the domestic manufacturer and one to the domestic, is settled. The courts have jurisdiction in this case."

An analysis of the present condition was made by a manufacturer with offices in Wall street. He said that the railroads in the first instance made the low rate for train lots. This meant for twenty carloads or more. Chemicals, pottery, chinaware, woodenware, bags and bagging and Oriental materials were shipped in that way. It was an advantage which the big shipper in this country might be expected to enjoy, but he never obtained as low a rate as the foreigner. From the train lot a difference was made for car lots. From the cheap goods the step to the more costly imports was easy.

Port of Entry Competition.

It was pointed out that the present discrimination against the domestic producer was due in a degree to the competition of the foreigner.

"A Two-Mile Walk in Every Bottle."

RETAW will give you the maximum relief resulting from any ointment. It is a stimulant so equal to a two-mile walk without the exertion.

RETAW is invaluable for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, and all other painful affections.

RETAW is a household name. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

RETAW is a household name. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

RETAW is a household name. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

RETAW is a household name. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

RETAW is a household name. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

RETAW is a household name. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

RETAW is a household name. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

RETAW is a household name. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

RETAW is a household name. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

RETAW is a household name. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

RETAW is a household name. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

RETAW is a household name. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

RETAW is a household name. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

RETAW is a household name. It is sold by all druggists and chemists.

petition among ports of entry. This city, Boston and Philadelphia were an even footing, but they were striving to keep foreign trade away from the Southern ports where the Eastern lines had no terminus. New Orleans, Galveston and Mobile were competitors of the Northern ports, and the rate war was continuous.

There was a conference of railroad men in Washington not long ago to arrive at an understanding regarding the railroad import rates, but no agreement was possible. Now San Francisco is another competitor. A manufacturer who gets his raw material from the Orient said yesterday that he was able to have goods shipped to St. Louis by way of San Francisco cheaper than by way of the Atlantic ports, despite the longer haul. He was not complaining because of the low rates. They almost nullified the tariff he had to pay.

In the United States Attorney's office several assistants are at work on the case. Subpoenas are being prepared for witnesses, and they will have to bring books and documents bearing on the case. Records will be sent from the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the commission, it was said yesterday, would send one of its staff to give aid in the examination and interpretation of rates. It is the intention to conclude the inquiry before the end of the May term of court.

NOAH E. BARNES SENTENCED

Sent to Sing Sing for Not Less than Four Years, Despite Plea.

Justice Goff sentenced Noah E. Barnes, former president of the Cottonwood Creek Copper company, who was found guilty of a crime in the first degree, to not less than four years nor more than six years in the state prison, yesterday.

To the usual question as to whether he wished to say anything before sentence was imposed, Barnes replied with a speech that occupied more than half an hour, in which he went over the entire transaction which caused his downfall, denying his guilt and criticizing Count Ferdinand von Hockberg, who was secretary of the company and the chief witness against him. Barnes kept the attention of the court throughout his address, which made a deep impression. He asked Justice Goff to suspend sentence on him.

Barnes was convicted of drawing \$30,000 of the company's money out of bank and appropriating it to his own use. "I never wronged anybody," said the prisoner at bar. "I am an honest Irishman, now fifty-two years old. I have always been charitable. My wife had \$35,000 in bank, which I obtained from her to help the company out during the days of the panic. I ask your honor to take all these things into consideration and suspend sentence on me." Barnes added that he had been the victim of base ingratitude on the part of Count von Hockberg, who was an intimate friend of the German Crown Prince. He said that he had taken the count up when the latter was without employment and given him a job for the sake of his wife and child.

Justice Goff made no comment on Barnes' speech in imposing sentence. Counsel for Barnes later obtained from Justice Greenbaum an order to show cause why he should not have a certificate of reasonable doubt, which will act as a stay until argument is had on the order.

EFFORT TO SAVE HAT FATAL

Automobile Salesman Falls from Car as Gust Uncovers Head.

Hartford, Conn., April 7.—In grabbing involuntarily for his hat, which is fastened to the roof of the car, a salesman and demonstrator for the Norris Manufacturing Company of this city, fell backward from the running board of a new automobile chemical fire combination truck which he was demonstrating. He was instantly killed, his head striking the curb along the road.

Mr. Norrell, who was born in Dedham, Mass., thirty-six years ago, leaves a wife and three children in this city and two brothers and a sister in Boston.

CONSERVATION BILL REPORTED

Ratifies Previous Withdrawals of Public Lands.

Washington, April 7.—A favorable report on an administration conservation measure introduced by Representative Pickett, of Iowa, authorizing the President to withdraw public lands, was approved by the House Committee on Public Lands by a party vote to-day. The bill would prescribe that after withdrawal the lands may be classified as to character and value and restored to entry.

Democratic members contended that withdrawals made by President Roosevelt and President Taft were unauthorized by law, and the unsuccessfully proposed provision in the bill which ratified all the withdrawals heretofore made and now existing.

AMERICAN NEGROES ASSAULTED

State Department Demands Redress for Outrage in Guatemala.

Washington, April 7.—Two American negroes were assaulted and wounded on March 26 by the commanding officer at Pancho, Guatemala, while he was intoxicated, and later their friends were not permitted to dress their wounds. The American Minister at Guatemala City, who reported the case to the State Department, has been instructed to insist on prompt and adequate redress. The consular agent at Livingston will attend the trial.

This is one of a number of irritating cases which have occurred in Guatemala within the last few months in which Americans were the victims. Attention also is called to the delay in the punishment of those guilty of the murder of an American negro named Wright about a year ago.

OBJECT TO ALLD'S ACTIVITY

Chenango Town Opposes His Taking Part at Senate Convention.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 7.—At the Republican caucus in the town of Sherburne to-day strong resolutions were adopted protesting against Jotham P. Alld's heading the Chenango County delegation to the Senate convention, as it was reported that he announced a few days ago he intends to do, and also protesting against his taking part in the convention in any manner.

HONOR WITNESS FOR ALLDS.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Norwich, N. Y., April 7.—As evidence of their cordance in him, Norwich Republicans to-night made Harvey J. Daniels, the Alld-Conger investigation witness, chairman of their town caucus. Three prominent local men were made delegates to the county convention, which will meet on Saturday.

SNOW IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg, April 7.—From 33 degrees Tuesday at 8 p. m. the mercury had dropped to 24 degrees at 8 o'clock to-night, or 49 degrees in forty-eight hours. It was warm enough for hammocks Tuesday; cold enough for coats to-day. Snow flurries were reported throughout Western Pennsylvania and a heavy frost was developing to-night. The wind blew thirty-four miles an hour.

HAVENS CAMPAIGN OPEN

Democrat Makes an Attack on George W. Aldridge.

TELLS OF INSURANCE GIFT

Antagonist Planned to West Nomination from Perkins, Speaker Declares.

Rochester, April 7.—James S. Havens, Democratic nominee for Congress from this district, spoke at the National Theatre here to-night in support of his candidacy and against his Republican opponent, George W. Aldridge, whom he branded as the recipient of part of the fire insurance corruption fund raised in 1905. Testimony along this line has already been brought out in the inquiry in New York, and for this reason, said Mr. Havens, he felt justified in giving the "facts" although he did not give a personal attack on his antagonist. He added that Mr. Aldridge had had his eye on Congress for some time, and had planned at one time to wrest the seat from Representative James B. Perkins, when the latter's recent death made it unnecessary. Mr. Havens said:

"For more than twenty years this county has been, and has been widely known to be, absolutely subservient to politics. Mr. Aldridge, during that period and at the present time no Republican resident of Monroe County has been or can be a character high enough or great enough in his devotion to the public good to have his name put in nomination for Congress without first seeing this one man; put, having seen him, Congressmen approved in Monroe County can do nothing but support him as a candidate for that position, however worthy, has been or can be able to have his name submitted to the Republican voters of this county with any possibility of success.

"This man has nominated himself for Representative in Congress to fill the place of Mr. Perkins. He has done it; his followers are frank. He wants the office. He has wanted it for some time. He will not deny, they cannot, that it was his intention and theirs to take the nomination from Mr. Perkins and give it to the boss. Mr. Perkins knew it and knew that the matter had gone so far that if Mr. Aldridge had not carried out his plan, the nomination would have been given to Mr. Perkins. He was occupying a position in Congress which was a disgrace to the name of Monroe County and which, must necessarily have laid his head upon the block.

"Concerning Mr. Aldridge's reputed connection with the fire insurance scandal Mr. Havens said:

"It would not be wise, if I were capable of doing it, for me to attack him personally, but the facts you are entitled to have, and I am obliged to give. I say 'the facts' for it is a fact that a corruption fund was raised in 1905 by the fire insurance companies to influence legislation, to kill an honest bill, as they say now, but worthy or unworthy, it was to be killed by money, and my opponent took for service the money which the members of the Legislature his share of that fund. He admits it. His only excuse is that it was a 'present,' that it was given to him after the service was performed, and that he used it in behalf of the Republican organization of Monroe County. Are you satisfied with that answer? Are you not sure of the issue of the party you have squares with your principles and with the principles and ideals of the party you have been telling us was the party of high moral ideals.

"The remainder of his speech Mr. Havens devoted to his attitude on the tariff and other national issues.

"I stand on the tariff with the men who believe in free raw materials and lower rates," he said, "and in reciprocity, if possible, with Canada."

WAR ON FAILURE FRAUDS

Credit Men's Prosecutor Asks for \$100,000 to Carry on the Campaign.

The fifteenth annual dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association was held at the Hotel Astor last night. About two hundred guests were laid. The speakers were Congressman John Jack Beall, of Texas; William J. Schelleffin, president of the Citizens Union; John William Hallahan, the Rev. Dr. F. Claire Baldwin, pastor of Calvary Methodist Church, East Orange, and D. L. Sawyer, of St. Paul, chairman of the prosecuting committee of the National Association of Credit Men. The toastmaster was Howard Marshall, president of the association.

In speaking of the work of the national organization Mr. Sawyer called for a fund of \$100,000 a year to be available for prosecuting every person attempting to defraud members of the association. If the organization stands for anything, he said, it must stand for the enforcement of the laws, the investigation of fraudulent failures and the punishment of persons implicated therein.

Congressman Beall spoke at the Mason and Dixon line and winked at length upon the interdependence of the various sections of the country. He called upon the Credit Men's Association to make New York City the civic and righteous model which all cities could pattern after.

Mr. Schelleffin put the responsibility for legislative competition upon the shoulders of the business men.

"Commercialism in politics has become a stigma of reproach," he said, "and he declared that he wanted to impress upon the credit men a deeper sense of responsibility for the purity of American politics. He did not regard the scandals recently exposed in three states as typical of American business life, but they were unfortunately too prevalent.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS SOLD

Lot of Twenty-two Issued in 1868 Sold at Auction for \$155.

A lot of twenty-two 5 per cent special tax bonds of 1868 of the State of North Carolina was sold at auction on Wednesday to J. Thomas Reinhardt for \$155, or about 47 cents per bond. The defaulted bonds issued by North Carolina in 1868 and 1869 were expected four or five years ago to bring as much as \$50 each for the syndicate which bought up a great quantity of them, but the speculative hopes have not been realized. Recently some of them sold at 80 cents a bond, and the sale this week of a lot of them, upon which 200 per cent interest had accumulated, for 47 cents marks a low record.

The only way in which payment could be enforced would be by an action brought by another state or by a foreign state against North Carolina. Accordingly efforts in that direction have been made. South Dakota several years ago accepted a gift of a bond of the bond which was sold on them, which was successful, payment being made at 25 cents on the dollar, with interest. The bonds sold this week were issued for the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and thus may possibly have some realizable value, as was the case with South Dakota's block of bonds.

"GLASS TRUST" INDICTED

Sixteen Officials and Directors Charged.

NOT YET ONE YEAR OLD

Twelve Plants Kept Closed at a Loss, It Is Said—Prices Raised 60 Per Cent.

Pittsburg, April 7.—The Imperial Window Glass Company, a corporation of West Virginia birth, which lacks one week of being a year old, and sixteen officials and directors were indicted by a special federal grand jury here late to-day on three counts:

First—Conspiracy in the restraint of the hand blown window glass trade in the United States.

Second—Engagement in illegal competition.

Third—Attempt to monopolize interstate trade.

A week ago to-night United States District Attorney John H. Jordan divulged the information that federal officers had completed a three months' investigation of the glass industry and would present to the grand jury on the following Monday evidence to show that the corporation acted in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. At 4:15 o'clock this evening, after a four days' hearing of many witnesses, the grand jurors returned an indictment of sixty long typewritten pages.

The officials and directors of the Imperial Window Glass Company as named in the indictment are:

President, Myron L. Case, of Maumee, Ohio; vice-president, M. J. Healy, of Bradford, Penn., and treasurer, J. G. Sayre, of Morgantown, W. Va. Directors: Thomas Spillane, of New Bethlehem, Penn.; G. W. Morenus, of Kane, Penn.; Thomas Camp, president of the Smithport Window Glass Company; William L. Graham, of Masontown, Penn.; Felix Steinberger, of Clarksburg, W. Va.; J. H. Brewster, of Weston, W. Va.; J. G. Sayre, of Morgantown, W. Va.; C. P. Cole, of Lancaster, Ohio; O. C. Teague, of Utica, N. Y.; Frank Bastin, of Vincennes, Ind.; F. R. Wear, of Kansas City, Mo.; A. Hudson, of Chanute, Kan., and U. C. Baker, of Carey, Kan.

The secretary of the company, J. R. Johnston, of Pittsburg, was not named in the indictment. He appeared as the principal witness for the government and may, it is said, receive immunity from criminal prosecution. He produced before the jury a mass of books and papers, letters and other data. The presentment, however, was also based on the testimony of a number of other witnesses, who had been summoned from many Western cities.

The indictment sets forth that the company, incorporated in West Virginia April 14, 1909, has from that day to this acted as a selling agency and has prevented competition "by persuading and inducing corporations, partnerships and individuals in the window glass trade to enter into contract with the agency to sell their entire outputs of hand blown window glass," and that "the defendants were able to establish, fix and maintain arbitrary, unreasonable and non-competitive prices for window glass greatly in excess of prices which would prevail if said defendants had not engaged in unlawful conspiracy."

It is charged that when glass blowing concerns declined to enter such agreement the defendants proceeded to lease the factories, with the purpose of monopolizing the trade and restraining interstate commerce.

The company is said to control factories in ten states, as follows: Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Assistant Attorney General Grosvenor, of Washington, and United States District Attorney John H. Jordan, of Pittsburg, have conducted the investigation. The indictments were handed down by the United States District Court, Justices James S. Young and Charles P. Orr presiding. District Attorney Jordan said that the cases would come up before the May term of court.

The Imperial Window Glass Company is capitalized at \$250,000, of which amount \$175,000 is paid in. During the four days' inquisition, testimony, it was officially learned, was to the effect that the company had cleared \$150,000 net over and above all expenses.

The companies which were allowed by the alleged agreement to sell only to the Imperial company number sixty-six all told, representing a capitalization of between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000. Of these companies it was testified that twelve were kept closed, the idleness involving an expense of \$137,000 a year. District Attorney Jordan declared to-night that the price of window glass had increased about 60 per cent since the incorporation of the Imperial Window Glass Company.

The case is the first here under the Sherman law. The statute provides that upon conviction on any one count a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both, may be a maximum penalty.

TO PROTECT SEALS IN ALASKA.

Washington, April 7.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day acted favorably on the Senate bill for the protection of the seal fisheries of Alaska. The contract between the government and the North American Commercial Company expires on April 20, and there has been much pressure to get this legislation through Congress in time to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of seals.

CHALLENGE TO AN EDITOR

Pittsburg District Attorney Flings Down Gauntlet.

ANOTHER MAN HIGHER UP

Invites Writer to Name Him—Hoffstot May Be Tried Here.

Pittsburg, April 7.—District Attorney William A. Blakeley issued a general invitation to-night for any one or all of the residents of Allegheny County to appear before the grand jury to-morrow to contribute any secrets they may hold about grafting in Pittsburg. The invitation is especially directed toward Alexander P. Moore, editor of "The Pittsburg Leader," which in an editorial to-day charged that a prominent man known to the writer was still to be implicated in the graft scandals as the real "man higher up."

The District Attorney to-night gave out the following statement:

"I desire publicly to state that I have received a great many anonymous communications charging that certain individuals are implicated in the graft scandal, and in addition to this I notice in an afternoon paper that there is a distinct and definite charge against a man 'higher up.' I now desire to invite any individual of Allegheny County to come before the grand jury of Allegheny County, now investigating the Sherman anti-trust law, to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock, and I will guarantee that he will be given ample opportunity to give his evidence and testimony.

"This invitation in particular is directed to A. P. Moore, editor of 'The Pittsburg Leader.' He has publicly dared me, upon more than one occasion, to do certain things. I now accept his challenge, without conditions, and challenge him to produce all his evidence and testimony before the grand jury of Allegheny County.

"I do this in justice to the people of Allegheny County, who have the right now to know the full and complete lengths to which municipal corruption has descended, and I trust that Mr. Moore can find absolutely no excuse to decline this most urgent request."

A letter to Mr. Moore to this effect, requesting his presence before the grand jury to-morrow, was also given out.

District Attorney Blakeley, in discussing his trip to New York City, declared that while he was in the metropolis he was followed day and night by detectives and his every action closely watched.

The grand jury made no presentment to-day, but the inquirers were still busy with the bank ordinance cases was evidenced by the presence of J. S. Kuhn, president of the First National Bank, and J. M. Young, cashier of the Second National Bank, as witnesses.

W. H. Rodgers, personal counsel for F. N. Hoffstot, of New York, who was indicted yesterday on the charges of bribery and conspiracy, left Pittsburg for New York to-night to take up with his client the matter of extradition. It is said that he promised the District Attorney to inform him by wire to-morrow of Mr. Hoffstot's decision.

To fill vacancies in Councils caused by the resignation of its indicted members, Mayor Magee has called a special election for April 26. Ten days before the proposed election the Mayor will issue a formal proclamation.

The indictment of Hoffstot was the one topic discussed to-day in the graft exposure. Mr. Hoffstot's extradition will be asked for, but in the event of the failure of that procedure, it is reported, he will be tried in New York State. This decision, according to the District Attorney's office, was arrived at in a recent conference between District Attorney Blakeley, of this city, and Prosecutor Whitman, of New York.

Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, at his office here yesterday referred inquirers to his counsel, Adrian H. Larkin, of the law firm of Joine, Larkin & Rathbone. Mr. Larkin said the indictment was a decided surprise.

"The situation in Pittsburg is hysterical," he continued. "They're apt to indict any one. It looks as if they had been casting about there for some one to indict and fastened on a non-resident as the most convenient prey. You had better look out yourself; they may indict you next."

The reporter hastened to protest that he had never paid any one \$25,000.

"Neither has Mr. Hoffstot," rejoined the lawyer. "He assures me he is innocent of wrongdoing or of any wrong intent. Of course, I don't want to deny the seriousness of the case. It's a very serious situation. But when the trial begins Mr. Hoffstot will be there and with nothing to fear."

AGAINST AN INCOME TAX

Bay State Legislative Committee Makes Adverse Report.

Boston, April 7.—The proposed income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution was voted down by the legislative committee on Federal Relations to-day, by a vote of 11 to 4. The resolution goes to the House for the acceptance of the adverse report of the committee.

The income tax resolution was submitted to the Legislature by the Governor early in the session. The committee gave three weeks to public hearings, but there were noteworthy for the few men of distinction who appeared either for or against the measure.

The committee met to-day and decided against the resolution, but all four Democratic members will dissent from the report, and will favor the resolution in the House.

CODY DENIES RECONCILIATION.

Cody, Wyo., April 7.—In a letter received to-day Colonel William F. Cody denies the published report that a reconciliation had been effected between him and Mrs. Cody.

SPENCER SHOT MOTORMAN

Confessed Murderer Admits Crime of Two Years Ago.

Springfield, Mass., April 7.—Another shooting was admitted to-day by Bertram G. Spencer, the young clerk who yesterday confessed to the murder of Miss Martha B. Blackstone and a long series of burglaries in this city. The shooting which Spencer admitted to-day happened about two years ago, the victim on that occasion being Michael Gilbooly, a motorman. Spencer mistook the motorman for the conductor of a car, and ordered him to "throw up his hands." Gilbooly believed that Spencer was joking, and told him to "beat it," whereupon Spencer fired twice, one bullet entering Gilbooly's leg and the other penetrating the body. Gilbooly remained in a critical condition for some time, but finally recovered.

Spencer's mother was in a state of complete prostration to-day as a result of the developments of the last two days. His father, Wilbur L. Spencer, came here to-day from Lebanon, Conn., where he lives, and called on the self-confessed murderer at the police station. The elder Spencer bore external evidence of the shock his son's arrest had caused him. He said to-day that as a boy Bertram was wilful and that it had been practically impossible to control him. Of late years, however, the father had believed that his son had altered his disposition and was a respectable member of society.

It was denied to-day that Spencer is addicted to the use of drugs.

BATTLING NELSON LOSES SUIT

Book Cited Against Him in \$10,000 Hotel Case.

Philadelphia, April 7.—Batling Nelson, the former lightweight champion, lost another fight to-day, when he was "knocked out" in three minutes by a jury which decided against him in his suit for \$10,000 damages against the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel for refusing him accommodations. The trial began yesterday, and it took the jury only 190 seconds to find a verdict for the hotel.

Nelson's manager registered the fighter at the hotel on August 3 last year, and Nelson spent the night there. When the hotel management learned that their guest was Nelson was told that he would have to vacate his room, as it had been previously engaged, and was further told that the hotel was full.

Counsel for the hotel charged that Nelson had persistently violated the laws of some 1931 street, but he is not known there.

Art Lovers

now in the city should avail themselves of the opportunity to inspect the beautiful, dainty and unique collection of bijou art and choice paintings assembled during years of travel.

by Sir George Pope, K.C.S.G.M.

This collection will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION

without reserve, commencing next TUESDAY morning and continuing morning and afternoon, for remainder of week at

The Fifth Avenue Art Galleries

546 Fifth Ave.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

Catalogs Ready—See Sunday's papers.

ROBERT G. WOODWARD HELD

Charged with Obtaining Money on False Pretences.

Robert Graham Woodward, with offices at No. 35 Broad street, was held by Magistrate Harris, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, in \$1,000 bail for the Grand Jury, charged with obtaining money under false pretences from Dr. A. F. Ordway, president of A. P. Ordway & Co. Action was taken against Woodward in January, when he was told that a complaint was to be made against him, and appeared in court voluntarily. Magistrate Harris announced his decision yesterday after many hearings.

Robert A. Kelly, a private detective, described yesterday the alleged swindling of Dr. Ordway by Woodward, and said he had made four trips to San Francisco, one to Seattle and five to Denver to investigate Woodward's claims and his career.

Kelly said that Dr. Ordway engaged Woodward in 1907 as general manager of the chemical company. Woodward persuaded Dr. Ordway, said Kelly, to invest \$5,000 in the Eldorado silver mine. Then there was trouble, and Dr. Ordway, said Kelly, found that Woodward had made false representations about the mine.

Woodward gave the name of Robert Graham in court, and was held in \$1,000 bail. He gave as his address No. 307 West 1931 street, but he is not known there.

The opera season is over, but you, wherever you are, can have your own Grand Opera in your own home all the year around with

The Edison

AMBEROLA



THIS newest Edison Phonograph, the Amberola, is a masterpiece of craftsmanship as well as of sound reproduction. It gives you all the best of all kinds of music because it plays both Edison Standard and Amberol Records—and you can change from one to the other at will. It comes in either Mahogany or Oak. Has drawers for holding 100 Records. The price is \$200.