The Sun.

SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1906.
Partly cloudy to-day; showers and cooler to-morrow.

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MRS. ROCHE MARRIED BATONYI

FRANK WORK'S DAUGHTER WEDDED NEARLY A YEAR AGO.

They Sailed on the St. Paul—Mr. Work Knows the Fact, but Little More—Bridegroom Once Known as Cohen—Blossoms Out as an Estated Hungarian.

Mrs. Fanny Burke Roche, sailing from New York yesterday morning on the steamship St. Paul with Aurel Batonyi, the Hungarian professional whip, left behind the news that she had married him. The marriage had been predicted, but the curt announcement of it was a surprise.

Batonyi, who is a resident of Middletown, R. I., was in Newport on Friday with his bride, but all that was made known about the wedding there was that a civil ceremony had been performed some time ago. In New York it was said last night that Alderman Leopold Harburger performed the ceremony in this city on August 6, 1905, nearly a year ago, and that the secret was kept until yesterday, when the family were informed. The couple are expected back in Newport for the fall season.

After they had sailed yesterday this announcement was sent to the newspapers by H. H. Bizallion, cashier of the Riverside Bank, at Eighth avenue and Fifty-seventh street

Monsieur and Mme. Leopold Batonyi of Budapest, Hungary, announce the marriage of their son Aurel to Mrs. Frances Roche.

Early in the evening Frank Work prepared this statement, which was given out at his home, 13 East Twenty-sixth street:

"Mr. Work desires to say that Mrs. Roche was married to Mr. Batonyi and has sailed for Europe. Mr. Work does not know his daughter's plans, and has nothing further to communicate to the press."

The reporters were told that Mr. Work had gone to bed at his usual early hour, about 7 o'clock, and had had the statement prepared to insure that he would not be disturbed. Of the movements of Mr. and Mrs. Batonyi nothing more was known at the house.

At the last National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden Batonyi did not do any driving, but he attended the afternoon sessions and occupied an upper box in a secluded place with Mrs. Roche. Among horse show frequenters their acquaintance had been a matter of gossip for about two years. Batonyi has a reputation as a handler and driver of show horses among the amateur owners and professional dealers in harness horses.

There were whispers that the disagreement between Mrs. Roche and her father last winter was due to her friendship with Batonyi, whose visits at Mr. Work's Madison Square residence were said to have precipitated it. Mrs. Roche about two years ago gave out in a way that would reach the reporters of horse and dog shows that she preferred to be mentioned as Mrs. Roche, without the prefix Burke. In England her divorce from Burke Roche has never been recognized in the courts. Mrs. Roche exhibited bull terriers under a kennel name, and she has for some years been a horse show visitor and exhibitor. She made the acquaintance of Batonyi at the Newport summer horse show.

Batonyi was first known in this city as a riding master at the Central Park Riding Academy, then owned by the Cohn Bros. He worked for them in 1889; and it was his boast that in over a year's service an accident had never occurred to a pupil in his charge. In a lawsuit about that time, in which Batonyi was a principal, he testified that his name was Cohen, but that he had changed it to get employment with the Cohns, who had told him they did not want a riding master bearing their family name. In Hungary, Batonyi always asserted, his family was of high standing and his familiarity with horses had been acquired as a boy in the family establishments and from his servants.

His extant biographies say that he came to this country in 1889, after differences with his father, being determined to earn his own living; that he had been educated in England and Paris, and graduated from Halle-Wittenberg University, Leipsic; that his father, Herr Leopold Batonyi, is a man of great wealth, and, with Mme. Batonyi, spends much of his time at Monte Carlo, Mme. Batonyi possessing the most beautiful emeralds in Europe; that one of his sisters is married to Prof. Dr. Egmont Baumgarten of Budapest and the other is the wife of M. Gompers de Denta, her previous husband having been his Excellency Joseph Rust de Ruszt, Royal Chancellor. These biographies also say that Herr Batonyi has of late presented to his son extensive estates and the "Furioso Stud" of 160 horses, hoping that this would tempt his son home, but that the son declined to give up his citizenship in America.

After his employment here by the Cohns Batonyi saw an opening as a private teacher of riding and driving, and left the Cohns to take up the occupation. He had especial success as a teacher of tandem and four-in-hand driving. In the '90s he drove the public coach Good Times for several years from the Waldorf-Astoria, and in the summer in various seasons he ran the coach from Garden City and on the Long Branch coast. One season he went to England and drove a public coach, also called the Good Times, out of London. In New York Batonyi had a proprietary interest in the Good Times, and he had a second coach on the road called the Old Times.

The English professional whips in this city have always condemned Batonyi's style on the box as savoring of the Continental rather than the orthodox style of the old English road, and as a four-in-hand driver he has never been a winning competitor in the special classes at the National Horse Show. The public coaches were business ventures, and he managed them with much shrewdness and profit. As a horse show whip he first came into prominence by winning the Waldorf-Astoria cup for gig horses at Madison Square Garden in 1900, 1901 and 1902 with Lord Brilliant.

He also won many prizes with Lord Golden as a pair and in tandem with Lord Brilliant, and with Lord Golden II. and Lord Teaneck as a pony team. The Wentz outfit, with Batonyi as whip, won prizes at every horse show in the Eastern cities in 1901 and 1902. Batonyi was also in demand to drive for other owners and as an expert in securing and training horse show high steppers. Mrs. John Gerken was one of his pupils in driving, and he for a year or two managed the horse show string of Gerkendale Farm, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Gerken.

There is nothing but praise among horsemen for Batonyi as an expert horse show exhibitor and he has a straight record as a dealer and manager. His pluck is conceded, and at the Madison Square Garden show of 1904 he drove in the Waldorf-Astoria cup competition and in other classes with his left arm in splints, having broken his arm by a fall with a horse immediately prior to the exhibition. Batonyi has an irascible temper to match his courage, and when affronted by what he considered an unfair decision by the judges he displayed a Cyrano de Bergerac willingness to engage them all in combat. On this account his appearance at the minor horse shows often led to scenes that entertained all but the judges, but at the Madison Square Garden shows he was always careful not to have an outbreak. After one of the horse shows he had a discussion with Richard F. Carman, an exhibitor and judge, in a Broadway restaurant that ended in an exchange of blows. At an Atlantic City horse show of recent date Mrs. Roche withdrew all her entries in consequence of strictures on the judging made by Batonyi.

At one of the earlier horse shows at Durland's Batonyi took offence during the judging of a tandem class at being cut off at the turn by the late Frank Beard. He turned his team across the ring as if to run down Beard, but the collision was averted by the grooms. He was afterward barred out as a driver at the Durland shows.

Batonyi has spent several winters in recent years at Monte Carlo and a year ago, according to a cable report, he fought a duel there with a French amateur whip.

Mrs. Roche was married to James Boothby Burke Roche at Christ Church in September, 1880, and separated from him six years later. Three children, a daughter and two sons (twins), were born to the pair. In 1890, after having established a residence at Wilmington, Del., Mrs. Roche secured a divorce from her husband and the custody of her three children. Roche for years contended that the divorce was illegal on the ground that his wife should have proceeded in the British courts. When a Dublin paper referred to Mr. Burke Roche as a divorced man in an election campaign he brought suit for libel and won his case. He also sued the publishers of "Burke's Peerage" for referring to him as a divorced man, and won again. Whitaker's "Peerage" now describes his wife as having obtained "an American divorce."

Mrs. Roche is a tall, handsome woman and has figured in society here, abroad and at Newport, where she had the use of her father's house, Elm Court. Her sister is Mrs. Cooper Hewitt. Her oldest daughter, Cynthia, was married last June to Arthur Scott Burden, son of James A. Burden. About two years ago Miss Cynthia, who was entitled in England to the title of the Honorable Miss Burke Roche, renounced all claim to the title and took out citizen papers, desiring to be an American. Mrs. Burke Roche inherited the skill of her father in riding and driving, and she at one time was the only lady four-in-hand whip in this country. She was taught by Batonyi. Of late she had built up quite a large stable of show horses, and her entries have won prizes in the shows, while the dogs from the Elm Court Kennels have been equally successful.

Whatever the cause of the disagreement with her father here last December, she quit his house and took apartments at the Buckingham Hotel. Mr. Work said that she was extravagant and insisted on having $375 a day to spend. A reconciliation was effected by Mrs. Hewitt and F. K. Sturgis and Mrs. Roche returned to her father's home.

Her first husband is a son of the first Baron Fermoy and is present heir to the barony. In the divorce proceedings it was brought out that Frank Work supplied Roche with funds and that was said to be the cause of disagreement. Mrs. Roche, when she left her husband, brought only her daughter to this country. Her two sons were for some time with their father in Ireland. Roche, however, arrived in this country some time later with the two boys. Driving up to Mr. Work's house in a carriage, he deposited the two children on the doorstep and drove away. Roche was criticised during the Russian-Japanese war for selling his turbine yacht to the Russian Government at a high price.

DEPUTY WALDO IN PARIS.

Studying Police System There After Learning Lessons in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 14.—Deputy Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo of New York, after studying the London police system, is now in Paris on the same mission. After seeing the unequalled traffic control in London, Mr. Waldo confirmed the belief that the deflection of traffic, which is unknown in London, is unnecessary anywhere, efficient control giving vastly better results. Mr. Waldo is probably the third man from New York to study London methods, but Paris only a few years ago sent 200 men to London to study the system, and yet the Paris system is still not the equal of that of the British capital.

The better results in London in the detection of crime have convinced Deputy Commissioner Waldo that the detective service should be independent of the uniformed force, though under one department head. He is not yet ready to give out the details of the result of his study.

SUFFRAGETTE HAS TO PAY.

Bids In Her Seized Property for the Amount of the Disputed Tax Bill.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 14.—The last scene in the drama of the siege of Fort Montefiore was enacted yesterday afternoon at a suburban auction room, where there was offered for sale Mrs. Montefiore's property, which had been seized by bailiffs to meet the tax which the owner refused to pay because she did not possess a vote.

Mrs. Montefiore had written to the newspapers, appealing to all haters of tyranny to attend the sale, but the response was chilling. A few cosuffragists, including the Asquith baiters, with the exception of the one who is in prison, accompanied the victim with banners and sympathy, but the public interest was small.

Mrs. Montefiore's spoons, forks, rings, bracelets and other of the bailiff's trophies were knocked down to Mrs. Montefiore's own bid of £19 11s., which was the amount of the unpaid taxes, and the suffragettes marched out singing their triumph song.

Summer Complaints, Children or Adults. Dewey's Blackberry Brandy a positive cure. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York —*Adv.*

YOUNG GILLETTE ARRESTED.

IDENTIFIED AS THE COMPANION OF GRACE BROWN.

Caught at Arrow Head, Twelve Miles From Big Moose Lake, in Which the Girl's Body Was Found—An Autopsy Yesterday Develops a Motive for the Murder.

UTICA, July 14.—The man who is believed to have murdered Grace Brown of South Otselic on Big Moose Lake Wednesday afternoon is under arrest. His name is Chester Gillette and his home is in Cortland. His arrest occurred at the Arrow Head Inlet on Fourth Lake, and he is now in the Herkimer jail, where he arrived at 7:30 o'clock to-night.

Gillette has been fully identified as the man who accompanied Grace Brown on the boat ride which ended in her death. He stoutly denies that he killed the girl, but his stories are conflicting and vague, and circumstances are arising hourly which indicate his guilt in such a positive manner that the Herkimer county authorities look for a complete and early confession from the prisoner.

The post-mortem examination of the body of the girl was made at the undertaking rooms of Holdridge & Getman in Frankfort to-day. While no official information was given out, it is known that the examination showed that the girl was alive when her body entered the water, although she may have been stunned; that the bruises on her face were caused, without doubt, by blows of a man's fist, and that the girl was in a delicate condition, which may have been the motive which prompted young Gillette to take her life.

The story of the arrest of Chester Gillette is of as great interest as any of the other details in this remarkable crime. The first notice that District Attorney Ward and the Sheriff's department of Herkimer county had that there had probably been a crime committed on Big Moose Lake was the account which they read in the newspapers of yesterday afternoon. District Attorney Ward, Under Sheriff Austin B. Klock and Deputy Sheriff Ingraham set to work on the case and quickly discovered that the young man they sought and who had registered at a Big Moose hotel with his victim as Carl Graham of Albany was really Chester Gillette of Cortland.

District Attorney Ward received information that a laundry in this city had forwarded to Fulton Chain a package addressed to Chester Gillette. Messrs. Ward and Klock went on the train to Big Moose station and thence to the Hotel Glenmore, and after getting a description of the missing man at that place they drove in the night to Eagle Bay and then to the Arrow Head. In the meantime Deputy Ingraham stopped off at Fulton Chain, found the package of laundry, learned that Gillette had telephoned to have it sent forward to Eagle Bay and that it was leaving on the boat going up at that time. He followed the package to its destination, and at about 7 o'clock this morning Ward and Klock saw Gillette sitting on the veranda at the Arrow Head. They recognized him at once as the man whose description they had, and Klock approached him.

"Have you noticed in the papers," asked Mr. Klock, "that Billy Brown has been drowned on Big Moose?"

Billy Brown was the pet name by which Miss Brown was known at home and among her friends. Quick as a flash, Gillette leaped to his feet and stood confronting the Under Sheriff.

"No," he shouted. "Is that so?"

"Yes," said the Sheriff very quietly, laying his hand on Gillette's shoulder, "and you are under arrest for her murder."

Gillette trembled like an aspen leaf, but made no immediate reply.

The grip and the camera which Gillette had with him when he left Big Moose were found at the hotel. They were perfectly dry and had not been in the water. If they were in the boat which was occupied by Gillette and Miss Brown, and there had been an accident, he at least saved them from harm, while the girl sank. He admitted that he had a tennis racquet and umbrella when he left the Glenmore, but he said that the racquet was floating on the lake and that he had thrown the umbrella away in the woods, as he did not want to carry it.

It was ascertained that Gillette had reached Eagle Bay Wednesday night. The next morning he crossed to Arrow Head Inlet, and had been waiting there ever since. It is probable that he would have made some effort to escape if he did not believe that he was safe, from the fact that he had given an assumed name and arranged all the details so that it would appear to be an accident, had he not been out of funds.

On Thursday, Gillette telephoned to some one in Cortland, his home, asking that some money be forwarded him at once to Eagle Bay. He had only a small amount of change on his person when he was arrested.

Handcuffed to Under Sheriff Klock, Gillette was taken to the boat and came down the lakes to Old Forge. In the meantime word had been sent to the Glenmore, and the manager of that hotel and several other persons who had seen the couple on their arrival there on Wednesday drove to the station, took the southbound train and were at Old Forge on the arrival of the boat. The identification of Gillette was complete in every particular. The hotel manager and the others had no hesitancy in declaring that Gillette was the man who came to the hotel with the girl, who registered her name and wrote as his own name that of "Carl Graham," and who went with her to the landing and entered the boat.

Gillette was taken to the Forge House, where he was kept during the day. An effort was made to secure a justice of the peace so that the man might be arraigned, but it was late this afternoon before this was accomplished, and he was immediately taken by train to Herkimer.

Gillette admits that he and the girl were in Utica Monday night, that they stopped at a hotel here and that they registered and occupied the same room. Tuesday they went to Tupper Lake, and at that place the girl had her trunk taken to a hotel. Tuesday evening she had her trunk taken from the hotel to the railway station and checked it to Old Forge. They went out

Continued on Second Page.

NEW C. & O. LIMITED—10:55 A. M. Fast vestibule one-night train, coaches, Pullmans and Diner, New York to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Offices, 95, 245, 362 Broadway and 243 Fifth Av.—*Adv.*

ALL "TRIBUNE" LIGHTS OUT.

Firemen Strike After Cutting Off the Power—Presses Stopped.

The firemen in the engine room of the Tribune Building walked out at 12:45 this morning, after drawing off every pound of steam. In consequence every light in the building went out at once, and every press came to a sudden stop.

Unless the business management found men to get up steam there will be no *Tribunes* for sale in New York or elsewhere to-day.

The trouble started from the fact that the chief engineer and Mechanical Superintendent Vincent is a non-union man. So is his two assistants, who attend to the engines at night time.

The firemen belong to the Eccentric end Standard Engineers Union, Local 20, of the International Union of Steam Engineers. The delegate of the local, James J. Hand, has had several discussions with the business manager of the *Tribune*, Mr. Kellogg, in reference to the non-unionism of Vincent and his assistants.

Hand said last night that Mr. Kellogg had been putting him off so long, with requests for time to consider the situation, that the local had decided to take some definite action looking toward having a thoroughly union shop.

It was with this purpose in view that the men walked out last night. Even the business office went dark, and while the clerks were looking for matches to light the gas, the assistant business manager, Mr. Bryan, ran downstairs to see what the trouble was.

When he saw the firemen walking out he rushed up to the pressroom, where he found the presses slowing down, with the mail edition about half run out. Candles were requisitioned, and efforts were made to run the presses by hand, but this was impossible, and the pressmen walked downstairs in the dark. They congregated around the building, laughing and wondering when the presses would start up again. As Mr. Vincent lives in Borough Park, and his assistants could not be found readily, Mr. Bryan made up his mind early that he would be unable to get the paper out. He summoned Vincent to the office, nevertheless, and got a squad of police reserves from the Oak street station in case any trouble should arise.

The three men on strike, with their delegate, stood on the street corner, glorifying in their work. They were confident that no fires would be started for some hours. They said it was impossible to get firemen to work on the job.

Hand went in to see Mr. Bryan, and asked the assistant manager if he cared to say anything about the situation. Bryan looked up disgustedly, and remarked:

"Yes, I've got this to say. You get out of here and damned quick, too!" Hand went out.

Gas was lit in the business office, but as there are only electric fixtures throughout the rest of the building, complete darkness reigned in the ten stories. The offices of correspondents of out of town papers went dark without warning and considerable confusion naturally resulted.

Mr. Bryan said that while he had had nothing to do with the negotiations between Mr. Kellogg and the firemen, he felt sure that the *Tribune* would stick by Vincent, who has been there about five years. Mr. Bryan said that Vincent was employed as the mechanical superintendent and chief engineer of the entire building, and that it was not customary for the man holding such a position to belong to any union, unless he wished to. Vincent has always been known as an anti-union man.

PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTION.

Effort to Bring End to Central American War Limited to Asking Diaz's Aid.

OYSTER BAY, July 14.—Supplementary to the announcement yesterday that the State Department had instructed United States Ministers Combs and Merry in Guatemala and Salvador to tender the good offices of this country in the possible settlement of the present dispute between the two republics came the report given out by Secretary Loeb this morning that President Diaz of Mexico has been asked through Minister Thompson, to bring his influence to bear in the interest of peace.

With the solicitation of President Diaz's aid, President Roosevelt's direct participation in the attempt to bring the Central American war to an end ceases, says Secretary Loeb. Whatever steps may arise out of the Mexican Executive's acceptance of cooperation in the task of intervention will be dictated solely by Assistant Secretary of State Bacon. The circumstances of the present case do not require Mr. Roosevelt's assumption of the position of an individual arbiter such as he held in the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war.

Much reliance is placed by the President and the State Department upon the power held by President Diaz as virtual leader of the Latin-American States. Two years ago he succeeded in bringing about a settlement of an aggravated boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

In placing the offer of cooperation with the United States before the Mexican Government the State Department expressed its full confidence in President Diaz's ability to deal directly with the belligerent republics in an effort to bring them to consider the mediation of both neutral Powers. Any plan for arbitration of the present dispute must come directly from the belligerents.

MEXICO PROMPTLY RESPONDS.

Will Act With the United States in Bringing About Peace in Central America.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Advices received here indicate that Mexico is willing to respond to the request of the State Department to cooperate with the United States in bringing about peace between Guatemala and Salvador. The situation is such now in the Central American republics that unless immediate steps are taken to restore amicable relations between these two countries Honduras, and possibly Nicaragua, may be drawn into the conflict and a general upheaval result.

The President is taking a keen interest in the matter and is extremely anxious to bring about peace, as the fear is entertained that unless there is a stop to the fighting in Central America the effect will be bad upon the Rio conference, and that it will prevent the carrying out of a part of the programme outlined for the Congress.

Several days ago the State Department took steps, through instructions to Ambassador Thompson, to invite Mexico to join with this coutry in extending the good offices of the two countries to Guatemala and Salvador, with a view of settling their differences by arbitration.

GERMANY'S SAFETY IN A NAVY

HER DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTS DEMANDS POWER AT SEA.

So Does Her Plan of Colonial Expansion—Success of Nation's Commercial Policy Dependent on Force, Which She Must Be in Position to Apply, Says Official.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 14.—An Englishman resident in Germany contributes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* an interesting exposition of the German weltpolitik by a Government official of high standing, who is a prominent figure in the Pan-Germanic propaganda and an ardent supporter of the Kaiser's naval scheme. He says:

"It is not the instinct of aggression, but stern necessity which is forcing us to become a sea power. More than a quarter of our people are already being fed on imported cereals. Quite one-third of our raw foodstuffs comes from abroad. About 75 per cent. of our foreign trade is borne on the sea. If our coast were blockaded we should, however powerful our army, be forced into submission because millions of our people could be driven to starvation. It is not too much to admit that in case of a stoppage of the Atlantic export trade in raw products from the United States German industries would fall to the ground like a house built of cards.

"It is our recognition of the utter dependence of German industry and even the vitality of the body politic upon the volume of our imposts which has revolutionized the German policy and forced upon us the construction of a great navy, the second impulse being the acquirement of colonies and a desire to expand across the seas on economic and political lines. If Germany cannot obtain either by commercial treaty or political power some great territory in reserve for the growing population from which she can satisfy the need of products grown in temperate and tropical zones then she must artificially check the population and lower the standard of living or resume her former humble place in the concert of Powers. Can you believe this will content us Germans of the twentieth century?

"The future is brimful of danger to German progress. Stretching over the whole of northern Asia we see the great Russian Empire barring the entry of German goods, the self-sufficient American continent, with unlimited economic possibilities threatening the European market, and finally the confirmation of Chamberlainism in the self-contained British Empire in taxing all foreign trade and in effective occupation of one-fifth of the entire surface of the globe. So long as Germany can sell her industrial products to those States from which she receives such products in the raw she can thrive upon her rivals, but what is to become of her should Russian and American industry be directed to satisfy the home market entirely, while a British Imperial Customs Union shuts out her exports?

"It is because she is ever looking ahead that Germany is directing her energies to develop her trade in those parts where the greatest increase of trade has been recently taking place, primarily Central and South America and such Asian and African empires as are still independent and the Balkans, and secondarily in the colonies of those Powers that have not shut us out by tariffs. All this demands maritime power, for if we are not strong enough at sea to keep open the corn trade routes, or even in certain circumstances to put pressure upon corn exporting countries, our national existence will be threatened.

"In spite of the radical Socialist fanatics the ultimate success of our commercial policy is dependent upon force and this force we mean to be in a position to exercise whenever our interests demand it. Our future welfare must depend on our ability to obtain a firm hold on additional territory or to prevent territory being appropriated by more powerful countries. It was on this basis that we acted in Morocco, but in the great settlement which is to come Germany can only act as a naval power."

In conclusion he affirmed that Germany's life enemies were Great Britain and the United States. Russia and Germany, he said, must be in a position to defy them. In order to do this she must, besides procuring some temperate colonies and a navy to keep the trade routes open, aim at the establishment of a central European customs union with the Rhine and the Adriatic under German protection.

OUIDA'S PLEA FOR THE HARE.

Sharply Criticises Master of Eton for Letting the Boys Hunt It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 14.—Ouida, the novelist, has sent the following letter to the headmaster of Eton:

"I see and hear with amazement and sorrow that you continue to allow Eton boys to hunt hares. The discussion as to whether these hares are heavy or light seems to me unsupportably brutal. There cannot be the slightest excuse for the chase of such small, harmless, defenceless creatures. Much was hoped from you when you were appointed. What have you done to rebuke the cruelty and to teach mercy and gentleness? I venture to say nothing. Hare torturing by the sons of rich tradesmen and American parvenus is a sorry spectacle where the youth of Gladstone was spent."

The headmaster sent a reply, but declines to tell its nature. The master of the beagles said: "Ouida does not know what she is talking about and certainly knows nothing of the sport. There is cruelty in many sports, but little in this."

GENERAL STRIKE AT ODESSA.

All Workmen Except the Coal Heavers Reported Idle.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—A despatch from Odessa says a general strike has broken out there. All workmen with the exception of coal heavers are idle.

Nineteen Drown in Portuguese Wreck.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LISBON, July 14.—The Portuguese steamer Silva Americano, plying between West African ports, has been sunk at the entrance of the Kwenz River. Nineteen persons were drowned.

Latest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived: Ss Merida, Havana, July 11; ss Hamilton, Norfolk, July 13.

New England's Best Resort List "A Directory of Summerland." Send two cents to Evening Transcript, Boston.—*Adv.*

LAST OF SENTELL FAMILY DEAD.

Father Succumbs to Injuries Received in Wreck in Which Others Were Killed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 14.—Edward W. Sentell of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was injured in the accident to the boat train from Plymouth on the morning of July 1, died in the hospital at Salisbury at 10 o'clock this evening.

The bodies of Mrs. Sentell, her son and two daughters, who were instantly killed in the same wreck, were to have been shipped to-day on the steamer New York, but the order was countermanded. They are in a private mortuary here.

Mr. Sentell was 70 years old and lived at 271 Decatur street, Brooklyn. He was a retired lawyer and of late years had taken his family on a pleasure trip every summer. This year they sailed on the New York and were to visit Norway and Sweden. His son, Charles E., who was killed, was a member of the law firm of Morris, Sentell & Main at 16 Exchange place, Manhattan. The two daughters killed were the Misses Blanche M. and Gertrude M. Sentell.

Mr. Sentell's injuries were serious, but he was expected to recover until lung complication set in.

TENDERLOIN DYNAMITE SCARE.

French Sailors Soaked and Nearly Soaked Again Through Phonetic Tangle.

There was a scare in the Tenderloin police station last night when word came in over the phone that "two bombs had been picked up at Fortieth street and Broadway."

Visions of dynamite explosions flitted across the police mental horizon, and as soon as the patrol wagon started in response to the telephone announcement preparations were made for the prompt immersion of the dangerous finds.

After an anxious ten minutes a couple of French sailors, hopelessly drunk, were marched into the house by a lone Broadway cop. He explained that while his pronunciation might be wrong his spelling was all right, and to prove it he wrote out:

"Picked up two bums at Fortieth street and Broadway."

KILLED IN A PILLOW FIGHT.

Blow From Bunch of Feathers Causes Nervous Patient's Death.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Death resulted from a pillow fight in the nervous ward of the Philadelphia Hospital this morning. Two patients got into an altercation over some petty matter and one assailed the other with a pillow and was struck in turn.

Samuel E. Young, 56 years old, the first assailant, fell over on his bed and expired before a physician could reach him. The patient who struck the fatal blow was Theodore Heine, 53 years old, who has been in the hospital since April 23. Both men were confined in the nervous pavilion. The pair had been good friends.

SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARY'S SAFE.

Report That She Was Ashore on Moroccan Coast Was Erroneous.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

GIBRALTAR, July 14.—The steamer Gibeltarik has returned here from Cape Spartel and says the report that the schoolship St. Mary's of New York was ashore on the Moroccan coast is untrue. The erroneous report was due to a mistake in signalling.

NO HOPE FOR BRYAN, SAYS DEBS.

Says Capital and Labor in One Party Cannot Win.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 14.—Eugene V. Debs declared here to-day in an interview that Bryan could not by any possibility be elected President in 1908.

"I do not think Bryan will ever be President," Debs said. "If the convention were held to-day Bryan would be nominated, I believe, with hardly a dissenting voice. He has many followers in the laboring class, but in my opinion no candidate can win with both capital and labor in one party.

"At present the Republican strength lies in unity, while Bryan cannot bring harmony to his party. Taft is forging ahead as a Presidential candidate assisted by the President, whose prestige will prove of great help to his friends."

BOURKE COCKRAN TO WED.

Another Wedding to Result From the Taft Oriental Tour.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 14.—Formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Anne Ide, eldest daughter of Governor-General Henry C. Ide of the Philippines, to Congressman W. Bourke Cockran of New York does not come as a surprise to Miss Ide's intimate friends here.

Bourke Cockran met Miss Ide on the trip of the Taft party to the Orient, she and her sister joining the party at Manila and making the trip with it to Japan and China. On their return Miss Ide and her sister came to Santa Barbara and last January Mr. Cockran came from New York and in company with Miss Ide, her sister and friends from this city made a trip through southern California and to the Grand Cañon. On this trip the romance which began on shipboard, culminated in the engagement.

No date has been fixed for the wedding, but it will not take place before the return of Governor-General Ide in October.

ALDERMAN RADO ARRESTED.

One of the Four New Rochelle Statesmen Charged With Bribery.

Alfred Rado, one of the four New Rochelle Aldermen indicted in this county for bribery in connection with the charges that they tried to get $16,000 for granting a franchise to the State Line Telephone Company, was arrested yesterday at his home in New Rochelle and taken to Police Headquarters by Detective Sergeant Birmingham. He was arraigned before Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions and released on $2,500 bail. His friends put up cash. District Attorney Jerome made no objection to the amount of the bail.

Central Office men were looking for the other three Aldermen last night. The charges against them were made by D. A. Reynolds of the State Line Telephone Company some time ago. They were indicted on Friday.

Orders for Thirty New Ships.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The American Shipbuilding Company now has orders for thirty new ships on its books, which, estimated at an average cost of $450,000 each, represent gross business of $13,500,000.

Twenty Trains a day between New York and Buffalo by the NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES. "America's Greatest Railroad."—*Adv.*

THAW CHANGES HIS LAWYERS.

DISMISSES GRUBER'S FIRM AND HIRES C. W. HARTRIDGE.

Said to Have Got Tired of Stories That He Was Insane—Mrs. William Thaw Arrives From Europe Too Late to See Her Son—Won't Talk About the Case Yet.

Harry Thaw has dismissed Abe Gruber's law firm, Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, as his counsel. Thaw made this announcement yesterday afternoon two hours before the steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, which brought his mother, Mrs. William Thaw, from Europe, was docked at Hoboken. Thaw has engaged Clifford W. Hartridge, who married a daughter of the late Supreme Court Justice Leslie W. Russell, to represent him in the criminal proceedings growing out of the murder of Stanford White on the Madison Square Roof Garden.

It is said that Thaw has been dissatisfied with Abe Gruber's firm for several days. At noon yesterday Mr. Hartridge, who had made several visits to Thaw, called on him in the Tombs. Late in the afternoon Thaw handed out this letter:

Messrs. Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge:

DEAR SIRS: After careful consideration I have concluded to make a change in my attorneys, and while I have no possible criticism to make of your conduct of my case my decision is such that I have concluded to no longer retain you as my attorneys. You will therefore regard your connection with my case as finished and will please deliver all papers in my case to Clifford W. Hartridge.

I have sent a copy of this letter to Mr. Hartridge and ask you to communicate with him at once. Yours truly,

HARRY K. THAW.

Mr. Hartridge said that the letter spoke for itself and he had nothing to add to it.

"My client insisted upon the letter being made public," he said. "Mr. Thaw sent the letter himself from the Tombs. That is all I care to say about it."

It became apparent after Mr. Hartridge's visit to the Tombs at noon that something would happen before the day was over. Mr. Hartridge had quite a long talk with Thaw, and when he left he said he might have something to say later in the afternoon. He made another call on Thaw later.

There was no authoritative explanation of Thaw's action in throwing over Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge. It was said that Thaw had become tired of the story emanating from his lawyers' offices that he was insane. Members of the firm are said to have called on Thaw and told him that he was all right, that a good case would be made out for him and that there would be no insanity plea for him. Then Thaw would read in the newspapers that his lawyers were sure that he was insane and he would become very indignant.

A member of the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge last night made this statement:

"We were not engaged by Harry Thaw, but by the law firm of Delafield & Longfellow, who are counsel for Harry Thaw's mother and who were counsel for his father during the latter's lifetime.

"They retained us to take charge of the criminal end of the case. We have been obliged in making our plans for the defence of young Thaw to proceed along lines in defiance of his wishes. Further than that I do not care to talk just now."

One of the causes of disagreement between Thaw and the law firm is said to have been an incident in connection with money paid out. During his stay in the Tombs Thaw contracted a debt of $200. He got a bill for it and sent it to Judge Olcott. A check was drawn by the Judge.

In the meantime Thaw conceived the idea that the bill had not been paid and he made out a check for it and sent it to the man. The latter got two checks for the same sum. He called to see Thaw in the Tombs and showed him the two checks. When Judge Olcott found out about this he not unnaturally was vexed.

It is no secret that the lawyers who have had dealings with Thaw since the murder of White have not found him a very tractable client. Lewis L. Delafield couldn't do much with him, and then Mr. Olcott found that Thaw was very headstrong and stubborn on certain questions.

The Gruber firm, if indications count for anything, have spent a lot of money in Thaw's behalf. Every member of the firm has done something. Squads of detectives have been employed to run down stories about White. It is not thought, however, that the question of expense had anything to do with Thaw dispensing with the services of the Gruber firm.

In some quarters there is a suspicion that Thaw's queer actions may be part of a plan to show that he is not mentally sound now. It was pointed out yesterday that his troubles with his lawyers and his insistence on issuing a statement that he is sane may all be the groundwork of a scheme to show that he is insane.

Mr. Hartridge is described as a personal friend of Thaw. He is a Southerner, having been born in Savannah in 1866. He was educated in Southern schools and was graduated from Yale and the Columbia Law School. He studied law in the office of Gen. Benjamin Bristow and then was associated with Justice Russell after the latter retired from the bench in 1902. As Mr. Hartridge has not been very prominent in criminal cases, it was thought yesterday that some lawyer like Rand or Osborne might be brought into the case.

Mrs. William Thaw arrived in this city too late to see her son in the Tombs. She went to the Lorraine in East Forty-fifth street, where Mrs. Harry Thaw has been stopping since the arrest of her husband. It is a question whether Mrs. Thaw will be able to see her son in the Tombs to-day.

The Kaiserin Auguste Victoria arrived at Quarantine about 3 o'clock. She was met by the revenue cutter, which carried, in addition to the customs officers, Chaplain Wade of the Tombs, John D. Gleason, a lawyer who represents Thaw, and a squad of reporters. Lawyer Gleason had called on Thaw in the Tombs before he started down the bay, and when he left the Tombs Chaplain Wade went with him.

Mrs. Thaw had kept to her stateroom most of the trip over, and not until a few days ago did many of the passengers know she was on board, as her name was not on the regular passenger list. She was accompanied by her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, and they had suite 383 on the Augusta Victoria deck, starboard.

Mrs. Thaw evidently had made up her mind that she was not to be bothered. As