



THREE INSPECTORS ARE NOW CAPTAINS

Commissioner Cropsey Reduces Holohan, Flood and McClusky.

POLICE FORCE STARTLED

Action Long Expected, Though Many Believed Supposed Influence of Men Affected Would Prevent It.

Police Commissioner James H. Cropsey, the man who hates a liar, and has taken occasion to show it on many occasions while sitting in judgment on delinquent members of the department, showed yesterday that he also had no use for those members of the department who he believes were shirking their duty.

He aimed, not at the low-lying rocks among the patrolmen, but at the tops of the loftiest peaks, and his aim was as steadfast as his purpose. When the smoke of battle had cleared away, it was discovered that Borough Inspector Holohan, of Brooklyn, long known as the "Czar" of that borough and Queens, and the close friend of the late Patrick H. McCarran, had been reduced to a captaincy, and banished to the wilds of "Darkest Flatbush."

The next man to feel the weight of the commissioner's mailed fist was Inspector John F. Flood, who ruled the destinies of The Bronx. He also was demoted to a captaincy and sent to command the Bedford avenue station in Brooklyn. He has long been known as one of the most "cultured" men in the department.

Third on the list was "Chesty" George McClusky, late ruler of the 3d Inspection District, in which is contained the "Tenderloin." He steps down to take command of the bucolic sweeps of Morrisania, in The Bronx, as a lowly captain.

All the changes went into effect at 8 o'clock last night.

To take the place in the ranks of those who fell in battle, Commissioner Cropsey detailed Inspector John E. Dillon, of the 5th Inspection District, in Brooklyn, to assume charge of that borough; Inspector Murtha, of the Bridge Squad, will hereafter reign supreme in The Bronx, where Flood once held sway, and Captain Robert E. Dooley, of the Bedford avenue station, Brooklyn, is now entitled to place inspector before his name and exert his added authority in the 10th Inspection District, Brooklyn.

Holohan's Influence Great. Before Brooklyn consolidated with New York City Holohan was a patrolman. He benefited greatly by the change, being high in McCarran's favor, and he had a free hand under Commissioner Bingham. As an instance of his influence with the powers higher up, Holohan and Inspector Russell, who was then borough inspector, had a tilt which resulted in Russell being deposed to a captaincy in Kingsbridge, while Holohan took his place.

Russell is now in command of the Detective Bureau at Headquarters, while his rival is isolated in the wilderness. Probably there is no other precinct in the gift of the Police Department which is more ridiculed or despised by the members of the force than Flatbush, the 14th Precinct. Situated in the furthest reaches of Flatbush, it is locally known as "The Country Club of the Police Department," the "Rest Cure" and such other names as would fittingly describe its characteristics. It has only been in existence a few months.

To show what a hardship a sojourn in that precinct can be, Louis Schmidt, formerly a patrolman, resigned from the department some months ago, rather than do duty there. When Mayor Gaynor issued his order recently abolishing all plainclothes men, a majority of them were sent to Flatbush. It being suspected that they had been instrumental in the collecting of tribute from gambling and disorderly houses.

Two lone saloons form glaring oases in the precinct, and when men are of a gambling bent they gather in a vacant lot and risk large sums on the probabilities of the next day's weather conditions.

McClusky's Uneven Career. George W. McClusky has had a varied career in the department. On several occasions he has gone to bed at night at the top of the heap, to awake in the morning and find himself down at the bottom rung of the ladder.

He achieved popularity as one of the late Inspector Byrne's detectives, and was a prominent figure at all the great social affairs in this city, where he kept an eagle eye on those who were fond of picking jewelry from the persons of the wealthy.

While still a sergeant McClusky was in charge of the Detective Bureau, but a short time later was sent to The Bronx in disgrace by Devery, then Chief of Police, who said that McClusky had "gone too cheery."

The flourishing condition of gambling, as revealed by many raids, is thought to be the cause of the downfall of the inspectors of the 3d and 7th districts. In the former district, under McClusky, at least a dozen raids have been made by Deputy Commissioners Driscoll and Flynn. All these have occurred in the last three months. Inspector Flood also fell into bad repute when raids were conducted over his head in The Bronx. In spite of these raids, however, it was thought that these two men held such influence that they would not feel the weight of the commissioner's hand.

To those who have been keeping close tabs on affairs in the Police Department, however, it has long been evident that Commissioner Cropsey was distinctly out of accord with the inspectors. Whenever he called a conference with his deputies no inspectors were asked to lend their advice, as has long

JAPAN MAKES APOLOGY

Will Punish Assaults of American Vice-Consul.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 21.—The Japanese government has ordered the arrest and punishment of the assaultants of Mr. Williamson, the United States Vice-Consul at Dalny, and official messages of condolence and apology have been sent in.

The "Kokumin" correspondent at Dalny defends the assaultants. He says the consul started the fight by throwing a piece of ice into the crowd.

WIRELESS BY AEROPLANE

Success of San Francisco Tests Pleases Army.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—Lieutenant Paul W. Beck, of the United States Signal Corps, demonstrated to-day to the army's satisfaction the practicability of sending wireless messages from a scouting aeroplane to field headquarters.

Flying with Philip Parmelee in a Wright biplane, equipped with a wireless sending instrument, and with a wire antenna a hundred feet long trailing from the car, Lieutenant Beck transmitted half a dozen messages to the wireless station on the aviation grounds.

The airship was at times about two and a half miles from the field, while the officer was flashing communications to the wireless station, and the receiving operator stated that no difficulty would have been had in reading the message had the distance been twenty miles.

Lieutenant Beck plans to arrange tests for receiving as well as sending messages, while speeding in a heavier than air machine.

DIES ON SUBWAY STEPS

Manufacturer Had Telephoned Son That He Was Ill.

William E. Crandall, sixty-nine years old, of No. 518 West 183d street, a manufacturer of baby carriages, dropped dead last night as he was walking down the steps to the Grand Central subway station.

As he was about to enter the subway he felt weak and went to the drug store at 42d street and Vanderbilt avenue for medicine. He did not care to attempt the journey home alone, however, so telephoned for his son, William, Jr. When the son came they entered the subway station together. As they were going down the last flight of steps the father pitched forward suddenly and landed on the platform.

Dr. Ivins was summoned from Flower Hospital, but Mr. Crandall was dead when he arrived.

MAN HUNT AT DANMORA

Desperate Convict Escapes and Is Recaptured.

Danmora, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Danmora had an exciting man hunt to-day. Leonard Lockwood, alias James Robertson, who has served terms in Australian prisons and in New Jersey, scaled the north wall of Clinton prison about 11 o'clock to-day and escaped. He had been exercising with a squad of convicts in the yard and escaped unnoticed.

A few minutes later the big prison siren shrieked a warning, and Warden Cole sent officers scurrying in every direction. Two of the guards on snowshoes discovered tracks in the deep snow in the woods back of the prison, and after a chase of ten miles Lockwood was overtaken in a patch of timber near West Plainsburg and returned to the prison to-night.

Watersoaked and worn by the long chase, the fugitive declared that he "had made a good try to beat the prison." He was without an overcoat, and a bitter wind was blowing. Lockwood's term in Clinton prison expires on May 31.

AUTO AS BALLOON BASKET

Honeywell Plans 'Cross-Country Flight to-day.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 21.—Using a 2,600-pound touring automobile as a basket, Lieutenant H. E. Honeywell will make a "cross-country" balloon flight from San Pedro Park Sunday afternoon. Besides himself, there will be one passenger. When the balloon lands it will be stowed in the car and brought back to the city.

Sunday's freak flight will probably be the last Lieutenant Honeywell will make before starting on his long distance flight to Canada, in an attempt to break the world's record. No date has been set for the start, everything depending on the weather.

HOP TO UNIONIZE LOS ANGELES

General Strike This Spring—Labor to Buy Industrial Farm.

San Rafael, Cal., Jan. 21.—To provide a sustenance for the men who are expected to engage in a general strike in Los Angeles this spring in an attempt to unionize that city, the State Building Trades Council in session here yesterday, adopted a resolution providing for the purchase of an industrial farm.

SOCIALISTS MIX THEIR DATES

Flock to Attend Demonstration for Editor, but There Isn't Any.

Fort Scott, Kan., Jan. 21.—Expecting to attend a demonstration against the incarceration of Fred Warren, editor of the "Appeal to Reason," a Socialist newspaper, at Girard, Kan., a contingent of importers of the party, many Socialists from all parts of the country came here to-day.

They were, however, in error as to the date. The mandate of the Court of Appeals authorizing the imprisonment of Warren has not been received here as yet. Warren has received many letters and boxes of flowers.

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED

Big Freight Carrier on the Reefs Near Miami, Fla.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 21.—A large freight steamer flying the British flag went on the reefs this morning between Miami Beach and Cape Florida. The name of the steamer is unknown. She is lying slightly on one side. Boats have gone to her assistance.

DEWEY'S "BOUT-CUVEE" CHAMPAGNE

The Wine for Those who Know Wine.



MR. BARNES COMES BACK.

"OLD GUARD" MAKES BARNES STATE CHAIRMAN

Albany Leader Gets 25 Out of 38 Votes in Meeting in Republican Club.

GRISCOM WAS FOR HEACOCK

New Head of Committee Declares After Election He Will Be Leader of Entire Organization.

William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, was elected chairman of the Republican State Committee to succeed Ezra P. Prentice at a meeting held behind closed doors on the ninth floor of the Republican Club yesterday noon. He got twenty-five of the thirty-eight votes in the committee. Seven votes were cast for James W. Wadsworth, Jr., former Speaker of the Assembly. Senator Seth G. Heacock, of Iliac, got five votes. Mr. Barnes remained downstairs until his election. The new state chairman, after the last state convention, when as leader of the "Old Guard" he was defeated in his attempt to prevent the selection of Theodore Roosevelt as temporary chairman, smiled grimly as he strode into the meeting yesterday. He turned to a friend and said: "Here is a man who has come back."

The members of the "Old Guard" had two days, and had absolute control. They would have elected Mr. Wadsworth had he would accept, but no reply came to any of the cable messages that have been sent after him for the last three days.

Falling in this the "Old Guard" insisted that Mr. Barnes should take the chairmanship. He would not only make a state chairman after their own heart, it was said, but his election would be a vindication for the utter defeat of the "Old Guard" at the state convention.

Lloyd C. Griscom, as the leader of the Progressives, made a fight against the selection of Mr. Barnes and was backed up ably by S. S. Koenig, former Secretary of State. But the Progressives had not united on a man for the chairmanship and could do nothing. After it was all over Mr. Griscom moved that the election of Mr. Barnes be made unanimous.

Mr. Barnes States His Plan. After the meeting Mr. Barnes said: "I myself advised my friends not to nominate me, because of what happened last fall, but they insisted upon doing it. Now, I am going to give my whole attention to the work. I was empowered by resolution to name an executive committee of any size, and it shall be large enough to contain representatives of all shades of opinion in the organization. I shall be the leader of the entire organization of the state."

Mr. Barnes said that he would retain the headquarters in this city. He will probably return to Albany on Monday, but will be back at frequent intervals.

Mr. Griscom had no comment to make on the result. Mr. Barnes got the vote of every committeeman above The Bronx, except John Grimm, Jr., and William H. Daniels, both of Buffalo. The former voted for Wadsworth and the latter for Heacock. In addition, Mr. Barnes got three of the New York County votes, those of Charles H. Murray, Abraham Gruber and William H. Ten Eyck. Mr. Barnes also got the vote of Borough President George Cromwell of Richmond.

Continued on sixth page. Planters Bungalow tea still 25c. lb. and better than ever. Charles & Co., Grand Central Terminal—Adv't.

AUDIENCE CHEERS CZAR

Patriotic Demonstration in St. Petersburg Theatre.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—At an opera performance this afternoon, at which the Emperor was present, the chorus, led by Theodor Chaliapine, the Russian basso, knelt and sang the national hymn. A patriotic demonstration and ovation to the Emperor, unprecedented in recent years, ensued. The hymn was sung nine times.

HINDU BROTHERS SUICIDES

Destitute Men Die Together, Despite Buddhist Penalty.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 21.—B. Ram and Singh Ram, Hindu brothers, committed suicide in a local hotel to-day by turning on the gas in their room. The case is regarded as remarkable, as Buddhism provides a terrible penalty after death for those who take their own lives. The men were destitute.

HIGHBALLS MAY GO HIGHER

Countervailing Duty Imposed on Irish and Scotch Whiskeys.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Countervailing duties will be assessed on all Scotch and Irish whiskeys imported from Great Britain. The effect of the regulation made by the Treasury Department to-day will be to add nine cents a gallon to the duty already imposed. Great Britain for many years has been paying an export bounty of threepence to the exporters, although the practice was not discovered here until recently. Diplomatic representations failed to get the British government to remove the bounty and a countervailing duty has been imposed, in accordance with the law.

About \$125,000 a year will be added to the customs receipts of the United States. The trade in Scotch and Irish whiskeys amounts to about \$2,500,000 a year.

ANOTHER SLAP FOR FOSS

Can't Investigate Lodge Election, Says Attorney General Swift.

Boston, Jan. 21.—An opinion from Attorney General James M. Swift, informing Governor Eugene N. Foss that he has no power to investigate the conduct of members of the Legislature in relation to the recent re-election of Henry Cabot Lodge as United States Senator, was given out from the Governor's office to-night. After explaining that the Governor has received a number of letters and petitions during the last few days asking him to start such an investigation, the statement says: "The letters were turned over to the Attorney General, who replied: 'Upon this proposition I beg leave to advise you that it is the province of the Legislature to investigate the conduct of its own members, if charges are properly brought before it. The Governor cannot constitutionally interfere with the legislative department or investigate its conduct, either as a body or as a collection of individuals. It is therefore my opinion that you have no power to act as chief executive.'"

SENATOR LODGE SMILED

When His Credentials, Signed by Foss, Were Presented.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The credentials of Senator Lodge for another term of six years in the Senate were presented to-day by his colleague, Senator Crane. When the credentials, bearing the signature of Eugene N. Foss, the Democratic Governor, who led the fight against Mr. Lodge, were read, Mr. Lodge could not conceal his satisfaction, and his face was wreathed in smiles.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO MIAMI, NASSAU AND HAVANA BY 2 HOURS.

Atlantic Coast Line, N. Y. & Florida Special, 1:20 P. M. New Penna. Station, Office, 123 B'way—Adv't.

TWO READY TO BREAK AWAY FROM SHEEHAN

Assemblymen La Reau and Gregg Willing to Unite with Insurgents on Compromise.

DIX MAY BE PEACEMAKER

Governor Says He Will Act if Asked to Do So by Managers of Both Sides Outside of Legislature.

Albany, Jan. 21.—Indications of a further break next week from the ranks of the supporters of William F. Sheehan in the United States senatorship contest came to-day. Two Assemblymen hitherto loyal to the caucus rule say they consider themselves free next week to support any candidate they choose. Senator Loomis, in Buffalo, has expressed the same views as to the passing of obligation to the caucus mandate.

Assemblyman La Reau, of Buffalo, who has voted for Sheehan but expressed his intention to support other candidates, said to-day: "I consider that I have done all I ought to do in the way of loyalty to the caucus rule. I am ready to join the insurgents in electing any satisfactory candidate they can agree on. I believe a conference ought to be arranged at once between the insurgents and those Democrats who went into the caucus who feel as I do about it, so the business of the session need no longer be delayed."

"I am ready to join in any conference which has for its object an agreement on any compromise candidate," said Mr. Gregg, of Lewis County. Neither he nor La Reau has in mind any compromise candidate. Senator Burd, of Buffalo, approved the idea, and said he would be glad to go into such a conference. Senator Roosevelt, leader of the anti-Tammany insurgents, said he would be pleased to take up the matter along these lines at any time.

Long Deadlock is Feared.

The prospect of a long drawn out deadlock in the Senatorship, holding up all other business and prolonging the legislative session unduly does not seem pleasant to anybody here. It is becoming more and more apparent that if Murphy, of Tammany, undertakes to create such a situation by continuing to try to jam Sheehan down the throats of the anti-Tammany legislators he will encounter more trouble than the insurgents have given him yet. He is quite likely to be placed in the position of opposing Governor Dix directly, while responsibility for the deadlock will be saddled on him, so the entire state will be able to understand the situation.

Governor Dix to-day indicated his willingness to act as intermediary if the deadlock gave evidence of being a long continued one. The Governor was asked if he would intervene as peacemaker between insurgent Democrats and the Sheehan men if the deadlock became too long.

"Under no circumstances would I offer to do so," he replied, "unless I was asked by managers of both sides who were not legislators. If I were requested to act under such conditions I would not feel that I was barred from doing so."

Governor Dix said Mr. Murphy had not called on him during the morning, and he had no political conferences scheduled for his visit to New York.

Governor Dix's announcement of his readiness to act as "peacemaker" has caused the suggestion of several prom-

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RIGHT TO FORTIFY CANAL UNDOUBTED

President Taft Asserts It, and Review of Negotiations with Great Britain Makes It Clear.

NO TREATY STANDS IN THE WAY

England's Assent Given When Second Hay-Pauncefote Convention Was Approved—Ringing Speech Made by the President at the Dinner of the Pennsylvania Society.

That it is both the right and the duty of the United States to fortify the Panama Canal was declared by President Taft in an address to the Pennsylvania Society in this city last night.

At the same time Washington dispatches to The Tribune made clear beyond dispute the right of the United States to take such measures as it may see fit to defend what is to be purely an American waterway. Correspondence, some of it hitherto unpublished, between Lord Lansdowne, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Lord Pauncefote at the time of the negotiation of the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty shows that this right of the United States was explicitly recognized by the government of Great Britain. It was conceded that the United States should alone assume responsibility for maintaining the neutrality of the canal.

President Taft declared in his speech that there were no treaty obligations in the way of fortifying the canal, and that he would bring all his influence to bear in favor of fortification.

President Taft's speech for canal fortification aroused unbounded enthusiasm among the fifteen hundred men and women at the annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Society last night. He began by a tribute to Andrew Carnegie as an advocate of peace, reviewed the sovereignty and treaty rights of the United States in regard to the protection of the canal route, and said that while he yielded to no man in his love of peace and hatred of war, and hoped to submit to the Senate arbitration treaties of a broader nature than had ever come before that body, or any other legislative body, peace was a long way off, and that he could not conceive of any patriotic American being willing to allow an attacking force free and equal use of a waterway which was built by Americans largely as an instrument of defense.

This correspondence proves that Great Britain willingly became party to a treaty which it fully appreciated empowered the United States to fortify the canal, and did so without reluctance as soon as it was clearly established that the United States assumed entire responsibility for the neutrality of the canal.

It shows that from the time the Senate ratified inconsistent with the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty, on December 20, 1900, Great Britain fully understood the position of the United States and its purpose to fortify the canal. That treaty, it will be recalled, was amended by the Senate in three important particulars: one declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be thereby superseded; another providing that nothing therein should preclude the United States from taking such steps "as it might find necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defence of public order," and a third striking out the provision whereby other powers were invited to adhere to the treaty. Secretary Hay advised Lord Pauncefote, then British Ambassador in Washington, of these amendments, under the date of December 22, 1900, and they were also immediately conveyed to the Marquis of Lansdowne by the American Ambassador to Great Britain, Joseph H. Choate.

Lord Lansdowne to Lord Pauncefote. In a long communication to Lord Pauncefote, written under date of February 22, 1901, the Marquis of Lansdowne reviews the entire history of the negotiations by which the United States had sought to secure a new convention superseding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and then takes up seriatim the amendments inserted by the Senate. Discussing them, he says:

"The first of them, which reserves to the United States the right of taking any measures which it may find necessary to secure by its own forces the defence of the United States, appears to be a distinct departure from the principle which has until now found acceptance with both governments, the principle, namely, that in time of war as well as in time of peace the passage of the canal is to remain free and unimpeded, and is to be so maintained by the power or powers responsible for its control."

"Were this amendment added to the convention the United States would, if at any moment when it seemed to them that their safety required it, in view of the fact that the canal had always been contemplated or supposed to be contemplated by another power, they resorted to warlike acts in or near the canal—acts clearly inconsistent with the neutral character which it has always been sought to give it, and which would deny the free use of it to the commerce and navies of the world."

Assuming that this amendment was modelled upon the provisions of the Suez Canal convention, he then goes on to point out the relative differences between that canal and the waterway it was proposed to construct across the isthmus, either by way of Panama or of Nicaragua, and closes with the assertion: "But the analogy which it has been attempted to set up fails in one essential particular. The banks of the Suez Canal are within the dominions of a territorial sovereign, who was party to the convention, and whose established interests it was necessary to protect," etc.

Again he says:

"It may be contended that if the new clause were adopted, Section 7 of Article 2, which prohibits the erection of fortifications, would sufficiently insure the free use of the canal. This contention is, however, one which his majesty's government are quite unable to admit. I will not insist upon the dangerous vagueness of the language employed in the amendment, or upon the absence of all security as to the manner in which the words might, at some future time, be

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AIKEN—AUGUSTA—FLORIDA—SUMMERVILLE—SAVANNAH—BRUNSWICK. Lv. New York 12:38 P. M. Daily. Southern Railway Limited. Electric lighted train. Dining, drawing and state-room sleeping cars. N. Y. Office, 254 Fifth Ave., cor. 25th St.—Adv't.