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MURDER AND SUICIDE

Brooklyn Man Cuts Another's Throat, Then His Own.

William Dunstan, forty-five years old, of No. 218 Wallabout street, Williamsburg, was killed last evening by Elias Anderson, fifty years old, of No. 220 50th street, South Brooklyn. After cutting Dunstan's throat with a razor Anderson turned the weapon on himself, severing the jugular vein. Both men were dead when the police arrived.

Eighteen months ago Anderson and his wife separated. Since that time Mrs. Anderson had been keeping house for Dunstan. Anderson made frequent visits to the house. He was there last night, when he and Dunstin quarrelled. Mrs. Anderson left the apartments. She was hardly outside the door, when she heard Dunstan plead with her husband "not to do it," she told the police. In the next instant she heard a sound as of some one falling. Mrs. Anderson sought refuge with a next door neighbor.

After killing Dunstan, Anderson rushed into the apartments of a Mrs. Wolf, on the first floor. When he found his wife was not there he killed himself. Mrs. Wolf and Mrs. Anderson were arrested as witnesses.

EIGHT SAVED BY TRAINMEN

Storm Endangered Many Lives in Jamaica Bay.

A Long Island Railroad train, bound from the Flatbush avenue station to Hammel's station, in Far Rockaway, was running at high speed on the Jamaica Bay trestle and passing the Broad Channel railroad station, when the motorman, James Hulmes, saw a man on the trestle a few hundred feet ahead of the train, waiving for the train to stop.

The man on the track explained to the motorman and conductor that he and Mrs. Bertha Stohrs, of No. 181 East 75th street, had started to row on the bay, when the storm struck them and threw their boat against the trestle. The man, who said he was Rudolph Proester, of No. 207 East 13th street, led the conductor, motorman and several passengers to a point further down the trestle, where Mrs. Stohrs was found, hanging on to the structure just over the water, which was about four feet from the trackway.

Police Lieutenant James M. Wheelwright and Patrolmen Ennever, Kenny and Hegeman, of the Far Rockaway station, and Sergeant Mulholland, of the Rockaway Beach station, who were on the train, got a bell cord from one of the cars. Wheelwright climbed down to the water's edge and tied the cord around Mrs. Stohrs's waist. With the assistance of the patrolmen and several men the woman was drawn to the track. She was nearly exhausted. Proester and the woman were taken to the train.

Some distance further on the motorman saw three men hanging on to the trestle over the water. The train was again stopped and the men helped to the track by the policemen. The men said they were Charles P. Schmidling, of Brooklyn, and Otto O. Gittlinger and Nicholas Volkmann, of The Bronx. They said that they were fishing in a rowboat when the rainstorm struck them.

When the train was near its destination the motorman saw two men signalling for him to stop, and for the third time the police and passengers were required to aid persons who had been surprised by the storm while rowing. The two men on the trestle led the party of rescuers to a point not far from the train, where Stewart Barnes, a vaudeville actor, was struggling to get to the tracks from the understructure of the trestle. He was lifted out with the bellcord and taken to the train. During the rescue one of the ties caught fire from third rail sparks, but was quickly put out.

When Far Rockaway was reached an ambulance took the eight persons rescued to St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was found that all were suffering from exposure. Mrs. Stohrs and Barnes were badly bruised. Barnes's wife, who is staying with him at Far Rockaway for the summer, reached the hospital soon afterward and took her husband away in an automobile. The hospital doctor found it necessary to give Lieutenant Wheelwright stimulants as he was almost exhausted.

The rowboats used by the storm ridden parties were found bumping against the trestlework.

ICE CREAM POISONS NINETY-FIVE.

Houston, Tex., June 18.—Ninety-five cases of ptomaine poisoning from eating impure ice cream were reported to-day from various parts of this city. Several of the victims were saved from death only after hours of work by physicians. A number are still in a serious condition at hospitals.

Country Homes
are advertised in the Real Estate columns. If you don't see anything suitable, insert a Want Ad. and bring the country home to you.

THE TRIBUNE,
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FOURTEEN DEAD IN STORM

Continued from first page.

to anchor off Quarantine and other points in the Narrows, and no attempt was made to land their passengers or mails until to-day.

Not in years has a storm visited New York City and the surrounding territory that made such havoc and exacted such a toll of death. The gale rolled in across the Hudson River, moving in a dense rolling cloud over the surface of the water. It first swept down to the Battery, then on up through the centre of Manhattan Island. It seized upon the city with such sudden fury that it left everybody stunned with the force of its impact.

More than six-tenths of an inch of rain fell in the brief downpour, according to the Weather Bureau.

In addition to doing great damage to shipping in the harbor and on the river fronts, both east and west, it tore down flagpoles and awnings and broke many hundreds of windows in tall buildings.

Storm Strikes the City.

As the fury of the storm struck the Hudson River, where a few moments before the waters had been dotted with river craft of every description, arrayed in bunting and other decorations in honor of the water parade, the scene changed within the space of five minutes to one of wild panic and disorder. Those on the eastern shore of the river had their first warning of the approaching gale when they saw a yellow cloud moving across from the New Jersey shore.

This sight was one sufficient to terrify those who were on the river, moving, as it did, in a solid mass across the gray waters and followed by a darkness almost as black as night. Preceding this evidence of the advanceguard of the tornado was a peculiar low whistling sound, that increased as it came nearer. The people afloat in small boats and on the floats along the western shore of the river had a hard time reaching shelter before the fury of the gale made itself felt.

When about a hundred yards offshore the ominous, yellow storm cloud dropped like a dead weight upon the land, and the result of its sudden action was bewildering. Men, women and children ran about in every direction, filled with wild fear and panic, in some instances crying out for help. The sight all along the Hudson River shore was a memorable one. Boats which it had been thought were securely moored near the shore suddenly began to pull and surge at their fastenings with uncontrollable fury. In a few minutes the shore was littered with the wreckage, some of which was driven up by the force of the waves on the tracks of the New York Central Railroad.

The Calm That Came Before.

After hitting the city the storm seemed to take a freak turn and started off in a mad whirl toward the centre of the river again. With the wind blowing at nearly sixty miles an hour, the column of yellow dust from the Jersey shore swept on down the river until it reached the Upper Bay, off the Battery wall. It came from a northwesterly direction directly for the Barge Office and described a most remarkable series of twists and turns over the water.

For twenty minues before the storm hit the Battery there had been an impenetrable wall of heavy fog lying close over the waters of the Bay. It was impossible to see more than fifty yards in any direction from the Battery landing, but there was an ominous calm and silence all about the place and the voices of men sounded over the waters with astonishing clearness through the gloom.

When the first giant strength of the tornado struck this bank of fog the effect was magical. Where before there had been no outlook beyond the thick, billowy masses of white fog, there now appeared with the speed of lightning great rifts in the bank. It seemed as though the ranks of the fog banks were being torn asunder by a heavy cannonading. Through the rifts thus made masses of yellow dust forced their way, disclosing for a fleeting moment glimpses of Governor's Island and the frowning muzzles of the guns in Castle Williams, across the Bay.

As the storm struck the land at the Battery wall the floods of rain, which up to this moment had been held in reserve, fell with a roar as of a Niagara, and this was aided by a sudden gale that laid flat flagpoles, stands and tents.

Battery's Great Flag Goes.

In the centre of the Battery Park stands the giant steel mast of the old yacht Constitution, which was presented to the city by the owners of the yacht. From this flagpole was flung a great flag, said to be the largest ever made in this country. The immense piece of bunting measures 60 by 40 feet, and when the first gust of wind struck its bellying folds there was a series of loud reports, as though a bunch of cannon crackers had been exploded. As the last of these reports died away there followed a ripping and tearing of canvas and cloth. The next instant the great mass of brilliant bunting was ripped from the stout halyards and flew with the velocity of a bullet directly over the Barge Office.

The wind seemed to tie the great flag into a compact mass, and it hurtled through the dust and fog until it struck against the side of one of the municipal ferryboats and sank like a piece of lead. Almost before this freak of the storm had been completed another huge flag, flying from the staff on the Washington Building, at No. 1 Broadway, was torn from its pole and sailed through the windswept area like a brilliant hued comet. When last seen this flag was buried in the crest of a great wave in the middle of the harbor.

Many of the boats which had taken part in the Roosevelt water parade, were still in the waters about the Battery landing, and these, when the gale struck the water, were faced about, with their bows to the teeth of the storm, so as to ride its fury out with safety. Anchors were dropped and every precaution was taken to prevent broadsides being presented to the full force of the heavy sea. Despite these precautions, many of the smaller boats were swept like chaff before the gale, and landed up against bulkheads and in ferry slips.

Wild Break in Battery Park.

In the park itself there was a mad scene. A few moments before the first drops of rain fell hundreds of men and women had been sitting on the benches in the park. When they saw that the gale was likely to be a severe one they made a concerted break for shelter, falling over one another in their haste. Benches and small fruit and pedlers' stands were sent careening across the grass plots and the trees were almost bent to the ground with the force of the wind. Newspapers and other bits of wreckage taken up in the arms of the storm were scurrying through the air, making the whole district look like a crazy quilt.

Three large trees near the sea wall of the Battery were uprooted by the gale, but so great was the force of the wind that after being half torn from the soil they were broken off about three feet above the ground and their limbs sent scurrying through the air. To the northwest, the stand which had been erected for the Roosevelt landing was reduced to a heap of junk within the space of two minutes. The festoons and garlands of flags and bunting, with the poles and wires on which they were strung, were flattened before the fury of the tornado and carried into the waters of the bay.

At another part of the park was a large hospital tent. The wind, which was now blowing at a rate estimated at more than seventy miles an hour, lifted the canvas clear of its fastenings. In the tent at the time were two women nurses and three men. They had had no warning and were almost paralyzed with fear when they found the whole structure falling about their heads. Before they could seek places of safety the heavy canvas covering fell to the ground, almost suffocating them beneath its folds. It was only with great difficulty that they were rescued.

Another unusual feature at the Battery was the great number of plate glass windows that were smashed in the skyscrapers in State street and lower Broadway. Some of these heavy panes of glass were thrown to the ground with terrific force. Many of them narrowly missed striking men and women in the streets, and the noise they made as they struck the asphalt pavements added to the confusion and terror of the occasion.

Excursion Craft Struggle.

A few minutes after the storm had reached the Battery the excursion boat Orient, which was just returning from Glen Island, struggled with all the power of her engines to make her berth at Pier 1, on the North River. A dozen times she managed to work her way against the windswept billows on the river until she reached a point opposite her pier. Just as she was about to warp into the landing, however, the force of the wind would catch her on her broadside and sweep her down again.

When she finally did succeed in making the pier, many of her passengers were drenched. Outside of losing his flag pole as he was riding out the gale in the shelter of Ward's Island, Captain Lewis said that his boat had sustained no damage.

Captain Lewis reported that while he was anchored off the island he saw the Grand Republic fighting her way against the full force of the storm. She was jammed with thousands of excursionists. Many had to remain on the upper decks, where they were huddled together, drenched to the skin.

One of the sights along Broadway was the manner in which almost every office building was brilliantly lighted shortly after 3 o'clock. The clouds and the heavy downpour caused such a pall of blackness to fall on the city that it was impossible to see without lights. The result was that the office buildings gave the appearance of a night scene.

Storm Hits the Circus.

The path of the storm, after it spent its first strength at the lower end of Manhattan Island, seemed to split and spread itself in a dozen different directions. One branch of the gale swept up the centre of the island, leaving panic and death in its wake, and fell upon the section about the Polo Grounds and Washington Heights with vehement rage.

In Manhattan Field, at 155th street and Eighth avenue, the big tent of the Adam Forepaugh & Sells circus was caught by the gale and almost ripped from its poles and stakes. It was just in the middle of the afternoon performance that the storm broke over the field. The circus attendants had thrown back some of the flaps, owing to the heat within. Just as the audience, which numbered several thousand, were watching the trapeze act in the central arena, there was a sudden, rising roar of wind and rain, and in a second the storm had broken over the tent.

Simultaneously with the roar of the wind and the crashing of thunder the tent was enveloped in almost complete darkness; in fact, it was so gloomy under the canvas that the audience could hardly make out the figures of the performers. A wave of uneasiness and terror swept over the crowd. Women with small children started to leave their seats and a panic was imminent.

Polo Grounds Crowd Drenched.

The performers in the arena realized what had happened and knew that upon them depended the safety of the audience. With great coolness they continued to go through their acts, and at the same time the band struck up a lively tune. Ushers and attendants went through the audience, assuring them that there was no danger as long as they kept their seat and remained cool.

Every few seconds the great canvas of the tent would billow and tug at its fastenings with such strength that it threatened to collapse at every moment. As soon as the performance was over, and the first fury of the gale had abated, the crowds made a mad rush for the elevated road and the surface cars. Many were injured in this rush, and the police from three precincts had hard work to prevent a riot.

In the Polo Grounds, where the Giants and the Pittsburg team were waiting to play their game, there were fully twenty-five thousand persons in the stands. When the storm broke over the field a scene of panic ensued. Those in the bleachers tried to raise their umbrellas and they were torn from their hands and sent hurling through the air. The park attendants started in to spread the canvas covering of the infield. As they got the big piece of canvas unfurled, the wind took it and made it roll in great billows. When the rain fell, the sight was similar to that on the ocean, the motion of the wind causing the wet canvas to look like big rollers. The crowd finally made a break for the elevated road, almost carrying away the entrance gate in the rush.

Mrs. Florence Pratt, of No. 824 St. Nicholas avenue, who was with her husband in the circus tent, was struck by a broken tent pole, near the side of the arena. Her skull was fractured. She had been seated near the pole when a sudden gust of wind smashed the wooden support, the broken end hitting her with great force. She was rushed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital by Dr. Goldberger, who said she would probably die as the result of her injuries.

Shortly after 4 o'clock a bolt of lightning struck the dome of a synagogue at Delancey and Forsyth streets, dismantling the huge ball and star which surmounted the dome. The crash was heard by Patrolman Nathan Whitman, of the Eldridge street station, who rushed into the building and yelled to the few worshippers there to leave as quickly as possible. Nobody was injured, but the Buildings Department was soon on the scene with a wrecking crew. They took the ball and star to the ground, because they were in danger of falling to the street.

At the height of the storm lightning struck the cornice of a building at No. 1241 Broadway, ripping off fifteen feet of the metal structure and sending it crashing to the street. Guests in the New Grand Hotel, directly across the street, were alarmed and ran to the windows, but were reassured by employes.

Another prank played by the storm occurred at 155th street and St. Nicholas Place, where a steel pole to which was fastened a mail box, was hit by a bolt of lightning and shattered, the letters in the box being scattered all over the sidewalk.

Heavy Damage to Parks.

The storm did great damage to the trees and shrubs in Central Park and the parks in The Bronx. In every direction trees were uprooted and bushes flattened to the earth, and it will take many weeks to repair the damage, according to park attendants. In the Zoological Park, in The Bronx, the animals were stampeded when the storm struck that part of the city. The keepers had the utmost difficulty in restraining them from smashing the fences about the inclosures, and the large crowd of visitors to the park was forced to weather the full force of the gale without shelter.

Manhattan's traffic facilities were badly crippled at different times during the storm. A blockade which lasted for an hour occurred in the Broadway branch of the subway, at 157th street. An excavation is being made at that point, in preparation for a wider staircase, and when the rain started in to flood the streets it rose above the curb and poured into the excavation and down the tracks. Within a few minutes the tracks were under two feet of water, and every train was short-circuited and thrown into darkness.

At this time Superintendent A. L. Merritt of the Interborough company was in one of the northbound trains. He climbed down to the tracks and took charge of the situation. He ordered that the power be turned off on the northbound tracks and that all trains going north should be switched off at the 137th street station to the southbound tracks.

Many narrow escapes from drowning were reported in Long Island Sound owing to the suddenness with which the storm broke. Many people were rescued by boatmen along The Bronx shore and others were forced to speed for cover to Whitestone and Fort Washington, on the north shore of Long Island.

Drowned in Hackensack River.

Reports from towns in New Jersey indicated that many people had been injured or drowned. In the Hackensack River a canoe capsized in which were Miss Mary McGlynn, of No. 410 West 33d street, Manhattan, and Frederick Webber, of No. 60 Van Cortlandt avenue, Ridgewood. Both were thrown into the river and drowned.

In Somerville, N. J., and neighboring towns, the section was visited by the worst storm ever experienced. Streams broke their embankments and overflowed, washing out telegraph and telephone wires, and causing many of the lighting plants to be put out of business. The storm was accompanied by hailstones as large as lumps of sugar, and many persons were severely cut by them. The entire countryside about Somerville and Bound Brook was half deluged with slack water, and all traffic was suspended.

In Sheepshead Bay the wind and rain had a full sweep across the flat lands, and the damage was heavy. Even within the shelter of the Bay, the wind tossed up such heavy seas that private yachts at anchorage there were thrown up high on the beach and the water flooded a great section of the land. Several houses were struck by lightning and trees were unrooted and thrown across trolley tracks and roadways. The cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were put out of commission for several stretches, and the passengers were forced to stay in their seats and get drenched in the downpour.

Fear Four Were Lost.

At the Sheepshead Bay racetrack, just before the start of the fourth race, a red ball of lightning struck the scoreboard on which the results of the races are announced, and caused a panic in the paddock.

In the Bay off Sea Gate, Coney Island, four men were in a fishing smack which was trying to get within the shelter of the shore. The sea was so heavy that the men could not control the boat. They were signalling for help when their boat was seen by Arthur W. Lock, of Sea Gate, and Henry Eagle, who tried to launch a rowboat and go to their assistance. The height of the breakers made this impossible, however, and when the storm had abated Lock and Eagle made a second attempt.

This time they succeeded in reaching the boat, which had drifted more than a mile away. When they climbed on board they could find no trace of the four men. It is believed that they were all drowned. The harbor squad was notified, and a search of the Bay was made, but no bodies have been found.

Henry Morrell and Frederick Muldoon, of Bath Beach, were caught in the teeth of the gale while they were in a launch in Gravesend Bay. They were trying to let their anchor down, when a heavy wave struck their boat and threw both men into the water. While they were trying to keep their heads above water another wave came along and swept them out toward the ocean. Just as they were giving up the attempt to save themselves they were seen by Frank Blum and Herman Fischell, who put out in a motor boat and rescued them.

LOST TRACK OF MR. TAFT

Pennsylvania Storm Felled Wires and Did Much Crop Damage.

Philadelphia, June 18.—Although President Taft left Lincoln University for Washington at 5:55 p. m., electrical storms cut off all wire service with that part of Pennsylvania, and no word of the President could be had until 7:33 p. m., when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company managed to get a wire working.

Severe electrical storms passed over Eastern Pennsylvania this afternoon and evening, interrupting telephone and telegraph service and doing much damage to growing crops. Reports received from Pottstown, York and from the anthracite coal fields say that hail caused considerable damage. At Shamokin hail frightened a team of horses, and in the runaway which followed the driver was thrown from the carriage and badly injured. At Norristown the lightning struck and set fire to All Saints' Episcopal Church, but the damage was small.

KNOX BOOM STRENGTHENS

Western Pennsylvania Practically Solid for Secretary.

REMAINS NON-COMMITTAL

Stated in Washington, However, That He Will Not Leave Mr. Taft's Cabinet.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, June 18.—Thirty additional delegates to the Republican State Convention were pledged outside of Allegheny County, to-day, for Philander C. Knox for the Governorship nomination, and from indications to-night it is now largely a question of whether or not Mr. Knox will leave the Cabinet to accept the nomination.

The Republican county committees of Westmoreland, which has seven delegates, and Butler, which has three, instructed these delegations for Knox to-day.

Mayor Magee also announced that assurances had been received of the following delegates for Knox: Indiana County, 3; Lawrence County, 3; Mercer County, 3; Fayette County, 3, and possibly 4 out of a total of five; Washington County, 3; Greene County, 1, and Somerset County, 3.

Washington County is the home of Congressman Tener and Fayette that of Senator Crow, both looked upon favorably by Senator Penrose for the nomination as Governor and both have lost to Knox delegates from their own counties.

At Bradford the Republican County Committee met to-day and re-elected R. P. Habgood chairman, but did not go on record on the Governorship, but the delegates are strong for Knox.

The Beaver County Committee met and is strong for Congressman Tener, as, in case of his nomination, the county would get the Congressional nominee. Half a dozen other Western counties, including Crawford and Venango, refuse to commit themselves on the Governorship.

Central and Eastern Support.

Up to date there are about sixty-five delegates pledged for Knox, including thirty-six in Allegheny. No county has been heard from further East than Indiana County. It is plain that if Secretary Knox will accept or fails to prevent his name from being presented for Governor, practically all of Western Pennsylvania will go to Harrisburg solid for him, while much support is promised him from central counties and some from the east. Congressman James F. Burke, of Pittsburg, has lined up the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress almost solidly for Knox. Many Congressmen want Knox, because they say he can save close Congress districts in the state for the Republicans.

It is said that powerful influences are behind the Knox boom, including H. C. Frick, the lifelong friend and client of Knox.

The indications continue to point to a hot fight in Pennsylvania unless the state machine agrees to the nomination of Knox. Should he decline there is every probability that the anti-Penrose forces would combine on another man, but advices at a late hour from Washington to-night indicate that Mr. Knox has done nothing or said nothing to indicate that he would refuse the nomination if it was tendered.

In the mean time the revolt against the Republican machine and the demand for a clean candidate is spreading throughout Pennsylvania. In addition to the delegates pledged to Knox, many other counties are ready to fall in line for him when the word is given.

Democrats Ask Reconvention.

The filing at Harrisburg to-day of a petition with the secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee by W. H. McNair, of Pittsburg, who was a delegate to the Allentown convention, asking for a reconvention of the delegates and a new deal, started a story in Pittsburg to-night that seventy-five of the Berry delegates intended to file similar petitions or join in one petition to the same end.

Under the rules of the state committee a state convention must be recalled upon the petition of one-fourth of the delegation. It is said there were more than enough Berry delegates to accomplish this. It is also asserted that another convention would not be altogether unwelcome to Colonel James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg, who has felt keenly the criticisms of an alleged deal with United States Senator Penrose to bind and gag the Democratic party in Pennsylvania this fall.

McNair has been prominent as an anti-Guffey Democrat in Pittsburg, and has a considerable following among local Democrats.

Another report in connection with the rumored movement for another Democratic convention is the statement that the anti-Penrose Republicans, should they finally fail to obtain Secretary Knox's consent to run for Governor, might be induced to join a fusion movement. It is pointed out that this could be accomplished if the Democrats named a man agreeable to the independent Republicans, who would thus not need to go out of the party lines or disturb their "regularity" by putting up a separate ticket.

Washington, June 18.—Developments in the future may change the situation, but the opinion was confirmed in administration circles here to-night that Mr. Knox is to remain in the Cabinet throughout the Taft administration.

The impression is gained that as matters now stand none of Secretary Knox's colleagues in the Cabinet has any idea that he will resign his portfolio as head of the State Department to become the Republican candidate for Governor. The President is said to hold the same view.

At the same time strong pressure is being brought to bear upon Mr. Knox to yield to the demand of the party. Over half of the Republican Congressmen from Pennsylvania admit that with Knox as the head of the ticket their contests for re-election would be simplified.

MR. TAFT MEETS PENROSE

Brief Discussion of Pennsylvania Political Situation.

Philadelphia, June 18.—Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, met President Taft here to-day and accompanied him as far as Villanova. The Senator stated that Mr. Taft had wired him last night to meet him to-day.

The President and Senator Penrose talked over political affairs in Pennsylvania briefly. Neither the President nor the Senator would discuss the nature of the conference. It is understood, however, to be the position of the President and the members of his Cabinet that Secretary Knox will continue as Secretary of State during the remainder of Mr. Taft's administration.

Among the candidates mentioned for the Governorship of Pennsylvania is Secretary Knox and Congressman John K. Tener, of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Tener is an avowed candidate, but Mr. Knox has not announced his attitude. If Mr. Knox is nominated and elected it would, of course, compel the President to look for a successor to him as Secretary of State. If Mr. Tener is nominated and elected it would cause another change in the Pennsylvania Congressional programme, as Mr. Tener was renominated for Congress two weeks ago.

The midnight withdrawal of C. Larue Munson, of Williamsport, as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor this week when he had it practically in his grasp, has aroused the Democrats of this state, some of whom have hinted that the state of Mr. Munson's health was not the controlling reason for his sudden withdrawal.

Among the stories published is one that Mr. Munson may have expected a federal judgeship, probably in the new commerce court. This has brought out a denial from Mr. Munson. In the stories denied by Mr. Munson the names of both President Taft and Senator Penrose appeared. Mr. Munson, it is said, is personally known to the President, their friendship continuing from their college days at Yale.

Senator Penrose refuses to get into the Democratic controversy, and Mr. Norton, President Taft's secretary, said while here to-day that the President had nothing to say about the commerce court appointments.

DALZELL SPENT $9,000.

Contributed by Manufacturers—Black's Expenses, $2,400.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, June 18.—Among the expense accounts filed by candidates at the recent primaries were those of Congressman John Dalzell and his opponent, Dr. Robert J. Black. Dalzell spent $9,200 and Black $2,483 29. Among the contributors toward Dalzell's campaign were John Dalzell, $1,500; B. F. Jones, jr., $1,000; Willis F. King, $1,000; John Pitcairn, $1,000; William L. Jones, $1,000; William B. Schiller, $2,000; George S. Davison, $500; W. L. Mellon, $500; E. P. Douglass, $500; J. C. Smith, $500; George C. Moore, $1,000; W. H. Robinson, $150, and C. D. Armstrong, $150. They are all manufacturers.

SUES SOUTHERN GROCERY ASS'N

Mobile Man Wants $75,000 for Alleged Injury to Business.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Mobile, Ala., June 18.—L. H. Marx, a Mobile merchant, filed a suit for $75,000 here to-day against the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association, now being prosecuted by the federal government. He alleges that, through the "trust" methods of the grocery association, he was restrained from buying goods that he wanted.

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AT HALF PRICE.
DOUBLE WIDTH (40 AND 42 INCH), LYONS DYED, ALL THIS SEASON'S PATTERNS, IN COLORINGS OF WISTARIA, HELIOTROPE, COPENHAGEN, GREY, OLD ROSE, GARNET, MEDIUM BROWN, TAN, GOLDEN BROWN, MYRTLE, RESEDA, BLACK AND WHITE, AND LARGE VARIETY OF NAVY AND WHITE. REGULAR PRICE $2.00.... 1.00 YARD.

Chiffon Veils
FOR MOTOR, STEAMER AND SEASHORE.
BLACK, WHITE, NAVY, WISTARIA, MEDIUM AND LIGHT BLUES, PINK, BROWN, CATAWBA AND CHAMPAGNE, 1 yard by 1¾ yards long. Formerly $3.00 each . . 1.50

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AN ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF HIGH CLASS SHIRTS OF FINE MADRAS, IN LIGHT AND MEDIUM GROUNDS; NEAT STRIPES. COAT MODELS, ATTACHED CUFFS. REGULAR PRICE $1.50..... 1.00

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