

AWAIT POLITICAL STORM

Roosevelt's Return Expected to Aid Progressives' Advance.

LOOK TO ROOT FOR ADVICE

Fight for Convention Control Uppermost—Conferences of Progressives Arranged.

There was a full yesterday in the contest between the Progressives and the "old guard," which has gone on since the latter part through the selection of Vice-President Sherman as temporary chairman of the state committee, three weeks ago. It was a full before the storm—the storm that will break within a short time, as both sides seem to realize.

Meantime, the leaders of both factions were at their country homes yesterday, recuperating for the struggle, and, perhaps, working out in private some moves which they hope to check their adversaries. They will be back at the front on Tuesday. This week or early next week will see a series of conferences in this city, at which the Progressives hope to perfect their programme for fighting the "old guard" at every point. It is expected that Senator Root, who returns on Tuesday, will act as a spokesman for the "old guard."

Expect Statement from Roosevelt.

The return of Mr. Roosevelt next week is expected to give a great impetus to the Progressive movement. It is not impossible that he may be induced to make some statement in reply to the blast set off by William Barnes, Jr., on Friday night. Progressives say that when it comes to success, the "old guard" will be surprised to find that the "old guard" can put out.

The Progressives are watching with some interest the tactics being used by the "old guard," and have become more and more convinced that the latter are determined to break the organization if necessary, in their attempts to hold control.

Favor Stimson for Governor.

Many of the Progressive leaders believe that the public announcement of a strong personality as the choice for the nomination would be of great advantage to them in their fight for control of the convention. Others are of the opinion that such an announcement would divide the issue too much, and that it would be better not to start any fight on candidates before the convention has been opened.

HAMLIN WOULD BE GOVERNOR

Willing to Accept Democratic Nomination in Massachusetts.

Boston, Sept. 3.—Charles S. Hamlin, of Boston, a well known lawyer and Democratic leader, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during one of the Cleveland administrations, will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor if it should be offered to him at the coming state convention, on October 5 next.

EX-SENATOR WILSON WITHDRWS

Seattle, Sept. 3.—Former United States Senator John L. Wilson, publisher of "The Seattle Post-Intelligencer," withdrew tonight from the campaign for the Republican nomination for Senator to succeed Samuel H. Piles, in favor of Judge Thomas H. Burke, of Seattle.

STECKLER DEFINES POSITION.

To the Editor of the Tribune. Sir: In to-day's issue of the Tribune, speaking of the primary contest pending in the 18th Assembly District between me and Mr. Nejdly, you state: "There are indications that Mr. Barnes has decided to try what he can do in this district, although the fight is a month or more old."

FIRST PLACE OR NONE—HAVENS

Representative Won't Accept Lieutenant Governorship Nomination.

Rochester, Sept. 3.—Representative James E. Havens, whose name will be presented to the Democratic state convention as a candidate for Governor, returned to-day from a vacation trip in Canada. Asked in regard to the suggestion that the Monroe County Democratic, in the event of the gubernatorial nomination going to some other man, propose his name for Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Havens said:

ALL EYES ON VERMONT

Election Next Tuesday May Show Sentiment of Country.

Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 3.—Will Vermont set the pace next Tuesday for the political race of 1910 in the initial state election of the year? Will the Republican majority be indicative of the party's triumph or defeat in November? Politicians throughout the country have their eyes on the state and will watch eagerly for the returns next Tuesday evening after the returns from thousands of voters have cast their ballots for Governor and other state officers, two Congressmen and a Legislature which will probably re-elect United States Senator Carroll S. Pace.

CONTEST IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

First Direct State-Wide Primary in New England.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.) Concord, N. H., Sept. 3.—The issue between the regulars and the Progressives has been sharpened in the campaign for the primaries which will be held throughout New Hampshire on Tuesday, September 6. While there will be some rallies on Monday night, the campaign practically closed to-night. Widespread interest has been displayed in this, the first state-wide direct primary in the history of New England.

The principal interest has centered in the contest between the candidate of the Progressives for Governor, State Senator Robert P. Bass, of Keene, the representative of the regulars, Mr. Bass has accused Mr. Ellis of being controlled by the corporations, particularly the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, while Mr. Ellis has denied the charge.

Mr. Bass's supporters are in sympathy with the Progressives throughout the country. Mr. Ellis declares that he is as fully in sympathy with needed reform legislation as Mr. Bass.

The two candidates for nomination for Governor agreed at the start to publish their campaign expenses before the primary. Yesterday Mr. Bass announced that his expenses would be \$4,000, and to-day Mr. Ellis announced that he had spent \$1,029.47.

Mr. Bass filed this comment with his account of expenses: "Powerful corporate interests throughout the state have a financial interest in defeating the measure. I am advocating, and have been obliged to conduct an extensive and arduous campaign in public, owing to the effort that is being made to promote the interests of the few against the interests of the state as a whole."

One of the issues Mr. Bass has made is the equalization of the value of public service corporations for purposes of taxation. Mr. Ellis predicts that he will win with from \$99 to 10,000 to spare, and Mr. Bass claims a victory by about the same figures.

While Henry L. Stimson, former United States Attorney, now special prosecutor for the Department of Justice in the sugar fraud cases, is being considered most favorably as a candidate for Governor by the Progressives, it is well known that his personal inclinations are not to consider such a proposition for a moment.

Mr. Stimson would be strong enough to induce him to take the nomination, if it were decided that he would make the strongest possible candidate under the circumstances.

This week Mr. Stimson begins some more prosecutions for sugar frauds, with an excellent chance for adding to his record of convictions. Such work will bring him prominently in the public eye again, and such an advantage is never overlooked by campaign managers.

Whether the entry of Mr. Hamlin into the field will simplify or complicate the political situation so far as the Democrats are concerned is a matter of argument.

Mr. Murdock said the deal was made on March 14, 1908, and that part of the scheme was to defeat and discredit Roosevelt in New York and to elevate Vice-President Sherman as the leader of New York Republicans.

He declared it was common talk in Washington that James L. Wilson, of New York, made a deal with Tammany, over the long distance telephone on that day by which Tammany was to help Cannon the next day. No insurgent was ever able to find out what was in the deal besides help for Cannon, but three months later Mr. Parsons declared in an interview that he knew the deal in full and that it was not only the saving of Cannon, but the defeat of Progressive legislation by the Cannon benches.

"Parsons refused to elaborate, though pressed to do so," continued Mr. Murdock. "He declared that he knew all the deal. If he does, he owes it to the country to make his knowledge public."

I have not been approached nor consulted by Mr. Barnes or any of the state leaders in this contest, which is a purely local one and has no bearing upon or connection with the controversy between Mr. Roosevelt and the state leaders. Moreover, I have repeatedly stated publicly and in the press that my own sentiments are on the side of the Progressives.

In the delegates to the county convention on the contesting ticket headed by me are elected, of which there is not the slightest doubt entertained by me and my associates, it will be my wish and desire that the delegates of the 18th District to the state convention cast their ballots for Mr. Roosevelt as temporary chairman if he is a candidate in the convention for that honor.

DAVID STECKLER. New York, Sept. 3, 1910.

NEW GRAFT TRAIL FOUND

Legislative Committee Acts on Beet Sugar Disclosures.

FIRST HEARING WEDNESDAY

Aldis Developments and Hotchkiss Revelations to Get Attention.

The legislative graft hunting committee took steps yesterday to investigate testimony given by Harry F. Zimmerman, secretary of certain beet interests, as representative of certain beet interests at Lyons, Wayne County, he gave \$6,000 to the late Senator John Barre Mr. Zimmerman, an eleven-year-old son of the late Senator, also died. This testimony, given in bankruptcy proceedings affecting the Lyons Beet Sugar Refining Company, indicated that the money was paid to help along the beet sugar interests in their legislation to obtain bounties on the state.

Alfred L. Hurrell, assistant counsel to the legislative committee, was Albany yesterday. Mr. Hurrell, assistant counsel, telephoned to him after consultation regarding this testimony to go to Lyons immediately to make an investigation. Mr. Hurrell left Albany before noon. He has full power to subpoena any person deemed desirable as a witness, or to take any other necessary steps to bring out the truth regarding this proposition.

The first hearing in the committee's work will be held on Wednesday in the assembly chamber, which was the scene of the big insurance investigation of 1906 which made Charles E. Hughes Governor. The committee was held to-day last evening. Mr. Hurrell said he did not consider it advisable to indicate the line of inquiry of the first day. The committee may take up then the developments of the Aldis case, or it may follow up the work of Insurance Superintendent Hotchkiss in dragging up details of the "Elliswood" and "Cunning" of the politicians—stock market deals of Mr. Kresel and a corps of accountants have been at work for a considerable time on those books, which are understood to contain much interesting and important material.

This testimony regarding the money paid to Senator Barnes and Assemblyman Burnett was given with some difficulty. Barnes was majority leader of the upper house of the Legislature at the time of his death last year. He was head and front of the "old guard," and on many things was bitterly opposed to Governor Hughes. Burnett, from his home town, was his protégé. The money was given to him as received \$4,000 bribe money, the implication being that he was to distribute some of it to other persons not named.

Senator Barnes during his legislative career fought valiantly for bounties for the beet growers of his district. This money was given to him to encourage the growing of sugar beets, should receive bounty money from the state. For several years appropriations varying from \$5,000 to \$10,000 were made, most of the money being paid to men in the Barnes Senate district. Finally Governor Hughes, in 1906, vetoed this appropriation, and the appropriations bill, declaring his belief that payment of such bounty money was unconstitutional.

Zimmerlin, from his testimony at Lyons, represented the beet sugar interests at Albany. He put up at the Ten Eyck during the session, he said, and had a liberal exchange of views with Governor Hughes. He handed \$1,500 to Assemblyman Burnett, he said.

When the state line between Minnesota and South Dakota was reached the Roosevelt train was stopped, and the former President and the correspondents in his party posed for a number of pictures, after which Mr. Roosevelt called for the engineer and fireman, saying he was a member of the firemen's union, and had a group picture taken, which included them. Captain Seth Bullock and, indeed, all who were on the train, including the local committee from Sioux Falls.

When Sioux Falls was reached the former President, accompanied by Seth Bullock and Mayor Martin, was immediately escorted to the head of a long procession, which included several companies of the national guard, several hundred automobiles and a long line of buggies and carriages. After a parade of about twenty-five blocks through the principal streets of the city a great tent was raised—no far too limited in capacity to accommodate the immense throng which had gathered in the city, some coming hundreds of miles to see Colonel Roosevelt. But there was no lack of enthusiasm, not even among those who could not hear his speech, which follows:

Whenever men just like ourselves—probably not much better and certainly not worse—than the American people, are given a right to expect from their efforts, we may just as well make up our minds that in the end we will not succeed, but in the conditions under which they work, and profit comes not from degrading the American people, but from the improvement of them. It is especially true of tariff making. It has been contended by the American people, and again and again that the methods of tariff making by Congress which have not only degraded the American people, but have ruined the country, and that the only way to improve the country is to change the methods.

With the present tariff, made by the same methods as its predecessor, and as that predecessor's predecessor, there is grave doubt whether the American people will ever be able to improve the country, and that the only way to improve the country is to change the methods.

There was a time when the tariff was made by the people, and the course in tariff making was not to subordinate to the general welfare in every case. It is this attitude of the people which must be maintained with the present tariff, and with proposals to amend the present tariff. Very little improvement can be expected if we attempt to revise the tariff by methods hitherto used. The thing to do is to change the methods.

It is my belief that this country is fully committed to the principle of protection, but it is protection as a principle, to protection primarily in the interest of the standard of living of the American people, and not in the interest of the American people and preferences—then the American people disappear. It is now, to correct the tariff, it is necessary to place the people in a position to get in mind clearly what we want, and, in the next place, to get in mind clearly the methods by which we must obtain what we want. What we want is a square deal in the tariff as in everything else; a square deal for the wage-earner, a square deal for the employer, and a square deal for the general public. To obtain it we must have a thoroughly efficient and well-equipped tariff commission.

The tariff ought to be a material issue and not a mere political issue. If instead of a square deal we get a crooked deal, then it becomes very emphatically a moral issue. The cost of production here and abroad, and as the cost of production is mainly labor cost, this means primarily a tariff suffering from the effect of the difference in labor cost here and abroad. The American public wants the American laboring man to be able to compete with the laboring man of other countries, and that he shall have the ability to achieve the American standard of living and the capacity to enjoy it. It is to this we must see that his wages are not lowered by improper competition with inferior labor. The American people are willing to live, but the American people are not willing to see the tariff so arranged as to benefit primarily a few wealthy men.

Log Rolling Would Be Avoided. As a means toward the attainment of its end in view we have as yet devised nothing but a tariff, and that is a tariff of commission. There should be a commission of well paid experts, men who should not represent any industry, but who should be the representatives of the very highest character, and who should approach the matter from the point of view of the general public. These men should take up in succession each subject with which the tariff deals and investigate the conditions of production here and abroad, they should find out the facts and not the theories, and they should report to Congress on each subject as soon as that subject has been thoroughly investigated. They should do this at once on the particular subject concerned, while the commission immediately proceeds to investigate the other subjects. By so doing the tariff would be avoided and each subject treated on its merits. There would be no such shock to general industry as is implied in the present custom of making sweeping changes in a whole tariff at once. Finally, it should be the duty of the commission to recommend to Congress the tariff which it should be the duty of the Legislature to enact.

This action was taken on a construction of the constitutional provision that "if vacancies happen, by reason of resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

Inasmuch as the Legislature was in session at the time Governor Sanders was elected to succeed to the deceased Senator, it is believed that the Governor is not authorized to make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

It is contended that the preceding violation of the rule of the Legislature, which was that a Governor of a state has no power to make a temporary appointment as Senator to fill a vacancy which may have happened when the Legislature of the state was in session. Having resigned while the Pennsylvania Legislature was in session, Mr. Quay resigned his office. It is in this effort, he was appointed by the Governor. By a majority of one on a vote of sixty-five the Senate refused to award the seat to him.

This action was taken on a construction of the constitutional provision that "if vacancies happen, by reason of resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

Inasmuch as the Legislature was in session at the time Governor Sanders was elected to succeed to the deceased Senator, it is believed that the Governor is not authorized to make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

In this view of the subject the determination might depend on the construction of the question as to whether, under the law, a Senator-elect becomes a Senator before he takes the oath of office.

ROOSEVELT ON TARIFF

Continued from first page.

with the Pinchot-Garfield attitude with regard to conservation, and it is hardly likely that he will even commend the extensive withdrawals of the public domain which President Taft has made in the interest of conservation and which include an area more than double that withdrawn under the Roosevelt administration. Of course, Mr. Roosevelt will not attack the Taft administration, but it is probable he would have ignored it entirely had not some of his insurgent friends suggested that an endorsement of the things which he could conscientiously commend would go far to promote Republican success this fall.

At the many stops made during the day there was invariably a crowd large for the town, and always some evidence of the high regard in which Mr. Roosevelt is held. For instance, at the little town of Adrian, Iowa, a man jumped on the step as the train slowed down. "Roosevelt, I want to shake your hand. I know you from your picture," he said. The colonel shook his hand, and as he did so the man exclaimed with great fervor, "God bless your soul!" Mr. Roosevelt inquired his name, which he said was Lane. When the train stopped half a dozen little children were held up, and each handed the ex-President a bunch of flowers. On the station was a crudely drawn picture of Mr. Roosevelt shooting a lion.

"By George," he exclaimed to those who stood with him on the platform, "I am profoundly touched. This is really most affecting."

When the state line between Minnesota and South Dakota was reached the Roosevelt train was stopped, and the former President and the correspondents in his party posed for a number of pictures, after which Mr. Roosevelt called for the engineer and fireman, saying he was a member of the firemen's union, and had a group picture taken, which included them. Captain Seth Bullock and, indeed, all who were on the train, including the local committee from Sioux Falls.

When Sioux Falls was reached the former President, accompanied by Seth Bullock and Mayor Martin, was immediately escorted to the head of a long procession, which included several companies of the national guard, several hundred automobiles and a long line of buggies and carriages. After a parade of about twenty-five blocks through the principal streets of the city a great tent was raised—no far too limited in capacity to accommodate the immense throng which had gathered in the city, some coming hundreds of miles to see Colonel Roosevelt. But there was no lack of enthusiasm, not even among those who could not hear his speech, which follows:

Whenever men just like ourselves—probably not much better and certainly not worse—than the American people, are given a right to expect from their efforts, we may just as well make up our minds that in the end we will not succeed, but in the conditions under which they work, and profit comes not from degrading the American people, but from the improvement of them. It is especially true of tariff making. It has been contended by the American people, and again and again that the methods of tariff making by Congress which have not only degraded the American people, but have ruined the country, and that the only way to improve the country is to change the methods.

With the present tariff, made by the same methods as its predecessor, and as that predecessor's predecessor, there is grave doubt whether the American people will ever be able to improve the country, and that the only way to improve the country is to change the methods.

There was a time when the tariff was made by the people, and the course in tariff making was not to subordinate to the general welfare in every case. It is this attitude of the people which must be maintained with the present tariff, and with proposals to amend the present tariff. Very little improvement can be expected if we attempt to revise the tariff by methods hitherto used. The thing to do is to change the methods.

It is my belief that this country is fully committed to the principle of protection, but it is protection as a principle, to protection primarily in the interest of the standard of living of the American people, and not in the interest of the American people and preferences—then the American people disappear. It is now, to correct the tariff, it is necessary to place the people in a position to get in mind clearly what we want, and, in the next place, to get in mind clearly the methods by which we must obtain what we want. What we want is a square deal in the tariff as in everything else; a square deal for the wage-earner, a square deal for the employer, and a square deal for the general public. To obtain it we must have a thoroughly efficient and well-equipped tariff commission.

The tariff ought to be a material issue and not a mere political issue. If instead of a square deal we get a crooked deal, then it becomes very emphatically a moral issue. The cost of production here and abroad, and as the cost of production is mainly labor cost, this means primarily a tariff suffering from the effect of the difference in labor cost here and abroad. The American public wants the American laboring man to be able to compete with the laboring man of other countries, and that he shall have the ability to achieve the American standard of living and the capacity to enjoy it. It is to this we must see that his wages are not lowered by improper competition with inferior labor. The American people are willing to live, but the American people are not willing to see the tariff so arranged as to benefit primarily a few wealthy men.

Log Rolling Would Be Avoided. As a means toward the attainment of its end in view we have as yet devised nothing but a tariff, and that is a tariff of commission. There should be a commission of well paid experts, men who should not represent any industry, but who should be the representatives of the very highest character, and who should approach the matter from the point of view of the general public. These men should take up in succession each subject with which the tariff deals and investigate the conditions of production here and abroad, they should find out the facts and not the theories, and they should report to Congress on each subject as soon as that subject has been thoroughly investigated. They should do this at once on the particular subject concerned, while the commission immediately proceeds to investigate the other subjects. By so doing the tariff would be avoided and each subject treated on its merits. There would be no such shock to general industry as is implied in the present custom of making sweeping changes in a whole tariff at once. Finally, it should be the duty of the commission to recommend to Congress the tariff which it should be the duty of the Legislature to enact.

This action was taken on a construction of the constitutional provision that "if vacancies happen, by reason of resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

Inasmuch as the Legislature was in session at the time Governor Sanders was elected to succeed to the deceased Senator, it is believed that the Governor is not authorized to make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

In this view of the subject the determination might depend on the construction of the question as to whether, under the law, a Senator-elect becomes a Senator before he takes the oath of office.

MAN SUPPOSED TO BE C. S. HAYWARD DIES FROM HEART DISEASE.

A man believed by the police to have been C. S. Hayward, father of Dr. Vincent Hayward, of No. 601 Oak Tree, 42d Street and Sixth Avenue, last evening from an attack of heart disease. The man appeared to have been about fifty years old. In a pocket was found a card bearing the name "C. S. Hayward" and a printed line which read, "In care of McCabe & Co., No. 215 Pearl street." An envelope containing newspaper clippings of the suicide of Thomas Hussey (connected with the brokerage firm of Sergeant & Co.) at the Hotel Breslin on July 21 last, was found upon the dead man.

Persons walking in the park saw the victim of the seizure fall from a bench. They notified Patrolman Palmeter, of the West 57th Street station. He called Dr. Morris from the New York Hospital. Upon arrival the surgeon pronounced the man dead.

DIED CLASPING PHOTOGRAPH

Man, Missing Nine Years, Found Dead in Cell with His Throat Cut.

Pittsburg, Sept. 3.—With his throat slashed from ear to ear and clasp tightly about his neck, the body of a man whose photograph of his name to the police as Almon C. Judd, of Washington, was found dead in a cell in the Penn avenue police station early to-day. A bloody razor lay near the body. Rinker applied to the police for lodging last night, saying he had walked from Braddock and was very tired.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Albert S. Rinker left Washington about nine years ago and had not been seen by any of his family since, as he never returned, and they never saw him. He wrote letters to his mother weekly. He wrote the letter did not show him to be dependent, and he was apparently in good health. He was not married. His mother and sister hastened to Pittsburg as soon as news reached them of his suicide.

BABY ABANDONED AT STATION

No Claim for Infant at Grand Central, So Bellevue Gets It.

It couldn't have strayed, it is hardly likely that it was lost, and still less probable that it was stolen to be abandoned in the Grand Central Station. These things the police in their wisdom considered and decided that the infant was a foundling, an abandoned child.

The baby is a little boy of two weeks, color of his hair, blue-eyed and fair haired. It was found on a bench in the station by Mrs. Mary Kelly, the matron there. She tried to find some one who would claim it, but with no success. So late last night she took the little fellow to the East 51st street police station, where officers in turn transferred the baby to Bellevue Hospital.

WIFE ABSENT; SHOOTS SELF

Dependent and Suffering from Rheumatism, Man Commits Suicide.

Dependent over his failure to get work and suffering intense pain from rheumatism, Christopher Shoemaker, sixty years old, shot and killed himself in his room, at No. 733 First Avenue, last night, while his wife was absent. He was a 32 calibre revolver, and he sat in his chair and pulled the trigger.

When she returned home Mrs. Shoemaker found her husband's body. She ran through the house screaming and brought people from all over the house to the hallways. One of the tenants called Patrolman Driscoll, of the East 51st street police station, and he summoned Dr. Reed from Flower Hospital. The surgeon said that Shoemaker had died instantly.

BEGGS OFF FROM LYONING

Negro's Frantic Pleas Stir Uncles of Attacked Girl.

Stanford, Ky., Sept. 3.—Nancy Rankin, the eleven-year-old daughter of Lee Rankin, a prominent farmer of this county, was assaulted to-day by Shay Spellman, a negro farm hand employed by her father. She was captured by her father, who begged so frantically for his life that they abandoned their original intention of shooting him and brought him to the Stanford jail. Threats of lynching are being made by townspeople.

WOMAN DROPS TO DEATH

Despondent Passenger Squeezes Out of Car Window.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Upon the arrival here to-day of a Pennsylvania Railroad train from Pittsburg it was learned that Miss Louise Ella Huffman, twenty years old, of Pittsburg, Pa., jumped from the train last night and was killed. The body was found to-day near Hillside, Penn., about fifty miles east of Pittsburg.

Miss Huffman was about to sail for Europe, and had intended to visit friends in Philadelphia. Friends of the young woman say that a long illness had made her melancholy.

It was not discovered that Miss Huffman had committed suicide until the train had reached here. Her absence was noticed when the other passengers left the train. Investigation showed that she had remained in a window screen in her berth, and squeezed herself through the narrow opening, dropped to the ground and was killed. On the body was a card reading "Louise Ella Huffman. Notify Charles Hardway, Painesville, Ohio."

Painesville, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Miss Louise Ella Huffman was a graduate of Lake Erie College here. Since her mother's death several years ago she had spent most of her time in Paris. She had spent the summer here as a guest of the family of C. A. Hardway, a retired merchant.

EXPIRES IN BRYANT PARK

Man Supposed To Be C. S. Hayward Dies from Heart Disease.

A man believed by the police to have been C. S. Hayward, father of Dr. Vincent Hayward, of No. 601 Oak Tree, 42d Street and Sixth Avenue, last evening from an attack of heart disease. The man appeared to have been about fifty years old. In a pocket was found a card bearing the name "C. S. Hayward" and a printed line which read, "In care of McCabe & Co., No. 215 Pearl street." An envelope containing newspaper clippings of the suicide of Thomas Hussey (connected with the brokerage firm of Sergeant & Co.) at the Hotel Breslin on July 21 last, was found upon the dead man.

Persons walking in the park saw the victim of the seizure fall from a bench. They notified Patrolman Palmeter, of the West 57th Street station. He called Dr. Morris from the New York Hospital. Upon arrival the surgeon pronounced the man dead.

DIED CLASPING PHOTOGRAPH

Man, Missing Nine Years, Found Dead in Cell with His Throat Cut.

Pittsburg, Sept. 3.—With his throat slashed from ear to ear and clasp tightly about his neck, the body of a man whose photograph of his name to the police as Almon C. Judd, of Washington, was found dead in a cell in the Penn avenue police station early to-day. A bloody razor lay near the body. Rinker applied to the police for lodging last night, saying he had walked from Braddock and was very tired.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Albert S. Rinker left Washington about nine years ago and had not been seen by any of his family since, as he never returned, and they never saw him. He wrote letters to his mother weekly. He wrote the letter did not show him to be dependent, and he was apparently in good health. He was not married. His mother and sister hastened to Pittsburg as soon as news reached them of his suicide.

BABY ABANDONED AT STATION

No Claim for Infant at Grand Central, So Bellevue Gets It.

It couldn't have strayed, it is hardly likely that it was lost, and still less probable that it was stolen to be abandoned in the Grand Central Station. These things the police in their wisdom considered and decided that the infant was a foundling, an abandoned child.

The baby is a little boy of two weeks, color of his hair, blue-eyed and fair haired. It was found on a bench in the station by Mrs. Mary Kelly, the matron there. She tried to find some one who would claim it, but with no success. So late last night she took the little fellow to the East 51st street police station, where officers in turn transferred the baby to Bellevue Hospital.

WIFE ABSENT; SHOOTS SELF

Dependent and Suffering from Rheumatism, Man Commits Suicide.

Dependent over his failure to get work and suffering intense pain from rheumatism, Christopher Shoemaker, sixty years old, shot and killed himself in his room, at No. 733 First Avenue, last night, while his wife was absent. He was a 32 calibre revolver, and he sat in his chair and pulled the trigger.

When she returned home Mrs. Shoemaker found her husband's body. She ran through the house screaming and brought people from all over the house to the hallways. One of the tenants called Patrolman Driscoll, of the East 51st street police station, and he summoned Dr. Reed from Flower Hospital. The surgeon said that Shoemaker had died instantly.

BEGGS OFF FROM LYONING

Negro's Frantic Pleas Stir Uncles of Attacked Girl.

Stanford, Ky., Sept. 3.—Nancy Rankin, the eleven-year-old daughter of Lee Rankin, a prominent farmer of this county, was assaulted to-day by Shay Spellman, a negro farm hand employed by her father. She was captured by her father, who begged so frantically for his life that they abandoned their original intention of shooting him and brought him to the Stanford jail. Threats of lynching are being made by townspeople.

WOMAN DROPS TO DEATH

Despondent Passenger Squeezes Out of Car Window.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Upon the arrival here to-day of a Pennsylvania Railroad train from Pittsburg it was learned that Miss Louise Ella Huffman, twenty years old, of Pittsburg, Pa., jumped from the train last night and was killed. The body was found to-day near Hillside, Penn., about fifty miles east of Pittsburg.

Miss Huffman was about to sail for Europe, and had intended to visit friends in Philadelphia. Friends of the young woman say that a long illness had made her melancholy.

It was not discovered that Miss Huffman had committed suicide until the train had reached here. Her absence was noticed when the other passengers left the train. Investigation showed that she had remained in a window screen in her berth, and squeezed herself through the narrow opening, dropped to the ground and was killed. On the body was a card reading "Louise Ella Huffman. Notify Charles Hardway, Painesville, Ohio."

Painesville, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Miss Louise Ella Huffman was a graduate of Lake Erie College here. Since her mother's death several years ago she had spent most of her time in Paris. She had spent the summer here as a guest of the family of C. A. Hardway, a retired merchant.

The Ideal Tour. SEE THE COUNTRY IN ITS AUTUMN GLORY. GLOVE GOOD ROADS. FINE HOTELS. Road Books and Maps at 1180 and 1122 Broadway, N. Y., or by mail from ALMON C. JUDD, The Elton, Waterbury, Ct.

HADLEY ON COMMISSION. Continued from first page. summer, and am such a commonplace citizen in the state that I thought I could pass through it without so much gratifying attention."

"You can