



NEW EMPEROR RULES JAPAN

Mutsuhito, Sovereign Nearly Half a Century, Dies and Crown Prince Yoshihito Ascends Throne.

FOUGHT DEATH BRAVELY

Marvellous Vitality Enabled Monarch to Prolong Life After Hope Had Fled—Empress Dowager Begged That He Be Spared.

Tokio, July 30.—Mutsuhito, for forty-four years Emperor of Japan, died at 12:43 o'clock this morning. Yoshihito Haru-no-miya reigns under the formula provided by the constitution promulgated by Mutsuhito. "The King is dead! Long live the King!"

Mutsuhito, who was the 121st Emperor of Japan, passed gently away. He had been unconscious for many hours before his death, and the Empress, the Crown Prince and the most prominent officials of the household and government were at the bedside.

Haruko, now Dowager Empress, yields to Princess Sadako, the young Empress, who is the mother of three sons, of whom the eldest is Hirohito Miti-no-miya. Haruko has won universal sympathy because of her untiring vigil in the sickroom, where she remained continuously for ten days. Even on the last day she pitifully begged the physicians to secure a short respite for the dying Emperor.

Everything known to science was done to prolong the life of the sovereign. The whole nation watched patently, because the death of the Emperor would establish a new record in the history of Japan and the people clung almost fiercely to the tradition with which the dying monarch appeared indissolubly linked.

Bright's Disease Killed Him.

The Emperor had been suffering from diabetes for eight years, and in 1906 chronic kidney trouble developed. The outcome was inevitable from the first acute developments on July 19 last. Death was due to acute nephritis, or Bright's disease, complicated by diabetes and an intestinal affection. As is usual in such cases, the patient on occasions showed marked signs of improvement, followed by a relapse. Since July 25 the condition of the Emperor gradually became worse, with high fever, weak and irregular pulse and shallow respiration.

His strong constitution enabled his majesty to make a firm resistance to the inroads of the disease. He was, however, almost entirely unable to take nourishment, and the continued fever gradually broke down his strength.

Yesterday he showed marvellous vitality in resisting the approach of death. Although he had been unconscious since dawn, his heart continued to beat, and he made an occasional feeble movement with his hands or tongue whenever his lips were moistened, while his breathing, feeble and rapid, showed that he was making a supreme struggle.

Nation Prepared for the End.

When the physicians recognized the hopelessness of the case every preparation was made for the end. The imperial princes, the ministers and nobilities were summoned to the palace and remained in the outer rooms for twenty hours. A few of the oldest, who have been closely associated with the empire, were permitted to see the Emperor, while the public, contrary to custom, was taken into the confidence of the physicians, who issued bulletins hourly, giving details of the progress of the disease. Even the last announcement.

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This Morning's News

Table listing news items and page numbers: LOCAL, POLITICAL, FOREIGN, MISCELLANEOUS.



THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN. Who died yesterday. (Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

HOUSE AFTER FACTS OF HIGH COAL PRICES

Calls for Federal Investigation of the Recent Raise by Anthracite Trust.

ACTS ON TRIBUNE'S EXPOSE

Unanimous Vote for Resolution Directing Inquiry and Report as to the Burden Put on Consumers.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, July 29.—By unanimous vote the House to-day adopted the Diefenderfer resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the causes of the recent increase in price of anthracite coal and to specify in his report to the House how much and in what particulars the miners were benefited by the recent strike agreement.

The resolution is directed against the so-called anthracite trust. Its introduction by Representative Diefenderfer followed the expose in The Tribune of the methods by which the coal trust exacted from the consumer several times the amount awarded the miners under the strike settlement.

As adopted by the House the Diefenderfer resolution reads: Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and is hereby, directed to obtain and report to the House of Representatives full information concerning the different elements of cost and profit included in the present high price of anthracite coal, specifying as far as practicable how much and in what particulars the coal miners were benefited by the recent strike agreement, and how much and for what reason, and by what means, the cost of coal to the general consumer was at the same time increased.

Mr. Diefenderfer estimates that the anthracite coal companies allowed the miners approximately \$5,000,000 by the wage agreement, and for this concession the coal trust taxed the consumers \$15,000,000, or at the ratio of 3 to 1.

The Diefenderfer resolution was adopted without material change by the House. The one amendment accepted by the committee and Mr. Diefenderfer was the proviso that the proposed investigation may be made through any bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor and not necessarily through the Bureau of Labor.

Covers Transportation.

"Is this resolution broad enough to cover the question of transportation as it affects the price of coal?" asked Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania.

"It is," explained Mr. Diefenderfer, who said he had consulted with members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor concerning the proposed probe.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission," said Mr. Diefenderfer, "can deal with this situation only when the coal passes from one state to another. In Pennsylvania we are suffering particularly because of the increased price of coal, because our freight charges are greater in proportion from the anthracite coal region to Philadelphia, for instance, than to New York.

"The increased cost to the consumers has been placed upon the sizes of coal used for domestic purposes, and there is general complaint."

The Interstate Commerce Commission is now conducting an investigation of the connection between the anthracite coal companies and the railroads. Millions Added to Cost.

In urging the adoption of the Diefenderfer resolution the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce said:

Under the strike agreement the miners get a net increase of wages of 5 and a fraction per cent. It is reported that the anthracite operators have added an increase of 25 cents a ton to the price of coal at retail. If this were distributed over the entire production it would be enormous in excess of the added cost of production due to the recent increase of wages. If it were distributed only over a part of the output it would be a different matter.

It has been charged in some of the responsible daily papers that the amount added to the price of the annual output of anthracite coal by the operating companies is many millions in excess of the

MISS SNOODGRASS'S BODY FOUND AT CATSKILL

Trained Nurse, Missing from Mt. Vernon 12 Days, Discovered Dead in Creek.

FOUL PLAY IS SUSPECTED

Intimated She May Have Been Slain by Yachtsmen—Hat Pins Give Evidence of Struggle.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Catskill, N. Y., July 29.—The mystery attending the disappearance of Miss Dorcas L. Snodgrass from the home of her sister, Mrs. John L. Crider, of Mount Vernon, on July 17, was cleared up to-day by the identification of a body found in Du Bois Creek late yesterday.

The young woman's fiancé, Frederick Schmidt, and Police Lieutenant M. L. Silverton, of Mount Vernon, who came here this morning, said positively the body was that of the young woman. But how she met her death, whether by murder, accident or suicide, has not been determined.

The body was in such condition that identification, except from the jewelry and clothing, was difficult. Upon their arrival Mr. Schmidt and Lieutenant Silverton went to a local undertaker's, where they were shown a diamond ring and portions of clothing taken from the body. Both men identified the articles as the property of Miss Snodgrass.

Schmidt identified the ring as the one he had given her on their engagement. The police officials, from information received from Miss Snodgrass's sister, Mrs. John L. Crider, identified the clothing.

Identified by Fiance.

Mr. Schmidt and Lieutenant Silverton then visited the village cemetery, where the body, at the direction of the coroner, had been placed in a small house. After the examination Mr. Schmidt made no statement, but as he left the improvised morgue he said to Lieutenant Silverton:

"I'm satisfied it is the body of Miss Snodgrass."

He appeared stunned at the discovery of the day, and returned to Mount Vernon late in the afternoon. Lieutenant Silverton was equally emphatic.

"I am certain," he said, "that at least the mystery of Miss Snodgrass's whereabouts is cleared. I have known her for years, and although her face is in such a condition that the examination revealed little I am positive that the identification is complete."

The first view to Miss Snodgrass's identity was discovered to-day, when Coroner Vandenberg, of Catskills, examined the clothing. On the corset cover he found written in ink "D. Snodgrass," with the letter "D." either but partly formed or else nearly obliterated. The last name, however, was clearly legible. The coroner immediately communicated by telephone with Mrs. Crider. According to the coroner, Mrs. Crider then felt certain that her sister's body had been found.

There are many theories advanced as to the events immediately preceding death and to the cause of death itself. Coroner Vandenberg has certified that "from the circumstances surrounding the case the cause of death was drowning." Local officials, however, although unwilling to make any definite statements, are inclined to believe Miss Snodgrass was the victim of foul play. Lieutenant Silverton did not think the murder theory probable, and declared Miss Snodgrass died as the result of an accident. The officials are also investigating any possible events that might have led to suicide.

Foul Play Suspected.

Sheriff Abram Post, of Greene County, in charge of the police investigation, to-night said:

In my opinion, Miss Snodgrass's dead body was brought up Du Bois Creek in a launch or a boat and deposited at or near the place where it was found. I do not see how it would have been possible for a body to have been carried by the tide up far up the stream. This, to my mind, negatives the theory that Miss Snodgrass fell or jumped off a boat in the Hudson River.

Practically the same views were expressed by Loren J. Hubbard, chief of police.

District Attorney Wilbur to-day began an investigation. To-night he said that little had been learned. "Nothing at all," he added, "to justify any steps in any sort of a criminal proceeding." He declared, however, that a thorough investigation would be made. "I would not say it was impossible for the body to have floated in from the Hudson," he said, "but to me it seems decidedly improbable."

Hat Pins Show Evidence of Struggle.

In his investigation to-day District Attorney Wilbur discovered a black sailor hat in the rushes bordering Du Bois Creek, about two hundred feet above where the body was discovered. It is thought the hat belonged to the dead woman. The hat pins were in their place, as though the hat had been fastened on the woman's head, and contained strands of hair and bits of flesh that might have been caused by tearing it from her head in a struggle.

Du Bois Creek flows through a well-nigh impenetrable marsh. It is bordered by heavy growths of alders and shrubs. During to-day's investigation the banks of the stream and the bushes were thoroughly examined, but no evidence of a struggle was discovered.

Many small boats enter the bay in the river where the creek empties into

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BECKER ARRESTED AS MURDERER ON CONFESSION OF THREE GAMBLERS



POLICE LIEUT. CHARLES A. BECKER.

Arrested on an indictment alleging murder in the first degree in the Rosenthal case.

BECKER'S CAREER HAS BEEN EVER STORMY

Lieutenant Charles Becker's career in the Police Department since his appointment on November 1, 1893, has been anything but calm and peaceful. More than once he has had to appear before a superior officer and explain just why and how he came to do this, that and the other thing. So far he has successfully explained away all troubles.

He first attracted the attention of his superiors when his record showed an extraordinary number of arrests, most of them following violence of one order or another. When he was an ordinary policeman in uniform patrolling city streets he shot and killed a plumber's helper—John Fay. Becker was chasing a gang of burglars and Fay was an innocent bystander. Fay was "identified" by the police as John O'Brien, a burglar, and his body was sent to the morgue under that name. Another man was arrested for that burglary, so that the chase seemed justified, and until the young plumber's helper was identified Becker received much applause. After that he was suspended, and an investigation was held. But nothing happened.

A little while before that Becker told of two negro women who had attempted to rob him. When he tried to place them under arrest he had quite a lot of difficulty, he said, and one of them took away his revolver. However, he did arrest one of the pair.

February 19, 1907, Becker arrested a young and very attractive woman who was walking along a certain street. He charged her with being a street habitué. She was locked up all night. In the morning her story of innocence was found to be true. She was the wife of a prominent silk merchant in New Jersey.

Police men who have known "Charlie" Becker for a long time clearly remember the occasion when he received a medal for saving the life of a man. On a July morning one James Butler tumbled into the water at West 10th street. Becker said to have gone after him and rescued him in the nick of time. He wore his medal for two years, and then Butler made an affidavit that he was an expert swimmer and had gone overboard at the request of Becker and a promise that he would receive \$15. Becker never paid the money, Butler said, and so he called Becker a "false hero." He added that Becker would have drowned if he (Butler) hadn't pulled him out.

In 1901 Becker made a few arrests over the head of Police Inspector Schmittberger. He was at that time also placed on trial for arresting an innocent woman. In this case the charge went against the complainant and Becker was riden of another trial.

On January 4, 1907, Becker was made a lieutenant, and in 1911 he was placed in charge of the "strong arm" squad. Last March he conducted a raid upon a gambling house and a man was shot and killed. He was relieved from command for a few months, but was restored.

JEWELRY STOLEN AT FIRE

K. M. Murchison Reports \$7,000 Loss at Narragansett Pier

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Providence, July 29.—Kenneth M. Murchison, of New York, reported to the authorities to-day the loss of between \$7,000 and \$8,000 worth of jewelry from his summer home at Narragansett Pier, which was on fire last Saturday. Most of the personal effects were removed from the Murchison cottage by the volunteer fire fighters of the cottage colony, but when an inventory was taken the jewelry, which included a number of diamonds the property of Mrs. Murchison, was missing. It is believed that they were stolen some time during the fire.

The Murchisons are the third family to suffer the loss of jewelry by theft within two weeks.

KING FOR NAVAL INQUIRY

Approves Commission to Investigate Liquid Fuel Supply.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, July 29.—The King has approved the appointment of a royal commission to investigate and report on the means of supply and storage of liquid fuel in time of peace for application to the navy engines in time of war.

Tennyson d'Eyncourt, naval architect to Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Limited, succeeds Sir Philip Watts as Admiralty director of naval construction. Sir Philip has held the post since 1901.

BURIED IN MOLTEN METAL

White Hot Fluid Entombs Foundryman Who Falls in Pit.

Pittsburgh, July 29.—Thomas Quinn, a foreman at the plant of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, at Scottsdale, was killed to-day when he fell into a pit and two tons of molten metal was poured over him.

Quinn was working with a ladle at the edge of the pit. When he slipped the big ladle tilted, engulfing his body with the white hot metal.

A few dashes of Angostura Bitters in your drinking water prevent Summer complaint.—Adv.

Police Lieutenant Indicted at Night Session of Grand Jury and Arraigned Half Hour Later Before Judge Mulqueen.

CALLED THE REAL INSTIGATOR

Set Ball Rolling Six Weeks Before Crime, Forcing Crooks to Do Bidding by Threats of "Getting" Them, According to Story Told by Rose, Vallon and Weber—"Bald Jack" Says He Worked Up Sentiment.

Charles Becker, the police lieutenant named in the charges made by Herman Rosenthal to the District Attorney, was arraigned at 10 o'clock last night before Judge Mulqueen, in Part I, General Sessions, under an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree in the Rosenthal case.

Handed up to the court less than half an hour before he was arraigned, Becker's indictment came at the end of an afternoon and evening of whirlwind work by Mr. Whitman and his staff.

It was due primarily to the decision of "Jack" Rose, "Bridgie" Weber and Harry Valinsky, or Vallon—three of the men previously charged with Rosenthal's murder—to get from under, name the man back of them and save themselves.

Those three men, with Max D. Steuer, who became counsel for Weber yesterday; J. M. Sullivan, Rose's lawyer; the District Attorney and Frank Moss, got together early yesterday afternoon. The District Attorney and Mr. Moss handled the prisoners one at a time, played one off against the other, and finally, with the aid of both Steuer and Sullivan, brought them all around to the point where they were ready to talk.

GRAND JURY IN SPECIAL SESSION.

With that Mr. Whitman ordered Emil Klinge, of his staff, to reconvene the grand jury for a special session to begin at 6 o'clock. Sixteen of the grand jurors had arrived by 7 o'clock, and at that hour they went into session and began to hear, for the first time, the real story of the murder of Rosenthal.

The three gamblers testified and then a hurry call was sent out for Dr. Otto Schultze and Patrolman Brady, of the West 47th street station. These two men furnished the legally required evidence of the death and autopsy of the victim, and then it became evident that an indictment for murder was the only possible thing that the grand jury could be aiming at.

Although Becker was directly implicated as the instigator of the Rosenthal murder, it was reported last night that the stories of Weber, Rose and Vallon implicated not only Becker but higher officials of the Police Department as men who have been in the graft of the police system.

By about 9 o'clock the grand jury had heard the whole story, and the indictment of Becker was drawn without delay. At the same time Detective Lieutenants "Eddie" Raines and "Joe" Rouso, of the District Attorney's staff, were started up for the Bathgate avenue police station, in The Bronx, where Becker had been sent by Commissioner Waldo.

Owing to Mayor Gaynor's direct command to the Police Commissioner, Becker, even after a grand jury had indicted him for murder in the first degree, was doing lieutenant desk duty at that station, in the full uniform of a police officer of his rank.

Even when notified by the detectives of his arrest and indictment, Becker, who would otherwise have ended his tour of duty at 1 o'clock this morning, had still to change his clothes so as not to appear before the bar on arraignment in police uniform.

GAMBLERS AGREE ON STORIES.

The story told by Weber, Rose and Vallon agreed to the dot on the great point of the responsibility of Becker. He told them he wanted Rosenthal put out of the way, they testified. He threatened them that they would have to do it for him.

"If you don't kill this man I'll frame you up. I'll put guns in your pockets as I did to Zelig," they testified he told them.

The actual arraignment of Becker appeared to bother him no more than if it had been an appearance he had to make against a prisoner. He strolled into the courtroom, unoccupied except for the court officials and attendants, the grand jurors and newspaper men, and leaning quietly on the rail looked up with a hard smile at Judge Mulqueen.

Outside, the blackness at the open windows was relieved by an occasional flash of lightning, and Becker glanced casually around the deserted courtroom behind him. It was not until the clerk read from the indictment, which had been handed up to the court less than a half hour before by Oscar R. Cauchois, the foreman of the grand jury, that he seemed to evince more than a passing interest in the proceedings.

Even then he chewed quietly on a piece of gum, looking straight into the face of the court clerk, a few feet in front of him, who was reading in a measured tone.

"Charles Becker, you are charged with murder in the first degree. Do you demand a trial? Are you guilty or not guilty?"

Becker looked coolly past the clerk to Judge Mulqueen, and seemed about to say something. He glanced around toward the door, and then, turning back toward the court, stood waiting for his counsel, John W. Hart, jr., who had just rushed in.

Hart looked around inquiringly. When he came in, no one was speaking, every one connected with the case was awaiting Becker's answer. Hart finally appreciating that he had come after the formal preliminaries, said: "This indictment comes at such a time, your honor, and is of such importance, that I would ask for a reasonable adjournment."

Judge Mulqueen stated that he would grant an adjournment until August 1, which is Thursday, provided Mr. Hart would enter a formal plea to the indictment immediately.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY FOR BECKER.

On agreement with the District Attorney the case was adjourned for one week, on which Mr. Hart said:

"With that I plead 'not guilty' for the defendant."

Hart turned around to speak to his client, and found Becker still leaning calmly on the rail, chewing at his gum, and holding his straw hat in hand. The police lieutenant wore a natty brown suit, and seemed to have been freshly barbered.

From the men who brought him down from The Bronx it was learned that they had found him on duty at his desk in the Bathgate avenue station. He had asked for time to change his clothes, and went back to his locker.