



KAISER WINS BIG VICTORY.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS DEFEATED IN GERMAN ELECTIONS.

May Ultimately Lose 30 Votes in Reichstag—Centre Loses Seats Also—Liberal Party Now in the Saddle Will Support the Government's Military Policy.

Berlin, Jan. 26, 3:30 A. M.—The latest returns show that the disaster to the Social Democratic party in yesterday's elections for members of the Reichstag was complete. The figures at this hour bring their losses of seats up to eighteen, against two gains. It is figured that they will lose a dozen more seats in the reballoting. There is a considerable increase in the Socialist vote in the Westphalian industrial districts.

Fierce fighting is reported to have occurred among the workmen at the Krupp works at Essen. Several of them were injured. The Socialist candidate in the eastern district of Breslau was beaten by Prince von Hatzfeldt, an Imperialist, and the possible successor of Chancellor von Buelow.

When the defeat of the Social Democrats became clear toward midnight an immense crowd gathered at the Chancellor's palace and cheered loudly. The Chancellor came to a window and made a speech, saying: "Forty years ago my great predecessor, whose memory we all cherish with respect and gratitude, said that once the German people were seated in the saddle they would learn of themselves to ride. I think that to-day has proved the truth of Prince Bismarck's saying. If in the coming second elections every German does his duty, filled with a proper appreciation of the empire's magnificence and glory, then will the German people be able to overcome every obstacle, no matter how it comes. Long live the German people!"

The Lokalsieger, in a semi-official editorial, says: "Chancellor von Buelow's appeal to the non-voters has proved effective. The position of the Social Democrats in the next Parliament will be far weaker than it was in the last. It can even now be asserted that the object of the Government in dissolving the Reichstag has been achieved, as there was only wanted the transformation of some twenty votes from the Left to the Right to secure a majority for the Conservatives and Liberals on important questions."

The Social Democratic defeat means a weakening of the Centre's preponderating power on these questions, and the Government and the bourgeoisie will not in the future be compelled to rely on them.

Berlin, Jan. 26, 4 A. M.—The downfall of the Socialists comes as a colossal surprise to nearly everybody.

Twenty-four hours ago the general opinion was that the ultimate result of the elections was very doubtful, but 90 per cent. of the people unhesitatingly believed, however the other parties fared, that the Socialists would surely gain.

Now the only uncertainty is regarding the final extent of their defeat. The prediction is frequently heard that their proudly boasted 1,000,000 supporters will be halved.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—The election returns for Berlin are now complete. They show that in the first district Arons, the Social Democratic candidate, and his opponent, Kaempf, Progressive, will compete again in a second ballot. In the second district Fischer, Social Democrat, defeated Burgomaster Reicke, Progressive.

Fischer's victory is remarkable, as Herr Reicke is highly popular and extremely liberal, while Fischer is hated even by the workmen as the tyrannical manager of the printing office of the Vorwaerts, the Socialists' organ. The Social Democrats carried the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts, the successful candidates being Herren Heine, Singer, Schmidt and Leclerc.

The most notable feature of the elections this far is the striking setback received by the Social Democrats. They have already definitely lost sixteen seats, all to the National Liberal and Progressive parties. Among these seats are those representing their great Saxony strongholds, Magdeburg, Halle and Zillau.

The Progressives routed them in Leipzig. They lost two seats in Breslau, and were also ousted in Brunswick, Bremen and Gieba. Their successes are those in Berlin include the reelection of Herr Bebel and his two colleagues in Hamburg, and the retention of their seats for Chemnitz, Mannheim, Hanover City and Nuremberg.

30 PICTURES BRING \$352,000.

A TROYON FETCHES THE TOP PRICE OF \$65,000.

Lively Bidding Between Hermann Schaus and Senator Clark—One 'Coral Sells for \$24,000—Lowest Price Was \$3,000 and the Average Nearly \$12,000.

The thirty pictures collected by H. S. Henry of Philadelphia were sold last night in Mendelssohn Hall by the American Art Association for \$352,000. Thomas E. Kirby was the auctioneer.

The top price of the evening was brought by the last picture offered, a Troyon, "Le Retour à la Ferme," for which Hermann Schaus paid \$65,000.

Sensor Clark was first in the field after the Troyon, the largest canvas shown during the evening, had won applause. Right on top of his bid, \$25,000, "a fitting opener," as Mr. Kirby remarked, came Mr. Schaus, with a raise of \$1,000. Thousand dollar advances only were considered in this duel, and on several occasions one or the other of the combatants sought to quiet his adversary by making jumps of from \$2,000 to \$5,000.

There was a short pause, as if to reconnoitre, when the \$90,000 figure was reached, but if the Senator from Montana thought that his bid of \$500 would shake off his rival he immediately learned his error. Finally Mr. Schaus skipped the regular thousand advance at \$63,000 and signalled that he would pay \$65,000. The Senator then dropped out.

After the sale Mr. Kirby said that this was the second highest figure ever received at a public sale in this country for a foreign painting. The record price is \$68,000 for Meissenier's "Friedland," paid in 1888 at the disposal of the A. T. Stewart collection. There is a resemblance between the sale of that picture, which is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and that of Troyon's painting last night.

As in last night's sale, family pride may have had something to do in bringing up the figure for the Meissenier, for Judge Henry Hilton, the son-in-law of Mr. Stewart, like Mr. Schaus, had to face the most spirited bidding to retain for the family possession of the painting. Mr. Kirby said, however, that with the Meissenier went a small portrait of the artist, which he had presented to Mr. Stewart, and that the Troyon might therefore be said to have brought the record price.

The thirty pictures included seven Corots, four Rousseaus, three Troyons, three Daubignys, one Decamps, four Delacroix, two Diazes, two Duprés, one Fremontin, one Gérault, two Milletts, all examples of the Barbizon or "Men of 1830" school.

One feature of the sale was the large prices received for the small canvases by Corot. All of the seven were of the smallest size of the artist's productions and the lowest price obtained was \$7,000 for "Premières Feuilles: Près de Mantes," "The Glade," with three village gossips in the foreground, brought the highest figure, \$24,000.

For Millet's "The Shepherdess and Her Flock," a fine painting for a museum, \$15,000 was paid.

The lowest price obtained for a picture at the sale was \$3,000, for the only example of Gérault.

The "Retour à la Ferme" was sold on February 29, 1896, at the dispersal of William Schaus's pictures for \$24,500. At that time Hermann Schaus was announced as the buyer, but it is probable that he was acting as agent for Mr. Henry, from whom he bought it back last night.

The only other picture in last night's collection previously offered at public sale in this country was "The Attacked Lion" of Delacroix, which at the Seney sale in 1891 brought \$3,925, as against \$4,100 bid last night, and "Tiger and Serpent," by the same artist, which has been sold twice previously. Last night's price was \$6,700, an advance of only \$200 over the successful bid the last time it was sold.

The record of the sale follows: 1—"Château Thierry," Corot, C. K. G. Billings, \$9,800. 2—"Premières Feuilles: Près de Mantes," Corot, Eugene Glanzer & Co., 7,000. 3—"The River," Corot, Senator W. A. Clark, 7,000. 4—"Nymphs," Corot, Senator W. A. Clark, 7,000. 5—"Le Matin à Biarritz (for foreigner)," Corot, F. J. Blakeslee, 19,100. 6—"Meditation," Corot, M. H. Meyer, 12,000. 7—"Le Matin au Bord du Lac," Corot, S. R. Guggenheim, 12,000. 8—"The Glade," the Gossips," Corot, Senator W. A. Clark, 24,000. 9—"The First Snow," Corot, Daubigny, Mrs. James Thompson, 4,900. 10—"The Harbor," Daubigny, Edward Wasserman, 4,900. 11—"Villerville: Moonlight," Corot, Senator W. A. Clark, 7,100. 12—"Les Contrebandiers," Decamps, Scott & Dawley, 6,700. 13—"Lion Attacked," Delacroix, Edward Wasserman, 4,400. 14—"Tiger and Serpent," Delacroix, Senator W. A. Clark, 6,700. 15—"Archieu Mont à Cheval," Delacroix, Edward Brandt, 7,200. 16—"The Release of Princess Olga," Delacroix, Edward Brandt, 11,200. 17—"The Forest: Fontainebleau," Diaz, S. R. Guggenheim, 5,100. 18—"Whisperings of Love," Diaz, Scott & Dawley, 5,800. 19—"Sunlight," Dupré, Durand-Ruel, 5,800. 20—"The Artist," Dupré, Senator W. A. Clark, 5,800. 21—"Twilight," Dupré, Promentier, Andrew Freedman, 3,900. 22—"The Artist," Dupré, Senator W. A. Clark, 3,900. 23—"The Artist," Dupré, Senator W. A. Clark, 3,900. 24—"The Artist," Dupré, Senator W. A. Clark, 3,900. 25—"The Artist," Dupré, Senator W. A. Clark, 3,900. 26—"The Artist," Dupré, Senator W. A. Clark, 3,900. 27—"The Artist," Dupré, Senator W. A. Clark, 3,900. 28—"The Artist," Dupré, Senator W. A. Clark, 3,900. 29—"The Artist," Dupré, Senator W. A. Clark, 3,900. 30—"The Artist," Dupré, Senator W. A. Clark, 3,900.

OLD MASTERS WORKS INDECENT.

Omaha Judge Fines Dealer for Exhibiting Reproductions of Famous Pictures. OMAHA, Jan. 25.—The "Old Masters" got a slap in the face from an Omaha Judge to-day, when reproductions of famous paintings of Rubens, Vandyke and others were declared "indecent" and the dealer who had them for sale was fined and warned not to repeat the offense.

The reproductions were confiscated. J. Greenberg, a local news dealer, had displayed in his window a number of postal cards with nude figures printed in colors. A police sergeant placed the man under arrest, took his cards and carried all to the police station. A charge of selling indecent cards was placed against the man.

BAILEY FOR MINORITY LEADER.

Democratic Senators Disturbed Over a Report That He Will Enter the Race.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Democratic Senators are much disturbed over a report that Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas is to return to Washington before March 4 and ask a vindication at the hands of his party colleagues in the shape of election as minority leader. The term of Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, leader of the minority, will expire in March. He was chosen a year ago as a compromise in the struggle between the friends of Mr. Bailey and those of his colleague, Senator Culberson, for the distinction of minority leader.

Mr. Bailey has the confidence of his colleagues, but he confronted some opposition on account of the personal enmities he had aroused. At least one prominent Democratic Senator was not on speaking terms with the Texas. At that time Mr. Bailey was not laboring under the disadvantage of the charges which are now under investigation by the Texas Legislature. The opposition to him was based upon other grounds. But it is a serious question now whether, in view of the charges, Mr. Bailey could command any considerable following.

One Southern Senator declared that Mr. Bailey could count on vote certainly, that of Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, who has insisted throughout, and still insists, that Mr. Bailey will be handsomely repaid for the charges. When Mr. Bailey's Southern colleagues as a rule say they will not support him for leader, they would prefer to be relieved of the responsibility of voting on the matter at this time.

A year ago there was a sharp rivalry between the two Texas Senators, said to be founded on their ambition to become the majority leader of the Senate. They disagreed radically on constitutional and legal questions during the debate on the railroad rate bill. Mr. Culberson has been much in evidence in the Senate this session in the Brownville debate and in matters relating to the car shortage and its effect upon cattle shipments.

MARQUESS SENT TO PRISON.

Struck Police Commissary in Repeating French Church Inventory.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Marquis de Cuverville, who yesterday struck a police commissary in the face with her umbrella when the inventory of St. Anne's Church at Aury was taken, was sentenced to-day to ten days imprisonment.

Her brother, Marquis d'Anglade, was sentenced to eight days in jail. Neither was allowed the benefit of the first-offender's act.

FORGOT THE LORDS PRAYER.

Capt. Lovett Broke Down in the Middle, but Was Helped Out.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Capt. Jack Lovett, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, discovered to-day that he is not equipped to perform the functions of a person. Under the Federal statutes the Legislature is required to ballot each day. Lovett is a successor to United States Senator John F. Dryden, and although the joint session has actually been adjourned until Tuesday the formality of meeting and adjourning on account of the absence of a quorum is followed each day by the Mercer county members.

Assemblyman Burke called the House to order to-day in the presence of a half dozen candidates for veterinary licenses who were taking the State examinations in the Assembly chamber. He announced that prayer would be offered by Capt. Lovett, prayer being the usual preliminary to a session.

Capt. Lovett responded by asking those present to rise and follow him in repeating the Lord's Prayer, which he said he had learned in infancy. At about the middle of the prayer, however, he forgot his lines and was saved only with difficulty by the prompt action of the veterinarians, who continued while the captain was trying to improvise.

CARNEGIE LAKE TO BE DRAINED.

Secretary Gulick Tells Why and Says It Was Agreed Upon.

There will be no skating on Carnegie Lake at Princeton for a few weeks. The water will be partly drawn out this afternoon and the lake will not be allowed to fill again until February 15. A notice stating the cause was posted in Princeton by the lake committee signed Mr. Taylor Pyne, president, and A. R. Gulick, secretary. It announces that in consequence of an agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Delaware and Potomac Canal Company, controlled by the Pennsylvania Canal, to divert several months ago, the water will be drawn off in order to enable the canal company to make necessary repairs. The canal crosses the river that feeds the lake near its mouth on an aqueduct. Repairs are made to this aqueduct every year after the water in the canal has been drawn down several feet.

The aqueduct crosses the river at such a height that when the water in the canal is drawn off the water level in the river water comes up to about half the height of the water in the aqueduct, which is built partly of wood. When the water in the aqueduct is drawn down, therefore, there is danger that, what with the water flowing under it, the ice and the reduced weight of the aqueduct owing to the drawing off of the water, it may become lifted from its moorings and damaged.

Mr. Gulick said last night that the canal people, foreseeing this, had made arrangements with the committee several months ago, and that the committee had selected this time as convenient to them for the making of the repairs to the lake. He declared that there was no reason for surprise at the action taken, as Princeton men generally had understood that this was about to be done for some time past.

"I'm sorry that the men will be deprived of some skating by the partial draining of the lake, but that can't be helped. And I hope that we can put the water back again before they have lost very much. The railroad company requested us to help them out in this matter by draining the lake down somewhere about this time, and we have tried to be reasonable."

MURPHY OFF FOR MOUNT CLEMENS.

Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, left yesterday for Mount Clemens, Mich., where he will stay for three weeks or more. He was accompanied only by his wife and Miss Graham, Mrs. Murphy's daughter.

SAVANNAH LINE TO FLORIDA.

Superior service, new ship, low excursion rates. Savannah Line to Florida.

BID FOR CANAL NOT ACCEPTED.

OLIVER & BANGS WILL NOT CONSTRUCT THE BIG WATERWAY.

There is No Objection to Oliver, but the President Says Bangs is "Impossible"—Oliver May Be Allowed to Take Another Partner Who Will Be Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—It has at last been decided that the bid of William J. Oliver and Anson M. Bangs for the contract to construct the Panama Canal will not be accepted. This was determined to-day, and although there has been no official announcement it is definitely known. There is a proposition, however, that will not leave Mr. Oliver out entirely, as an opportunity will be given him to find another partner than Mr. Bangs, with a view to forming a combination that will be satisfactory to the Government.

This is because Mr. Bangs, after a long investigation of his record, is unsatisfactory to the Government here, and the President will not consent to have such responsible work given him, even though he is not the controlling member of the Oliver-Bangs Company. It is not known with whom Mr. Oliver will associate himself, if with any one. He is now supposed to be in New York on canal contract affairs. It is regarded as not unlikely that he is looking toward an alliance with the MacArthur-Gillespie Company.

The Government, it is learned, does not care much about the cost of building the canal, but it wants contractors who will be absolutely certain to finish the work in the shortest possible time. It is known that there would be no objection to paying as high as 20 per cent. of the total cost of construction to the contractor who would do the work. The Oliver-Bangs bid was 6.75 per cent., and if the contract should be awarded to Mr. Oliver after he had found a new partner he would probably be requested to do the work at that price.

The MacArthur-Gillespie combination, whose bid was 12.50 per cent., has made repeated representations to the President and to Secretary Taft, and there is a possibility that they will in some way become interested in the contract. If Mr. Oliver's offers are not satisfactory the MacArthur-Gillespie Company would certainly receive most favorable consideration. Their resources have been shown to be very large, and they are admirably fitted to do the work.

The canal contract situation is very badly muddled to-night and no one knows just what will be done. In the event that no satisfactory conclusion can be reached the Government will go ahead and do the work itself. There is a great deal in the suggestion that the President desires to construct the Isthmian canal himself.

It was decided once to-day that all bids should be rejected, but later on, after a conference at the White House, it was said that the entire matter was unsettled. There is absolutely no objection to giving Mr. Oliver the contract, but President Roosevelt has said to those interested that Mr. Bangs, to use his own words, is "impossible." This is because of the contractor's connection with John F. Gaylor of Green & Gaylor, who were implicated in the Savannah River improvement frauds. Gaylor is Mr. Bangs's brother-in-law, and it has been shown that Gaylor at one time illegally carried on a contract under Mr. Bangs's name.

It is declared that there were some forgeries in connection with the matter, and that Mr. Bangs refused to prosecute his brother-in-law. The President takes the position that a man who would not prosecute a dishonest person, no matter what the connection, is hardly responsible enough to be entrusted with a contract to build the Panama Canal.

It does not appear that the financial backing offered by the Oliver-Bangs combination is insufficient or in any way unsatisfactory, but the connection of Mr. Bangs is not desirable. Besides his relations with Gaylor in a business way it is also declared that he is behind in Government contracts. Altogether his standing is considered by the Administration as such as to prohibit his receiving the contract, no matter with whom connected. The fact remains, however, that since the Savannah River frauds Mr. Bangs has received several large Government contracts, notably the work on the Delaware breakwater, amounting to \$2,500,000.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon it was said that a statement would be made from the White House later on. At 4 o'clock it was said at the White House that a statement would be made at the War Department, finally disposing of the matter, at 8:45 o'clock. An hour or so later, when the contract between the President, Secretary Taft, Mr. Rogers, general counsel of the commission, and representatives of the contractors, it was announced that there would be no statement this evening, but that there probably would be before to-morrow night.

It is said that the Administration desires to make no statement until one could be formed containing a final decision. This helps to form the conclusion that while the bids will be rejected it has not been determined whether the contract will be readvertised.

LONG CHASE FOR BOY THIEF.

Wright Was Traced From Here to the Pacific Coast and Back Again.

Charles Wright, 16 years old, was landed in a cell at Police Headquarters last night after he had been traced to the Pacific Coast and back again by New York detectives. The boy is a silversmith and was employed at one time by Henry Jackel & Son of 37 Union Square. On April 12 last the firm sent him to the Union Exchange Bank to deposit \$100 in cash and \$1,500 in checks. Young Wright disappeared and the money and checks went with him. The detective bureau traced him first to Niagara Falls, then to Buffalo, Chicago, Denver and San Francisco. He was on the Pacific Coast at the time of the earthquake.

Then he came East, going through Canada and stopping in several cities. Detective Sergeant Snyder, who happened to be in San Francisco on another case, learned that the youth had finally gone to Meriden, Conn. He was arrested there on a bench warrant on Thursday. He had got along from one city to another by working and his trade a few days at a time. The checks were never cashed.

DEFROST FARM SAUSAGES.

Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat, young porters, daily examined with selected spices, 75c per pound. Defrost farm sausages.

SEVEN THAW JURORS SEATED.

MARKED UNWILLINGNESS OF TALESMEN TO SERVE.

Long Day of Questioning Adds Only Two to the List—Countess of Yarmouth Not There—Lawyers Deny Stories of Disagreement—Camera Squad's Troubles.

A full day's work before Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday resulted in the choice of two more jurors to try Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White. One of the two was chosen at the morning session and the other late in the afternoon, not long before court was adjourned for the day. After the number of Thaw jurors had thus been increased to seven, Justice Fitzgerald announced that an adjournment would be taken until Monday morning at 10:30.

The sixth juror, Harold R. Faire, is a young man, apparently a year or two over thirty. He was down on the list of talesmen as a broker, but he proved to be a printer who lives at 21 Manhattan avenue and does a business at 56 Wall street, in which a number of brokers are his customers. Mr. Faire is the only unmarried juror thus far selected.

Juror No. 7 is Malcolm S. Fraser, who lives at 117 East 122d street. He was the fortieth talesman called yesterday and the 101st since the Thaw proceedings began.

The progress toward completing the jury was so slow yesterday that as there is to be no session of court to-day it is possible that the taking of evidence will not begin before Wednesday. The seven members of the jury thus far chosen are:

Deming B. Smith, retired manufacturer, of 233 West 111th street.
George W. Peck, a manager for the Cunard Line, 601 West 155th street.
George Pfaff, hardware dealer, 122 Centre street.
Arthur S. Campbell, electrical engineer, 823 West End avenue.
Henry C. Harnay, piano warehouse manager, 132d street and Brook avenue.
Harold R. Faire, printer, 21 Manhattan avenue.
Malcolm S. Fraser, 117 East 122d street.

There was an evident disinclination on the part of the talesmen examined yesterday to serve on the jury. One after another of them came up to the witness stand prepared with various excuses. Several of them had documents which they sprung on the Court without delay and which looked to be physician's certificates. This device was uniformly successful.

Others stated that they had formed decided opinions as to the guilt of the defendant and could not be sure that they could lay them aside sufficiently to render a fair verdict. This excuse, if the examiners could not induce the talesman to modify it, invariably resulted in the discharge of the talesman.

There was another and a surprisingly large group of talesmen who had been personally acquainted with Stanford White. Every prospective juror examined was asked if he knew Abe Hummel, but not one of them would admit it. Still another talesman was allowed to depart because he knew an employee of the firm of McKim, Mead & White and had heard from him certain things that would prevent him from giving an unbiased verdict. He was not asked what those things were, nor did any talesman who said he had formed an opinion indicate whether he thought Thaw guilty or not guilty.

Only the faintest indication was given by lawyers for Thaw of the line of defence they intend to follow. The nearest any of them came to such an indication was when Mr. Hartridge asked of Mr. Faire this question: "Would you take into consideration all the evidence tending to show the condition of this man [Thaw's] mind at the time of the killing of Stanford White?" A moment later counsel inquired: "You would not object to any line of defence that was within the law, would you?"

I would not," replied Mr. Faire. The examination of the talesmen proceeded much as on the previous day, the only change of importance being that Mr. Gleason for the first time replaced Mr. Hartridge in several of the examinations. The other members of the Thaw counsel squad displayed their customary consistent lack of activity. Mr. McKim's job continues to be to sit on Harry Thaw's right. Mr. Peabody goes right on holding down the defendant's left wing. Mr. Delmas persists in resembling Napoleon.

Mr. Jerome evidently has laid out his plan of campaign with great pains and completeness. Apparently he knows precisely what he wants in the way of jurors and drives straight at his mark. He wastes no time in useless repetitions or irrelevant questions and few of his inquiries are ruled out by Justice Fitzgerald.

Alone of all the members of Harry Thaw's family who appeared in court on the first day of the trial the Countess of Yarmouth was absent yesterday. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw occupied her usual seat, with her chorus girl friend, May McKenzie, on one side and Mrs. William Thaw on the other. On Mrs. Thaw's right sat her daughter, Mrs. George Vander Carnegie. In front of them were Josiah Thaw and Edward Thaw, brothers of Harry.

Mr. Hartridge took occasion to deny yesterday that there had been any falling out or serious disagreement between members of his client's family. The absence of the Countess, he said, was accounted for by the fact that she had not recovered from a severe cold. Persons who watched the Thaw family in court, however, were struck by the fact that Mrs. Thaw and her chorus girl daughter-in-law, though sitting side by side, apparently took no notice of each other all through the day.

The tongues of the Mrs. Grundy newspapers were also set wagging by the fact that Harry Thaw's wife and Miss McKenzie arrived at the Criminal Courts Building together and some time before Mrs. William Thaw and Mrs. Carnegie. They walked together until it was known that in the course of the noon recess, when none of the Thaw party left the building, Mrs. Harry Thaw and Miss McKenzie ate their luncheon together at one side of the court room while Mr. Thaw and Mrs. Carnegie ate theirs at the other side of the room.

The pathos specialists who have been hired to depict the efforts of the simple writers of a simple news item had another good day. They got there early, sharpened up their pencils and began to talk over peaked and ill at ease the defendant looked. The strain of the trial was beginning to show

ETHIOPIA'S 15 DAY TRIP.

In From Glasgow After a Hard Fight With the Seas.

The Anchor Line steamship Ethiopia, which arrived yesterday from Glasgow, from which port she sailed January 10, was at least five days longer coming across the Atlantic than she should have been. She got a terrible drubbing from the seas and was shy a lifeboat and some deck fittings when she got to her dock.

The Ethiopia is one of the oldest steam vessels afloat—she was built at Gowan, Scotland, in 1873—and the agents of the line here said that she had not done much worse than that she had expected at this time of the year.

For ten days of the fortnight that she was out she had a series of southwest and northeast gales. The ship's chief cook, Robert Campbell, died of pneumonia on January 21 and was buried at sea.

BLUE DIAMOND LABEL SUIT.

M. Greger Sues Countess Rodolphe du Pozzies for Charge of Theft.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Alexander Greger, ex-Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Washington, has brought a suit for slander, claiming \$300 damages, against Countess Rodolphe du Pozzies, who accused him some time ago of stealing a valuable blue diamond from her.

M. Greger has employed as counsel M. de Allain de Paris and Maitre Feillard of Paris. The Countess's counsel is Maitre Labori. The case will be heard at Brest.

HANNAH ELIAS WANTS \$30,000.

Which She Says P. W. Dugan Has Held For Her Since the Platt Suit.

Mrs. Hannah Elias, the negress who obtained \$684,000 from John R. Platt, got a summons yesterday for P. W. Dugan through her attorneys, Andrew F. Murray and August C. Mann, from Magistrate Barlow in the West Side court. P. W. Dugan is a curtain draper with Sheppard Knapp & Co. Mrs. Elias claims that he still has \$30,000, some jewelry and some things her account as a balance of the \$151,000 she turned over to him as bail when she was arrested in June, 1904, and the rest of her money was put in the hands of a receiver.

As the litigation over the money Platt gave her was settled in her favor by the decision of the Court of Appeals last November, Mrs. Elias now wants the \$30,000 which she says Dugan holds.

Dugan, her attorneys say, refuses to give up the money until his claims are paid for services in acting as purser for Mrs. Elias in settling her bills. He at first demanded \$15,000 and then reduced the figure to \$10,000, the attorneys said.

Mrs. Elias insists that she has been more than generous to Dugan, having paid him \$8,000 at various times. She agreed to give him \$1,000, the attorneys said, and this Dugan refused. The summons is returnable on Tuesday, when Mrs. Elias is expected to appear against Dugan.

GETTING OUT OF MANCHURIA.

Russia Announces That It Will Withdraw All Troops at Once.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The Russian Government has notified China and Japan that it will not wait until April 15—the date fixed for the Russian evacuation of Manchuria—but will evacuate the province immediately.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Rockhill, the American Minister at Peking, has called the State Department that the Russian Minister to China has informed the Chinese Government that Russia will complete the evacuation of Manchuria at once, withdrawing all troops except a railway guard. There are about 20,000 soldiers to be withdrawn.

WANTS KISSING PROHIBITED.

Health Officer Says Diseases Are Being Spread by Occupation.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 25.—Health Officer Wright to-day warned the public to stop kissing, at least temporarily. According to the health officer, grip, diphtheria, pneumonia and other diseases now prevalent here may be widely spread through kissing, and it is for the best health of the city to stop the practice entirely.

According to Health Officer Wright an order from the board of health forbidding kissing is the right step to take to protect the public health.

EXAMINER IS J. LEVY SUSPENDED.

Col. E. S. Fowler, Appraiser of the Port, suspended yesterday, Benjamin J. Levy, examiner of glass and manufactures of leather. The appraiser declined to discuss the case.

FLORIDA INFORMATION BUREAU.

Brooklyn, Jan. 26, 1907. A great train South, Florida Information Bureau.