

HOW THE PORTUGUESE MONARCHY WAS OVERTHROWN IN THE STREETS OF LISBON

SAILORS OF THE NAVY WHO TURNED REPUBLICANS ARRESTING A ROYALIST AND ESCORTING HIM TO HEADQUARTERS. REPUBLICAN GUNBOATS. ROYALIST SOLDIERS DEFENDING A BARRICADE IN THE STREETS AGAINST THE ATTACK OF THE REPUBLICANS.



ELDER TELLS BRIBE STORY

Continued from third page.

man Merritt instructed Gardner that he was in contempt for refusing to answer the questions and amenable to the provisions of the Penal Code. Gardner received the admonition without turning a hair, and Chairman Merritt gave instructions that a copy of the record should be furnished to District Attorney Whitman, with a request to take such action as the statutes provided. Judge Bruce said that Gardner could be punished for contempt of court. A subpoena to appear again as a witness to-morrow morning was served on Gardner as he left the stand. He accepted it with a smile and hurried out of the room with his wife.

Otto G. Foelker, about whom the bribery story has swung for the last ten days, was the next witness. He told of four different attempts to bribe him. He said the first was made by Gardner on the way from Albany to this city before the first vote on the bill.

Foelker said that Jacob Ellprin came to see him on the train and said that Gardner wanted to see him in his stateroom. Foelker said that he went to the stateroom and that Gardner offered him \$2,000 more than the other Senators were getting to vote against the bill. The terms, he testified, were \$2,000 cash, \$3,000 after the Legislature adjourned and the rest in case the Governor called an extra session. Foelker said that he refused the money.

Says Offer of \$45,000 Was Made. The next person to approach him, he said, was Frederick Schroeder, ex-quarantine commissioner, now in Sing Sing in connection with the wrecking of the Eagle Loan and Savings Company, of Brooklyn.

He went to Schroeder's office in response to a telephone message, he said, and Schroeder offered him \$45,000 for his vote, and said that he thought he could raise it \$4,000 or \$5,000 more. Again Foelker refused, saying that he would not throw his vote for \$1,000,000.

The next person to come to him, Foelker said, was Floyd J. Adams, a clerk in the Gates avenue police court, Brooklyn, and a member of the same political club as Foelker. Foelker said Adams told him that Thomas J. Maxwell had gone to him from Gardner and said that if Adams would get Foelker to throw his vote on the race-track bill Adams could have \$5,000 and Foelker could have any amount he wanted. Foelker said that he only smiled at Adams' statement.

The last person Foelker named was ex-Sheriff Alfred T. Hobbey, who, he said, asked him to vote against the bill, and said that he understood that some one had received or was to receive \$200,000 or \$225,000 for voting against the bill.

McCarren, Foelker said, told him that if he voted against the bill he could name his own opponent for the Senate. Thomas J. Maxwell, a private detective living at No. 675 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, said that Gardner sent him to Floyd J. Adams with a message to tell Foelker that he could have \$25,000 if he would vote against the race-track bill.

Maxwell then said that after a subpoena was served on him on Tuesday to appear before the committee a message was brought to him to call up a telephone number which he learned afterward was Henry J. Goldsmith's home number. He called up the number and spoke to Goldsmith and Gardner. Gardner, he said, wanted him to come to Manhattan and talk over his testimony. He said that he refused to go.

Floyd J. Adams, who said that he lived at No. 283 Division avenue, Brooklyn, and was an assistant clerk in a Brooklyn magistrate's court, testified in corroboration of Maxwell.

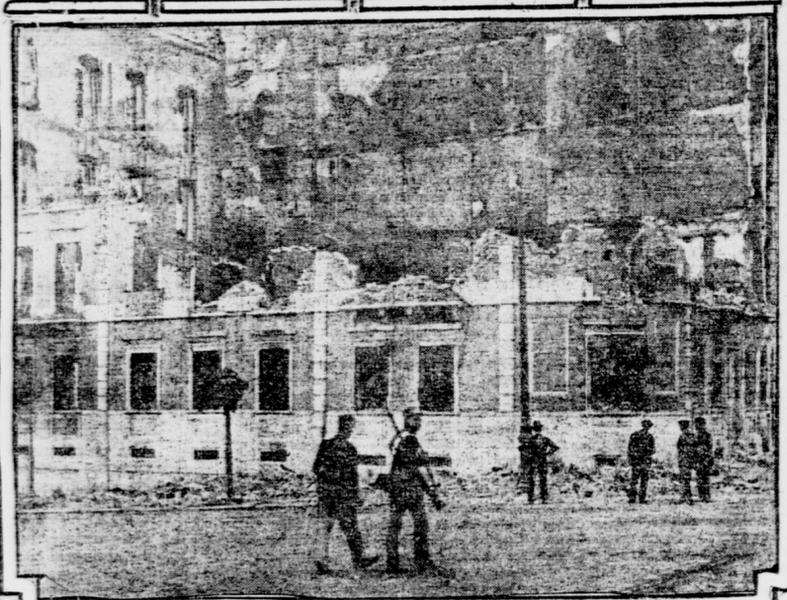
The hearing was adjourned after the afternoon session until 11 o'clock this morning.

ALL MAKE DENIALS

Ex-Governor Explains His Position—Other Statements.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Lewis Stuyvesant Chamber said last night at his home in Tuxedo, regarding the testimony yesterday at the legislative graft investigation: "As President of the Senate, the only vote I had was on the procedure. After the race-track bill was killed in the regular session a motion was made by Senator Agnew to review it. The vote in the Senate was a tie, which left me the privilege of casting the deciding vote, which I made in favor of the bill."

When Henry J. Goldsmith was asked about Maxwell's story of the telephone conversation on Tuesday night he said: "Maxwell is a liar. He called me up last night without any request on my part and wanted me to come over to Brooklyn at any time of night with Gardner and talk over what Maxwell was to testify. It was a frame-up. Gardner told



A HANDSOME MANSION ON THE FASHIONABLE AVENUE LIBERTAD WRECKED BY SHELL FIRE FROM THE REPUBLICAN GUNBOATS. (Photographs copyright, 1910, by Brown Brothers, New York.)

NEW MOROCCAN RUPTURE

Report That Spain Will Send 40,000 Troops to Take Tetuan.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The "Petit Parisien" says to-day that Spain is on the verge of a rupture with Morocco over the payment of the indemnity of 130,000,000 pesetas (approximately \$26,000,000) which Spain exacted following the successful campaign against the Riff tribesmen in the summer of 1909 and contemplates sending 40,000 soldiers to the Riff coast to occupy Tetuan.

General interest in another Spanish campaign in Morocco would have to do with the effect that such an undertaking would have in Spain. The Catalan uprising, a year ago, was represented by its leaders as a protest against the Moroccan war and resulted in many desertions from the army. The calling out of reserves was followed in July by a general strike and an outbreak of mob violence which was not put down until much blood had been shed.

The government ascribed the trouble at home to the machinations of anarchists who seized the opportunity afforded by the discontent among the reserves to make a determined though futile assault on clericalism and the throne.

THE FRENCH CROP ESTIMATE.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The official estimate of the oat crop of France for 1910 is 111,562,100 hectolitres, against 111,706,100 hectolitres in 1909. The barley harvest is placed at 15,633,000 hectolitres, against 15,312,200 a year ago. A hectolitre is equivalent to 2 bushels 2.35 pecks.

STUDYING THE TRADE WINDS.

Friedrichshaven, Oct. 19.—Dr. Jonas, the meteorologist, is on his way to the West Indies under the auspices of the International Commission on Scientific Acoustics to undertake a month's investigation of the atmosphere, particularly the trade winds. The experiments will be made on board the cruiser "Prova."

THE ERUPTION AT UPOLU.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 19.—The volcanic eruption of Mount Savaii, on Upolu, Samoa, continues unabated, according to advices received here by the steamship Makura. Large streams of lava from the crater have swept down on the farm lands, and many estates have been destroyed. No loss of life has been reported.

ERIE CANAL BREAKS AT COHOES.

Albany, Oct. 19.—A break on the Erie Canal at Cohoes, late last night, was reported to-day. Deputy Superintendent Mead and several assistants went to the scene of the break.

Canon Chase's Story.

Canon William Shreve Chase, rector of Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, said last night that he did not know that either of the physicians whose names were mentioned by Assistant District Attorney Elder before the legislative committee yesterday had been asked to make a physical examination of Senator Foelker.

"In the interests of the citizens' anti-race-track gambling committee, of which I was vice-chairman," said Canon Chase, "I was in Albany at the time the bill came up and was finally passed. I examined into the case of Senator Foelker, and was satisfied that he was really a very sick man. I knew of no plot against him, to incapacitate him physically or otherwise, to keep him from his seat in the Senate."

"On the day before the bill came up for a vote, Senator Foelker, accompanied by his physician, Dr. Murphy, came up on an evening train to Albany from Staatsburg, where he had been confined by his illness. "With Senator Agnew, I met Senator Foelker and Dr. Murphy at the station in Albany. The doctor and I took the sick man to a boarding house in the city. The

following morning, as the doctor and I returned from a walk to this house, we saw a man on the stoop. He introduced himself as a 'Dr. Batley.' He explained that he had been sent by a 'Mr. Kelly' to make a physical examination of Senator Foelker." Dr. Murphy said that this was news to him, as neither he nor the Senator had made any such request. I then asked the visitor who 'Mr. Kelly' was. He did not answer the question, but said that if he was not needed there he would go away. He then drove off in an automobile with another man.

"Soon afterward several newspaper reporters visited the house, and I told them about our visitor. They hurried away. Later they returned and said that they had called at the office of a Dr. Batley, in Albany. He told them, they declared, that on that morning he had been visited by Senator McCarren and a Mr. Kelly, who had asked that he and Dr. Elting go to his physical condition. "It seemed to me that both these physicians were of the belief and understanding that they had merely been requested to give a professional opinion as to the condition of a sick friend of the men who made the request."

Former Sheriff Alfred T. Hobbey, of Brooklyn, yesterday, when informed of Foelker's testimony, said: "At no time did I offer or promise any bribe to Mr. Foelker against the race-track bills. "When we were going to the Chicago convention, in 1908, jocular remarks were passed as to the effect the bills would have on the Republican party in the convention. I received a telegram from Foelker on the day the bill was passed in Albany, requesting me to see him the following day. I did not, but two weeks afterward Foelker called on me and asked me to sign an affidavit that never in any way had I tried to bribe him or influence his vote."

Mr. Hobbey skinned an affidavit. He is the Republican nominee to succeed Congressman Foelker in the 3d Congress District in Kings County.

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KING MANUEL IN ENGLAND

Secretary Surrounds Landing of Queen Mother and Monarch.

PALLOR OF SOVEREIGNS

Ministerial Crisis in Portugal—Maria Pia Greeted in Italy.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 20.—King Manuel, the last of the long list of monarchs in exile who have sought sanctuary in England, arrived at Plymouth last evening. It is doubtful whether any former king has ever landed surrounded by such an air of incomprehensible mystery.

Manuel arrived without accompaniment of salutes or civic ceremonies. He was almost smuggled in and whisked away, as if Plymouth were full of bomb throwers. He looked very pale and ill. All life seemed to have gone from him. Very gravely he shook hands with some dozen equally grave men in frock coats and silk hats. He spoke several sentences to them, but never once did a smile relieve the gloom of his pale and tragic young face.

Then he stepped into a waiting carriage, his brown Homburg hat and long green coat, with a heavy Astrachan collar, contrasting strangely with the deep black clothes of Queen Amelia. She, too, looked pale and very unhappy, but smiled as she followed her son into the train for the English home of the Duke of Orleans, at Wood Norton.

(By the Associated Press.)

Plymouth, England, Oct. 19.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening bringing King Manuel and the Queen Mother Amelia from Gibraltar. The Duke of Orleans, the Marquis de Seval, the Portuguese Minister, and General Villa y Urrutia, the Spanish Ambassador, welcomed the royal exiles, who at once started on the special train for Wood Norton, Eversham, Worcestershire, which will be their home.

Pisa, Italy, Oct. 19.—The Queen Dowager Maria Pia of Portugal arrived at Gombo to-day on the battleship Regina Elena, which sailed from Gibraltar on Sunday afternoon. She was met by the King and accompanied his majesty to the royal hunting lodge at San Rossore, where the royal family is stopping.

TROUBLE IN PORTUGAL

Three Ministers Reported Ready to Resign Posts.

Lisbon, Oct. 19.—There are rumors of a Cabinet crisis. The Ministers of War, Finance and Public Works, it is believed, will resign their posts.

LAST DAY OF ELECTRICAL SHOW.

The Electrical Exposition at Madison Square Garden closes this evening at 11 o'clock. None of the exhibits will be removed until after midnight. Many of the manufacturers will give away special souvenirs to commemorate the close of the show. All afternoon and evening the big concert band will play and the electrical tea garden will be in full operation.

A CHANCE FOR CRIPPEN

Effort To Be Made to Disprove Evidence of Scar.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN PORTUGAL

Maria Pia Greeted in Italy.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 20.—A morning paper finds a dramatic revelation in the line of defence from the evidence submitted yesterday at the Crippen trial. Toward the close of a long cross-examination of Professor Pepper by Mr. Tobin, the chief counsel representing the defendant, the counsel obtained the pathologist's admission that the presence of a sebaceous gland on the alleged scar on a portion of the dismembered body would prove that it was not a scar.

The prosecution continued yesterday its case against Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, charged with the murder of his wife, known on the stage as Belle Elmore, and introduced the testimony of Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, who pursued the doctor and his companion, Ethel Clare Leneve, across the Atlantic and brought them back to England under arrest.

The inspector's evidence was a repetition of that which he had recited previously in the lower court.

While Alfred Aspinall Tobin, chief counsel for Crippen, was cross-examining Dew with the object of showing that the defendant exhibited no trace of anxiety or nervousness during the police investigations at his Hilldrop-Crescent home, one of the jurors fainted, and the court was adjourned for two hours.

When the session was resumed Professor Augustus J. Pepper, the pathologist who examined the dismembered parts, was called, and his testimony, which was a recapitulation of the gruesome recital made at earlier hearings, occupied the afternoon up to adjournment.

Professor Pepper had been unable to determine anatomically the sex of the Hilldrop-Crescent house victim, but was satisfied that the parts were human and that they had been severed by a hand skilled somewhat in surgery. The organs were healthy and indicated a rather stout person in the middle life. They had been buried for not less than four months and for not more than eight months. One part bore a scar left from an operation.

ITALY'S CHOLERA SPREADS

Thirty-seven New Cases and Seventeen Deaths Reported.

Rome, Oct. 19.—The official reports on the cholera situation indicate an increase in the spread of the disease. In the last twenty-four hours thirty-seven cases developed. Three of these occurred in the province of Bari, nineteen in the province of Caserta, of which fourteen were among the insane patients; thirteen in the province of Naples, one in the province of Salerno and one in the city of Rome. Seventeen deaths occurred during the same period, eight of them in the province of Naples.

CHOLERA CASES AT RIO.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 19.—The statement published in the newspapers here that the steamer Araguaya, from Southampton, September 20, and Lisbon, October 3, is in quarantine at this port, several deaths from cholera having occurred among the immigrants aboard.

COLUMBUS STRIKE ENDED.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 19.—The Street Carriers' Union, by a vote of nearly 1 to 1, last night called off the strike which had been in progress since June 2. The men received no concessions from the company.

THE NEW GREEK CABINET.

Athens, Oct. 19.—The King has approved the new Cabinet formed by M. Venizelos, the Cretan Deputy, who becomes Premier, Minister of War and ad interim Minister of Marine. The other members of the Cabinet are: M. Repoulis, Interior; M. Coromilas, Finance; M. Dimitracopoulos, Justice; M. Alexandris, Education, and M. Gryparis, Foreign Affairs.

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Important Events Now in Progress in

The Wanamaker Galleries

The "Moderate-Cost Model Apartment" Furnished: Complete costs attached to each room and suite.

Autumnal Showing of Apartment Furniture: Suites and individual pieces for apartment library, living room, parlor and den, with appropriate easy chairs and divans. New creations in art pieces and garniture.

New Displays of Bed and Dining Room Suites. Reasonably Priced: Comprising new reproductions of French, Colonial, Georgian, Art Craft and Modern styles.

Culled Grades in Kermanshah Rugs: Two alcoves. Average 9 x 12 feet, apartment sizes at \$2.75 a square foot. Also a very extensive showing of authentic Persians in sofa, hearth and threshold sizes. Prices equally favorable.

Mill Distribution of 9 ft. x 12 ft. Domestic Rugs: Chiefly fine Wiltons and Axminsters. The latter begin at \$15. Highest price for finest Wilton weaves is only \$50. Conceded to be the largest and most complete showing in Greater New York.

Fall Assortment of Upholsteries: Representing many direct and exclusive importations. Their customary intermediate profits are yours throughout the sixteen stock-divisions of upholstery, draperies and lace curtains.

October Chair Exhibit: Upward of 1,500 models to select from. Exhibit said to be unique in size and diversity of pattern.

Importations of Dinner and Fancy China, Cut Glass, Crystal, Art Objects and Lamps: This entire Gallery just now is uncommonly interesting for those who are moving into their new apartments, and whose china and crystal cabinets can be replenished at moderate cost.

Pictures and Antiquities: Selected by connoisseurs, but priced "Wanamaker-Wise." Fourth and Eighth Galleries, New Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Eighth to Tenth st

Advertisement for Washburn Crosby's Gold Medal Flour. The ad features a central illustration of a man in a white uniform carrying a large sack of flour. The text reads: 'WASHBURN CROSBY'S GOLD MEDAL FLOUR FOR THANKSGIVING BAKING'. Below the illustration, it says 'CELEBRATED IN WASHBURN CROSBY CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS.' The ad is framed with decorative borders and includes a small logo of a man carrying a sack.

Advertisement for Title Guarantee and Trust Co. The ad states: 'READY COLLATERAL. If your business is of a kind that may require money suddenly, it may pay you to have us guarantee the title to real estate even if you already own it so that in the future you can borrow on it quickly. Certainly you should have every new purchase guaranteed by us. The value of the property is increased because by the title insurance it is made available at short notice. TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. Capital and Surplus, \$14,000,000. 176 Broadway, 17th Street, N. Y. City. 190 Fulton St., Jamaica.' Below this is an advertisement for Huppuch: 'HUPPUCH MAKES REPLY. Defends Tammany "Turn Down" of Justice E. B. Whitney. "NOT OBLIGATED TO HIM" Says Republicans Were Ones That Used the Judiciary for Political Ends. Chairman Huppuch of the Democratic State Committee gave out a statement last night in reply to the statements of Henry L. Stimson and Mr. Roosevelt in regard to the abandonment of the non-partisan principle in the judiciary by Tammany Hall in refusing to renominate Justice Edward B. Whitney. "The answer to these attacks," said Mr. Huppuch, "is furnished by the recent record of the Republican organization in this and other countries, and will without doubt, in my opinion, convict both Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Stimson of glaring dishonesty. "Mr. Whitney has served less than one year as a Supreme Court judge, having been appointed by Governor Hughes to fill a vacancy. He has never been elected by popular vote. The truth, which has been established by Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Stimson for the purpose of making political capital, is that their party was the one which used this very important place for political ends. "The Hon. Charles H. Truax, now dead, who had been a Supreme Court justice in New York County for twenty-eight years, was defeated last year for the re-election, because the Republican party, in a spirit of partisanship and in spite of his excellent record upon the bench, refused to endorse him for re-election. "Mr. Huppuch went on to say that some after, when Justice Gildersleeve resigned from the bench, a petition signed by a number of Supreme Court justices in this district, and another petition signed by leading lawyers, were presented to Governor Hughes asking for the appointment of Justice Truax to fill the vacancy. His statement continued: "Governor Hughes, in face of these petitions and in spite of the fact that in the campaign of 1906 the candidacy of Justice Truax was endorsed in the highest terms by the Bar Association and supported by the leading papers of New York, ignored these petitions and appointed E. B. Whitney, who is now seeking for the first time to be elected, and is running against Mr. Delany, who is the regular nominee of the Democratic party. "I submit to the voters of New York that such an appointment, made under such conditions, did not place the Democratic party under any obligations to nominate such an appointee for the full term of fourteen years. "Chairman Huppuch also spoke of the refusal of the Republican party in the Rensselaer district, in which Mr. Roosevelt's right hand man, Mr. Collins, is an important political factor, to nominate Justice Le Boeuf, a man also appointed in the same year to fill a vacancy by Governor Hughes. "In his statement Mr. Huppuch, however, neglected to state that Mr. Collins did not control the nomination in Justice Le Boeuf's district, but that it was controlled by William Barnes, Jr., who was opposed to Governor Hughes and every action taken by him.'