

MAKE PERJURY CHARGES IN DOTY INVESTIGATION

Lawyers on Both Sides Declare Certain Witnesses Have Been Telling Lies.

TO PROSECUTE OFFENDERS

Commissioner Bulger Says If Proof is Offered He Will Lay Cases Before District Attorney and Press Complaints.

Charges and counter charges that some of the witnesses had perjured themselves were made by opposing counsel yesterday at the hearings before Commissioner Bulger in the state's investigation of the administration of Dr. Alvah H. Doty at Quarantine as Health Officer of this port.

Reference to the District Attorney's office and the hint that he might ask for warrants for the arrest of certain witnesses brought a prompt denial that any of the witnesses for the defense had testified falsely, and a spirited counter charge from George Gordon Battle, counsel for Dr. Doty.

"I think there has been some very rank perjury here," said Mr. Battle, "and I believe we will have something more definite to say about that before this investigation is over."

Judge Bulger seized the opportunity to say, with considerable heat, that if he could get the proof that any man or woman had lied on the witness stand he would place the matter before District Attorney Whitman and use all the power he could bring to bear to see that the guilty ones were sent to state prison.

"I shall pursue that man or woman, even in a spirit of vindictiveness, that justice may be better served," he added.

Miss Winifred Noon, superintendent of nurses at Hoffman Island, and Miss Ida Davis, her assistant, were called as witnesses yesterday by Mr. Battle and testified in Dr. Doty's behalf. They denied much of the testimony already given by certain employes at Quarantine which would tend to show slack methods in the Doty administration.

Complained About the Food. Miss Davis, who is in charge of the culinary department at Hoffman Island, said that some of the employes complained more about the food than any one else.

"They get the same food the nurses and doctors do. I believe that is a condition that exists in most institutions, so far as I know."

Miss Davis testified that she had worked as a nurse at Bellevue Hospital and other hospitals before going to Hoffman Island. She said that the steerage passengers detained at Hoffman Island were fed from the same general stock of supplies as the doctors and nurses, except that the food for the immigrants was prepared differently. The meat and vegetables, butter and eggs were all the same.

"You give the immigrants stew, goulash, Irish stew, beef stew—in fact, do you give them anything but stews?" asked Mr. Dushkind, of counsel for the Commissioner.

"The witness said the immigrants got other things to eat besides stews. She said she had never heard any serious complaints on the part of the Italian steerage passengers about the food."

"Considering the fact that the Italian immigrants seldom complain of the food," said Mr. Dushkind, "the meat must have been pretty rotten when several hundred of them detained from the steamer Molke, of the Hamburg-American Line, went on strike and refused to eat the dinner served them."

The witness said that the meat came fresh to the island every day, and that all the food was wholesome. She explained that the Molke passengers objected to the "style of cooking," but that they ate the same food they had refused at noon for supper and pronounced it good. She said that the food of the immigrants was served in enamelled ware and that the tables were covered with a good grade of oilcloth, which was changed frequently when it became worn.

Matthew O'Connor, nineteen years old, and his younger brother, Joseph, of No. 224 East 5th street, Brooklyn, were out with Eugene Cleary, of No. 213 East 12th street, Brooklyn, in a canoe on Sheephead Bay when the storm broke. They tried to paddle ashore, but the canoe capsized. The elder O'Connor rescued his brother and then swam back for the Cleary boy, but when thirty yards from the canoe the swimmer's strength gave way and he was drowned.

Lightning struck the rear end of the "Chase Thru the Clouds," the big switch-back at Brighton Beach, and tore down five hundred feet of it.

Many tents were blown down at Coney Island and many boats beached.

DRIVEN ASHORE BY STORM Motor Boats and Other Craft Damaged by Squall.

Atlantic City, Aug. 18.—A severe squall, accompanied by heavy rain, swept the place late this afternoon, and for a time yachting and shipping seemed in extreme danger. There were many pleasure yachts on the ocean, and persons on board were panic-stricken when they saw the lightning and lowering clouds. The boats rode out the storm, which lasted only fifteen minutes.

Some items on a bill introduced in evidence referred to certain "dresses" or "dresses." An attempt had been made to show that they were dresses bought for Mrs. Doty with the state's money. Miss Noon identified the items as dresses, or bureaus, which had been bought for the nurses' rooms.

Miss Davis testified that Mrs. Doty provided Christmas trees for the children in the hospital and distributed presents among them, as well as among the nurses, at her own expense.

Thomas Barnes, the engineer in charge of the heating plants at Hoffman Island, testified that since he went there, in May, 1910, he had never known the temperature to be below 65 degrees in the hospital. He admitted that oil stoves had been used in some of the buildings on extremely cold days, but he had never seen them in use in the children's hospital.

The hearing will be continued to-day at 10 a. m.

ROME'S CHOLERA STATISTICS. CHIASO, Aug. 18.—The entire number of cholera in Rome, from the first of the present year until the end of July, was thirteen. Since then there have been forty-seven cases at the Italian capital. Of these twenty developed on August 4 and twelve on August 5.

TO WARD OFF FAMINE. Berlin, Aug. 18.—The Prussian government to-day reduced the railway freight rates on foodstuffs to the lowest level since 1907, in a result of a scarcity of feed, following the prolonged drought. The Bavarian government took a similar action.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$2.00 a year.



ANDRE JAEGER-SCHMIDT.

The French journalist, who arrived in New York last night in his attempt to circle the globe in forty days or less. (Photograph by Paul Thompson.)

MANY HURT IN STORM

Continued from first page.

tents that had been put up by some boys. They took refuge in the tents, but as it grew dark and the lightning began to flash they became frightened and ran home. This was about five minutes before the flagpole was struck. A moment after the pole surrendered the tents caught fire, the hot having leaped across the street after striking the flagpole.

Just to the rear of the lots was the building occupied by Mrs. William Heimbarger as a delicatessen store and living apartments. Mrs. Heimbarger was in the room at the rear of the store, and was knocked down and slightly injured.

Many fire alarms were sent in during the storm, but most of them were the outcome of a misconception of persons who, in their excitement, thought flying clouds of dust were smoke.

Navigators of harbor craft had much difficulty while the wind was at its height and the darkness prevailed. There was much scurrying for shelter by the thousands at the beaches, a small panic holding sway at Coney Island while the air was filled with flying sand.

In The Bronx a large oak tree in front of No. 380 East 188th street was struck by lightning and fell with a crash across the street, blocking the traffic for some time. Miss Mabel Mulligan, of No. 316 East 144th street, was near the tree. The lightning struck two steel heel plates worn by Miss Mulligan, and the heels and parts of the soles of both shoes were ripped off. The shock threw her to the pavement, but when Patrolman Dolan helped her to her feet she insisted upon going home without having a doctor called.

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JAEGER-SCHMIDT HERE

Continued from first page.

He arrived at Liverpool at the specified time. I have no hesitancy in declaring that I will reach Paris in the specified forty days. There will be an aeroplane waiting there for me, and I can sail over the straits if necessary.

"Believe me that Jules Verne never dreamed of a feat like this."

"What are your impressions of America?"

"I have none. I have been here too short a time. But I do think you are a wonderful people and have a wonderful personality. I like you."

The first persons to meet the visitor were Mme. Pauline Rey and William Kinon. Beside these two there were nearly a hundred Frenchmen, who vigorously applauded him as he stepped from the train to be made the centre of the efforts of flashlight photographers.

To-day the visitor will have an active morning, according to the plans of his friends. He will be carried in an automobile to all the points of interest of the uptown section. Then he will be whisked downtown and shown the principal buildings of lower New York. All of this must be crowded within a few hours, however, for the Olympic will sail at 1 o'clock.

'BIG FOUR' WRECK; 50 HURT Cincinnati-New York Special Jumps Track Near Columbus, O.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 18.—More than fifty persons were injured, only one of whom may die, when Big Four Train 46, the Cincinnati-New York Special, was wrecked just west of this city to-day.

The train was running about forty miles an hour coming into Columbus. As it rounded a curve at the crossing of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad tracks, the forward trucks of the second day coach climbed a switch point and the car was derailed. It went bumping along the ties, pulling other coaches off the rails. The two front day cars toppled over a ten-foot embankment, while two of the Pullmans were thrown broadside across the tracks and partly on the bank.

Passengers and attendants set to work rescuing those imprisoned in the coaches. Some of the injured were taken to nearby houses and others were hurried to hospitals, but many of the latter were able to leave the institutions after having their wounds dressed.

BURNED TO DEATH IN AIR Storm Causes Death of Lineman While at Work in Trenton.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 18.—One man was killed here in the thunderstorm which swept down the Delaware Valley this afternoon. Roofs were torn from houses as if they had been so much paper, chimneys were toppled over, and uprooted trees and tree branches made many of the streets impassable until they had been cleared away. Wires were blown down all over the city, putting the trolley system temporarily out of business and tangling up the telephone and telegraph systems.

While trying to repair the telephone wires just opposite his home, Louis S. Booz, a lineman, was killed in midair. He was strapped to a pole, when the current caught by crossed wires struck him. For fully fifteen minutes his body swung in midair being excited on the trolley system, and two of them, William Cassidy and Morris Ellis, were taken to Mercer Hospital.

A Sister of Charity from St. Francis' hospital was struck by part of a falling chimney. She was taken to the hospital and cared for. The cupola of the State street Methodist church fell with a crash while the storm was at its height. The Commonwealth building, a six-story structure, shook so that its occupants ran out into the street, fearful that it was about to fall.

BUILDING BLOWN DOWN Wind Wrecks Walls and One Man Buried Under Debris.

Mineola, Long Island, Aug. 18.—A combination garage and dwelling which was on the first floor was blown down by the storm this afternoon. The walls of the lower part of the building gave way and the whole structure fell. There were five men on the upper floor, but all escaped with bruises and slight cuts. Henry Koshones, who was on the first floor, was buried under blocks of concrete. After being rescued he was taken to the Nassau Hospital, where it was found that his left leg was broken and that he was injured internally.

TRANSFER SYSTEM MAY START ON SEPT. 15

This is 8 and 10 Cent Plan Proposed by Lawyers of Roads to the P. S. C.

FURTHER HEARING TUESDAY

F. W. Whitridge Evolved 'L and Z' Plan, but Metropolitan May Offer 6-Cent Universal Tickets P. S. C. Non-Committal.

Before Commissioners McCarroll, Malthe and Kustis, of the Public Service Commission, the heads representing the Metropolitan, the Third Avenue and the Second Avenue railroad receivers said yesterday that by September 15 they expected to be ready to go ahead with the 8 cent and 10 cent transfer system previously proposed by them to the commission.

Without committing the commission in any way to an approval of the 8 cent and 10 cent scheme, the hearing was finally adjourned to next Tuesday afternoon, when testimony will be put into the record by each of the companies with regard to cost of operation and statistics on the cost of transferring passengers from one line to another.

The scheme offered by the railroad companies was described as the L and Z transfer system. The L transfer will be issued to a passenger who wants to transfer for only once; that is, to use two different lines, the L transfer will be for the number of lines. The Z transfer, containing three lines, will be the 10-cent ticket, and it will give the passenger the right to use three different railroad lines.

Commission to Decide Later. For the commission Mr. McCarroll explained to the lawyers that they could go ahead with the L and Z system on their own responsibility and that at a later date the commission would decide upon the point of the amount charged—the 8 and 10 cent transfer charges.

The scheme advanced by the companies complies with the commission's transfer order of July 11, which directed the companies simply to "agree upon through routes and joint rates," without specifying the fares to be charged.

It developed during the hearing, however, that the L and Z system, with its 8 and 10 cent rates, was originated by Frederick W. Whitridge, receiver of the Third Avenue road, and that the Metropolitan representatives did not think such high rates essential. The commission did not find the 8 and 10 cent rates suggested by the companies on August 11 satisfactory.

Commissioner McCarroll said that as the suggested rates were not satisfactory the commission was prepared to hear any evidence which might be offered by the companies in justification of the rates.

William D. Guthrie, counsel for the committee of bondholders which is trying to effect a reorganization of the Third Avenue road, said that if the commission felt that he would ask for an adjournment until September.

Wants Calculations in Record. Conditions on the different lines varied so much, he said, that the problem was a complicated one, and he wanted to have the calculations of the accountants in the record. Commissioner Malthe suggested that the companies must have had some of their calculations in the record when they agreed upon the L and Z 8 and 10 cent system.

John P. Cotton, Jr., counsel for Receiver Joline and Robinson, of the Metropolitan, and Brainard Trench, counsel for Receiver George W. Linch, of the Second Avenue road, said they would be prepared to submit their data at an early date. Mr. Cotton said the Metropolitan didn't feel bound to produce evidence to justify the 8 and 10 cent charges originally proposed by the Third Avenue road, and though he did not specifically state it, it was understood that his figures probably would be based on the scheme of a universal transfer for 6 cents.

Walter J. Salomon, representing the Fifth Avenue and the Forty-second Street associations, entered a formal protest against the L and Z 8 and 10 cent transfer system, saying that the scheme had been worked out by the Metropolitan, and that it had been in the Fifty-ninth street, where failure on the Fifty-ninth street line, where he had been in his protest by Samuel J. Bloomington, of Bloomington Brothers, representing the Fifty-ninth Street Association.

CAN'T RENT BATHING SUITS With This Proviso Corona Places May Reopen.

Permits were issued to the owners of several bathing houses on the shores of Flushing Bay, at Corona, to reopen them to bathers who provide their own suits and towels. The bathing houses were closed by the Health Department recently early in the season because it was said that the water in the bay was polluted by sewage and dangerous to the health of bathers.

Owners of the bathhouses had the water analyzed and it was declared to be free from dangerous impurities. The Health Department officials were appealed to, and they agreed to let the bathhouses be reopened to the public, but would give no permission for the renting of suits.

They said they found that none of the bathing houses were equipped with plants for sterilizing the suits after being used, and that retreating them to other persons had caused the contraction of diseases. The widening of Jackson Boulevard will require the tearing down of many of the bathing houses, and the owners will not install sterilizing plants this season.

QUEENS ROADS IMPASSABLE Farmers Appeal to Governor Dix, Denouncing Borough Officials.

The Farmers' Association of the 3d Ward of Queens has sent to Governor Dix a letter in which complaint is made of the condition of the highways in the borough. Members of the association say they have appealed in vain to the President of the borough for relief. The letter follows:

Because of the nearly intolerable condition of our highways, we are compelled to make all appeals to local officials for any improvement of our roads. We have written you a letter, in the confident hope that if within your power you will do something to better the public a better service.

There are four roads that lead from the north side of Queens through to the ferry that runs from College Point to 96th street in Manhattan, namely, the College Point Causeway, Linden Avenue, Fifth Avenue and the College Point-Whitestone Road. The causeway has been torn up and impassable for more than two years. Linden Avenue and Fifth Avenue are simply earth roads that are practically impassable for heavy traffic. The College Point-Whitestone Road is the only available thoroughfare to this ferry.

If these roads were improved, the city would be benefited, even by a longer route, these conditions would be more easily tolerated, but our direct road to the Queensboro Bridge and 4th street ferry—Jackson Avenue—has been impassable for two years. On College Point Causeway the heavy traffic wagons use extra teams to tow them. For this service they are mulcted in wait often more than two hours before their turn is reached.

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ALL OBEY HIS WILL

Strange Power Manifested by Costa Rican Mystifies Beholders.

San José, Costa Rica, Aug. 18.—People of the capital are greatly excited and the newspapers day after day, are making their leading articles a description of the marvellous doings of a Dr. Jiminez, who recently came here from some town not specified. Dr. Jiminez claims to have the power to make any man obey his will and has given remarkable demonstrations in a number of instances.

Richard Wells, an English resident, scoffed at the doctor's powers. Jiminez said he would make him appear at the International Hotel at 10 o'clock the next morning. Wells took the matter so seriously that he purchased a ticket for Cartagena and boarded a train. It was nearly the appointed hour when the train started. After it had acquired considerable velocity Wells leaped from the rear coach and hurried to the hotel.

Another man, an ignorant negro laborer, was made to sit down at a piano and render a difficult Chopin selection. Señor Alberto Calvo Fernandez, an aged and respected citizen, bedridden for years, was told to get up and dance, which he promptly did, apparently recovering complete use of his limbs. Fernandez is a member of the legislative body. The list of cures and other remarkable feats accredited by the papers to Jiminez runs into the hundreds. They say he practises mental suggestion.

GIRLS INJURED IN FIRE Two Sisters Burned and Third Hurt Jumping.

Pasadena, N. J., Aug. 18.—Two girls were badly burned, one perhaps fatally, and another was seriously injured at a fire that destroyed the home of Henry Bruning, a well-to-do farmer, of Ridgefield, three miles from this city, this afternoon. The victims are Charlotte Bruning, seventeen years old, and her sister, Sophia, thirteen years old. Charlotte will not recover. Another daughter, Anna, nineteen years old, was injured by jumping from a window. When she made the leap she took her baby sister with her, but the little one escaped injury.

Charlotte and Sophia were cleaning clothes in the kitchen with gasoline when the gasoline ignited. An explosion followed, and the clothing of both girls took fire. Anna was on an upper floor with the baby, and when she heard the screams of her sisters and saw flames and smoke in the lower part of the house she ran to a window with the infant and jumped to the ground. One of her legs was broken, but she saved the baby from harm.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruning were away in the fields at the time.

SCARE ON BOSTON LINER Fire Brought Warships to Rescue, but Aid Was Not Needed.

The Massachusetts of the Maine Steamship Company brought to port from Boston yesterday some frightened passengers. A fire in the engine room of the steamship when she was off Cape Cod at 7 o'clock Thursday night caused her wireless operator to send broadcast the S. O. S. distress signal and summon to the aid of the vessel two warships of the Atlantic fleet manoeuvring in the neighborhood. But when the warships appeared the fire was under control, and Captain Snow declined their offers of assistance.

The majority of the two hundred and fifty passengers were at dinner when the ship's bell sounded, and officers and crew began scrambling about the decks unlimbering hose and concentrating the fire fighting apparatus. Many of the women rose in terror from the tables and went for the life preservers in their staterooms.

"We were all frightened," said one woman as she disembarked, "and one woman said she thought she was going to die. But the men were running about and the bells excited everybody. It was all over in fifteen minutes."

"There wasn't any fire," the captain said. "There was just a blaze in the engine room; no danger. A quarter-inch iron bulkhead runs around the engine room, and no fire could gain headway. I don't know what caused it; spontaneous combustion, I guess."

ATTACKS GEBHARD'S WILL Widow of the Famous 'Freddie' Wants Share of Estate.

Mrs. Marie Gebhard, widow of Frederick Gebhard, began an action yesterday to set aside her husband's will, which was admitted to probate shortly after Gebhard's death, on September 8, 1910. Mrs. Gebhard, who, before her marriage, was Marie Wilson, of the "Florodora" company, says that the will probated was not the last will made by her husband. Gebhard left his entire estate to his sister, Mrs. Mary Isabelle Neilson.

It was said at the time that Gebhard left less than \$10,000, although at one time he had an income of \$25,000 a year. He made no mention of his wife in his will, and she brought no contest when the will was probated.

About twenty-five years ago Gebhard was an admirer of Lillie Langtry, and his name for a long time was coupled with that of the "Texas Lily." He was a member of many clubs and was a well known woman about town. Before marrying the woman who now is his widow Gebhard married Miss Louise Hollingsworth Morris, of Baltimore, who divorced him. She subsequently married Henry Cleary, Jr.

In 1902 Gebhard married the "Florodora" show girl. The will Mrs. Gebhard seeks to set aside was executed by Gebhard in 1905, a year before she was married to him.

PORTO RICANS RESTLESS Native Criticizes Carpet Bag Government of the Island.

Joseph Wenar, a planter from Porto Rico, brings tidings of discontent from the insular possession of the United States as a part of his mission of making this country better acquainted with his island home. "The Porto Ricans are tired of the carpet-bag men in the insular government," he said last night at the Astor. "They are planning to have a voice in the management of their own affairs and intend to get it. The majority of the officers came down by Uncle Sam to govern the island are the greatest bunch of after-drinking speakers ever imposed on a bonded people."

The plan in the minds of the islanders, he explained, was to have the political parties in the island—the Unionists and the Republicans—nominate candidates for the government jobs and have the appointments made from those. At present all the important officers are appointed from Washington, and the local patriots are allowed to choose only some of the minor places.

Mr. Wenar says he represents no organized body of men. From the political point of view, this means that there is no revolution in the island, although many of the commercial side of his mission, he says, springs purely from a philanthropic desire to see his home country flourish.

SMALL FIRE AT CHURCH. A fire of unknown origin did damage to the amount of \$500 in the basement of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 63d street and First avenue, last night. The fire started in a closet in the basement adjoining the assembly room. There had been a meeting of a children's sodality connected with the church in the basement earlier in the evening.

'IMMORTAL REED' A SUICIDE

Author of "Lavender and Old Lace" Ends Her Life.

WAS TEMPORARILY INSANE

Writer of Many Love Stories Suffered from Insomnia and Took Overdose of Sleeping Powder.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—Mrs. Myrtle Reed McCullough, author of "Lavender and Old Lace," "Love Letters of a Musician," "Love Affairs of Literary Men" and many other books, was found dead at her home here Saturday night. Her death was caused by an overdose of sleeping powder, which, according to the coroner's jury, was taken with suicidal intent.

Mrs. McCullough's body was found by Miss Anna Larsen, her maid, to whom she left a note and a check for \$1,000. James Sydney McCullough, the husband of the authoress, left home yesterday and was away when the body was found. Miss Larsen stated that Mrs. McCullough, on leaving, said she was going to Michigan and expected to be away several days. She also stated that she had never heard Mrs. McCullough and her husband quarrel during the four years she had been at their home.

The family physician, Dr. Newton D. Lee, said: "Mrs. McCullough had been troubled with insomnia for some time and I understand that she had been using sleeping powders. She died from an overdose of some drug, and most probably it was the one she had been using to induce slumber."

After hearing the testimony of a number of witnesses the coroner's jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Myrtle Reed McCullough, thirty-six years old, "committed suicide by taking an overdose of a sleeping powder while temporarily insane from insomnia and depression."

That death was intentional was indicated by the following note which the writer left on her maid's dresser:

Dear Annie: I am leaving you a check for \$1,000 for your true and faithful service as a maid. My husband and I have been as good and kind to me and as considerate as you, I would not be going where I am.

MRS. MAC. Inclosed in the note was the check for \$1,000. Annie Larsen, the maid, had gone out and found the note in her room when she returned at 9:30. She rushed into Mrs. McCullough's room and found her dead.

Mrs. McCullough undressed and retired in her usual manner before taking the fatal dose. The maid aroused the neighbors and called two physicians, but the police were not informed of the death until three hours after it had occurred.

The husband in the note was a surprise to friends of Mrs. McCullough. "Paradise Flat," as her home is known, long had been a favorite gathering place for a select circle of the writer's acquaintance. She gave many unique entertainments.

Among these was a "model husband contest," which took place last year. Each woman guest "entered" her husband for the honor of being designated the "best husband in the world." The men paraded, sewed buttons and decorated themselves at their best, and their wives extolled their virtues in written essays. On that occasion, largely through the eloquent praises of his wife, Mr. McCullough received first prize as the "model husband."

The circumstances surrounding the death of Myrtle Reed were particularly surprising to those who knew her. She was a woman who was described shortly afterward in her story "A Spinner of the Sun." It was her first real "love" affair, and occurred almost simultaneously with the publication of her first literary success, "Love Letters of a Musician."

Miss Reed—as she then was—was in her girlhood days one of the editors of "The Voice," published by the pupils of the West Division High School. James Sydney McCullough was editor of the "Voice" in Toronto, Canada. He was a clever young Irish-Canadian. Through reading the exchanges of the college and school papers the two amateur editors came to know and admire each other's writings. A correspondence followed that lasted six years and grew in intimacy, though the two had never met. At the end of that time they met for two brief hours and became engaged.

In 1906 Miss Reed and Mr. McCullough, who had by that time made Chicago his home, slipped away quietly to Grand Haven, Mich., and were married. The features of this quiet little wedding were described by her in "Flower of the Dusk," the first novel written after her marriage.

Later she put much original reference to the tender passion into her series of ten cook books, which she signed "Olive Green." After her marriage, however, she did comparatively little cooking. "Olive Green," she explained, "was a pseudonym." And Annie won't let me come into it without interference, as I do mine, but on Sunday nights and on 'off days' I can try some experiment which looks promising. I yield this point, and gladly, for my 'Priceless Jewel' has shown no peripatetic tendencies in the three years and more she has lived with us—and we don't want her to go."

Mrs. McCullough entertained some original ideas on the subject of the "sterner sex." It has been her delight to poke good-natured fun at the opposite sex. For instance, she has written: "Is the average man only a little better than the mushroom—at his best a delicacy; at his worst a poison?"

"Most wives are expected to run a mutton-steak establishment on a mutton allowance. When the married kind—the greatest gold brick artists in the world; their wives are the easy marks."

Mrs. McCullough was born in Chicago in 1874. Her mother, Elizabeth A. Reed, was well known for her researches into Persian and Hindu literature, and from her Myrtle Reed inherited her literary tendency.

When asked which she considered her best book, she replied: "I don't have it yet to write. I am never satisfied with anything I do after the first glow of ecstasy that comes when creation is over."

Mrs. McCullough belonged in the ranks of the anti-suffragists, though admitting that she considered woman's ballot a question of expediency rather than an abstract right.

The full list of Myrtle Reed's books includes: "Love Letters of a Musician," 1897; "The Love Letters of a Musician," 1898; "The Spinster of the Sun," 1901; "Lavender and Old Lace," 1902; "Pickleback Songs," 1903; "The Violin," 1904; "At the Sign of the Jack of Lanterns," 1906; "A Spinner in the Sun," 1908; "Flower of the