planter and physician, with considerable property, believed in making boys self-reliant at a tender age, even if they didn't have to work for a living. Accordingly he gave his son a shotgun, a pony and a negro boy. Little "Fighting Bob" and this outfit became conspicuous features of Floyd County. Incidentally, Admiral Evans admitted in later years, his chattel taught him to smoke and chew tobacco.

He entered school in Washington in 1856 on the death of his father. Though only ten years old, he was already debating as to his future career, and, as already intimated, had a bent toward the sea. He was living with an uncle at the time, a lawyer, newspaper correspondent and clerk of a committee in Congress. Learning that his young charge was planning to run away to sea, the uncle used his influence with William Hooper, Delegate to the House from Utah, to get the boy an appointment to Annapolis. A year's residence in Utah was necessary to qualify.

"Bob," then only thirteen years old, fought his way across the plains in the company of five men bound for California. So the sea fighter's first real battles were with the Indians a thousand miles from the sea. And he saw several real battles, too. In one of them his left ankle was pinned to the side of his mule by a Blackfoot arrow. During his year in Utah he saw more Indian fighting and big game hunting.

In the Civil War.

In 1861 the fourteen-year-old midshipman faced the momentous crisis of a choice between his family and his flag. He talked it over with Captain C. R. P. Rodgers, the commandant of cadets, and promised him to "stick by the old flag and let family ties take care of themselves."

But his mother was so determined that he should fight for the South that she sent his resignation to the Navy Department. It was accepted, but the loyal young cadet repudiated it so strenuously that within twenty-four hours he was restored to the service. His brother, however, followed family sentiment and became chief of scouts on General Lee's staff.

"Bob" found himself in actual service as a Naval Academy graduate in 1863. His first official act was to leap from an upper deck into a group of enlisted men and with a brass trumpet beat sense into one of them who thought the little ensign neither old nor large enough to enforce orders.

The years following his Fort Fisher episode were mostly routine. They put him on the retired list, on the ground of physical disability, but he fought it out with Congress and was reinstated. After recovering from his wounds in 1866 he received a commission as lieutenant and was stationed on ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard, and later with the Piscataqua, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. In 1868 he became lieutenant commander, and after some shore duty went to the Shenandoah and the Congress, of the European fleet. He was in command of the training ship Saratoga from 1877 to 1878, and in the latter year became commander. Then he saw more service at the Washington Navy Yard, and from 1882 to 1886 was a lighthouse inspector. The following year he became chief inspector of the steel used on the new cruisers.

Upheld American Dignity.

But in 1891, as commander of the Yorktown, Commander Evans again came into his own, when he preserved the dignity of the United States in Valparaiso harbor. Chili was resounding with hostility to the United States. Two of the crew of the Baltimore, stationed at Valparaiso, had been killed by Chilians. The Yorktown, Evans in command, was sent to relieve the Baltimore. Surrounded by nine Chilian warships, he fearlessly took up his position in the harbor. The Chilians began annoying him. One trick was to see how close they could manœuvre their torpedo boats to the Yorktown. One of them missed the Yankee vessel's stern by a bare six feet. Evans protested. He was told that the harbor belonged to the Chilians to use as they pleased.

Evans retorted that the Yorktown belonged to the United States government and that if so much as her paint should be damaged the Chilians would pay dearly for it.

The trouble ceased promptly.

Nothing more happened until the war with Spain. Meantime, in 1893, he had received his captain's commission. When it seemed certain that war would be declared he offered his services to President McKinley, with the remark that if any fighting was going to be done he wanted to be in it.

It is also said that he added later: "Once let me at the Spaniards and Spanish will be the prevailing language in Hell for the next ten years."

Thanked for Gallantry at Santiago.

He was soon afterward appointed to the command of the Iowa. How well he lived up to his reputation is evidenced by the familiar story of the part played by the Iowa in the battle of Santiago. For his gallantry in that fifty-mile running fight he received the thanks of Congress and was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. Since then he had been twice president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, commander in chief of the Asiatic station, commander of the Atlantic fleet and commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet on its tour of the world in 1907 and 1908, just before his retirement.

"Ready to fight or frolic," was his comment as he started on that last memorable cruise.

The Cruise Around the World.

That brilliant achievement, the first world cruise of an armored fleet of that size and power, fully tested Admiral Evans's ability as an organizer and a commander. All that the public knew was that sixteen battleships had made a 25,000-mile cruise. They could not imagine what that meant to the directing mind of the fleet, of the many hours of anxiety spent in poring over charts of harbors or reefs, of planning for supplies of fuel and food and of keeping together in contented and happy mood the thousands of men who made up the crews of the warships.

By the time he had reached San Francisco the strain had become so severe that he was unable to leave his bed, and it was necessary to relieve him from the command at that place.

Active duty terminated for Admiral Evans at that point. It is true that he did not go on the retired list until a few months afterward, but never again was he called on to direct the movements of a ship or fleet. He retired to his quaint, old-fashioned home in Washington, and, surrounded by his family, spent the few remaining years of his life in happiness. His leisure gave him opportunity to execute his long cherished idea of telling some of his wonderful experiences, and these he had set out in some books which are to be found in the libraries of every American naval vessel and wherever men like to read of gallant exploits on the sea.

One of the iron links that bound the old navy to the new, a commanding figure in each, was Robley D. Evans. With the ending of the Civil War there came a period of stagnation, which marked the passing of the old wooden navy. Evans drifted for a time into civil pursuits, although never relinquishing his connection with the service. In fact, as soon as Congress manifested its purpose to meet the insistent demand of Secretaries Chandler and Whitney for a renovation of the navy, Evans came back into the service and was one of the leading spirits in planning the rudiments of what is now the American modern navy.

It was Evans who took the little dispatch boat Dolphin on a cruise around the world to test the structural strength of this first product of the infant steel shipbuilding art of the United States. He always got the best and the newest ships, because his superiors knew he could be trusted to handle them safely and develop their strong and weak points.

Kipling summed it up well when in sending a gift of his books to Admiral Evans a few years ago he wrote:

Zogbaum draws with a pencil,
And I do the same with a pen.
And you sit up in a conning tower
Bossing eight hundred men.

Zogbaum takes care of his business
And I take care of mine,
And you take care of ten thousand tons,
Sky-hooting through the brine.

Zogbaum can handle his shadows
And I can handle my style.
And you can handle a ten-inch gun
To carry seven mile.

To him that hath shall be given,
And that's why these books are sent
To the man who has lived more stories
Than Zogbaum or I could invent.

NAVAL OFFICERS MOURN

Admiral Evans's Son at Sea on Destroyer Monagham.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 3.—News of the death of Rear Admiral Evans was received with sorrow and surprise in naval circles here to-night. Officers of all grades in the service spoke lovingly of "Fighting Bob." The sorrow was general, as Admiral Evans was well known in Newport, having been here frequently in the summer, when duty allowed, to visit his family at their summer home.

Lieutenant Commander Frank T. Evans, son of the admiral, had been in Newport up to this morning, but to-night was believed to be too far at sea for immediate notification of his father's death. He left here this morning in command of the destroyer Monaghan for Guantanamo, Cuba, where the Atlantic fleet is to hold its winter rendezvous. It is believed that the flagship Patterson of the destroyer fleet is the only vessel equipped with wireless, and that her apparatus is not of sufficient high power to bring her within call of shore stations to-night.

ADMITS WRECKING BANK

Son Says He and Father, Cashier, Stole Over $100,000.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 3.—P. M. Dearing, implicated with his father, H. M. Dearing, cashier of the closed Albion National Bank, in the alleged forgery of over $100,000 worth of notes drawn on wealthy farmers in the vicinity of Albion, resulting in the failure of the bank, stated in an interview to-night that he had been forging the notes for over five years in order to finance the Cook Manufacturing Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer and which closed down Tuesday. The admission of guilt followed the arrest of both father and son in connection with the shortage in the bank's funds.

Dearing could not state just how much the forgeries amounted to, but said that it took $20,000 a year to meet the payroll, and that the concern had lost large sums of money annually for over five years. He asserted that he and his father would plead guilty. He said he wished to be taken before the grand jury at once and be committed to the federal prison that he might commence his term as soon as possible.

Dearing stated that he thought his father was more heavily implicated in the forgeries than himself. The money, he related, had been sunk in enterprises in which the bank was interested, and in order to keep the bank from closing its doors before it did large notes were forged.

APPLETON MAY DECLINE

Col. Dyer of 12th Regiment Next Line for Promotion.

Colonel Daniel Appleton, of the 7th Regiment, was informed yesterday by Governor Dix of his appointment as Brigadier General, commanding the First Brigade. It is likely that he will ask permission to decline the honor. In that event Colonel George R. Dyer of the 12th Regiment, as second senior colonel, will be next in line for the appointment.

Colonel Appleton said last night: "I have not yet communicated with Governor Dix regarding my appointment to be Brigadier General. I appreciate the honor, for certainly it is an honor to be asked to command four fine regiments such as the 71st, the 69th, the 12th and the 7th, but I have been in command of the 7th for a long time. I am proud of my regimental family. I enjoy the opportunities which a colonel has of coming in close touch with the men, their drills and their work. The Brigadier General has no such opportunities. I am going to think the matter over before sending my answer."

In reply to a question as to whether present conditions were in any respect different from those in 1898, in which year Colonel Appleton refused an appointment as brigadier to remain at the head of his regiment, the leader of the 7th Regiment replied that they were not.

FILES SUIT FOR $100,000

Drug Merchant Brings Alienation Action Against Realty Man.

Mineola, Long Island, Jan. 3.—Sensations are promised when the case of Gottlieb Essig, head of the Essig Drug Company, of Brooklyn, who is suing John H. Rowland, jr., son of a Brooklyn real estate operator, for $100,000 for alienation of the affections of Mrs. Charlotte L. Essig, comes up before Justice Kapper during the Supreme Court term here which begins on Monday.

In the summons and complaint filed here Essig charges that Mrs. Essig entertained Rowland at her home, in DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, and went with him to restaurants and hotels in Manhattan. It is also alleged that Rowland told Mrs. Essig that her husband was not treating her properly. All of the allegations made by Essig are denied by both Mrs. Essig and Mr. Rowland.

Rowland lives at No. 665 St. Marks avenue, in an exclusive residential section, is married and has one grown daughter.

C. J. STAFFORD A SUICIDE

Former New York Curb Broker Dies in Memphis Jail.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 3.—Five minutes after he had pleaded guilty to having obtained $400 under false pretences, C. J. Stafford, declared at one time to have been a curb broker in New York City, and who was also known as J. E. Anderson, swallowed carbolic acid in his cell here late to-day. He died ten minutes later. Remorse and a desire to spare his wife the humiliation that would attend his conviction prompted him to take his life, he explained in a note. His correct name was Stafford, the letter said.

Stafford was arrested on December 23 as he was about to board a train for Chicago with his wife. According to a local automobile dealer, who made the complaint against Stafford, he, under the pretence that he desired to purchase an automobile, induced the local man to vouch for him at a bank that he might deposit a draft for $750 and get $400. The draft, which was drawn on a firm of New York brokers, was declared to be fraudulent, and the man's arrest followed. He gave his age as twenty-eight years.

NAVY MACHINISTS WALK OUT

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 3.—There was a walkout of mechanics at the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day as a protest against what they claim is an effort to introduce a scientific time system. The men refused to sign time cards offered to them.

A total of eight hundred men had quit work at the navy yard late to-day. There are upward of two thousand men employed at the yard.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Two thousand machinists employed at the Washington Navy Yard will send an ultimatum to President Taft and Director Willetts of the yard tomorrow announcing that they will strike unless machine shop employes get increased wages and the Taylor system of scientific management is eliminated.

.....CUT ALONG THIS LINE.....

COUPON NO. 32, THURSDAY, JAN. 4, 1912.

$15,450 in Prizes Free

New-York Tribune

BOOKREADERS' CONTEST

My Answers to THE TRIBUNE'S Bookreaders' Pictures of This Date and Number Are:

No. 63 .....

No. 64 .....

Contestant's Name .....

No. ..... Street

City or Town and State .....

.....CUT ALONG THIS LINE.....

Contestants in the Tribune's Bookreaders' Contest must write their answers upon this coupon, which will appear on Page 2 of The Tribune every day during the contest. **The complete coupon must be returned.** Answers submitted on coupons which are not complete or which do not bear The Tribune's heading will not be considered. List of prizes, conditions of the contest and

TO-DAY'S PICTURES APPEAR ON PAGE 5.

MISS CAMPBELL'S FREAKS

Fondness for Pet Cat Described at Trial to Break Will.

SPINSTER CALLED "CRAZY"

Cousin Testifies Aged Woman Said: "Kitty Takes Me for All My Walks."

The trial of the contest over the will of Miss Maria L. Campbell, who left an estate valued at $2,000,000, was continued yesterday before Surrogate Fowler. There are sixteen contestants of the will, most of them being members of the best known old families, including those of Van Rensselaer, Bleecker and Livingston. The allegation on which is based the objection to the disposition made by the testatrix of her estate is that she was of unsound mind when she executed her will, and was under the undue influence of some person whose name has not been mentioned.

An effort was made yesterday by counsel for the contestants to bring out some of the mental weaknesses of Miss Campbell, who was eighty-one years old when she died, on May 28, 1910, at her home, No. 77 Fifth avenue. Some stress was laid on her fondness for her pet cat. Mrs. Killian Van Rensselaer, of No. 31 East 49th street, whose husband was a cousin, testified that on one occasion when she offered to take Miss Campbell out for a walk she replied, "Oh, Kitty takes me for all my walks."

Continuing, the witness said:

"I called on her in June, 1908, and said, 'I came to say goodby. I am going to Paris to see my sister.' She looked up and kissed me but said nothing."

Mrs. Van Rensselaer added that on her return the testatrix seemed pleased to see her, but again did not speak. The witness said that she asked Miss Campbell if she had seen Howard Townsend. Said Mrs. Van Rensselaer:

"She rose forward over the table and, lifting her finger, said: 'Don't speak of him. He has $400,000 of my money. I don't want to hear his name.' She acted in an irrational manner and said nothing more."

Howard Townsend, who was mentioned, is a well known lawyer. He was named as executor in the will of Miss Campbell and had been her counsel. His mother, Mrs. Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend, was one of the four legatees in the will.

"Did you think he had her money?" asked James W. Osborne, counsel for the contestants.

"No; I simply thought she was crazy to make such a remark."

J. V. Bouvier, jr., attorney for the proponents, cross-examined Mrs. Van Rensselaer. He asked: "Is it not possible that it was more interesting to Miss Campbell to feed her cat than listen to what you had to say?"

"Perhaps, but she seemed to be dull and listless."

In answer to a question Mrs. Van Rensselaer said she had hoped her two sons, Killaen, jr., and Stephen, would be legatees under the will of Miss Campbell. The witness said that the smile the testatrix wore when she greeted her on her return from Europe was a vacant smile. "An idiot could have smiled the same kind of smile, but she did not accompany the smile with words."

The witness told of a series of incidents that made her believe Miss Campbell was not of sound mind. One day she walked within the hall of the old woman when the latter said, "Walk softly; Kate is upstairs." She referred to a sister who had been dead nearly fifty years.

Miss Frederica Bigelow, of No. 2731 Broadway, a daughter of one of the contestants, testified about some of the peculiar things that she said Miss Campbell did, saying that the aged spinster seemed to be mentally weak.

The trial will be continued to-day.

START FOR NEW FIRE BUREAU

Board of Estimate Plans Beginning on a Small Scale.

Steps will be taken by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to-day for the establishment on a small scale of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, which was authorized by the Legislature last year. Fire Commissioner Johnson wanted a large appropriation to organize the bureau, but the budget committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment decided it was better to go slowly, and provided only $200,000.

Commissioner Johnson then submitted a schedule of grades and salaries, which the committee cut materially. For instance, Commissioner Johnson had fixed the salary of the head of the bureau at $7,500. This has been cut to $5,000. Resolutions that are to be passed to-day assign $10,000 for rent, $11,100 for contingencies and $8,000 for supplies and materials. This leaves $141,400 for the payment of salaries.

FORGERY YIELDS $15,000,000

Losses of Banks in Last Year Appall the Insurance Companies.

Losses to banks by forgery in the last year are estimated to have been more than $15,000,000, and this sum is so large that companies issuing forgery insurance have adopted stringent restrictions in issuing policies.

The chief of them is that the bank insured shall not open an account with any one not known personally to an officer or director or whose integrity is not upheld by a depositor.

A favorite method of forgers recently has been to deposit a bogus check in some bank remote from the one on which it was drawn and then withdraw the money before the forgery could be discovered.

NEW BOMB PROBE STARTS

Subpœnas for Six in Los Angeles —Clash Over Rewards.

Los Angeles, Jan. 3.—The new county grand jury, which was organized this week, determined to-day to renew the dynamite investigation, and subpœnaed six persons formerly connected actively with the McNamara defence.

Those subpœnaed are Kirk Fitzpatrick, a detective brought from Chicago by Clarence Darrow; W. B. Collier, another detective; "Larry" Sullivan, the former Goldfield mining man, who was credited with having been first commissioned to sound District Attorney Fredericks on the question of the McNamara confessions; Mrs. Ann Harptenstein, Darrow's former confidential secretary; J. H. Russell, secretary to Job Harriman, and Frank Belcher, a watchman in the building where the McNamara attorneys made their headquarters. Russell also was subpœnaed to appear before the federal grand jury.

It was reported about the courthouse that the new investigation would cover the alleged efforts of the defence to bribe jurors in the McNamara trial.

The arraignment of Bert H. Franklin, the detective employed by the McNamara defence, on two charges of bribery was set to-day for January 5.

Samuel L. Brown, chief of the detectives attached to the office of the county District Attorney, announced to-day that a legal battle was imminent between himself and William J. Burns for the rewards offered for the arrest of the persons responsible for the dynamiting of the Times Building. He said the rewards still in effect approximated $80,000, and added:

I telegraphed to District Attorney Fredericks of Los Angeles, who is in Indianapolis now. As soon as I receive an answer I shall start suit in every place in the country where rewards were offered. I shall sue for half in each case. Nothing would please me more than to tell in court what I know about the arrest of the McNamaras—at least the Western end of it—and to tell how it was an accident on the part of Burns.

RICH NEW YORKER A JEHU

Hopkins Goes to Philadelphia Nightly to Drive Cab.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—John Hopkins, gentleman of leisure of New York and Rahway, N. J., by day, is a Philadelphia jehu by night. Said to possess a comfortable fortune, he likes to sit on the top of a seagoing cab in all sorts of weather.

Until a few days ago the history of Hopkins was a closed book to Philadelphians, but recently one of his New York acquaintances came here, and when he wanted a rapid cabman was told to hire "Split the Wind," the name under which Hopkins is known to the other cabmen who frequent the corner of 15th and Chestnut streets here looking for fares. The friend disclosed "Split the Wind's" identity.

Hopkins comes to Philadelphia from New York every night on the 5 o'clock train. Some nights his carfare is more than the income from his cab driving, but he declares he is a cab driver from choice and not from necessity. Ten years ago, according to Hopkins, he drove a cab from necessity. He then worked for his father, who was the owner of five cabs, one of which "Split the Wind" drove. The elder man died after accumulating a fortune, which he left to his widow and son. The son sold four of the cabs, keeping one to drive himself.

"Money makes no difference to me," said Hopkins. "I am a cab driver, and I am happy when I am on the top of the old swinging hack, with the old horse kicking up his heels in front of me.

"If I were Rockefeller I would drive the old cab just the same and would give good service. When I am away from work I don't say anything about my business. Why should I?"

Hopkins is thirty-five years old.

EDITH CRANE DEAD

Well Known Actress, Wife of Tyrone Power, Dies in Sanatorium.

Edith Crane, the actress, in private life Mrs. Tyrone Power, died yesterday in the private sanatorium of Celeste M. Manion, No. 356 West End avenue, after a surgical operation performed on Sunday. She was a member of Augustine Daly's company at one time. Her first appearance on the stage was made in 1891.

Miss Crane was associated with Maurice Barrymore in 1897-'98, and the following year she played with Sol Smith Russell. She achieved much success as Miladi in E. H. Sothern's production of the "Three Musketeers." After her marriage to Mr. Power she made a tour of Australia with him and also appeared in London. She appeared with Henrietta Crosman in 1903 and with Mrs. Leslie Carter in 1904-'05. Her last professional appearance was with "The Servant in the House."

Miss Crane when she fell ill was making arrangements to appear in "Lady Macbeth" and other Shakespearian plays, in company with her husband.

WANT CAR TRACKS REMOVED

But Stover Thinks Residents of West 86th Street Can Wait a While.

Residents of 86th street, west of Amsterdam avenue, are impatient to have the old Third Avenue Railway car tracks removed from that thoroughfare. The street is a parkway, and therefore under the jurisdiction of the Park Department.

Commissioner Stover said yesterday that he had asked the Third Avenue Railway Company to take up the tracks, but its officials had pleaded a lack of money to do the work. The Commissioner does not believe his department should be made to stand the cost, so he will place the matter before the Corporation Counsel. Meanwhile the Park Commissioner has little sympathy for the property owners in 86th street.

"It took years to remove the tracks from Allen street and on Avenue A," said the Commissioner, "and I can't see any reason why the residents of West 86th street should grow impatient about these tracks. For that matter, it was even more imperative down in the crowded section of the city than in this parkway."

About three months ago, acording to the Park Commissioner, the franchise expired. The residents then asked to have the tracks taken up at once. Commissioner Stover said Borough President McAneny advised leaving them there until the whole street needed repaving.

SAYS LABOR MEN KNEW OF M'NAMARAS' CRIMES

Ex-Mayor Bookwalter of Indianapolis Declares He Told Union Leaders Two Years Ago.

BURNS CRIES NEGLIGENCE

Claims Former City Head, After Dropping Bomb Inquiry, Joined Printing Firm Which Did Work for Unions.

Indianapolis, Jan. 3.—William J. Burns, before leaving late to-day for Philadelphia, openly charged ex-Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter of this city with negligence in not having prosecuted John J. McNamara two years ago on evidence in his possession indicating that officials of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers had caused dynamite explosions here.

The detective declared that the former Mayor dropped the investigation, and not long afterward was invited to become a member of a printing firm doing much work for national labor unions and in which Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation, was reported to him to have been interested.

Bookwalter, in an interview to-day, denied that Gompers at any time had been concerned in the printing firm or that he knew him intimately, but said that partners in the firm were Leo M. Rappaport, counsel for the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and Hugo Thorsch, long a friend of Gompers.

Bookwalter admitted that two years ago he had told a score of prominent national labor leaders that he was convinced of the guilt of John J. McNamara and the Iron Workers' Union in connection with the four explosions on property of Albert von Spreckelsen, in October, 1909.

"Why didn't Bookwalter pursue his investigation?" queried Burns, "either as Mayor or as a private citizen after he retired from office shortly afterward? If he knew, as he says he did, that John J. McNamara and the iron workers were dynamiting property of non-union contractors, it was his duty to prosecute or tell the public what he knew. If he had done so scores of subsequent explosions might have been prevented."

Federal Grand Jury Resumes Probe.

The detective asserted that he could not at this time discuss the details of Bookwalter's alleged relations with Gompers or the printing establishment, but said that all information developed in his investigation would be turned over to the government prosecutors for any disposition which they might choose to make. The federal grand jury resumed to-day its inquiry into the alleged dynamiting plot of national extent. For the Von Spreckelsen explosions the dynamite is presumed to have been brought from Bloomville, Ohio.

"People who defeat the ends of justice," Burns said, "are guilty with those who were actively engaged in a conspiracy to violate laws."

Hugo Thorsch, partner of Bookwalter, declared he would permit Burns freely to inspect the books and records of the company, adding:

I never have had business relations with Samuel Gompers, though I have obtained large printing contracts with labor unions. It is true that before I came to this city from Philadelphia seven years ago I edited a labor newspaper, but that is my only direct personal connection with the labor union movement. I cannot imagine the source of allegations that I have been associated with Samuel Gompers. I have never even been successful in getting a printing contract from him. Mr. Bookwalter came into this firm because he wished to engage in the business, and he was a desirable partner.

Bookwalter, in turn, stated that his reason for dropping the dynamiting investigation was that he personally had financed it, and when his term of office as Mayor expired he felt that his public interest in it was dead. The former Mayor, according to his own admission, had himself told John J. McNamara of the strong suspicion against him.

"We were on a street car together one day shortly after the Von Spreckelsen explosions in October, 1909," said Bookwalter, "when John J., whom I knew very well, asked me in a taunting way if I had learned who blew up the buildings. I was irritated those days because I myself had received threatening letters and had to have a guard at my house for sixty days, so I answered rather hotly, 'Yes, and I could put my hand on one of them without leaving this car.'"

"What did the labor leaders say when you blamed the iron workers?"

"There are lots of good men in union labor and they always have denounced acts of violence. I think some of them said it was a damned shame."

"Did any of these men tell Mr. Gompers that suspicion pointed strongly to the guilt of the iron workers?"

"I don't know whether they told him or not, but Sam Gompers is one of the best informed men in this country."

Bookwalter said that Gompers visited Indianapolis several times subsequent to his own conversations with the labor leaders, both before and after the McNamaras were arrested, and that he (Bookwalter) met Gompers himself twice while with labor union men, but that no reference was made in his presence to the explosions.

Likens Gompers to a General.

"Do you think Mr. Gompers knew while these explosions were going on who was responsible for them?"

"Gompers is the general of a great army, and, like a general, he did not inquire when any of his men were engaged in guerilla warfare. But if this were called to the attention of the general, naturally he would rebuke them."

"Do you think he could have stopped it had he tried?"

"I do not, as the iron workers were only an allied organization of the American Federation of Labor. John J. McNamara was not the kind of man to take orders from anybody."

Washington, Jan. 3.—Commenting upon a statement by ex-Mayor Bookwalter, of Indianapolis, that prominent labor officials were informed more than two years ago that J. J. McNamara was engaged in dynamite outrages, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to-day said:

"No person, living or dead, ever made such a statement to me, or even gave a hint that J. J. McNamara or any one else was engaged in a dynamite explosion or a dynamite campaign."

As to the remark of Oscar Lawler that not one of the labor leaders rendered any assistance to the government for the purpose of uncovering or disclosing the dynamiting crimes committed, Mr. Gompers said that he had no knowledge of any one engaged in dynamiting, hence was unable to render any assistance.

WROTE WILL IN CHINESE

Lee Nom Yet Bequeathed Estate to Son Lee Bark in Four Sentences.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—The first will written in the Chinese language admitted to probate in Philadelphia was made public by the Register of Wills to-day. The instrument is that of Lee Nom Yet, who died several months ago, and his son Lee Bark is sole heir and executor. The will is painted on red paper and was apparently done with a marking brush. A translation of the will follows:

"Business and money I give to my son, Lee Bark. Nobody else can touch it.

"I have money in bank, Seventh and Walnut streets, $2,500.

"I have money in bank, Tenth and Walnut streets, $900 37.

"I have the whole business of Sang Sat, No. 914 Race street."

CALLS QUEST FOR COST OF PRODUCTION FUTILE

Governor Wilson of New Jersey Attacks President Taft's Tariff Board.

ASSAILS PROTECTION ALSO

Principal Speaker at First of National Democratic Club's Tariff Reform Dinners Last Night.

Discussing the subject of "The Democratic Party and the Tariff" at the Tariff Reform dinner of the National Democratic Club in the clubhouse last night, Governor Woodrow Wilson centred his argument on what he called "the impossible quest" of the Tariff Board for the "cost of production," which, he said, knocked the props from under the tariff reform plank of the last Republican platform, and left that party "standing in quicksand."

More than that, the Governor declared that members of the Tariff Board, appointed by President Taft to find the difference in the cost of production here and abroad, had admitted to him that they were on an impossible quest.

"No one can help sympathizing with that body of honest men of the Tariff Board," said the Governor, along this line, "who are on the impossible quest, as they themselves have admitted to me—for they are honest men—of finding the cost of production."

The Tariff Board to which the Governor referred is composed of Thomas W. Page, Alvin H. Sanders, William M. Howard, James B. Reynolds and Henry C. Emery.

Governor Wilson confined himself, apart from his denunciation of the theory, or, as he called it, the condition of protection, to the general proposal of a "tariff for revenue only," and advocated a gradual retreat from the principle of protection of American industries.

Admitting that the Republican principle of protection had wrought many good and desirable things for the country, the Governor contended that the theory of protection savored of "fosterage of industry by government" and was fundamentally wrong as a governmental policy.

Tammany Boss Not There.

A list of those at the guest's table prepared for the newspapers contained the name of Charles F. Murphy, but the Tammany boss was conspicuous by his absence. It was said that he had a bad cold.

Thomas F. Donnelly, president of the club, announced in introducing Governor Wilson that the club had decided to start a campaign in favor of tariff reform and carefully refrained from giving any one a chance to make it in any sense a Wilson boom dinner. When he came to the point of naming the speaker he said, "Dr. Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey."

Governor Wilson first explained that, contrary to an impression that seemed to have gone out, he was in favor of organization, depending only upon the kind of organization. Controlled by one man, he would have none of it, he said, but he believed in organization for the purpose of furthering the public good.

Basing his attack on the tariff, and particularly on the principle of protection, in part upon the utterances of Senator La Follette, Governor Wilson declared that the greatest defence of protection had been made by men of a generation which lived under conditions which had now disappeared.

Its defenders then, he said, believed that free competition between domestic manufacturers would inevitably force prices down, but the growth of combinations obliterated that argument. In earlier days our industries had all they could do to take care of our internal trade, and this condition was so marked that it helped to destroy our merchant marine. He added:

We gave up the carrying trade and turned our eyes and energies in upon ourselves. It is one of the most notable things of economic development that a nation with a genius for trade should have played so poor a part as we have hitherto played in the competition for foreign markets. We have scorned and turned our backs upon a success which we might have carried, under our own Stars and Stripes, to the ends of the earth.

But now the situation is being altered. Our own cup is full, our export trade in manufactures is, as if in spite of us, gaining very great volume. It has been a sort of inevitable overflow. Just as once our fertile fields produced more grain than we could ourselves consume, and our farmers fed the rest of the world, so now our abundance in the field of industry is overflowing our borders.

This condition, the Governor thought, must be met with a policy of liberalizing our methods of dealing with the rest of the world, because we could not open the gates of export unless we also opened the gates of import. He went on to say:

Solicitude for the wage earner is very familiar, very amusing, very suspicious. I say suspicious, because the real fact of the matter is that the tariff duties have had very little to do with the rate of wages. The rate of wages has depended upon the fairness of the employer, the skill of the workingman, and, above all, upon the intelligence of the workingman in looking after his own interests, and combining, when necessary, to see that they are heeded and respected. I don't blame 'em—it was a grab game, anyhow, and they demanded only that they get a piece of the pie they helped to make.

No one need regret the establishment of the Tariff Board, because its conscientious labors are sure to furnish us with a great deal of material upon which it will be possible to reason with a certain degree of confidence. But one cannot help sympathizing with a body of honest men who are set to find "differences in cost of production" to furnish an intelligent basis for the Republican tariff policy.

The conclusion of the whole matter, Governor Wilson said, was that though the protectionist policy had wrought many good and desirable things for the country it had always concealed in it a fundamental misconception of the uses of government—a theory of making this country a sort of snug harbor for those who are at a disadvantage in the markets of the world. He added:

I dare say that we can never have free trade in this country. It is wise and necessary that we should leave direct taxation, for the most part, to the states, for the maintenance of their governments and enterprises. The federal government will probably always derive the greater part of its needed revenues from duties on imports. But it is possible, as it will be wise, and in the long run imperative, to base those duties upon the revenue needs of the government, and not upon a theory of protection.

This change cannot be brought about suddenly. A great industrial system has been built up in this country under the fosterage of government, behind a wall of unproductive taxes. The change must be brought about, first here, then there, and then there again. Circumstances have cleared our perception of the facts with regard to some of the tariff schedules, and we can deal with them with a relatively free hand without any fear that we shall create damaging disturbances in the business of the country.

Congressman William C. Redfield, of Brooklyn, followed much the same line of argument put forth by Governor Wilson. He said that American manufacturers needed tariff reform for three specific purposes—to enlarge their mental and moral vision, to increase their efficiency, and to teach them the gospel of self-help. He characterized American manufacturers generally as "industrial shut-ins," and contended for the wiping out of the principle of protection for the benefit, he said, of the manufacturers themselves, as well as for consumers of their goods.

Congressman Francis Burton Harrison also spoke. Mr. Donnelly announced that the National Democratic Club purposed to hold other tariff reform dinners, to be addressed by men of national prominence, and that the addresses would be published and circulated by the club as campaign literature.

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J. F. BAUDOUINE MARRIED

Third Wife Was Named as Co-respondent in Suit of Second.

John F. Baudouine, yachtsman and motorist, who had been married twice previously, was married last Saturday in Jersey City. The third Baudouine bride was Mrs. Genevieve Mann, of No. 916 West End avenue, this city. William J. Burke, justice of the peace, performed the ceremony, and Grace A. Seymour and William M. Kilenily were the witnesses.

Mr. Baudouine has figured in the courts frequently in the last half dozen years. He was declared a bankrupt, although he is said to have an income of $35,000 a year from a trust fund. His second wife, whom he met in Larchmont in 1900, when he was a widower, was Miss Mai Chatterton. Baudouine at that time was thirty-six years old, Miss Chatterton but half that age. They met at a dance in July, and danced into matrimony in August. Two years later Mrs. Baudouine left her husband and went to live with her mother.

In 1903 Mrs. Baudouine began a suit for separation, naming Genevieve Mann. This suit never came to trial. Five years later Baudouine entered suit against his wife for divorce, naming a Larchmont physician.

On December 16, 1911, Mrs. Baudoine received a divorce in Reno. She then went to San Francisco and married Montgomery H. Clark, a civil engineer.

After Mr. Baudouine and Mrs. Mann were married they went to Atlantic City, where they are spending their honeymoon. Mrs. Mann gave her age as forty-three years and said her maiden name was Heyman.

DARING THIEVES GET $12,000

Rob Jewelry Store in Full View of Passing Crowds.

Newark, Ohio, Jan. 3.—In full view of passing crowds and in one of the principal business streets of this city three burglars looted a jewelry store of diamonds and other valuables valued at more than $12,000 early this evening.

A woman and a little girl, who stood intently watching the men as they removed jewels from the windows and placed them in sacks, thought the burglars were employes of the store, but later decided to report the matter to the police. When detectives arrived the burglars had left with their booty, and up to a late hour they had not been captured.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

January 5, 1912

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One person desiring the exclusive use of a state-room or drawing-room will be required to surrender **one and one-half passage fares.** When a state-room or drawing-room is occupied by more than one person, each passenger will be required to surrender only one passage fare in addition to Pullman ticket.

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