ROOSEVELT MEN ASK NATION-WIDE PRIMARY

Dixon Makes Proposal to McKinley, Taft's Manager, to Act Before Convention.

HIS AUTHORITY DEMANDED

President's Friends Wish to Know if Colonel Approves the Scheme Before Replying to Suggestion.

Washington, March 5.—Senator Joseph M. Dixon, chairman of the Roosevelt Executive Committee, to-day challenged the Taft campaign forces "to a test by means of primaries in every state in the Union." Senator Dixon conveyed the proposal in a letter to Representative William B. McKinley, director of the National Taft Bureau.

Director McKinley to-night sent a letter to Senator Dixon asking if the proposal were made with the authority of Colonel Roosevelt, and also asking if Senator Dixon were acting as chairman of the Roosevelt Executive Committee, either by selection or authority of the colonel.

Senator Dixon's letter follows:

For the purpose of determining definitely whether the Republican voters of the country desire Colonel Theodore Roosevelt or President Taft as their candidate in the approaching Presidential campaign I hereby challenge you to a test by means of primaries in every state in the Union.

Senator Dixon states that the obvious purpose of both the Republican campaign committees is to elect a Republican next fall, that both are interested primarily in the success of the party and that the first requisite to such success is to choose the candidate with the greatest popular strength. The letter then says:

We ought to have a free and voluntary expression of opinion directly from the voters, who will carry the ballots that will determine finally the verdict at the polls. The time to find out what the voters want is before the nomination is made rather than afterward. It will be too late after the convention is held.

Senator Dixon says that the Republican national committee was not justified in leaving the primary question to the action of the states, and adds:

In every state and district in the Union proper arrangements can be made and effectively carried out for securing a free and voluntary expression of the will of the Republican voters. If it cannot be done by a state-wide primary, which would be preferable, it can be arranged for districts, under the supervision of proper committees.

The letter calls attention to the various states where arrangements have been or are being made for primaries, and adds:

With your co-operation similar arrangements no doubt can be effected in all other states where legislatures are not now considering the enactment of Presidential preference primary laws. I am informed that in several states where the Presidential preference primary question is awaiting legislative action the influence of men who are working with you is cast determinedly in opposition. Your co-operation with me in such states no doubt would result in the enactment of these laws and the considerable spread thereby of the Presidential preference primary under direct legal sanction by the state.

Let me call your attention again to the fact that Colonel Roosevelt has declared repeatedly that he is not an active candidate for the nomination, but will accept it if it comes to him as the demand of the voters of the party. His letter to Mr. Moore, of Pittsburgh, sent out by your headquarters last night and published in the newspapers this morning, is an additional proof of this attitude and of the fact that in now saying he will accept the nomination under the conditions specified he is merely responding to a popular demand.

The voters of the country have an unquestionable right to express their desire, and I sincerely trust you will accept this challenge and prepare to co-operate with me in the arrangement of such primaries. Commissioned officers are necessary to direct an army, but it is the rank and file that win the victories.

Director McKinley's letter in reply was brief. He wrote:

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, delivered by special messenger. Since you are pleased to apply to your communication so grave a term as challenge it becomes somewhat important to have our respective relations to candidates made clear at the outset.

I would, therefore, say that I have been asked by President Taft to act as director of a bureau, with headquarters in Washington, organized for the purpose of securing his renomination for a second term. Before answering your challenge I desire to know whether you are acting as chairman of the Roosevelt executive committee, either by selection or authority of Mr. Roosevelt, and also whether your so-called challenge was issued by authority of Mr. Roosevelt, whose nomination for a third term as President I understand you and your organization are attempting to secure.

Senator Dixon replied to-day to the statement given out by the national Taft headquarters yesterday in which attention was called to the location of the Roosevelt headquarters in a building owned by Frank A. Munsey. The Senator said:

We elected Taft four years ago out of the International Harvester Company Building in Chicago. Our headquarters occupied the sixth floor of that building, and, so far as I know, no rent was paid for the rooms. If personalities are wanted in this campaign we will give them more than they expect.

FINED RACING FOR A WIFE

But Chauffeur Is Too Late, So Loses Girl and Money, Too.

"It's pretty hard luck to race your automobile to New Rochelle in a vain endeavor to keep your fiancée from marrying another man, and then to be arrested for speeding," John Miller, a chauffeur employed by a moving picture concern, told Magistrate Butts in Morrisania court yesterday afternoon.

"I was engaged to this girl and had to postpone my wedding because the firm sent me to Florida to act in some films they were making," he continued. "I heard that I was going to California when I got back, and I was going to make this my honeymoon trip. When I got to New York to-day I understood she was going to marry another man. So I started to New Rochelle at full speed, but found when I got there that she had been married Saturday."

Motorcycle Patrolman Haggerty checked Miller at thirty-five miles an hour in The Bronx, but let the chauffeur go with a summons when he heard the story. The magistrate was sorry, too, but fined Miller $10 on his plea of guilty.

FREED IN BOMB MYSTERY

Coroner's Jury Fails to Fix Blame for Death of Mrs. Walker.

Six weeks had passed almost to the day when the coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Helen Walker, alias Grace Taylor, who was killed by a bomb February 3, rendered a verdict yesterday that the woman came to her death at the hands of "unknown persons."

Captain Glouster of the Detective Bureau said he had not yet been able to place the blame for the crime. Charles M. Dickinson, who was with Mrs. Walker when she was killed, and Edna La Marre, one of her friends, repeated the stories they told the police when they were first held as material witnesses. The jury reached the verdict without leaving the box, and Coroner Feinberg discharged Dickinson and Miss La Marre.

SCHMITZ NOT GUILTY

Former Mayor of San Francisco Acquitted of Charge of Bribery.

San Francisco, March 5.—Former Mayor Eugene Schmitz was acquitted in Judge Lawlor's court here to-day of the charge of having bribed former Supervisor Wilson in a case growing out of the San Francisco graft prosecutions. In instructing the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty Judge Lawlor said sufficient evidence to convict had not been offered.

CHERRY TREES ON THE WAY

Long Delayed Japanese Gift to City Soon to Arrive.

The long looked for cherry trees which the Japanese government offered to present to this city at the time of the Hudson-Fulton celebration will be here in a few days. The consignment, which includes 2,100 young cherry trees, arrived last week in Seattle, and is now being shipped to this city over the Great Northern Railroad.

Park Commissioner Stover said yesterday that he had written to the Department of Agriculture in Washington to send a man here to examine the trees to make sure that no ruinous tree disease was being imported at the same time. In explaining the delay of the trees the Park Commissioner said the first trees prepared for shipment were found to have a blight.

"Then the Japanese authorities promised to have these trees reach here just about this time," said the Commissioner, "which shows the calculating powers of the Japanese."

The problem of where to plant such a number of trees is bothering the Commissioner. Charles D. Lay, the landscape architect, has been asked to prepare plans at once, because it will be necessary to plant the trees as soon as the weather is favorable.

The Japanese interested in the placing of the trees want many of them planted around Grant's tomb. Last winter a bronze tablet, on which was engraved a scene of Grant's tomb surrounded with the cherry trees, was presented by Japanese citizens, and is taken as indicating where at least some of them must go to meet the expectations of the donors.

BORDEN FACES A CRISIS

Five Nationalists Desert His Coalition and May Carry Others.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Ottawa, Ont., March 5.—The first break in the ranks of Premier Borden's supporters came to-day in the second day's debate on the Manitoba bill, on a division of the House of Commons taken on an amendment offered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Messrs. Lamarche, Sevigny, Bellemare, Guilbalt and Paquet, French-Canadian Nationalists, voted with the opposition for the amendment.

The action of the Nationalists had been foreshadowed for some days, and it is expected that there will be further defections among the government's supporters on the final vote on the bill, which may take place to-morrow.

The Opposition cheered enthusiastically as the five Nationalists announced their votes and a corresponding gloom settled on the government benches. The Manitoba bill, which is responsible for the Nationalist desertions, is objected to because in extending the boundaries of Manitoba no provision is made for separate schools for Catholics in the new territory.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not refer to this feature of the bill, but attacked it as unsound in business and in statesmanship and denounced it as a gold brick. The three French-Canadian Nationalist members of the Borden Cabinet are being urged by the more ardent Nationalists to resign, but it is believed they will remain with the government. It is recognized that the Borden government is facing a crisis. There are twenty-two Nationalist members, and if they all bolt on the Manitoba bill Mr. Borden could not long carry on the government.

VASSAR'S PRETTIEST 'SOPHS'

Class Officers Choose 24 Girls to Carry Daisy Chain.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 5.—The names of the twenty-four prettiest girls in the sophomore class of Vassar College were announced this evening in the freshman parlor. Those selected will carry the daisy chain on Class Day. They are Margaret Armstrong, Hampton, Va.; Mildred Brown, Fanwood, N. J.; Mary Beckingham, Springfield, Ohio; Sylvia Crowell, Montclair, N. J.; Blanche Ellsworth, Milwaukee; Katherine Farnam, New Haven; Rosalind Fleming, San Bernardino, Cal.; Elizabeth French, Montclair, N. J.; Eleanor Fry, Philadelphia; Ruth Dobbs, No. 548 West 114th street, New York City; Abbie Hamilton, Great Falls, Mont.; Martha Hollister, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Estelle Mulqueen, No. 43 West 35th street, New York City; Harriett Paddock, Milwaukee; Dorothy Proctor, Gloucester, Mass.; Georgia Stilson, Cortland, N. Y.; Marguerite Stuart, No. 292 West 92d street, New York City; Audrey Thompson, Portland, Me.; Marion Torrey, Worcester, Mass.; Corona Williams, Berkeley, Cal.; Phyllis Williams, Nutley, N. J.; Katherine Wilson, Lexington, Mo.; Helen Winter, Mason City, Iowa, and Marjorie Wood, Sewickley, Penn.

The selections were made by Caroline Congdon, '12, of Omaha, Class Day chairman; Grace Goulder, of Cleveland, president of the class of '13, and Eleanor Prudden, of Brookline, Mass., president of the senior class. The sophomore custom is to select the best looking girl in the class as marshal, and this year they picked out Martha Tipton, of 179th street and Fort Washington avenue, New York City.

MAY AMEND CONSTITUTION

Senate Committee Favors Remedy for Liability Act.

Albany, March 5.—The Senate Judiciary Committee voted to-night to make a favorable report on the Bayne-Phillips constitutional amendment, which seeks to obviate the objections of the Court of Appeals to the Wainwright employers' liability act, recently declared unconstitutional, amending the same so as to read:

Nothing contained in the constitution shall be construed to limit the power of the Legislature to enact laws for the protection of the lives, health or safety of employes or the payment, either by employers or by employers and employes or otherwise, either directly or through a state or other system of insurance, or otherwise, of compensation for injuries to employes or for death of employes resulting from such injuries without regard to fault as a cause thereof, and for the settlement, with or without trial by jury, of issues which may arise under such legislation, or to provide that the right to such compensation and the remedy therefor shall be exclusive.

BATTLESHIP NEARLY SINKS

One of New Hampshire's Sea Valves Found Open at Navy Yard.

Details of an accident to the battleship New Hampshire at the navy yard in Brooklyn became known yesterday. The New Hampshire, which had been in drydock No. 2 for a scraping and painting, was to be towed to her station at the sea wall, and late Monday afternoon the dock was flooded and tugs started to pull the big ship out of the dock.

They were stopped by an alarm given by a watchful sailor who happened to be below and found that the ship was rapidly filling with water. She was pushed back to her resting place on the blocks in the drydock, the big pumps were started and when the inclosure was emptied of water it was found that one of the ship's sea valves had been twisted out of place and broken. No one on board could explain how it occurred, and a court of inquiry will try to solve the mystery.

A similar accident befell the old battleship Texas on November 9, 1896, when an open sea valve caused her to sink while she was fastened to the Cob Dock wall. She went down in shallow water and was floated and pumped out a few days later.

MRS. TAFT HEARS TALES OF LAWRENCE RIOTS

Clubbing of Women, Jailing of Children and Other Abuses in Strike Described.

POLICE HEAD HARD PRESSED

Unable to Tell Congress Committee by What Law Deportation of Young Was Prevented.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 5.—While Mrs. Taft leaned forward in her chair, a deeply interested listener, the Rules Committee of the House to-day again heard stories of the pitiable conditions in the strike-ridden city of Lawrence, Mass. For more than two hours the wife of the President listened to the strikers and their friends who told of the clubbing of women, of babes torn from their mothers' breasts, of children thrown into jail, and of the alleged "bloody work" of the Lawrence police.

The hearing to-day lacked none of the dramatic interest that has marked former sessions of the Rules Committee, which is to determine whether the federal government should investigate conditions in the mill city. Two witnesses, in particular, made charges of cruelty against the police and militia which shocked the members of the committee and taxed their credulity. These were John Knebel, of Philadelphia, and Miss Margaret Sanger, of New York, a labor sympathizer who sought to aid the "children of the strike," who were later prevented by the police from leaving Lawrence in order that they might be cared for elsewhere.

Late to-day the committee began to hear the "other side," when C. F. Lynch, Commissioner of Public Safety, of Lawrence, took the stand and began testimony seeking to justify the course of the authorities. He asserted that the testimony previously given and the published accounts of the strike conditions had been "exaggerated." The witness, who has control of the police of that city, became rather disconcerted, however, when members of the Rules Committee demanded to know by what law parents had been prevented from sending their children to Philadelphia and other cities where they might be cared for.

Hard Pressed by Committee.

"Did you know whether or not these children had their parents' consent to go?" asked Representative Stanley.

"I did not know, but Captain Sullivan said they had not," replied the witness.

"Was it not strange, if these children had no consent, that their parents came to the depot to see them off on February 24?"

"I didn't know the law exactly," said Lynch, "but I understood they had not the certificates necessary."

The most dramatic story of the day was told by Miss Sanger, a trained nurse of New York, who accompanied 119 children to New York before the more recent interference of the police with further deportations.

"There were 119 of these children who went to New York for care," she said. "Of the number only four wore underclothing. Nearly all of them were in rags, their outer clothing actually eaten by long wear. Several were sick, all were emaciated and showed the effects of malnutrition. I learned that they were accustomed to have meat only once a week, and it would have made you cry to see them grab meat with their fingers when we fed them in New York."

"Do you mean to say," asked Representative Stanley, "that these children worked in a woollen mill and yet wore no wool clothing?"

"No child had a piece of wool on its back. Only four had any underclothing at all," repeated Miss Sanger. "And it was bitter, bitter cold that day."

John Knebel, a labor leader, of Philadelphia, gave an impassioned narration of his experiences when he went to Lawrence to accompany the children to Philadelphia. He was thrown into jail, he said, and there saw mothers and infants at the breast huddled in adjoining cells. One woman in a delicate condition, he said, had been kicked by a policeman.

System Practised Abroad.

Representative Hardwick questioned Knebel further about the motive of removing the Lawrence children. He called attention to the fact that the system had been used in Italy, Belgium and France.

"That makes no difference here," said Knebel. "Though this is the first time in the history of this country that it was used, the conditions at Lawrence justified it."

In the police station, where he was locked up, Knebel said that all day the children were not given anything to eat, fifteen or eighteen of them.

"Were the children actually locked up in the same kind of cells where thieves and criminals were locked up?" asked Representative Pou.

"They were in the same kind of cells," said Knebel.

"Were others fined besides you?"

"Yes, every one of the mothers was fined, and it made no difference what the testimony was. They took the policeman's word for it."

The child strikers who were brought on before the committee to testify in its hearings on the two Congress resolutions of investigation of conditions at Lawrence ended their testimony to-day, and members of the citizens' committee of Lawrence were heard.

Max Bogatin, of Philadelphia, a witness yesterday, recalled to-day, said he had seen babies, little boys and girls in cells locked up.

George E. Roewer, jr., a Boston attorney, appearing for the strike committee, asserted he had difficulty in getting court officials to show to him complaints against the children.

Josephine Liss, a striker, testified that when she went out for a walk a soldier stopped her with a bayonet and swore at her. Then she struck him with her muff and was arrested for assault, locked up and fined $10. On another occasion, she testified, she had seen a woman struck on the head by a policeman with a club and had seen men beaten until their heads were covered with blood.

The hearing will be continued to-morrow. Representative Berger reserved the right to call other strikers.

Senator Poindexter unsuccessfully sought consideration of his resolution to investigate the Lawrence strike to-day. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, forestalled the effort by a privileged motion to take up the arbitration treaties.

AMERICAN WOOLEN PROSPERS

Net Profits for Year Were $3,225,916, President Wood Reports.

Boston, March 5.—The labor troubles at Lawrence were commented upon to-day by President William M. Wood, of the American Woolen Company in his report submitted at the annual meeting of the stockholders. Mr. Wood announced that the company's mills at Lawrence had been insured against damage or loss by riots.

The surplus in the treasury at the end of 1911 was $11,597,371, as against a surplus of $11,171,454 in 1910, $10,514,808 in 1909 and $8,945,703 in 1908. The report shows earnings of 8.06 per cent for the preferred stock of $40,000,000. The common stock of $30,000,000 pays no dividends. The net profits for the year ended December 31 last were $3,225,916, compared with $3,985,310 in 1910 and $5,798,068 in 1909.

MILLS GAINING WORKERS

Many Strikers Go Back, but the Main Body Is Still Out.

Lawrence, Mass., March 5.—The number of striking mill workers returning to work was materially increased to-day. It is estimated that at least three thousand operatives have gone back to the mills during the last few days. It is also true, however, that the ranks of the strikers have received additions in the same period, but the desire to return to work seems to be more general.

A 5 per cent advance over the wages paid for fifty-four hours' work each week will not be sufficient to attract the main body of Industrial Workers to the mills, in the opinion of some of the public officials. The Board of Trade and Real Estate Owners' Association has decided to appoint committees to call upon the mill owners in an effort to have further concessions granted. It is estimated that fifteen thousand operatives are now working.

Loom fixers in all the mills will report for work to-morrow morning. This was decided upon at a meeting of their union to-night. They have an international organization of their own.

William D. Haywood, organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, left here to-night for Washington, explaining that he desired "to offset the adverse sentiment created by John Golden and Samuel Gompers," of the American Federation of Labor.

TO WITHHOLD $2,500 FEE

Aldermen Would Rescind Appropriation for Mayor's Surgeon.

Action was taken by the Board of Aldermen yesterday which may result in rescinding the appropriation of $2,500 which was made to pay Dr. William J. Arlitz, of Hoboken, for services rendered by him to Mayor Gaynor while the latter was suffering from a wound in St. Mary's Hospital.

In appropriating money to pay the various surgeons on the case the board cut the bill of Dr. Arlitz from $7,500. He then brought a suit against the Mayor personally to collect a fee of $15,000, the papers in which were served on the Mayor when he was at Atlantic City recently.

At the meeting of the aldermen yesterday Mr. Dowling, leader of the minority, offered a resolution condemning the action of Dr. Arlitz as an "outrage on decency," and adding:

It has become a question in the minds of some members of this board whether the said Arlitz is entitled to recover any sum for his alleged services to the Mayor by reason of certain facts lately brought to the attention of some members of this board to the effect that the said Arlitz was visiting surgeon at St Mary's Hospital and was not employed by the Mayor or any one acting for him

Resolved, That the advice of the Corporation Counsel be requested as to whether or not the said Arlitz is lawfully entitled to any sum whatever, and that the Controller be requested not to issue a warrant in favor of Arlitz pending the advice of the Corporation Counsel.

Alderman James Smith introduced a resolution asking the Park Comissioner to set aside the space now occupied by the large fountain in City Hall Park for the monument to Thomas Jefferson, provision for which was made in the will of Joseph Pulitzer. It was referred to the Committee on Parks.

MRS. VON CLAUSSEN IS SANE

Woman Who Tried to Sue Roosevelt Is Released.

Justice Morschauser, of the Supreme Court, signed an order at White Plains yesterday which declared Mrs. Ida von Claussen, of New York, to be sane and directed the authorities of Bloomingdale Asylum to release her from custody. Three months ago he paroled Mrs. von Claussen from the asylum and placed her under the observation of two doctors at White Plains during her period of probation.

Mrs. von Claussen was committed to the asylum from Manhattan by Justice McCall in October last. In November she tried to escape by jumping from a second story window of the institution and fractured her right leg.

She wrote to Justice Morschauser appealing for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that she was sane. The patient sought her liberty, she said, largely on the ground that she might have the care of her little daughter and, also, that she might carry on her suit for divorce against Dr. Honan, of New York, who she swears has married again, although never divorced from her.

Doctors De Hart and Zacharie, of White Plains, told the justice that Mrs. von Claussen was sane.

Mrs. Honan, who is better known as Mrs. von Claussen, attracted a great deal of attention by her attempts to sue Theodore Roosevelt on the ground that he had prevented her from being introduced at the Swedish court.

JEWEL SAFE AT OPERA

Mrs. Ralph H. Thomas Loses Her Pendant, but Recovers It.

Mrs. Ralph H. Thomas, of No. 540 Park avenue, who was Mrs. Frank J. Gould, recovered yesterday morning the $6,000 diamond and emerald pendant which she lost on Monday night.

Mrs. J. K. O. Sherwood, of No. 8 West 55th street, picked up the pendant from the floor of the aisle as she was on her way out of the opera house after the performance. She learned the next day that Mrs. Thomas was the owner and restored the valuable jewel.

THEOSOPHIST HEAD "BROKE"

Mrs. French Tells of Settlement by F. Augustus Heinze.

Mrs. Lillian Hobart French, once "Priestess of Isis," later "queen" of the ironing board, also formerly a friend of A. Augustus Heinze, was in the City Court yesterday under supplementary examination on a judgment for $168 which one A. J. Davis obtained against her and which remains unsatisfied.

One interesting fact brought out by the examination of the former president of the Mahatma Institute and yogi of theosophical science, besides the one that her memory was defective, was that F. Augustus Heinze, who once declared that he knew her "only slightly," had settled on her $5,000, to be paid in instalments of $200 a month, the agreement being made in November, 1910, which was three months after Heinze married Mrs. Bernice Golden Henderson.

But all money under this agreement has not been paid, said Mrs. French. The latter, in telling yesterday on the stand about what she called a "settlement," said that the agreement was made for Heinze by the law firm of Rosenthal & Hermance, and the payments of $200 a month were made until last November, and since then Mrs. French said she received no more under the agreement.

And really Mrs. French has no money with which to liquidate the judgment against her; she said so herself yesterday. She is living with relatives at No. 241 West 51st street, where she is paying $20 a week board. At various times some persons, she did not remember their names, have given her cash which they owed her and so she was enabled to pay her board. Now nobody owes her any money, and she has no bank account. And her income, which consisted chiefly of the settlement with Heinze, has also completely disappeared.

One Mr. Stroock lent her $500 and she signed over that amount to him from the money that she got from Heinze. Mrs. French said that she had a lease on an apartment at No. 65 Central Park West which she has sublet, but she has been an easy landlord, and for several months she has received no rent from the sub-lessee. About the laundry enterprise that the former head of the theosophical cult went into—she was in that from October to November last year, but there is no money due her for washing. Neither has she any jewelry or stocks or bonds. Neither has she any occupation now. Mrs. French modestly acknowledged that she was the author of four or five books, but she was not sure that they were being published.

With all these facts in hand, showing that Mrs. French has no means with which to pay the judgment, Judge La Fetra appointed John Callopy as receiver for her under supplementary proceedings.

A. L. ROEDER BANKRUPT

Former Mine Owner Says He Owes $86,797 to 120 Creditors.

Adolph Lander Roeder, who formerly lived at No. 150 West 57th street, but now gives his address as No. 370 West 98th street, and who was some years ago a Colorado mine owner, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, giving his liabilities as $86,707 and his assets as $3,750. The assets consist of household furniture held by the Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn, in which the equity is estimated at $3,000; wearing apparel worth $500, held by Mrs. Nellie H. Wall, of No. 150 West 57th street, who is a creditor for $690 for room rent, and wearing apparel and a gun valued at $250, held by the Ocean Beach Hotel Company, of Fire Island. The liabilities are for loans, automobile supplies, flowers, drugs, drygoods, furs, jewels, clothing, millinery, haberdashery, music, wines, cigars, cigarettes, meals, room rent, hotel bills, doctor bills, storage, groceries, guns, pictures, livery, rugs, hair dressing and stock contracts.

Among the 120 creditors are Samuel Newhouse, of Salt Lake City, $25,000, secured by $50,000 bonds and an equal amount of stock of the Canadian Coal Company; Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn, $2,000 loan, secured by household furniture; Charles F. Naething, $1,400, secured by 2,000 shares of mining stock; Congress Hotel, Chicago, $513, secured by an oil painting; Casino jewelry shop, $200, secured by watch and cigaretts case worth $200; J. S. Caldwell, Philadelphia, $338 for jewelry; estate of Mrs. Theresa Lynch, $12,308 for jewelry; William Reiman, $750 for jewelry; Edward Berger, $500 for jewelry; E. H. Norton, stockbroker, $5,000; John Justin, $1,000; John E. Kellerd, $500 on a stock contract; Clark Weinberg, $1,237 for furs; Paul Shotland, tailor, $1,000; Louis Berlowitz, tailor, $427; Samuel Lorber, tailor, $582; Central Food Company, $343; Wallie Eddinger, $6,500 cash advanced; G. C. H. George, $400 loan; Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, $800; Waldorf-Astoria, $1,235; Holland House, $800; Hotel Imperial, $1,208; Hotel Ansonia, $81; Gregorian Hotel, $650; Delmonico's, $46; Hotel Touraine, Boston, $590; Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, $500; Fred Eberlein Company, $250; Ritz-Carlton, $16 for cigars and wines.

The following physicians are creditors: W. H. Downes, $600; Fellows Davis, jr., $360; J. D. Sperling, Chicago, $300; Le Roy Brown, $18; Forbes Hawkes, $10, and D. H. Coover, Denver, $65.

Mr. Roeder went through bankruptcy once before on a petition filed November 1, 1899, and received a discharge January 31, 1900.

TO PROBE "SHIPPING TRUST."

Washington, March 5.—The House to-day unanimously passed a resolution calling for an investigation of the alleged "shipping trust" by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

TELLS TROUBLES IN RHYME

Lawyer's Brief Breaks Monotony of Court Procedure.

It was a novel but welcome change from the dreary legal verbiage that the justices have to read through every day when Allen Cleveland Bragaw yesterday submitted a brief for his client, Richard E. R. Wolf, written in rhyme. Wolf sued in the Municipal Court to collect his commission on a loan of $88,000 for the Mellwin Realty and Construction Company. He lost the suit and now is appealing to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. This, in part, is how the lawyer set forth his client's case:

Now comes one Wolf, with humble port,
And lays his case before this court,
Hoping that this court may grant
Relief to Wolf, the appellant.
It now seems fitting to begin
A "statement of the facts" herein.
A broker as to real estate
Appellant works, and tempts his fate.
And in this case now in submission
Said Wolf has sued for his commission.
The loan was subsequently closed
On slight-changed terms from those proposed,
But Wolf, despite his plans' fruitions,
Has ne'er received his due commissions.
Those who promised to protect him
Now have turned around and wrecked him.

UNDERBIDS "DUMP TRUST"

Contractor Gets Pier Lease, Agreeing to Reduce Scale of Prices.

The so-called "dump trust" got a setback yesterday when, at an auction in the Dock Department, John J. Mulligan, a contractor, with offices at No. 2 Rector street, bought for $4,650 a year a five-year lease of a pier at the end of West 39th street. Mr. Mulligan made the purchase on the understanding that he was to charge no more than 40 cents for single dump carts, 50 cents for single trucks and 70 cents to dump the contents of a two-horse truck. The prices at present charged are much more.

Calvin Tomkins, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, made the discovery that there was a combination among the men who have leases of dump docks on the North and East Rivers. He made out a new scale of prices, so that contractors might have a fair chance of getting rid of the refuse left over from buildings.

RICE JURORS MAKE PROTEST

Tell Judge That Long Trial Has Hurt Their Business.

A protest against the length of the trial, and a request for reimbursement for the business losses sustained by them through their long absence from their offices, were made yesterday by jurors who are to decide the case of George Graham Rice and the other members of the firm of B. H. Scheftels & Co., now on trial in the United States District Court.

As soon as the trial was adjourned yesterday the jurors filed into Judge Ray's chambers and laid their grievance before him. The statute permits a compensation of only $3 a day for each juror, and their demand that the government allow them at least a small percentage of the business losses they have suffered through almost six months of continuous jury duty had to be refused by Judge Ray, as such additional compensation could be allowed only by a special act of Congress.

Judge Ray decided, however, that he would aid the jurors in every possible way and ordered that, beginning on Monday, the trial of the Scheftels case should go on in the afternoons only, from 1 until 4:30 o'clock, so that the jurors might have the mornings to attend to their business affairs.

Some of the jurors complained that the endless trial, which was started early in October and is still going on with little hope of a termination before May, has caused them business losses amounting to thousands of dollars. A few of them even expressed fears that their business would be completely upset unless they could have some time to attend to it.

PLEADS IN TAXICAB CASE.

James Pascuale, known as "Jimmy the Push," the saloonkeeper at No. 218 Thompson street, where the police say the $28,000 stolen by taxicab robbers was resolved into its least common divisor, pleaded not guilty yesterday afternoon before Judge Swann, in General Sessions, to a charge of receiving stolen goods. His bail of $5,000 was furnished by a surety company.

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