The Sun.

Monday, May 7, 1906.
Fair and cooler to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh west winds.

VOL. LXXIII.—NO. 24[illegible]. ****NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1906.** Copyright, 1906, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PADDY ROCHE IRKS C. W. MORSE

I GIVE HIM MONEY, SAYS HE FOR HE IS CRAZY, SAYS BANKER.

The Once Iceman Has the Once Assemblyman Arrested in Fifth Avenue and Produces a Letter He Thinks Is Threatening—Magistrate Walsh Thinks Not.

Ex-Assemblyman Patrick H. Roche was arrested yesterday morning at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street on the complaint of Charles W. Morse, former president of the American Ice Company. The complaint was that Roche had written a letter to Mr. Morse which conveyed a threat to do bodily harm.

Policeman Charles Daggett of the East Fifty-first street station was on post on Fifth avenue when Mr. Morse's butler came out of Mr. Morse's house at 778 and hailed him.

"Arrest that man with the big gray mustache who is standing over on the corner," the butler said to the cop.

"What for?" asked the policeman.

"He has threatened to do up Mr. Morse," the servant said.

Daggett wouldn't take the butler's word for it. He asked to see the complainant. He was shown i to the house and saw Mr. Morse, who asked him to arrest Roche on a charge of making threats, and who said he would go to court and make a complaint.

The policeman went over to the corner and arrested the former Assemblyman.

Roche protested and declared that he had committed no act in violation of law. He and the policeman walked to the station and then to Yorkville court.

Roche lives at 87 Market street. He was the Assemblyman from the Seventh district for several terms. He explained his presence in Fifth avenue Sunday morning by saying that he had gone to early service at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and after the service had strolled up the avenue to enjoy the morning air. When he arrived opposite Mr. Morse's residence he stopped for a few moments in the hope that Mr. Morse might come out, as he was anxious to have an interview with him.

When he reached court there was a long line of prisoners to be disposed of and he had to wait. While waiting Roche said that he had had trouble over the lease of the old Rossmore Hotel, at Broadway and Forty-second street, of which he was the proprietor for four years.

"It was John F. Carroll that induced me to take the Rossmore," Mr. Roche said. "He advised me to go and see Mr. Morse, the owner, and I did so. I got a four years lease from January 1, 1901. The rental was to be $37,500 a year. The lease provided that I was to pay the taxes. According to my understanding of the lease, I was to pay the taxes up to $8,000 a year. Should the taxes come to less than that I was to get a rebate. If the taxes were more than $8,000 in any one year I was not to be required to pay the excess. This was the cause of the whole trouble. Two years after I had taken the management of the hotel the property was sold to the New Amsterdam Bank. I thought everything would be all right, as Johnny Carroll, ex-Mayor Van Wyck and the others who control the bank are friends of mine. At least, I thought they were friends of mine.

"I was therefore very much surprised when the taxes came to more than $10,000 and I was required to pay the whole amount. This was contrary to my understanding of the lease. I protested against being obliged to pay this excess, but I was informed by Mr. Miller, counsel for the bank, that I would have to pay or be dispossessed.

"Well, this was hard on me, for just before this I had purchased the furniture and other things in the hotel and had refurnished the place at considerable cost. They probably thought I was in a position where I could not withdraw and so would have to pay. That was right; I did pay, but under protest. The next year there was an excess of several thousand dollars over the $8,000 tax agreement. What could I do but grin and pay when I was threatened with ejectment after investing so much money in the hotel?

"Since I got out of the Rossmore I have been trying to recover from Mr. Morse the excess of taxes that I paid. The sum is $6,700. My efforts to have an amicable arrangement haven't met with much success so far. I called on Mr. Morse and had a talk with him, but got no satisfaction. Then I found that he was trying to avoid talking to me. I found him with a bodyguard, but he doesn't need a guard so far as I am concerned.

"He charges me with threatening him. Well, I had to write to him to lay my case before him, as he refused to see me. There is nothing in that letter that can be considered as a threat. I have a copy of it here."

Mr. Morse had a talk with Magistrate Walsh and after a time the Magistrate ordered the case to be brought up. No affidavit was made by the policeman who made the arrest or by the complainant, but the stenographer took down the examination. Policeman Daggett said he arrested the ex-Assemblyman on the complaint of Mr. Morse, who said he feared personal harm from the defendant.

"This man is crazy. I want him examined," said Mr. Morse to the Magistrate. "He threatened to do me harm. He has molested me on the streets and threatened to do so in the bank. He paraded up and down in front of my home this morning."

"Your Honor," interrupted Roche, "I leased the Rossmore Hotel from Mr. Morse for $37,500 rental and $8,000 taxes. After the property was sold to the New Amsterdam Bank they forced me to pay between $2,000 and $3,000 a year extra. I didn't expect such treatment from Van Wyck, Carroll and the others, who I thought were my friends and who now own the hotel property. I took the case before a certain Judge and he told me I was right. This was after I had bought the furniture, and I didn't think they would do me in this way. I was told if I didn't pay I would be ejected. When I went to the New Amsterdam Bank to see Mr. Morse he said: 'Roche, I'll do all I can to help you out.' He advised me to sign the lease. When this trouble came up I went to them and told them that the hotel was an old one and that the old beds were infested with tenants that paid no rent, and that I had to compete with fine, modern hotels.

"Isn't th correct, Mr. Morse?"

"It is not correct, but I don't want to interrupt," replied the complainant.

"All I want is my money," went on Roche. "I went down to see Carroll and he told me to go and see the lawyer for the property. Now, I have been a good friend to the New Amsterdam Bank. I got for it more depositors than any other man on Broadway. I went to see Mr. Morse the other day and he had two guards. He doesn't need a body-guard. I'm not going to molest him. All I want is my money."

"Judge," broke in the complainant, "I don't want to stand here and listen to all this."

"You've got to listen to it," rejoined the ex-Assemblyman.

"Just let me read this letter which is said to be threatening," Magistrate Walsh remarked as he picked up the copy of the letter which Roche had handed to him. It was typewritten and covered three pages. It was dated May 1, 1906.

It stated in detail Mr. Roche's understanding of the terms of the lease and said that he had been unjustly obliged to pay out $6,700 of his money, and he wanted it back. A part of the letter ran as follows:

"I was to pay only $8,000 in taxes, and if that old pirate put anything else in the lease you must not stand for it. If you was dealing with a crook he would have paid the $37,500 rental and let the taxes go to hell. I always protested about the taxes, but it was of no use. Jesse James in his best days could not stick a man any better than I was stuck. It was a sandbagging game. I must have my money, and will leave it to any honest man that the money belongs to me."

The Magistrate smiled as he read the letter and when he had finished Mr. Morse said:

"I think this poor fellow is crazy. I don't want to discuss this any longer."

"You acted like a crazy man the other day when I wanted to talk to you," rejoined the defendant. "I claim that I overpaid $6,700."

"You should see the bank people about it. I have nothing further to do with it," said the complainant.

"I don't see any evidences of insanity in the letter or in Mr. Roche's talk," the Court remarked.

"This man certainly is not right in his mind," came back Mr. Morse.

"I have every confidence in your judgment, Mr. Morse, but I can see no evidence of insanity."

"Mr. Morse certainly lost his head the other day," the defendant remarked.

"He's crazy, all right," came back the complainant.

"But Roche thinks you're crazy, Mr. Morse," put in his Honor.

"No sane man would write such a letter," said Mr. Morse.

"Such treatment as I have had would make any man crazy—almost," said the ex-Assemblyman.

The Magistrate said he supposed that what Mr. Morse wanted was assurance that Roche would not molest him. The complainant replied that such was what he desired.

Roche said he did not propose to molest the complainant. He did not intend to take the case into court. He wanted his money if he could get it. If he could not he would do without it.

The Magistrate then dismissed the case.

HOTEL GUEST GIVES ALARM.

Looked Across Street and Saw Burglars Climbing Into Broker's House.

A guest of the Hotel Marie Antoinette who chanced to look across the street early yesterday morning saw four men on the stoop of the house occupied by Endicott G. Putnam, a broker, at 134 West Sixty-sixth street. He watched long enough to see three of them climb into the house through a window and then notified the hotel clerk. The clerk telephoned Police Headquarters and the West Sixty-eighth street station was told to send some one down on the run.

When Roundsman Ticho and Detective Fritchman reached the house a man on the stoop took to his heels. Fritchman went into the house, while Ticho followed the fleeing man. The latter was captured two blocks away.

Fritchman awoke Mr. Putnam by stumbling over a chair, and after surprising him with the information that he was entertaining burglars the detective asked him to help find them. They found the scuttle on the roof open, but no burglars.

Mr. Putnam took an inventory of his personal property and found that his wallet, containing $14, which was in his coat on a hall tree, was gone.

The prisoner said he was Edward J. Hall, 19 years old, of 351 West Fifty-third street. When he was searched a pair of kid gloves were found which Mr. Putnam later identified as his. When arraigned in the West Side court Hall said that he wanted the advice of counsel before he talked. He said that he had a brother employed as junior law clerk in the office of Parker, Hatch & Sheehan. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

MAN'S NAME NOT HIS SIGNATURE.

Winner of $1,000 Bet Not Able to Cash Check Loser Signed in His Presence.

PITTSBURG, May 6.—Whether or not a man can forge his own name is a question which the local courts may have to decide. All clubdom in Pittsburg is talking of the case which grew out of a pool game played at the Duquesne Club between Byron Robertson, a wealthy iron broker, and Kennedy Ewing, equally well known and wealthy. The game had been going for some time and was getting slow when one player suggested that they play fifty points for $1,000.

Ewing lost the game and promptly drew his check for $1,000 on the Second National Bank.

Robertson deposited the check but was called to the bank later and informed that the signature was not that of Ewing.

Robertson protested, declaring that he had seen Ewing sign it, but the cashier was obdurate and showed him Ewing's legal signature, which was wholly different from the one attached to the check.

Robertson went to Ewing for an explanation, but it is alleged that Ewing treated the whole matter as a joke and merely laughed Robertson out of it. But Robertson was angry and placed the matter in the hands of John McCleave, one of the best known attorneys at the Pittsburg bar. There it now rests. Robertson and Ewing indignantly refuse to discuss the matter at all.

Attorney McCleave admitted that the case was in his hands, but declared that an attempt is being made to settle it outside the courts.

Poland Spring House Opens May 30th.
Hiram Ricker & Sons beg to announce that their special representative will be at the Resort Bureau, 3d Floor, N. E. Cor. B'way and 28th St. (May 10th to 25th) to arrange for bookings and answer all inquiries concerning both the Poland Spring House and Mansion House at Poland Spring.—Ads.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Ads

Two telephone systems in New York would mean for business men two books to consult, two bells to answer, two bills to pay.—Ads.

FRENCH ELECTION DAY QUIET.

EARLY RETURNS SHOW VICTORY FOR PRESENT CABINET.

Country Strongly Approves the Separation of Church and State—Socialists Refrain From Voting as Protest Against the Government's May Day Policy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 6. France choose her lawmakers to-day for the next four years, quietly, soberly and without a single untoward incident. The weather conditions were perfect, and a heavy vote was polled. Even to-night, when the streets of central Paris were thronged with crowds reading the returns, there was a complete absence of all excitement, the results being accepted with a calm which was in sharp contrast with any American city on the night of a national election.

French election returns are always quick, and the result in Paris was known soon after 10 o'clock. It appeared that there had been no choice—that is, no candidate had received a majority in thirteen out of forty districts.

It would be easy in any other country where party lines are distinctly drawn to draw clear conclusions by comparing to-day's vote with that of 1902. Here this is impossible. The gains and losses of the Government candidates in Paris when summed up show on the whole a slight gain in the net total in favor of the *bloc*.

At 1 o'clock returns had been received from rather more than one-quarter of France, and the best estimates of the political complexion of the successful candidates show a net gain of seven seats for the present régime.

There was no choice in one-third of the districts thus far reported. It seems safe to assume at this hour that the Government will retain control of the Chamber of Deputies. Details and figures from the various districts show that this result was produced by a curious conflict of cross currents.

First, it is clear that the country strongly approved the separation of Church and State, and second, the great increase in the Socialist vote which was generally expected and which assuredly would have been polled if the election had taken place ten days ago has not been shown.

This is because of the great resentment among M. Clemenceau's Socialist friends on account of his change of policy between the Pas de Calais outbreak and May 1. The loss in this direction was more than counterbalanced by gains among the general conservative elements of the population. The French people as a whole want peace, domestic and foreign. They became convinced during the past few days that the present régime is the best available means to this end. Hence they rallied to its support. It is too early to speak with entire confidence, but present information points strongly to this conclusion.

The returns after midnight came slower than in former elections, but at 1:30 o'clock they were of the same general tenor as those of the early evening.

While the strike here is increasing it is weakening in the provinces. The strikers at Dunkirk, by an overwhelming vote, have agreed to resume work on the old terms. At Brest the movement has collapsed. In Lens the men are resuming. The strikers at St. Etienne will resume work on Tuesday. At Toulon the strike maintains its ground.

The following notice has been posted at the Labor Exchange: "The general strike of the builders is an actual fact. All strikers in the building trades reserve the right to coerce renegades, no matter to what union they belong and by every method." The notice ends: "Up then, comrades, and strike. Be brief."

The Panhard automobile works are closed. Fifteen hundred out of 3,000 copper workers have struck.

PARIS, May 7.—The indications are that no important person will be absent from the new Chamber except ex-Minister Jaures, the Socialistic leader, whose election is doubtful. His district is always close. There is every reason to believe that the hope of the militarists to form a party of discontented ex-officers has failed. Gen. Zurlinden has been beaten at Belfort. Col. Marchand, although he is at the head of the poll in his district, will probably be beaten on the second ballot by a combination of his opponents. Driand is in a similar position. Déroulède's lieutenant, Habert, is defeated. The former bloc Ministers Berteaux, Brisson and Pelletan all have been reelected.

The Nationalists have distincitly lost ground in Paris. Grosjean has beaten Flourens. Guyot de Villeneuve, Auffray and Congy will stand a poor chance on the second ballot. The whole military movement, in fact, found little support at the polls.

At 2 o'clock the results in 200 districts out of 587 show: No choice, 72. The bloc gains 18 and loses 2, making its net gain 16.

At 3 o'clock the returns from more than half the country indicate that a government majority is assured. Same of the latest returns are surprising, even Brittany, which is a stronghold of the Church, electing Socialists over Clericals. Viscount Roscoat, whose family has been represented in Parliament from time immemorial, has been defeated by a Radical Socialist. Paul Déroulède failed to obtain a majority, and will go to a second ballot.

The latest figures from the provinces show large gains in the Socialist vote, although not sufficient to change their representation except in two or three districts.

At 4 o'clock the returns from 331 districts show there was no choice in 91. One hundred and forty-nine Ministerialists have been elected and 91 members of the opposition. The net Government gain is 14.

Some disturbances are reported at Carmaux, M. Jaures's district, which caused an interruption in the polling. Jaures is probably defeated.

Renault Morlière, leader of the Progressists, has been defeated by a Clerical.

PARIS, May 7, 5 A. M.—The results are now known in 503 districts. They are as follows: Ministerialists elected, 235; opposition, 141; no results, 127. The Ministerial gains are 32; losses, 9; net gains, 23.

Count Boni de Castellane has been elected. Count Stanislaus de Castellane was defeated.

The Radical Socialist press raises its voice in a paean of victory. It claims that France's definite voice has proclaimed that the country is done with Catholicism

PARIS, May 7, 5:50 A. M.—It is now stated that ex-Minister Jaures has been elected.

Two telephone systems in New York would mean for business men two books to consult, two bells to answer, two bills to pay.—Ads.

RIFLE KILLS FOUR IN MOSCOW.

Vice-Admiral Doubassoff Mortally Wounded—Cossack Dead.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—While Vice-Admiral Doubassoff, Governor of Moscow, was returning this afternoon to his residence from a church service in commemoration of the Czarina's name-day a young man threw a bomb at him. The missile exploded and blew off one of the Governor's feet and severely wounded him in the head. It is feared that the latter wound will prove fatal. The man who threw the bomb was killed.

The Governor's adjutant, Col. Kokonetseff, a policeman, who was standing outside the church, and a boy were killed.

The assassin was dressed in the uniform of a naval officer.

The news of the attempted assassination is keenly discussed by the members of the Duma, who are now gathering in the capital. It is the impression among several of them that the terrorist party, which was abnormally quiet throughout the elections, is determined to do its utmost to prevent the pacific transition which the dismissal of Count Witte and Minister of the Interior Durnovo foreshadows as a possibility of the Czar announcing liberal concessions to the existing Duma. It is known, moreover, that several members of the secret police who are Nihilists are members of the terrorist wing of the revolutionary party. They had an opportunity for facilitating to-day's attempt.

LONDON, May 7.—Correspondents at St. Petersburg and Moscow telegraph a rumor that Gov. Doubassoff is either dying or dead. Nothing official can be obtained. It is said that the bomb was hidden in a bunch of violets that was thrown into the Governor's carriage not far from the scene of the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius.

The coachman was killed and the horse bolted, dragging the detached forepart of the carriage. It is recalled that Gov. Doubassoff directed the repressive measures in the Moscow outbreaks in the autumn, since when the revolutionists have hated him.

The correspondent of the *Telegraph* says he visited Count Witte in St. Petersburg last week, when he said he did not advise the rescinding of the restrictive laws, which have been continued since the outbreak.

TO PROSECUTE GORKY.

Russia Will Charge Him With Inciting Revolutionary Movement Abroad.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—It is stated that Maxim Gorky will be prosecuted again for inciting a revolutionary anti-Russian movement abroad.

BAN ON TRAILING SKIRTS.

Nordhausen Women Subject to Fine for Wearing Them.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, May 6.—The order of the authorities at Nordhausen forbidding women to wear trailing skirts within the boundaries of the town on the ground that they scatter germs and are a public nuisance has resulted in an angry controversy. The police have been ordered to arrest all offenders, who will be liable to a fine of $8 for the first offence. Obdurate repeaters will be liable to imprisonment.

The women claim the right to wear their gowns as they please, and the legality of the prohibition will be tested in court.

AUTO RACE OVER MOUNTAINS.

Florio Trophy Won by an Italian Over a Difficult Course.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PALERMO, May 6.—What was probably the most dangerous automobile race ever run took place to-day for the Florio trophy. The course, which was 91 miles long, ran through a country that was as picturesque as it was difficult. It followed extremely rough mountain roads, where the gradients were sometimes one in thirteen, passing over mountains more than 3,000 feet in height.

The competitors were three Italians, four Frenchmen and a Belgian. An Italian of the name of Cagno won. Two cars were overturned on steep gradients and their drivers were hurt. A French woman drove her husband's car faultlessly.

FIVE MORE ARRESTS IN PASSAIC.

Firemen Sworn In as Deputies and Armed With Repeating Rifles.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 6.—A more than ordinary Sunday calm to-day followed yesterday's labor riot in Passaic. There was no disturbance of any kind among the Italians. There were plenty of rumors as to what is likely to happen to-morrow morning when the concrete men attempt to resume work on the *Herald* building, the scene of yesterday's trouble. Chief of Police Hendry has been working all day with Mayor Greenlie and Under Sheriff Joseph Bergen, getting ready to protect the workmen and prevent any further trouble to-morrow.

A large number of firemen and others have been sworn in as deputies to aid the police, and arrangements have been made to arm all with repeating rifles. Chief Hendry believes, however, that the strikers are thoroughly frightened as a result of yesterday's happenings and will make no further show of violence. The Italians seem to be without leaders. Charles Rossi, the walking delegate who was arrested and discharged on Friday, has not been seen in Passaic since. There are rumors of reenforcements from out of town to aid the strikers, but the police give them little credence.

Five more Italians were arrested yesterday afternoon, making thirty-seven in all, charged with participating in yesterday's riot. The police say they have a clear case against nearly all of the prisoners.

Latest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived: Ss Massilia, Gibraltar.

To those who may be obliged to go to San Francisco the famous "Lake Shore Limited," leaving New York by the New York Central at 5:30 P. M. every day, affords the quickest time from New York; 96 hours and 15 minutes, or four days three hours and eighteen minutes.—Ads.

Poland Spring, Summer Season.
The Poland Spring House opens May 30th, 1906. The Mansion House open throughout the year. A special representative will remain at the Resort Bureau, 3d Floor, N. E. Cor. B'way and 28th St. (May 10th to 25th) to make engagements and answer all inquiries. Tel. 4748 Mad.—Ads.

MRS. J. R. WATERS A SUICIDE

AFTER KILLING HER 23-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER AGATHA.

The Shooting Took Place in the Waters Home at 146 West Seventy-sixth Street—Mrs. Waters Was Temporarily Insane—Shooting Awakened Her Husband.

Dr. Stewart of 148 West Seventy-sixth street notified the Coroners' Office this morning that Mrs. Mary Griswold Waters had shot herself and her second daughter, Agatha, in their home at 146 West Seventy-sixth street.

It was said that both were dead.

Mrs. Waters was the wife of John R. Waters, who is in the insurance business at 46 Cedar street.

Mrs. Waters was about 50 years old, and her daughter Agatha 22 years old. The Waters home is a large brownstone front house.

There are two other daughters in the family, Miss Ruth, who is the eldest, and Grace.

It was said at the house that Mrs. Waters had killed herself and daughter while she was in a fit of temporary insanity.

According to a statement made by Mr. Waters, he was aroused by a pistol shot and found that his wife was absent from her room. Rushing out into the hallway he saw his wife emerge from the room occupied by Miss Agatha, and before Waters could reach the side of his wife she placed the revolver muzzle to her right temple and fired.

The others in the house were aroused by this time and one of the servants rushed across the street to the home of Dr. Ralph A. Stewart, at 143 West Seventy-sixth street.

He hurried to the house and expressed the opinion that both women had died instantly. From the position in which the body of the daughter was found, the doctor and others who saw the body think that she was sleeping soundly and never knew what had happened.

The police of the West Sixty-eighth street station reported to Police Headquarters early this morning that Mrs. Waters had shot and killed her daughter while the latter was asleep in her room on the third floor of the house and then, proceeding to the hallway of the second floor, shot and killed herself.

John R. Waters is a member of the Lawyers and Manhattan clubs, the Municipal Art Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Aldine Association.

SLOT MACHINES DUMPED IN.

Although Forbidden, in Brooklyn Extension of the Subway.

The fight to install slot machines in that section of the subway below the Brooklyn Bridge, which is part of the Brooklyn extension, has been started all over again by some one, acting apparently with the permission of the Belmont company. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a gang of men began unloading slot machines at all of the stations below the Bridge station. There was no interference with them on the part of the subway employees.

Nine machines were placed at the Fulton street station, eight at Wall street, five at Bowling Green and four at South Ferry, twenty-six in all. They did a brisk business yesterday. What kind of business they will do to-day may depend upon the Rapid Transit Commission.

The second, or Brooklyn extension, subway contract contains an express provision against advertising devices or any use of the subway for commercial purposes unless the written consent of the commission shall first have been obtained. This is why no gilt framed advertising signs have ever appeared in those stations, and members of the Rapid Transit Commission held that this provision also barred out slot machines. In this they were backed up by their counsel.

Soon after the section was opened, however, the slot machine man appeared and began to install his machines at the Fulton street station. It was evidently done to see what would happen, for the Rapid Transit Commission had men there to tear the machines out as soon as they were put in. That was months ago, and there had been no attempt to install any more since until yesterday.

Secretary Burrows of the commission said last night that the installation of the slot machines yesterday had been done without any written permission of the board and that the commission undoubtedly would act in the matter.

There is at present a test suit pending in the court concerning the right of the Belmont company to allow any advertising in any part of the subway. This includes slot machines as well as signs. The Belmont company let out the privilege for the signs and slot machines to the Ward & Gow company. At the time that the fight was made to oust the ads from the subway it was pointed out by the commission that the second contract had been drawn with a view of keeping out all such things from the Brooklyn extension.

Warrants for Prince and Princess.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, May 6.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Prince von Wrede and his wife, both of whom are still in Spain and in whose Castle Basedow, Mecklenburg, a large quantity of stolen silver was recently found. A warrant has also been issued for the housekeeper of the castle, who is accused of perjury while under examination regarding the silver. The warrants against the Prince and Princess do not state the charge.

Poland Spring House. Special representative will be at the Resort Bureau, 3d Floor, N. E. Cor. B'way and 28th St. (May 10th to 25th) to make engagements and satisfy all inquiries concerning the summer season of 1906 at Poland Spring. The Mansion House (always open) greatly enlarged. The Poland Spring House opens May 30th.—Ads.

PASTOR CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Accused of Setting Church Afire and Writing to Others and Himself About It.

WAYNESBURG, N. Y., May 6.—Charged with arson for having set fire to his church on the night of March 6 and burned it to the ground, the Rev. C. Stuart Bain, pastor of the Baptist church here, was arrested at 2 o'clock this morning.

Immediately after the fire suspicion was directed against the pastor because he had been seen leaving the church shortly before the fire. What led to the investigation which resulted in his arrest were several anonymous letters which he exhibited to members of his flock. The writers said that they knew who burned the church and the pastor was advised to get out of town. Other anonymous letters were received by members of the congregation in which it was stated that Pastor Bain had nothing to do with the burning of the church.

A comparison of the writing in these letters showed that they had been written by the same person, and the handwriting was identified by some as being Pastor Bain's. District Attorney Bodine began an investigation and found that the paper on which the letters had been written was similar to paper found in the pastor's study. It is said while Pastor Bain did not confess that he set fire to the church he did admit that much of the evidence in possession of the District Attorney was correct and made a strong case against him. No motive is known for the burning of the church except that Pastor Bain may have hoped to profit by the collection of the funds which it is known he had solicited and received for the rebuilding of the church. The general belief is that the pastor's mind is affected. He is 45 years old.

CREW OF LOST WARSHIP FOUND.

Stranded on an African Island, Portuguese Survivors All Well.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LISBON, May 6.—The Portuguese warship Baptista Andrado, which was carrying a new Governor to Mozambique, disappeared some months ago. It has now been found that she was driven ashore by a cyclone on an uninhabited African island. When found all hands were living Crusoe-like. All were well.

ZULUS BEATEN IN BATTLE.

British Repulse an Attack Near the Grave of Cetewayo.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

DURBAN, Natal, May 6.—A force of Zulus attacked Col. Mansel's column near the grave of Cetewayo (famous Zulu chief) to-day, but they were repulsed with a loss of about sixty killed and wounded.

The blacks are estimated to have numbered nearly 1,500. They were apparently advancing in their traditional crescent formation, intending to envelop Col. Mansel. About 200 of them attacked prematurely, charging Col. Mansel's advance guard almost to their rifle muzzles. The charge completely failed, despite the fact that it was made with characteristic Zulu bravery. The colonial force had three men wounded.

Col. Mansel in his report says that the steadiness of the Durban Light Infantry at a critical stage of the attack prevented the whites from sustaining very serious casualties. The native police attached to the mounted rifles behaved courageously. Col. Mansel captured a quantity of cattle and burned several kraals.

ROSEWATER FOR THE SENATE.

Nebraska Editor Announces His Candidacy Against Millard.

OMAHA, Neb., May 6.—Edward Rosewater, veteran editor of the *Omaha Bee* and the best known Republican politician in the West, will on Monday morning in his own newspaper announce his candidacy for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Millard.

In his announcement Mr. Rosewater calls attention to the fact that he has advocated for many years the principles now held by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Rosewater is now in Rome as the representative of the United States at the International Postal Congress. He has long been an antagonist of the railroad in politics and is a national figure. During the war he was a telegraph operator in the White House and worked as President Lincoln's private operator.

MARBLEHEAD ON HURRY CRUISE.

Ordered to Prepare Quickly for a Trip to Honolulu.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 6.—The cruiser Marblehead is being hurriedly prepared for a mysterious mission to Honolulu. She will sail probably Wednesday night. Orders for her departure were received by Admiral Goodrich on Saturday in a cipher message from Washington and early this morning the Marblehead left for Mare Island, where she is to go into dry dock and also to take on a full supply of coal.

Admiral Goodrich said he had no knowledge of the Marblehead's mission beyond the fact she was bound for Honolulu. So far as known there is no disturbance or expected trouble there.

EDWIN W. CLARK A SUICIDE.

Retired Cotton Broker Shoots Himself—Had Been Ill of Bright's Disease.

Edwin William Clark, a retired cotton broker and a former member of the New York Cotton Exchange, committed suicide yesterday morning in his apartments at the Hotel Marseille, Broadway and 103d street, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He died before his wife could reach him.

Mr. Clark was 64 years old and was a native of this city. He retired from business some years ago. Since early in November he and his wife had been living at the Marseille. They had a suite on the eighth floor consisting of six rooms and a bath. For a long time Mr. Clark had been a sufferer from Bright's disease. According to the statement which Mrs. Clark made to Coroner Harburger, his trouble became worse recently and in the last few days he had complained of being in great pain.

According to Mrs. Clark she and Mr. Clark had been married ten years. She said that she came from Shelburne, Mass. She seemed to be a woman under 30. Mrs. Clark told the Coroner that there was nothing except the pain her husband had been suffering from that could have led him to kill himself, as they had plenty of money and had been very happy.

The West Shore Railroad is the $8.00 line to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, by the Hudson and through the Mohawk Valley.—Ads.

THE RHODE ISLAND AFLOAT.

BATTLESHIP PULLED OFF THE BAR BY FOUR TUGS.

She Then Dropped Anchor in the Mouth of York River and Goes to Hampton Roads This Morning—The Extent of Her Injury, If Any, Was Not Known Last Night.

NORFOLK, Va., May 6.—The United States battleship Rhode Island was afloat again to-night after having been aground at the mouth of the York River since early yesterday morning. It was due to the efforts of four powerful naval tugs, the Uncas, Wahneta, Hercules and Mohawk, that the big warship was drawn from the sandbar. The United States cruiser Minneapolis stood by and saw the Rhode Island pulled from shoal water at 6:30 o'clock, and would have taken a hand in the proceeding but for the inability to get a hawser aboard the battleship.

When the naval tugs reached the stranded warship after a thirty mile run from the Norfolk Nvy Yard they found the Rhode Island's nose poked high on the bar at the eastern entrance to the York River. Early this morning the cruiser Minneapolis endeavored to get a line aboard the Rhode Island's stern with the assistance of the naval tug Uncas. In manœuvring the Uncas was in collision with the Rhode Island and carried away part of her rail. Later the Mohawk went aground alongside the Rhode Island while passing a hawser aboard that vessel, but eventually got afloat.

Efforts to float the Rhode Island at high tide this morning were futile. At low tide to-day the fact was disclosed that the battleship was drawing twenty-four feet of water aft and eighteen feet forward. Water was pumped from the forward tanks aft and every piece of portable material was shifted from the forward part of the ship with a view of lightening that quarter. This afternoon the naval tugs tandemed up for a strain at the battleship at high tide.

Their efforts were successful. The Rhode Island then dropped anchor in the mouth of York River and will come to Hampton Roads to-morrow morning.

It is believed that the course of the warship was laid too far to the eastward in entering York River.

The Wahneta, Mohawk and Hercules returned to the navy yard to-night, leaving the Uncas standing by the Rhode Island. It is not known to-night the extent of the injury to the ship.

It develops that no native pilot was taken aboard the battleship when she entered the capes. The Virginia pilots say that one was offered, but refused. No other pilot would have undertaken to take the ship to York Bay.

The battleship is supposed to have passed in the Virginia capes at 4:40 o'clock yesterday morning. It took her probably three hours to get from the capes to the point at which she ran aground, and if that be true she went ashore at high water.

There was fair weather at York Spit yesterday morning and no sea was running. The wind at Cape Henry at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was blowing from the southwest four miles an hour.

The Rhode Island is commanded by Capt. Perry Garst. It is his first battleship command. Capt. Garst has had nearly forty-three years service in the navy. Of this period he served twenty years on sea duty. He served one year and five months under his commission as commander. Prior to taking command of the Rhode Island, when she was commissioned recently, he had been on shore duty since February, 1902. He became a captain in June, 1904, and the Rhode Island was his first command under that commission.

CAN'T CARRY FAKE REVOLVERS.

It's a Crime Under the Law Whether the Gun Will Shoot or Not.

Abram Elterman, 17 years old, of 244 Clinton street, was arraigned in Essex Market police court yesterday morning charged with carrying concealed weapons. What was more, he was held for trial despite the fact that the revolver was unloaded and was not in a condition to be used even if there had been cartridges in it.

The trouble began with a fire next door to the house where Elterman lives. He was inside the lines and Patrolman Thomas Manning of the Madison street station requested him to get out. Elterman refused on the ground that he was in front of his own house. The policeman arrested him and then discovered that he had a revolver in his pocket. The officer admitted that it was a "phony" gun, but it was a gun just the same and the carrying of one without a permit is now a crime. Elterman explained that he was employed in a brokerage house, and that he carried the useless revolver to frighten any one who might happen to attack him when he was in charge of money. Magistrate Steinert read the provision of the new law over again and saw no discrimination made between real and fake revolvers, so said he would have to hold Elterman.

ODELL "DARE" REPEATED.

No Agreement Yet Upon a New Man for State Chairman.

Senator Louis F. Goodsell of Orange, looked upon by Republicans as Odell's Senator for the past half dozen years, was asked yesterday if he is to be renominated this fall.

"Oh, yes," he replied, "if Odell remains at the head of the State committee."

"If not?"

"Then I do not care to go back to the Senate," said Senator Goodsell.

THE SUN'S announcement of April 29 that Odell's friends in the Republican State committee had dared his opponents to unseat him as chairman before the State convention in September was revived yesterday. The "dare" was reiterated with vigor by Odellites.

It turned out that ex-Gov. Frank S. Black and others are opposed to Timothy L. Woodruff for chairman of the committee and that, while there are still over twenty committeemen who want Odell retired at once, there is no unanimity as to his successor, and also no encouragement from Gov. Higgins or the Governor's friends at Albany to get together in an effort to unite on a successor.

"If Mr. Woodruff is to be the man," said a Republican Congressman, "Black and State committeemen in New York city will have to change their present views."

Two telephone systems in New York would mean for business men two books to consult, two bells to answer, two bills to pay.—Ads.