

BUSINESS MAN AND BURGLAR.

DUAL LIFE OF G. C. DICKINSON OF PHILADELPHIA.

Partner in an Importing Notion House, He is Also Accused of Scores of Burglaries—Bounty and Crucibles Found in His House—Had a Long Fight With a Policeman—Was Energetic in Business and Industrious in Hobbies.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Known to his friends as an energetic business man, who had won a partnership with his employer, George E. Dickinson, alias "Westcott," in face to face with indisputable evidence that stamps him as a clever burglar. He was arrested early on Wednesday morning of last week after a battle with Policeman Carroll of the Harding precinct.

Two hours after his arrest the police found the clue to the chain of evidence that now binds the prisoner. Dickinson had been operating in the city since October, 1901. Seventeen persons from various parts of the city appeared at police headquarters to-night and identified the various articles recovered by the police in Dickinson's rooms and valued at about \$4,000. He is believed to have committed at least 100 robberies here. Terms of imprisonment in Charleston, Mass., and Trenton, N. J., show his criminal record.

The police, in carrying on their investigation, were arrested by a man who had been taken by the prisoner to cover his tracks. The climax to their surprise came, however, when they found that he was the junior partner of West & Dickinson, importers of notions and shirt waives, with offices at Tenth and Arch streets. When the raiding houses he moved in good society.

When Dickinson, his face battered beyond recognition by his struggle with the policeman, was brought to the City Hall, he refused to make any statement. In spite of this, Superintendent of Police Quirk obtained a clue that led him to fasten upon the prisoner a long series of robberies. This clue was a letter found in a letter in the prisoner's pocket. It showed Dickinson standing beside a young woman who is a member of one of Philadelphia's well-known families. The photograph had been taken recently at Long Branch, N. J.

The prisoner said to the lieutenant of the station house when he was captured: "When you find out who I am you'll be surprised."

Dickinson had given his name as Charles Westcott. The Superintendent of Police upon hearing it, remembered that in 1895 a man bearing the name of George Westcott had been arrested on a similar charge. Owing to lack of evidence, however, he was discharged. Investigation showed that he and Dickinson were the same. Detectives Bond and Gallagher were detailed upon the case and ran down the picture clue. It was not long before they were convinced that the prisoner was an unusual criminal, as well as a man of high social and social life apart from his criminal existence.

Four years ago Dickinson went to work for A. Well, a manufacturer and importer of fine notions and shirt waives at Eleventh and Arch streets. He labored diligently and gave great attention to the business. Three months ago he was the junior partner in the firm. Dickinson's arrest was brought to Mr. Well the latter was thunderstruck. He gave the detectives every assistance, however, with the result that in the firm's offices a suit case was found containing much jewelry and silverware. Well says he noticed his partner bringing the suit case in several weeks ago and told that it contained samples.

The detectives next visited Dickinson's apartments, at 1002 Spring street. They found those fitted up in costly style. There another basket of silverware and jewelry was found. Three crucibles were discovered in which metal had been smelted. So careful had Dickinson been, however, that his two brothers, who had apartments on the same floor, were in ignorance of any of his operations.

Many things found upon Dickinson gave the police an insight into his methods. A bunch of fifty latch keys was found upon him and in his room were many more. They were of every conceivable shape and size and had been carefully fashioned. The police say that no lock was ever made that could withstand these keys and picks of the prisoner.

When the hunted or more robberies with which Dickinson is charged were reported to the police the officials were struck by a feature common to all. In every case there was an absence of matches and candle grease. A solution was found when a pocket electric lamp was discovered on the prisoner. Every one of the houses robbed was entered at midnight, so Dickinson was always at his home at a reasonable hour.

JOHN A SUICIDE TO AID FAMILY.

JOHN BALDWIN, 18, Writes That His Death Will Leave More for the Best.

Eighteen-year-old John Winfield Baldwin, a student in the Horace Mann school, shot himself dead at his home in the apartment house at 533 West 124th street yesterday evening, after writing a note in which he said that he was not getting on in the way so his mother and sister could have more money.

The boy was the son of Arthur Pond Baldwin, who says he is a student of psychology at Columbia University. The family, which included a daughter, Daisy, moved from Brooklyn several months ago so that the boy could prepare for Columbia.

John was a sort of electrical genius, but had recently decided to study medicine. His relatives say that besides being brilliant in his studies he was also a very good chess player and spent much of his time at the game.

The boy pawned his watch yesterday morning and bought a revolver. Then he wrote a note to his mother. In it he said he knew he was a drain on his father's resources and that if he was dead his sister and mother would have more money.

When it had been known that George A. Leech, who was a surgeon on both sides in the South African war, was summoned, he extracted the bullet which the boy had sent into his brain, but the lad died before an ambulance came.

ORPHAN GIRL THIES SUICIDE.

Drinks Acid in a Harlem Dry Goods Store—Likely to Die.

Martha Holvig, 14 years old, a cash girl in a West 112th street dry goods store, went to a store on the fifth floor of the building at 112th street and drank acid. She was taken to the J. Wood Wright Hospital, where it was said last night that she could not recover.

The manager of the store says that the girl drank about eight ounces of acid, and that for a while she was in an insensible state. She went to work in the dry goods store five months ago. She has been ill when it had been known that she did not know why she should want to kill herself.

MORE RAILROAD WAGES ASKED.

Brotherhoods to Form a Federation and Formulate Demands.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Demands for a general increase in wages on all the railroads in the West are being formulated by committees from the various systems. Four committees met in Chicago to-day, while the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Order of Railway Conductors.

There is a common understanding among the men on all roads, and a meeting of the committees from the four railroad brotherhoods will be held in Chicago on Jan. 1. The meeting will be the first ever held in the history of the railroad organizations, to form a federation of railroad men so that concerted action can be taken in the event of a refusal, on the part of the railroads to meet the demands.

The meeting was called originally for this morning in Chicago to meet, but a voluntary increase and others contemplated like action the convention was postponed. The committees in session here are Chicago and Northwestern, engineers and firemen, Chicago and Rock Island, engineers and firemen, Milwaukee and Rock Island, engineers and firemen, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Order of Railway Conductors.

PAIR OF HORSES IN THE SUBWAY.

Carriage Sticks on the Car Rails and the Occupants Are Not Much Hurt.

Enoch Sprague of 218 West 112th street and a friend, who told the police he was George Brunner, hired an open carriage and two horses from a Harlem stable last night and started to drive downtown. At Fort and Broadway the horses plunged into the subway excavation, which is eight feet deep and is not guarded by ropes or fences. The wagon stuck on the car rails and Brunner was pitched out on his head. He was taken to the hospital, but it took nearly an hour for the police to get the horses out. They were bruised and sprained.

Sprague and Brunner said that a young Italian who ought to have been at the excavation to warn drivers with his lantern was busy getting shelter from the rain.

BEING PUT OFF A TRAIN—\$2,000.

Mrs. Lattelle Sued the Erie for \$10,000, but a Jury Divides That by Five.

Isabelle M. Lattelle of Allentown, N. J., who was put off an Erie train in 1898 because the conductor said her ticket was not good, got a verdict for \$2,000 damages against the Erie in a jury trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Platt. She had brought suit for \$10,000.

She was traveling from this city to Hoboken, N. J. The conductor refused to accept her ticket which had been issued by the Erie. The Erie and the Eastern Railroad had become the Erie Railway Company. She declined to pay another fare and was carried by two policemen from the car to a police station at Passaic. The railroad company set up the defense that the ticket's time limit had expired.

HOW MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED.

SURPRISE AT PRESIDENT'S MILDNESS OF STATEMENT.

Leaders in Both Houses Practically Agreed That It Contains Nothing to Change the Do-Nothing Programme Adopted Upon the Little Paragraph About Anthracite.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—President Roosevelt has been so characteristically frank in discussing public questions with public men that it was very well known in advance that he would recommend in his annual message sent to Congress to-day.

Little surprise was created, therefore, by the reading of the document, which was listened to with close attention. If any surprise at all was caused by what the message contained, it was due to the President's mildness of statement and conservatism of language, for those who listened most closely to his reading could detect nothing radical and no sign of his repeated strenuousness.

The message as a whole is generally commended by Congressmen and the leaders in both houses are practically unanimous in the opinion that it contains no recommendation that will cause them to change the do-nothing programme already formally agreed upon by the two bodies.

But there is one little sentence in the message entirely characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt and which it is thought no other President would have sent to Congress along with a recommendation that the tariff be left alone.

The closing paragraph of the President's chapter on the tariff is as follows: "In my judgment, the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed and anthracite coal should be sold to the public at a price which will be fair to the producer and to the consumer. This would have no effect on the price of coal, but in crises it might be of service to the people."

One of the Republican leaders of the Senate, after reading this part of the message to-day, said: "Now, that recommendation is characteristic of Roosevelt. That is an indication of his impulsive nature. He found out that by a parliamentary trick, so to speak, a duty was placed on anthracite coal, though Congress never intended it should be, and so he promptly recommends that it be removed."

So, suppose the House of Representatives should take him at his word and pass a bill removing the duty on coal as fixed by the Dingley law. What would happen? The bill would go to the Senate, where it would be subject to amendment and limited debate and the Democrats would have the pleasure of inaugurating a general tariff discussion and a general tariff reduction.

Secretary Hay, to whose judgment President Roosevelt deferred in the matter, placed the question as to whether the guarantee be given, and it is believed that there will be no further attempt to make the United States a party to the financial settlement of the German and British claims.

Mr. Hay endorsed the spirit and the letter of what acting Secretary of State Hill told the Senate yesterday. The President accepted Mr. Hay's view and Mr. Seligman will be so informed. Mr. Seligman did not remain in Washington to see Mr. Hay. He left here last night.

"WE THOUGHT YOU WERE DEAD."

Young Woman, Ke Accented by a Friend, Turns Pale and Dies.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—Miss Mary Lindsey of this city went to Brown county yesterday to visit Mrs. William Tomlinson and as she entered the door Mr. Tomlinson said: "Why, Mary, we thought you were dead; we have not heard from you for so long."

The young woman made no reply, but her face assumed a pallor that started her friends. She went to the table, however, and ate a hearty supper. After the meal she returned to the sitting room and Miss Lindsey returned to the sitting room.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS MEET.

Mostly Women Present—Heat the Republicans, Says Boutwell.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—About 150 persons met for luncheon in the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club this noon, as the New England Anti-Imperial League, and after luncheon the annual business meeting of the league occupied the time for about an hour and a half. George S. Boutwell presided. A large majority of those present were women.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell said that in the four years of the league's work it had directed the attention of the public to a very important subject it had ever considered. He congratulated the league on the fact that in four years it had been able to establish the truth as to the nature of the Anti-Imperialist as having a definite meaning.

STOLE A 1,000-POUND DRIP PAN.

Ingenious Young Thieves Borrow a Horse and Wagon and Run a Derick.

BRIGHT FOR CANAL TREATY.

Negotiations for the Resumed To-day—Cause of Deadlock With Concha.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The negotiations between Colombia and the United States of a Panama Canal treaty will be renewed to-morrow at the State Department, when Dr. Thomas Herran, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Colombia in Washington, will enter upon his duties under instructions from his Government for that purpose.

Confidence is expressed in official circles that the treaty will be perfected soon and that its terms will meet with the views of those Senators who have been consulted as to the character and scope of the agreement which the Senate will demand.

The question that brought about the deadlock between the two Governments, or rather between the United States and Señor Concha personally, was the interpretation of a clause giving the United States a lease of the canal strip for one hundred years, with the option of renewing it at the end of that time.

It is now said that Colombia will seek to have the rental fixed by the treaty of transfer.

SELIGMAN PLAN REJECTED.

This Country Will Not Guarantee Payment of Bonds Issued by Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The curtain was drawn at the Cabinet meeting to-day on the proposed Seligman plan to guarantee the payment of bonds to be issued by Venezuela for raising money from the syndicate with which to pay her obligations to Germany and England.

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Majority Vote Lacking for Each Presidential Candidate—26,000 Illegal Votes.

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The total vote was Bonilla, 4,000; Soto, 25,000; Arles, 20,000. Total, 49,000. As there are only 50,000 votes in the republic, it is observed that at least 26,000 bogus ballots were cast.

SCHOOLBOY ADMITS ARSON.

Idea of Starting Fire Came to Him Only on Holidays, He Says.

Samuel Friedman, a thirteen-year-old schoolboy, was arrested yesterday by Fire Marshal Frel, who says the lad confessed that he set the blaze in the six-story building at 138 West street, on Saturday afternoon. The boy lives at 91 Columbia street. He told the fire marshal that he was only on holidays that he thought of starting fires.

STATHOOD FOR OKLAHOMA.

Senate Committee Shuts Out New Mexico and Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Territories to-day decided to reject the House Territories bill with a recommendation that stathood be granted also to Oklahoma.

\$100,000 FOR HUSBAND'S LIFE.

Mrs. Leys Receives the Largest Verdict of Its Kind Ever Awarded Here.

The jury in the suit of Mrs. Jennie M. Leys, who was killed in the Park avenue tunnel collision on Jan. 8, returned a verdict of \$100,000 for the plaintiff's stay. The verdict, said to be the largest ever returned in this country in such a suit, carries with it interest from the date of the collision and an extra allowance of \$2,000 to counsel for Mrs. Leys.

ROOSEVELT WED 16 YEARS.

Friends Send Letters, Telegrams and Flowers to White House.

20 VOTES AT \$50,000 A VOTE.

MILLION-DOLLAR RUMOR ABOUT TUNNEL FRANCHISE.

Jerome Haas' Got Anything to Go On. He Says—Alderman McCall Suggests Putting Merchants' Association Petition "Under the Table Where It Belongs."

District Attorney Jerome was asked last night if he had any knowledge of a rumor that twenty Aldermen had combined to hold out against the franchise of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel and that their price was \$50,000 each or a million for the lot, no reduction on taking a quantity.

The District Attorney replied that he had heard vague talk of that kind, but nothing definite enough to set on.

"I have just heard," he said, "that like any man would who takes an interest in public affairs. At any time that the Aldermen back on some proposition there is talk of 'graft.'"

"A month or so ago there was a similar rumor over the extension of the subway that Alderman McCall had been offered that certain Aldermen wanted \$50,000 from the Belmont-McDonald people. It was only a rumor. There was nothing on which I could base an investigation."

"Then you are not investigating this new rumor?" he asked.

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"A delegation of the Wholesale Paper Trade Association attended the meeting to urge the passage of the franchise. The members of the delegation, which was headed by Treasurer Thomas Barrett, talked with the Aldermen. Afterward Mr. Barrett said to a SUN reporter:

"I'm afraid from what we have been able to ascertain this afternoon that the franchise will not pass. Such a state of things is unfortunate, because the tunnel would be a great boon to the commercial and industrial interests of the city. However, the situation is not altogether hopeless. I think that it will be possible to obtain relief from the Legislature."

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SAVANNAH DUEL AVERTED.

Board of Honor Passes on Dispute Between Dr. Wilson and Mr. Sealey.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 2.—The differences that have existed for five days between Dr. F. C. Wilson and John Sullivan Schley have been averted. The board of honor made its finding this morning. The board consisted of Capt. H. C. Cunningham, W. W. Mackall and Wright Hunter. The board found as follows:

First—That the conduct in which Mr. Schley was engaged in the lobby of the Charleston Hotel was undignified, and that Dr. Wilson had a right to so characterize the conduct of Mr. Schley as being unjustified, because of this remark to tell Dr. Wilson to seek his own way.

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MAY LET W. S. ALLEN OUT.

A Friend Has Promised to Take Care of Him After Six Years' Sanitarium Life.

The commission to inquire into the sanity of William S. Allen—of Vanderbilt-Allen as he calls himself—will meet this afternoon in New Rochelle. It is probable that an adjournment will be taken for some weeks and that Mr. Allen will be allowed to leave the sanitarium, in which he has been for the last six years. He has been invited to the home of a friend who will look after him until it becomes clear whether or not he is capable of looking after himself.

This course has been decided on at a meeting of the lawyers for both sides.

LEAVES HUSBAND TO KEEP JOB.

Woman in Post Office Department Intends to Retain Her Place.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—As a result of the recent order of Postmaster-General Payne that after the first of the year women employees of the Department who marry must leave the service, a clerk in the Department has given up her husband.

The woman said to her chief of division several days ago: "My husband and I have talked the matter over and we could not figure out how we could get along without the two salaries. We have lived rather independent of each other and have not been particularly continental and we agreed that the best thing to do was to separate."

"I could not take the risk of dismissal merely because I had a husband. It cannot now be said that I have any one to support me and in truth I am now entirely dependent upon my own exertions."

The husband of the clerk also has a place in the Post Office Department at \$1,800 a year.

EIGHT-HOUR ACT ILLEGAL.

Ohio's Supreme Court Decides a Labor Law to Be Unconstitutional.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 2.—The Supreme Court to-day declared to be unconstitutional the Act of April 15, 1900, to enforce an eight-hour day for all public employees, in the case of the city of Cleveland against the Clements Bros. Construction Company, contractors for the Wellington avenue sewer.

The city sought to enforce the penalty of \$10 a day against the contractors who employed men for more than eight hours a day. The penalty in the case amounted to an aggregate of \$320. The Court holds that no part of the contract price can be withheld on account of violation of the Eight-Hour Act.

TO ARREST ONOTO WATANA.

Belasco Sues Japanese Author for Libel—Bill Fixed at \$500.

Justice Fitzgerald yesterday granted a writ for the arrest of Mrs. Burton Babcock, known as Onoto Watana, the Japanese author, who had applied for the order of arrest was granted by David Belasco, who is suing her for \$20,000 damages for libel. The order was given to two deputy sheriffs for execution, bail being fixed at \$500.

Mrs. Babcock announced a few days ago that she intended to restrain Belasco and John Luther Long from producing their play, "The Darling of the Gods," because as she alleged, it was pirated from a story of hers. Belasco's answer to her charges was to instruct A. J. Dittenhoefer, his counsel, to sue her for libel.

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GAMBLERS ARE GOING TO LAW.

WANT FRANK BLACK TO TRY TO STOP "SMASHING."

Subjunctives for Union Club Men Demanded Alleged Threat Unless Frank Black Up—At Canfield's They Say Jacobs Never Played There—Banker Brought the Tip—Farrier Tip at Ludlum's—Story That the Raids Were the Outcome of a Gamblers' Feud.

The rail made by District Attorney Jerome and Police Inspector Brooks on Canfield's gambling house on Monday night and incidentally on the new house of Frank Farrell says he does not own, and on Lou Ludlum's, made a lot of talk, principally because Canfield's house was supposed to be so exclusive that no one who would give to the police evidence necessary for a raid could get into it.

In the past when similar raids had been made, the proprietors of the places raided have been quite content to let the matter drop as quickly as the authorities were willing to drop it. In this case different tactics will be pursued. Two of the three houses raided are occupied, if nothing more, by rich men. It was learned yesterday that Canfield and William E. Burbridge, the latter one of the proprietors of the house at 33 West Thirty-third street, intend to test the legality of the raids, if necessary, in the Court of Appeals.

BURBRIDGE WANTS TO RETAIN FRANK BLACK. To that end Burbridge got into action just as soon after daylight yesterday morning as possible. He called his partner, or rather the other "joint" holder, to join him in the house, together about an hour after the raiders left the premises. Burbridge is a Western man and his early days were passed in a country where a gun used to be regarded as a man's best friend in an emergency. Added to this, he is a man of violent temper. He wasn't in the house when it was raided and nobody was slain.

At the conference with his associates Burbridge said that he believed the raids were illegal in that the police exceeded the authority conferred upon them by the warrant under which they acted.

He was decided to offer the case to former Governor Black on his own terms, and a few hours later Gottfried Walbaum was on his way to Troy, where Mr. Black was yesterday, to ask him to take the case. Burbridge insisted, among other things, that the police have no right to break and enter when entrance is not refused and no right to search partitions and drawers and desks, and that the way to the other side of those doors and partitions be opened to them.

The warrants under which Brooks and his troops acted were all issued on affidavits made by the Jerome detective, Joseph Jacobs. He made affidavit that he had gambled in all the places raided, except the case of Canfield, that he had played roulette against E. W. Buckland, the alleged manager of the house, on Nov. 24.

DRUGGIST LEAVES AT TO STOP "SMASHING." Canfield thinks Jacobs' affidavit is a mistake about the date Canfield was supposed to have left town for his home in Providence early yesterday morning, but he didn't. He was here in the afternoon and a SUN man saw him. When asked how he liked being raided for a change and what was going to do about it, Mr. Canfield said:

"Frankness compels me to say that I have had more enjoyable evenings, but I don't mind anything if it is to stop the 'smashing.' I must say that the District Attorney was most courteous. I now know that a man's name is his capital and my success in New York is due to what I shall do. I have no threats to make, no future action to foretell. That is something for my attorney to take care of. If anything is to be done, I'll be a little later in the day a man who knows Richard A. Canfield more intimately than anybody else in New York made the following statement:

"This man Jacobs, whoever he is and wherever he comes from, swore that he played roulette in Canfield's to the bookies in New York. This is a lie. Canfield's house has not been open for business for just ten weeks. Why not? I'll tell you. Canfield never has run and never will run a gambling house when not sure of absolute protection for his front. When he was in the New York Club for the season, he went to Newport. From Newport he came here. He had no protection. He was raided and he could guarantee no protection and he gave orders that the house should remain closed indefinitely. Not a table was set out. He was raided and he was in the house all the fall. Therefore, Jacobs could not have gambled in the house when he says he did. Furthermore, Canfield, if he were to go to court, would be able to show that he is not a gambler. He has been behind a gaming table in eight years. He is a man of considerable means and he's making a million here to think that it should be said that he is a gambler for anybody. He hires men to do that."

AS TO UNION CLUB SUBJUNCTIVES. "When Jerome got to the house, some time after the police left, he tried to get Canfield to commit himself. When he had failed he said:

"Now, Mr. Canfield, there's no use fighting me. If you admit that you've conducted a gambling house here, you will have no trouble. If you don't, I'll bust you. You'll be in the Union Club and I've mentioned the names of who will have to swear that they have gambled in this house. Canfield said: 'I can't presume to interfere with you, Judge Jerome, in what you consider your duty.' That's all he said, and Jerome quit trying to get him to admit anything. He said it should be interpolated here that the version of this colloquy given at the District Attorney's office is different. According to that version Jerome went to Canfield and said:

"Mr. Canfield, there are men in this party who are certain to come here to-night and play. That they didn't come is due to the fact that this raid was tipped off. Now, you have either got to stand for the Union Club or I will summon before the Grand Jury certain of your wealthy patrons whom I know. Which shall it be?"

"Why, I'll stand for my place, of course," replied Canfield.

He took it all like a sport," was Mr. Jerome's comment.

ABOUT THE TIP THAT WENT OUT ON Monday to look out for raiders Mr. Canfield's intention was to tip the police. He had a tip. I guess Ludlum's did get an official tip, because certain furniture was taken out of the house about an hour before the raiders appeared. There was a store in a friendly cellar. But Canfield's got no such tip. What advance information he had came from the head of one of the biggest banking houses in New York. The banker had been

Eleven Points in the Evidence. First, that the house was a gambling house; second, that the police exceeded their authority; third, that the police searched partitions and drawers and desks; fourth, that the police broke and entered; fifth, that the police searched the house; sixth, that the police searched the house; seventh, that the police searched the house; eighth, that the police searched the house; ninth, that the police searched the house; tenth, that the police searched the house.