

SMART SET' SUBSCRIBERS.

RANGED FROM JOHN JACOB ASTOR TO F. ZIEGFELD.

And Among Them They Put Up \$20,700 In Less Than a Year—Hello to Wooster, Who Started Scheer—Hayses Got \$2,100—Deed Explains Some More.

The District Attorney's office knows now the business methods employed by the Society Editors' Association in getting out "America's Smart Set," and the names of the persons who subscribe to the book. The information was obtained from the books of the society, which were produced by W. L. Daniels, secretary of the Society Editors' Association, who was subpoenaed by Assistant District Attorney Krotel.

The records show that in a little over a year \$20,700, in sums varying from \$100 to \$1,000, was subscribed by well known residents of this and other cities. The total subscription more than half went to Moses Ellis Wooster, who in partnership with Charles Stokes Wayne, editor of Town Topics, started the scheme. If the records are to be believed, the first chapter of the book, which has been published, cost very little in comparison with the amount subscribed.

In addition to the well known persons whose names were on the subscription blanks found when Charles H. Ahle, a solicitor for the Society Editors' Association, was arrested, other subscribers put up the following amounts:

- Astor, the first subscriber on the books \$500 on July 30, 1904, and \$500 more four months later; W. B. Leeds, \$500; J. F. Hagen, \$500; Mrs. R. G. Dan, \$500; W. B. Hagen, \$500; Mrs. J. L. Riker, \$500; Stanford White, \$100; James Gayley, \$500; Thomas F. Walsh, of Washington, \$500; Mrs. Howard Gould, \$1,000; Ogden Armour, \$500; Mrs. E. G. Hubbard, \$500; L. M. Morris, \$500; Harold McCormick of Chicago, \$500; James Hobart Moore of Chicago, \$500; Mrs. Henry S. Black, \$500; Theodore P. Shants, \$500; Frank Tilford, \$250; F. Zeigfeld, \$100; ex-Judge E. H. Gary, \$250; Isaac Guggenheim, \$250; Clarence Mackay, \$100; James J. Coogan, \$100; Edith Hanan, \$500; James W. Gerard, \$250.

The books show that of the money subscribed by these and other persons \$13,721 has been paid to Wooster. Wayne got \$2,400 and to the extent of \$1,300 in his talk with Mr. Krotel, Daniels announced that he had severed his connection with the Society Editors' Association yesterday. He says that the association still owes him \$900.

The solicitors for the book, including Ahle, L. M. Morris and R. R. Rowe, have received \$6,000 odd in commissions. These are some of the other disbursements which the association has made. Photographs, drawings and design \$2,500; Gillis Press, which got 50 cents a copy, \$203.50; rent, telephones and stationery, \$2,100; stenographers and help, \$533.

It is said that J. J. Coogan paid \$100 for a seven line notice in the first chapter, entitled, "Society at Newport." Many of the subscribers, it is understood, paid a proportion to the write-ups they got in the book. It has taken a year to get out the first of the twenty chapters.

Ahle was arraigned before Magistrate Murray in the Centre street police court yesterday and held in \$3,500 bail for trial. The witnesses against him were Edwin M. Post, the stock broker, and Detective Bernard Flood, who arrested him. Mr. Post told the story of how he had been approached by Ahle, and of the conversations he had with him up to the time he had him arrested. Ahle, who is counsel for Ahle, wanted to know why Post didn't go to Wayne of Town Topics after his interview with Ahle.

When Ahle wanted to bag the whole lot of them, he said, "I wanted to expose the whole thing and the people behind it. Magistrate Murray asked Mr. Post if he was sure whether there was any scandal he wanted to conceal. After Mr. Post had waived examination, Magistrate Murray held Ahle in the Centre street police court. District Attorney Jerome intends to make an investigation into "Fads and Fancies," the biographical work for which \$150,000 has been promised. The book has not been published. W. L. Daniels, secretary and treasurer of Town Topics, was asked by Mr. Krotel yesterday to produce the books of the subscribers and other names of the subscribers for "Fads and Fancies," and what has been done about producing it. With some reluctance he promised to do so.

"When the subscription list for 'Fads and Fancies' had been closed," Daniels said, Wooster had received about \$300,000 in shares. The \$450,000 went to Town Topics, and the rest to persons in Town Topics; \$200,000 was to be paid for getting out the book. There was an agreement existing between Wooster, Col. Mann and Justice Deuel.

After Ahle had been held for the Grand Jury, the reporters sought more information from Justice Deuel. "I want to say," said Justice Deuel, "that everybody connected with Town Topics is honest. If you will read our issue of this week you will see inserted there a notice to the effect that Town Topics does not stand for back makers, and that Town Topics will gladly prosecute anybody who is found going around and blackmailing people in the name of the paper."

"It might have been a good thing to have inserted such a notice some years ago," suggested a reporter. "How is that?" asked Justice Deuel. "Because there have been rumors in existence for a long time that the name of Town Topics has been used to get money from people."

"I never heard of it," said Justice Deuel. "Mr. Post swears that Ahle told him, and Detective Deuel said that Ahle told him. Town Topics had made most of its money in just the method employed by Ahle," said the reporter.

"We don't do business that way," said Justice Deuel. "Let me tell you—and there are many instances similar—of what happened once when I was present. I was in the office of Col. Mann when a man came in and said he understood that Town Topics was going to print something about him the next day. Col. Mann asked the stranger his name and he gave it. Col. Mann did not recall that there was to be anything printed about this particular man, but to make sure he was not for the dummy sheets, he discovered that a small paragraph about the visitor was to be printed. When he saw it he said that it was worth \$500 to him to have it kept out. He gave his name, and he said he would be damaged to the extent of \$5,000 if the paragraph was printed and he wanted to pay \$5,000 to keep it out of the article. What did Col. Mann do? He had pressed stopped, took that page out and had it changed so that the paragraph did not appear."

"Did the man pay the \$5,000?" "All Col. Mann charged him was the actual expense incurred for making the change in the paper," said Justice Deuel. "In 'Fads and Fancies,'" continued Justice Deuel, "we talk about the fads and fancies of each subscriber. Only 100 copies are to be issued."

"But if the subscriber objects, do you print it, just the same?" "Certainly not," said Justice Deuel. "It is in the hands of the Grand Jury at 23 Rrose street for production. Louis H. Orr willingly talked about the book."

"Let me tell you something right at the start," said Mr. Orr, "\$1,500 was only the minimum price for 'Fads and Fancies.' There are a large number of copies for which three and four times that

price has been paid. For one copy not less than just six times \$1,500 has been paid. This additional cost is accounted for by the illustrations and additional leaves. Each copy is practically a work by itself, separate in many features from all the other copies.

"To tell the truth, I cannot see how Town Topics is going to make any money on the sale of the book. We get all that man Wooster has not already got. The features provided to make this work a monument of modern bookmaking are all unique. Instead of printing the table of contents in the ordinary way, we have photographs of all the subscribers reproduced in perfect counterfeits.

"There are eight pages of contents—a list of names that is a marvelous array of representative of great wealth. I am convinced that those signatures—less than a hundred in all—represent a total annual income of more than a billion.

"The preliminary work began nearly three years ago, when a contract was made between us and Col. Mann that was extended in general as far as the allowance granted us is concerned, but which also was drastic in its provisions for exclusiveness. We have had to swear not to print an extra copy for ourselves even. A subscriber can get more than a single copy. The secrecy was to be as great as the exclusiveness. It was meant that nobody who was owning copies was to know about the existence of the work. In the light of the precautions taken, this publicity which the work has got now strikes me as a joke.

"The work of getting the material together has been slow and troublesome. At times we have had to let the whole thing rest for weeks at a time. But as a rule the active work of making the book has gone on pretty steadily for the last two years. The first copy, including a batch of pictures, was not received until June 8. We have not printed all the pictures, and nothing remains but the list of contents and the preface. I believe that the work will go to the binder inside of two weeks. And I suppose you will think I am joking when I tell you that the binding alone is likely to take some six months.

"When this man Wooster started 'America's Smart Set' he came in to print it, but we wouldn't undertake the job. Wooster told Mr. Krotel that when he started 'America's Smart Set' he asked me to be his partner, but Col. Mann, although admitting that it was a needed work," refused.

"We did not arrive at any agreement which was satisfied by Col. Mann," said Wooster, "because he wanted more percentage than I thought was wise to give him."

Ahle is very much displeased because he can't get bail. His counsel, Ahle Levy, said yesterday that his friends Ahle hadn't materialized.

BERTHE CLAICHE IN COURT.

Coroner Scholer Hears Story of the Killing of Gerdron.

Berthe Claiche, the French girl who shot her master, Emil Gerdron, to death last Saturday night, was in the Coroner's court yesterday. The room was well filled with bejeweled, pale faced women and flashily dressed young men of the Tenderloin, creatures of the world Gerdron and the girl moved in.

The girl wore a green tightly fitting skirt, a white shirtwaist and a broad brimmed straw hat with a white band. Large imitation pearls hung from her ears.

With the girl were her sisters, Jeannette and Vivian, and Otto Rosalier, Gerdron's counsel. Assistant District Attorney Turner handled the case for the State. He asked for a week's adjournment in order that he might investigate the girl's past. Coroner Scholer denied the request.

The Coroner told briefly the story of how the girl shot Gerdron after Detectives Martineau and Morton had arrested him at the corner of 11th street and Seventh avenue. Detective Morton told the court that about four weeks ago he met the girl at Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. She was crying and there were black and blue marks on her face and arms. She told Morton that Gerdron had beaten her because she didn't bring him enough money for walk in the streets. Morton got her to arrange that Gerdron should be at the same corner last Saturday night. Morton testified also that he heard Gerdron tell the girl after she arrested that he would kill her as soon as he got free.

Policeman Biller said that the girl told him that she had been paid \$10 to Gerdron and that he would beat her. Detective Martineau testified that after he and Morton arrested Gerdron, the latter told him that he would kill her. She fired then and said: "You'll kill no more women; you'll kill no more women."

"Let me pass," she screamed like a wild beast. "I was stupid from surprise and terror. I stood and stared and didn't open my mouth. He reached and lunged at me, and I went with his dagger as he sprang. The blade cut through my dress coat, waistcoat and shirt, but didn't graze the skin. He sprang, and I caught a night air and struck downward at him. The point of the dagger buried itself in the lack of my neck and I fell to the floor with my face toward the rear door.

"Both leaped over me, sawing the door wide and dashed through, slamming it after him. It was black enough outside, but the light from the street gas lamps lit me out there. I'll never forget. I recognized the head of old 'Peanut John' and saw he was holding two horses.

"The house was roaring and the stage was full of people by then. A detective collared me and dragged me to my feet. People crowded around me, shouting 'Kill him,' and 'Shoot him.'

"Look," said he, holding me tightly and pointing to the President's box. "I saw the head of the President hanging over the rail of the box. His face was very white. Mrs. Lincoln was wiping his forehead with a handkerchief while Laura Keane stood beside her with a pitcher of water.

"Has Mr. Lincoln been shot?" I asked. "He has," said the detective. "You are under arrest."

"I told my story at the police station, where it was easy enough to prove my innocence. I assured them that it was Wilkes Booth and that he had killed me. When the dagger was found an hour later in front of the Patent Office I was discharged.

WILKES BOOTH STABBED HIM.

LEADER OF FORD'S THEATER ORCHESTRA DIES IN NEW YORK.

William S. Withers's Story of the Assassination of Lincoln—He Was Arrested on Suspicion—Caused Identification of Murderer—History Corrected in Details.

William S. Withers of Wakefield, who led the orchestra of Ford's Theater, Washington, the night of April 14, 1865, when President Lincoln was shot, is dead at his home in that place at the age of 60. Wilkes Booth stabbed him after leaping from the President's box to the stage and a detective arrested him. In the confusion of the moment many in the theater believed Withers fired the shot that killed Lincoln. Hundreds screamed, "Kill him! Shoot him!" and he was dragged out of the angry mob to the stage just in time to be saved from being badly hurt.

The old man retained vividly a recollection of the incidents of that terrible April night. Just before his death he told the story to some friends.

"Laura Keane's company was at Ford's Theater that night," said he. "It was Good Friday. The play was 'Our American Cousin,' with Laura Keane as the star.

"I was young and enthusiastic then and had composed a song which I called 'Honor to Our Soldiers.' Miss Keane had promised me that it should be sung between the acts, and I had engaged a quartet. "The entrance of the Presidential party was entirely unexpected and it dashed my hopes of hearing my composition sung. In the party were the President, Mrs. Lincoln, the two boys, 'Tad' and Robert, and Major Rathbone. They walked to a box on the right of the stage and about fourteen feet above its level.

"How the audience cheered, and how my orchestra cringed out! Had the Chief I remember as distinctly as if it were to-day how Mr. Lincoln rose and bowed to the audience and the orchestra with a fine smile on his big plain face. Then he withdrew modestly to a far corner of the box, where his face was shaded by a curtain. He did not sit in the front of the box. History says so, I believe, but I remember perfectly that he didn't.

"Wilkes Booth and I had had a drink together before the evening. He was an erratic, spasmodic sort of chap, who did queer things and would snap you up like anything all of a sudden, but I noticed that night he seemed more than usually jaded and excitable.

"What's come over Booth to-night? I said to a member of the orchestra. He was moving down the passageway leading to the President's box but he stopped. He was watching the progress of the play. This was near the end of the first act.

"Just then J. B. Wright, the prompter, sent word to me that Miss Keane had decided it was impossible to put on my song. The arrival of the President had made her nervous and she was afraid something would happen to mar the play. She left before the general arbitration board of the bricklayers' unions and the Mason Builders' Association.

"O'Neill had a contract for the brick work on a building, but was not paid when the work was done. He decided to pay the bricklayers and then notified the bricklayers' unions that the general contractor owed him the money. The matter was brought before the general arbitration board of the bricklayers' unions and the Mason Builders' Association, and it was shown that the contractor had refused to pay the bricklayers at the time. An amicable arrangement was made by which payment was guaranteed at a given time.

"The bricklayers have refused to work on all the contracts of Edward Roach, because, it is alleged, he is a persistent violator of union laws. In order that work may go on of the great building, two of the contracts where the bricklaying was subtle to him have been released by Roach in order that they may finish the work. It is being to make a settlement with the unions.

"I wish to reach the box containing the governor which controlled the gas jets of the whole building was placed. Spangler, a scene shifter, was leaning over this box, apparently watching the play.

"Get out of my way," I said to him. "What business have you here?" he asked.

"He moved away from the box, and before he could get back to it, as he evidently intended to do, the whistle blew and he had to help make changes for the next scene. I went on and saw Mr. Wright. He told me the best he could do was to have my song put on at the end of the last act of the play, when I knew there wouldn't be anybody left to hear it.

"On my way back to the orchestra I had stepped down one step of the stairs when a pistol shot cracked the air. I stopped, and saw a man's body whirling through the air from the President's box to the stage. Half way his foot caught in a flag and he landed in a heap. I stepped again and saw the man's body whirling through the air from the President's box to the stage. Half way his foot caught in a flag and he landed in a heap. I stepped again and saw the man's body whirling through the air from the President's box to the stage. Half way his foot caught in a flag and he landed in a heap.

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DIVORCE FOR MEYERS.

Wife Found Guilty of Misconduct With Venerable Louis J. Appgar.

The trial of the divorce suit of George Morehouse Meyers, the envelope manufacturer, against Clara E. Meyers, a Jersey city society woman, was concluded yesterday in Chancery Chambers, Jersey City. As soon as counsel had finished their argument Vice-Chancellor Garrison announced his decision finding the defendant guilty of misconduct with Louis J. Appgar, the venerable correspondent, at the Hotel Albert, New York, on Feb. 8, and advising a decree of divorce in favor of the husband.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the testimony of the witnesses for the plaintiff was direct, positive, clear and convincing. He said he "placed whatever weight in any of the statements of the defendant." The Court considered the testimony of the aged correspondent as inapplicable by any rational theory," and said that "the most charitable view" to be taken of the statements of Mrs. Meyers' aunt and daughter on the witness stand was "that they were mistaken."

Lawyer Martin, of Newark, who was associated with Richard V. Lindabury as counsel for Meyers, was asked last evening if his client proposed to sue Appgar for alienation of his wife's affections. He replied: "I have nothing to say on that matter just now."

SPITE FENCE NEAR ONE WINDOW.

Police, Fire, Building and Health Departments Unable to Move It.

There is a spite fence separating Mrs. Robert Blair's house at 807 East 134th street from the house of the Spieker at 855. The fence is 12 feet high, but only four feet long, and it is placed directly in front of the kitchen window of the Spieker home. It was erected by the Blairs some time ago.

Spieker is a widower, and his married daughter, who is a member of the Police, Fire, Building and Health departments to have the fence removed, but up to date she has been unsuccessful. The trouble between the two house owners is of long standing.

UNION COLLECTING AGENCY.

Bricklayers Cause Settlement of a Claim of \$1,050 by a Contractor.

The bricklayers' unions which recently brought about the settlement of a claim of a sub-contractor against the Gotham Construction Company for \$2,100 reported yesterday that they have succeeded in adjusting a claim of \$1,050 made by another sub-contractor against a general contractor. The sub-contractor in this case is Michael O'Neill and the general contractor is a member of the Mason Builders' Association.

O'Neill had a contract for the brick work on a building, but was not paid when the work was done. He decided to pay the bricklayers and then notified the bricklayers' unions that the general contractor owed him the money. The matter was brought before the general arbitration board of the bricklayers' unions and the Mason Builders' Association, and it was shown that the contractor had refused to pay the bricklayers at the time. An amicable arrangement was made by which payment was guaranteed at a given time.

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TO FIGHT THE OPEN SHOP.

Hat and Cap Makers Want to Drag It Into Politics Through Federation of Labor.

Resolutions passed by the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union of North America at its last general convention in this city, it was announced yesterday, will be submitted for indorsement at the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, calling for political action. The convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Pittsburgh in a few weeks.

The resolutions state that the open shop movement is a menace to the republic, and calls for political action to bring about a condition of affairs when the wage producer shall have all the means of production and distribution in his own hands. Then there will be no need for employers or capitalists.

The union submitting this resolution has appointed a committee to explain all about the matter to the American Federation of Labor.

CHICAGO UP AGAINST IT.

Cannot Long Maintain the Extra Police Needed in the Strike.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Chicago will soon face a double crisis unless the teamsters' strike is drawn to a close—a financial shortage and a police department depleted through inability of the city to pay the extra police emergency policemen exhausting the police appropriation at the rate of over \$3,000 a day, in addition to the expense of maintaining the regular force, the total appropriation of nearly \$4,000,000 promises to be exhausted by early winter.

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THE NORTH-WESTERN

Low Rates West and Northwest Chicago & North-Western Railway

The following rates and dates of sale are for strictly first-class round-trip tickets from Chicago, with liberal time limits:

- \$67.50 To San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego and return on certain specified dates throughout the Summer.
- \$56.50 To Portland and Puget Sound Points and return. On sale daily until September 30, inclusive.
- \$65.00 To Yellowstone Park and return, including stage transportation (\$85.00 also includes hotel accommodations in the park). Daily until September 16. On sale daily until September 30, inclusive.
- \$30.00 To Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colo., and return. On sale daily until September 30, inclusive.
- \$25.00 To Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colo., and return. Daily August 12 to 14, inclusive.
- \$20.00 To Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colo., and return. Daily August 30 to September 4, inclusive.
- \$27.50 To Hot Springs, S. D. and return. \$30.70 Deadwood and Lead and return. On sale daily until September 30, inclusive.
- \$20.00 To Duluth, Superior and Ashland and return. On sale daily until September 30, inclusive.
- \$17.25 To Marquette, Mich., and return. On sale daily until September 30, inclusive.
- \$16.00 To St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and return. On sale daily until September 30, inclusive.

First-Class Personally Conducted Tours to Portland, California, Utah, Yellowstone Park and Colorado, all expenses included, leave Chicago July 27 and August 10.

CORRESPONDING LOW RATES ARE IN EFFECT FROM ALL POINTS.

For further particulars call on or address

D. W. ALDRIDGE, General Eastern Agent, 461 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BRISBANE ARRESTED FOR LIBEL

A Subtle, Indescribable Flavor characterizes GROUT MAKES CRIMINAL CHARGE AGAINST "JOURNAL" EDITOR.

Arthur Brisbane, editor of the Evening Journal, is the defendant in a criminal libel complaint, made by Comptroller Edward M. Grout. Mr. Grout charges that an editorial in the Evening Journal, which Mr. Brisbane admits he wrote, referring to the purchase of the Montauk Theater property in Brooklyn and commenting on Mr. Grout's refusal to pass a bill for \$40 for false teeth for Charles F. Dodge, grossly libelled him. The editorial was headed: "Straining at a Set of False Teeth and Swallowing the Bait."

Mr. Brisbane was not arrested on a warrant. He was taken by his counsel, Clarence Shearn, before Justice Wyatt of Special Sessions, who sat in the law library. Mr. Grout was accompanied by his personal counsel, Henry Yonge of Brooklyn. District Attorney Jerome will prosecute Mr. Brisbane. Mr. Jerome said:

"A paper in this city, known as the Evening Journal, published an article, which I believe is a part of the deposition taken before me, and which the people intended in intent and in matter and in words is libelous, and grossly libelous upon the complainant in this action, the Comptroller of the city of New York.

"I have examined the article carefully, and it seems to me no one can read it without reaching the conclusion that if it is true the Comptroller of the city of New York has been guilty of such gross conduct in the discharge of his official functions as to be entirely unworthy of the consideration—favorable consideration—of any decent, self-respecting man. He is a public officer, one of the most important, if not the most important, public officer in this city, because his activities run into every department in this city, and I know of no public officer in the city of New York whose official integrity and integrity of character is so essential to the welfare of the city of New York as the official integrity of the Comptroller.

"Immediately upon its publication, or as soon thereafter as it was possible, consistent with the duties which required his attention elsewhere, he laid this matter before me, and he has come here to-day making his complaint, alleging under oath that it is absolutely false and malicious in every respect except some little immaterial particulars and statements of facts and tenders himself and courts the fullest

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