The Sun.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1907.
Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; partly cloudy and warmer to-morrow.

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ROBBER BAND IN MAIL THEFT.

PARIS PRISONER CONFESSES TO STEALING U. S. SACK.

Police Say He Had Confederates and the Sack Was Spotted All the Way From This Country—Goldman, Sachs & Co. of This City First Reported the Crime.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 21.—The man whom the police have arrested for the big robbery of registered mails sent to this country in January from New York on the French liner La Savoie is said to have made a confession indicating that a gang of international crooks was engaged in the theft.

The prisoner was held on February 16 under the name of Butloss. His name is Rousseau. He was caught at the railroad station as he was starting for Rotterdam, whence he intended to sail for the United States. Other arrests are expected.

The registered matter, the police say, was stolen after the mail sack in which it was contained reached the railroad station in this city. As soon as it was established that the robbery had been committed detectives were sent to the leading banking houses and got track of Rousseau. He is a broker's clerk and it is said he had a colleague named Butloss.

The police here think that there was collusion in New York and that the sack containing the registered mail sack was spotted from the start. It is even intimated that one of the band of thieves crossed on La Savoie and kept track of the one valuable sack among the 3,200 sacks that were shipped on that vessel from the time it left the boat at Havre until it was unloaded in Paris.

No accurate estimate of the amount of securities is obtainable here, because most of them were non-negotiable. Their face value is said, however, to reach into the millions.

The stolen securities consigned to M. Hirsch, the banker, have been duplicated. M. Symian, sub-secretary of the post office, thinks that the robbery was committed on board La Savoie or at Havre. He believes the theft would have been impossible without the complicity of an American postal employee, who must have marked the sack containing registered mail so that the robber could recognize it without searching all the sacks.

M. Symian reiterated that the New York postal authorities took from January 25 to March 16 to reply to the query from Paris regarding the number of registered sacks. He added that the French post office was not liable to make good the losses entailed by the theft as the United States did not guarantee to make good losses from France.

The first intimation that there had been a large robbery of registered matter from the mails consigned to the French Line steamship La Savoie, which sailed from this port on January 17 last, came to the local postal authorities on February 1 when Goldman, Sachs & Co., bankers, of 45 Exchange place, reported that securities valued at $200,000 which had gone on that ship had failed to reach their Paris correspondents. They asked Postmaster Willcox what had become of them.

It was not until two weeks later that the French authorities sent word that a mail pouch was missing. The notification from the French postal authorities came in the regular "bulletin of irregularities" which is sent out whenever there is a discrepancy in the mail lists.

La Savoie had on board 3,200 sacks of mail, the greatest number ever consigned to a French liner. There had been no mail from Saturday to Thursday and La Savoie caught the accumulation. Twenty-two of the mail bags were for Paris direct. The missing pouch of registered mail was contained in one of these sacks. This pouch had in it 128 pieces of registered mail, 125 of which and the pouch itself were missing when the bag was opened in Paris. The three remaining parcels were found in the bag which had held the registered pouch.

The securities lost by Goldman, Sachs & Co., Mr. Goldman said last night, consisted of New York city revenue bonds, which were not negotiable. The bonds, he said, had been sent in the firm name and a power of attorney mailed at a later sailing. The city has issued duplicate bonds to the firm. A man in the office of Lazard Frères of 10 Wall street admitted yesterday that that firm had suffered some slight loss in the mail theft but would not specify the amount or the kind of securities lost.

The missing bag was made up almost entirely of securities which New York firms were forwarding to their Paris offices. One Wall Street lawyer, Postmaster Willcox said yesterday, has reported that land deeds of great value which had gone in La Savoie's mail had not reached their destination. The potential value of the securities contained in the missing pouch, it was said yesterday at Chief Inspector Mayer's office, amounts to several millions. Most of these securities were not negotiable.

Registered mail is placed in special pouches, which are in turn enclosed in the regulation mail bags. There is nothing to show which bag contains the registered pouch and the postal authorities are puzzled to understand how the thief knew which particular bag contained the valuable matter. The only place where the robbery could have taken place in this country, the inspectors say, is at the foreign mail office, at Morton and West streets, and at least four men would have had to have been in collusion to rob the bag at this place. The New York inspectors are inclined to believe that the theft took place while the mail was in transit from Havre to Paris.

When a package of registered mail is made up a list of the pieces and their numbers, called a letter bill, is enclosed in the pouch. Another list is mailed in another pouch, and a way bill giving an invoice of all the sacks is also sent separately. The way bill for La Savoie's mail came back to the New York office on February 1 with the signature of the French postal authorities showing that the right number of mail sacks had arrived, supposedly intact. It was only when the French post office found that the duplicate letter bill didn't check up properly that it became known just what mail matter was missing. Before this happened the New York office had received a pretty complete list of the missing pieces through the complaints of local houses whose securities had gone astray. Postmaster Willcox refused yesterday to say just what firms were hit or what amount of negotiable securities had been in the stolen bag.

La Savoie carries no postal clerks. Her mails are placed in charge of the ship's officers. The bags are locked in a special strong room, to which usually the purser or first officer or both have keys. The only other large robbery of foreign mails which the post office inspectors can remember took place on board a ship similarly fitted. This was in 1898, when J. W. Jargo, first officer of the Britannic of the White Star Line, took from the mail consigned to his ship securities and diamonds valued at over $100,000. Jargo had the keys to the strong room containing the mail bags and with the help of the second officer, John Knyston, he rifled the bags and took what suited him. Inspector Jacobs and Inspector John Ashe, then chief of the bureau, caught Knyston while he was trying to dispose of some of the securities in Jersey City, and later Jargo was captured in England.

Early reports that the French authorities had arrested a man in Paris who had in his possession $40,000 worth of American securities for which he could not account from a robbery of the American mail consigned to La Provence, also of the French Line, worried the post office people here a little yesterday, although they were strongly of the opinion that it was the robbery of La Savoie's mail that was meant. As a matter of fact the way bill giving the list of the mail consigned to La Provence has not been returned to the New York Post Office by the French postal authorities. This bill was expected on March 16. It may arrive to-morrow, when the French mail gets in, but until it does come the local post office has no official certainty that the mail sent by La Provence arrived safely.

Postmaster Willcox said yesterday that while the way bill might have been expected on March 16 if the French post office people were active in handling the mail, yet it was no uncommon thing for the bills to come late. He thought that if anything had gone wrong with La Provence's mail he would have heard of it from New York firms, whose Paris correspondents would lose no time in cabling if their mails did not arrive. He believed that the names of the two French liners had been mixed in the despatches.

FIRE CLOSE TO THEATRES.

Audience at Lyceum Could Smell Smoke and Fire Exits Were Manned.

While the first act of "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum Theatre on West Forty-fifth street was on last evening there was a lively blaze in the two story and basement brownstone house which adjoins the theatre on the east, at No. 147, and some of the smoke leaked into the theatre. The building where the fire was is occupied as a place of business by Rowley & Pierce, theatrical costumers. The fire started in the basement, where it licked up a supply of paint and then ran up the dumbwaiter in the rear.

The flames were showing over the roof when Traffic Policeman Wertheimer saw them and turned in an alarm. Wertheimer couldn't get into the burning building, but he got into the adjoining house at No. 145 and finding it full of smoke made his way upstairs, where he found Catherine and James O'Neill in the front room overcome by smoke. He picked the woman up in his arms and leading the man, who was partly conscious, by the hand got them down to the street, where they were revived. The firemen made short work of the fire, which pretty thoroughly ruined the theatrical costumers' place and burned the roof of the house next door.

Frank J. Pierce, one of the costuming firm, is a vaudeville actor. He was just about to go on for his act at the Victoria when a policeman ran in to tell him that his place was on fire. Pierce broke records getting around to his place of business, and after a look at the damage fire and water were doing went sadly back to do his turn. He said that in December he had been burned out at 140 West Twenty-third street and had been settled in the new place only ten days.

When the smoke began to get into the theatre the stage manager telephoned the box office to ask what about it. John W. Ramsey, the manager of the house, went out and took a look and then told the stage manager to go on with the show. Meanwhile the smoke got pretty thick in the galleries and the people began to cast uneasy glances at the exits. The ushers were sent to man the doors leading to the fire exits and to have the way clear in case of a rush. The outside doors downstairs were closed so that no one heard the fire engines come up. At the end of the act the audience was told what was happening. The people were informed that they had better stay inside, as the police fire lines cut off Forty-fifth street from Broadway to Sixth avenue and once outside it might be difficult to get back. No return checks were offered at the doors and the audience stayed in.

The stage entrance to the Hudson Theatre is just across from the Lyceum and there was some excitement among the actors when the engines clanged up outside. The stage manager investigated and reassured the timid ones.

UNION BREAKS UP ORCHESTRA.

Labor Demands Cause Disbandment of Cincinnati Symphony.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, gathered from musicians of this and other cities at great pains and expense, is no more.

One of the founders and its first president was Mrs. W. H. Taft, wife of the present Secretary of War.

Frank Vanderstucken has been the conductor. The Musicians' Union has so harassed the Orchestra Association that the musicians were to-day formally served with notice of dismissal. This decision was announced to-day by Mrs. C. H. Holmes, president of the association, in a letter to Joseph Weber, president of the National Federation of Musicians. In her letter Mrs. Holmes says:

"The artistic improvement in the orchestra will be impossible under the limitations and restrictions set forth in the letter received from the Cincinnati Musicians' Protective Association No. 1 and the National Federation of Musicians.

"The orchestra will cease to exist at the end of the present season."

NEW YORK HERALD'S EASTER NUMBER.

Sunday, March 24. Five full pages in color by best American artists—Six masterpieces of fiction—Original Stories—Little Nemo—These are only a few of the features.—Adv.

HAAN'S RESTAURANT & RATHSKELLER Park Row Bldg., opp. Post Office. Refined surroundings for ladies' luncheon or dinner. Music.—Adv.

FISH ON HARRIMAN METHODS.

TELLS COLLEGE MEN OF THE DANGER OF STOCK JUGGLING.

Says Roosevelt Has Only Exposed Dishonesty Long Known to Exist—Stockholders, Not Shippers, Always Losers—His Opinion of Roosevelt Told in Fable.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—An address to students of Pennsylvania University to-day on "Faith the Basis of Finance," by Stuyvesant Fish, was followed by a curious quiz, during which questions were put to the speaker by his audience.

When one student asked him if he meant that "Harriman made the money in the panic," Mr. Fish smiled, and answered:

"This is an abstract discussion of causes, not of concrete instances."

"President Roosevelt," said Mr. Fish, "was not the cause of the panic at all. Neither was he the cause of the depreciation of railroad stocks and the general uneasiness of capital and investors.

"The causes of all the lack of confidence by the public in the integrity and honesty of railroad directors was the rotten conditions in certain railroad circles unearthed by the investigations."

"These conditions," he said further on, "could only be characterized by extremely strong language."

In telling an anecdote of his connection with Harriman, whom he did not name, he said that a certain Governor of a certain Western State had been attacking his road. When Mr. Fish asked him why, the Governor said: "Fish, you're all right; but you're in damned bad company."

Mr. Fish intimated that this was while he was president of the Illinois Central.

It was after he had shown that there can be no good financial situation unless the people have faith "in their banks, bankers and securities," and that the men who by their acts sap such confidence are to blame for disaster, that Mr. Fish launched into his attack on Harriman without naming him.

"It has of late," he said, "become very much the fashion to blame President Roosevelt for what has recently happened at the Stock Exchange.

"The fact that the investigation of railroad conditions was ordered by President Roosevelt had no more to do with the recent flurry in railroad stocks in Wall Street than you or I.

"I cannot and do not join with other railroad men in blaming him for the recent events. The fact is, he saw, as others had, that there was something wrong in the railroad situation and feeling it to be his duty, ordered an investigation. This investigation brought to light conditions and practices in 'high finance' which can only be characterized by extremely strong language, language that might be called vituperative.

"Many of those familiar with affairs in Wall Street had condemned those transactions insistently long before the President took a hand.

"As I foretold weeks—months—ago, it is those conditions and practices to which the recent catastrophe in the Stock Exchange is due and not at all to any act or omission on the part of the President or Interstate Commerce Commission.

"These gentlemen simply acted in the line of their duty and in so doing brought to the knowledge of the general public here and abroad certain things which were already known to many in Wall Street. Their action has simply been like that of a prosecuting officer in bringing out the details of a robbery or murder.

"In this case, as in former cases, through things done by certain railroad men to the detriment of all, the innocent will have to suffer with the guilty."

"From the day I left college to this I have been continually interested in and for most of the time employed by railroads. In the earlier years, through association with my elders in the business, I learned much of what had gone before. I have also read somewhat extensively on the subject and I have no hesitancy in saying that no railroad fortune was ever made through advancing rates, oppressing shippers or withstanding the general tendency of rates to decrease.

"And what is more, every dishonest railroad fortune has been made by robbing the stockholders.

"Should you ask why those stockholders have not sued for restitution I would remind you of the cost and of the law's delays and of the fact that when restitution should be made it would be to the corporation, of which, in all human probability, those dishonest managers would even remain as the majority holders and as officers and directors, so that the funds restored would simply return to their custody and their tender mercies.

"Hence the stockholders have sold and are continuing to sell their holdings.

"Stock jobbery cannot be stopped by legislation, and the only way it can be stopped is by getting rid of dishonest officials. Laws will never remedy the evil. What is needed is proper enforcement."

Mr. Fish said he differed with President Roosevelt, however, upon the Hepburn bill, enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. "If the bill is constitutional," he said, "it is economically unsound and has affected and will affect our general commercial interests more adversely than the railroad interests."

Of the Treasury system he said:

"Our system of looking up public money in the national Treasury and so taking gold or its equivalent out of circulation is a relic of barbarity. It is a system that is over economical and wasteful to the last degree."

At the close of his address, the quiz by students began. Mr. Fish in answer to a question deprecated two cent fare legislation.

After the close of the lecture Mr. Fish submitted to an interview.

"What is my estimate of Theodore Roosevelt?" he repeated. "Well, I have known him since he was a toddler so high." He bent his six feet three to indicate the height of a two-year-old child. "Boy and man," he continued, "Theodore Roosevelt has been unsteady, but always well meaning."

"Has his Administration met with your approval?"

"Not wholly. He has not marked a degree the characteristics of all the Roosevelts. The fable of Jupiter and the packs illustrate what I mean. You will remember that the god divided the burdens of a too important mortal. In front of the man he suspended a basket in which he placed the faults of all other men. In a knapsack on the man's shoulders he placed the man's own faults. So it is with the President. He can see the faults of every one else, but none of his own."

"Even with the faults you have named is he not the best man for the Presidency?"

"No, I know others just as well meaning, and just as brave, who have more discretion; who are far more steady and reliable."

Try Gold & Black Label 1, 2 & 3 Crown Sherries of A. R. Ruiz & Hermanos, Jerez, Spain.—Adv.

UPTON SINCLAIR ON THE RACK.

Coroner's Jury Makes Him Tell About Free and Easy Life at Helicon Hall.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., March 21.—The Coroner's jury called by Coroner Lees to hold an inquest to-night into the death of Lester Briggs, the carpenter from Providence, R. I., who was killed in the burning of Helicon Hall last Saturday morning, paid little attention to the incidents surrounding the death, but devoted most of its energy to uncovering what Englewood has always considered the hidden secrets of life as it was lived in Mr. Sinclair's colony.

The colony as a whole escaped censure in the findings of the jury and the managers of the colony were let down with a reprimand for running a private house as a hotel without obeying the hotel laws providing for proper fire protection.

Mr. Sinclair said that as far as he knew the rooms on the second and third floors all opened in, the one upon the other, and that there was not a key in the house. Suites belonging to separate families were joined by these unlocked doors, he said, and nobody thought of asking for a key. Even the front door of the hall was never locked.

"But you certainly have some means of securing privacy between the various families in the Hall?" questioned one of the jurymen.

"Why yes," said Mr. Sinclair. "The doors were there. They could be closed at any time."

The father of the colony was asked concerning the sleeping quarters of the servants. He said that most of them had been accommodated in the studio on the top floor and that temporary partitions had been put up to form rooms. These partitions did not extend to the ceiling, but were low, like those of election booths, and there were no doors in front of the cubbyholes, simply curtains.

It had not been designed that the male and female help should occupy these temporary sleeping quarters together, said Mr. Sinclair, but there had been so little space in the hall that it was found necessary to put both the male and female "workers" into these little sleeping quarters in the studio.

WANTS CITY TO START A BANK.

Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia Suggests Plan in Message to Councils.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Mayor John Weaver came out for municipal ownership in a message to Councils to-day in which he advocated the establishment of a municipal bank.

It was no surprise to those who have followed the Mayor's ideas, for on more than one occasion he has expressed himself in favor of the city taking over the street cars, and it was his plan that the city take back the gas works that led to the political revolt in May, 1905.

The message was the result of the Mayor's failure to negotiate more than $125,000 at par of the recently authorized $13,500,000 loan. Mayor Weaver in his message points out that while the city gets only 2 per cent. the banks in which $20,000,000 of the city's money is deposited each year loan the same money at 6 per cent. His message is in part as follows:

"If we could absolutely eliminate politics from such an institution, it occurs to me that a city banking institution would be a splendid thing. In such an institution the money of the municipality could be deposited and a general banking business carried on. We would never find ourselves in the position we are in to-day in having difficulty in placing our 3½ per cent. loans. While we are asking money at 3½ per cent. and only getting 2 for it, it is being used, and very properly used, by the banking institutions, who are getting 6 per cent. for it, and probably in some institutions it is being sent to New York and loaned there at a higher rate."

The message was not debatable, but it was shelved by Councils without formal comment.

HE'D JAIL HARRIMAN.

Thug Says Senator Cullom in Talk With the President.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senator Cullom of Illinois, formerly chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, called at the White House to-day. He said afterward that he did not have any conversation with the President about the railroad question except this: "If I had my way I would pretty nearly send E. H. Harriman to the penitentiary for his work in the Alton deal. He certainly milked the road dry and the people who will suffer by it will be those who purchased the bonds."

This was all he said to the President, but to the reporters Mr. Cullom said: "Both the States and the Government should go slowly and carefully in their legislation in the future. I have heard a good deal of talk about securing a physical valuation of railroads so that the Interstate Commerce Commission may know how to base rates and handle the matter of stock issues and prevent watering, but our committee in the Senate went into the thing somewhat carefully on the bill submitted by Senator La Follette.

"We did not have time to give the question the consideration we should have desired owing to a short session, but we found that it would take an immense appropriation and an army of Government employees to do this."

CHARLES E. MILLER'S SUICIDE

Follows Prolonged Spell of Ill Health and Despondency.

Charles E. Miller, 55 years old, a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Kelley, Miller & Co. of 37 Wall street, committed suicide yesterday morning at his home, 101 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn, by shooting himself in the right temple. Despondency over prolonged ill health is believed to have been the cause. He shot himself in bed a short time after his wife, son and daughter had gone downstairs to breakfast. Alarmed at the pistol shot Mrs. Miller and the children ran upstairs and found him stretched across the bed, unconscious and bleeding from the wound in the temple.

Dr. Lewis L. Nichols, who lives close by, was summoned to the house by telephone and he arrived within ten minutes. There was then no sign of life and he declared that death was instantaneous.

Mr. Miller had been connected with the firm for over twenty years. Before he entered that firm he was a member of the firm of M. E. De Rivas & Co. One of Mr. Miller's partners said that Miller had suffered no financial reverses. He had been ill with a nervous trouble for almost three years. Typhoid fever had caused the nervousness. Mr. Miller had not taken an active interest in the firm's business for some time. He had not been at the office for five or six weeks.

Irving D. R. Miller, a son of the deceased, is cashier in the firm of Kelley, Miller & Co.

Take peep at Drs. Flint & Macdonald in Chanler's book; on sale Putnam's. Its index shows you what's what.—Adv.

MARINES LAND AT TRUJILLO.

ORDERS GIVEN BY COMMANDER FULLAM OF THE MARIETTA.

Is It Intervention?—Conjecture That the Unrest of Other Nations Has Led to This Measure or Else That American Interests and Property Were Endangered.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Word was received in Washington late to-night that bluejackets had been landed at Ceibu and Trujillo, Honduras, under orders from Commander Fullam, commanding the American gunboat Marietta.

The greatest reticence was maintained by department officials relative to the decision which led to this action, and even after it had become noised about that American jackies had been put ashore at Honduras the Acting Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Newberry, denied any knowledge of it. Not until late to-night, after Mr. Root, the Secretary of State, had had two hours conference with President Roosevelt, was it possible to obtain a confirmation of the report.

The Marietta is a comparatively small gunboat, but the Paducah is in the immediate vicinity, and the cruiser Chicago is also near by.

In the absence of official statements as to the object of the landing of bluejackets it was asserted that it could be prompted by but one of two causes. Either the naval commanders on the scene had reason to believe that American interests were not being properly cared for or great unrest on the part of foreign Governments occasioned by the disturbed state of affairs in Central America had led to our intervention as a means of preventing aggressive action by foreign powers.

MOBILE, Ala., March 21.—Dr. Inez Henandez, son of a banana planter at San Pedro Sula, who has arrived from Central America, brought with him a proclamation of President Manuel Bonilla, telling of the battle of Choluteca, and declaring that the Honduras were victorious. It says:

A corps of scouts of our forces attacked the enemy in considerable numbers at Namasigue, taking three advanced positions, capturing the pueblo and driving out completely the enemy from the extreme heights. The losses of the enemy were numerous, since they fled in masses which were presented in broadside to our gunners. The artillery was unable to stop the irresistible advance of our small column, which was a single company under command of Lieut.-Col. Lescadio Lardizabal. They advanced the rifles and a battery of artillery.

The enemy disbanded by hundreds in their extremity and I am powerless to approximate what became of them. With this triumph of to-day, which was gained in four or five hours of fighting without large sacrifice on our part, the enemy has arrived at a most pronounced state of demoralization. The enthusiasm of the army is great, and with one mind they desire to advance. Your affectionate friend, MANUEL BONILLA.

A second bulletin, issued on the day following, told of the victory of the cavalry at Yusguare gained by Col. Francisco Candona.

FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES BILL.

No Dissent in the Republican County Committee—Levinson Keeps His Seat.

The Republican county committee adopted last night without a dissenting vote a resolution approving of Gov. Hughes's public utilities bill. The Parsons men had the meeting mostly to themselves. Very few of the Odell-Quigg members were present, and those who did attend made no effort to object to anything. From now until the primaries no attempt will be made by the Odell faction to dispute Herbert Parsons's absolute control.

The meeting lasted only about ten minutes. The resolution adopted accepted Gov. Hughes's policy in its entirety, except that it was suggested "that as the expenses of the commission in the First district are proposed to be charged upon the city, the bill should be amended so as to provide that all fees collected and all penalties and forfeitures recovered in the First district should be paid into the city treasury."

Joe Levinson, the leader of the Second district, was permitted to retain his membership in the executive committee. Running as the Odell candidate for the leadership of the Second district, he defeated Ely Rosenberg, the anti-Odell man, by a small majority. It was planned to unseat Levinson on the ground that he had won by fraud and intimidation, but the committee on contested seats reported last night that whatever faults there were in the election of the Second district were due to the inefficiency of the election district officials, and the recommendation was made that the contest should be dismissed. The report was adopted without opposition.

MAJOR PENROSE ON THE STAND.

Does Not Deny Negro Soldiers Shot Up Brownsville, but Doesn't Admit It.

DALLAS, Tex., March 21.—This was the most interesting day of the Major Penrose court-martial at Fort Sam Houston.

Major Penrose was on the stand. He did not take the positive position that negro troops under his command at Fort Brown had not committed the "shooting up" outrage. Neither did he admit that they were guilty. He simply insisted that his own acts had been correct and that he had not neglected any duty devolving on him as the commandant.

He declared that the precautions he had taken to prevent possible trouble just prior to the shooting were based solely on his fear that his men might be attacked because of the assault made on Mrs. Evans, a white woman, the day before, a negro soldier being accused of being her assailant.

Major Penrose said that nearly all the shots he heard on the night of the Brownsville raid came from high power rifles. This inferentially could be regarded as a point against the negro soldiers.

Earl of Southesk to Visit Mr. Carnegie

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 21.—The Earl and Countess of Southesk will shortly pay a visit to the United States. They will make a brief stay in New York, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. The Earl of Southesk is chief of the Carnegie clan.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous."—Adv.

TENNIS CABINET STARTS UP.

Postmaster-General Meyer Takes Up the Racquet With President.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—George von L. Meyer, the new Postmaster-General, has joined the tennis cabinet, of which James R. Garfield, now of the real Cabinet, continues to be a member. The White House court has been overhauled and rolled and the President and his tennis playing associates have started in again with racquet and ball and expect to keep up the sport until Mr. Roosevelt leaves Washington for the summer.

After each day's play the members of the tennis cabinet, still in their flannels, sweaters and rubber soled shoes, gather in the President's office and discuss the pressing questions of the period.

ALDRICH A POET TO THE END.

Described Death as the Passing of the Shadow of the Flower.

BOSTON, March 21.—Talbot B. Aldrich, son of the late Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in making public a number of letters and despatches of condolence to-night said regarding the last moments of his father:

"My father died a poet. Only a little while before the end he said: 'I regard death as nothing but the passing of the shadow of the flower.'

"His last words as he passed away holding our hands were: 'In spite of all I am going to sleep; put out the lights.'"

WOMEN TAKE UNDERSEA CRUISE.

Make Trip in Submarine and Dine on Food Prepared Under Water.

BRIDGEPORT, March 21.—A party of men and women came to Bridgeport from New York to-day for a submerged rup of the submarine torpedo boat Lake.

The party included President Bishop and several members of the Aero Club of America; Admiral Endicott, U. S. N., retired; ex-Senator Thurston, Lieut. Radler de Aquina of the Brazilian Legation at Washington, and Mrs. Thurston and Mrs. J. C. Lake.

The run lasted three hours. It was the first submarine cruise in America participated in by women.

After a surface cruise outside Bridgeport harbor, the Lake was submerged for two hours, in which time a dinner was cooked and served to the guests.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT'S BAD FALL.

Former President of Yale Breaks an Arm on an Icy Sidewalk.

NEW HAVEN, March 21.—It was learned to-night that Timothy Dwight, the only living ex-president of Yale University, had fallen on an icy sidewalk in this city and broken his arm. Dr. Dwight is 77 years old. He was president of Yale from 1886 to 1899, when he was succeeded by President Hadley.

CAUGHT RICHLY LADEN TRIO.

Had Silverware and Jewelry and Gave the Police a Fight.

Observing three young men loitering about the hallway of a flat house at 164 West 122d street yesterday afternoon Detectives O'Rourke and Hannen of the East 126th street station followed them into the house and began a chase which led out the back door and over fences for the length of the block. After a stiff fight at the end of the chase the detectives arrested William Kelly, 20 years old, of 67 East 105th street, Edward Gornier, 15, of 226 East 109th street and Joe Levy, 18, of 207 East 107th street. The prisoners when searched at the station house were found to have in their possession eighteen pieces of solid silver, several pieces of jewelry and a liberal supply of skeleton keys.

The police say that the prisoners belong to the gang that looted the apartments of Joseph Kleinbaum at 111 East 119th street last Monday. Kleinbaum lost $400 and most of his clothes.

HAD TO LET DROWNING WOMAN GO

She Had Fallen Overboard and Capt. Barth Leaped In and Caught Her.

Capt. Sebastian Barth of the barge Lackawanna, moored at the Delaware and Hudson coal docks in Weehawken, was picked up by a tug early yesterday morning in the Hudson River about 200 feet from his barge. He said that Kate Savage, 31 years old, of Providence, fell into the water while she was trying to board the Lackawanna and he jumped after her.

He caught hold of her, he said, and kept her head above water. He shouted for help for over half an hour. He got so chilled finally he was obliged to let the woman go. He was picked up a few minutes later. Barth was taken to the Weehawken station. His home is in Union Hill.

CAN LOCK UP THE PICKPOCKETS

Law Enough for It, the Court Rules on Appeal.

Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, sitting as an Appellate Judge in the Court of Special Sessions, upheld yesterday the contention of the Board of City Magistrates that persons known to be pickpockets may be committed as disorderly persons even though the detectives making the arrest have no direct evidence connecting them with a special theft. The case before Judge Rosalsky was that of Harry Cohen, a notorious pickpocket.

Cohen was arrested on a Fourteenth street crosstown car while he was jostling persons and barring the way to the door. He had two accomplices, but they did not steal anything. The detectives accused Cohen of being a disorderly person and Magistrate Walsh in the Jefferson Market court sentenced him to serve six months on Blackwell's Island. Cohen appealed.

THEATRES TO MAKE CHANGES.

Managers Agree to Remove Things Under Health Board's Ban.

Dr. Walter Bensel of the Health Department, who persuaded the New Amsterdam Theatre to pull down a lot of curtains on Wednesday by nailing up a vacation notice, visited all the other important theatres along Broadway yesterday. In several of them he ordered advertising easels removed from the lobbies, as well as hangings from boxes and doors. The easels might be in the way in case of panic, he explained.

Some of the managers complied yesterday and the rest promised to do so at the close of last night's performance.

TO BOMBARD AIRSHIPS.

German War Ministry to Carry On Experiments in High Shooting.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, March 21.—The Ministry of War is preparing to carry on experiments in gun fire against balloons and airships, which will be held captive at distances ranging from three to nine miles off Dantzig. They will be bombarded by coast rifles.

TIME FOR THAW TO ANSWER

To Jerome's Affidavits Showing That the Defendant Is Insane Now.

SEVEN ALIENISTS AGREE

Six Say He Probably Will Never Recover, the Other Is Sure He Won't.

The Defence Is to Reply by 2 o'Clock To-morrow and Will Likely Bring in Its Battery of Experts Again—The District Attorney Explains His Delay in Bringing These Matters Before the Court—Says His Belief Came Gradually and He Hoped That Some of the Things Would Come Out in Testimony—Justice FitzGerald Inclined to Rebuke Him—Hartridge Tries to Speak and Is Suppressed—Gleason Says Delmas Did It and Delmas Says He'll Take the Responsibility—Gleason Stunned in Court.

District Attorney Jerome submitted to Justice FitzGerald yesterday afternoon the affidavits upon which he bases his belief that Harry K. Thaw is now of such unsound mind as to be incapable of advising with his counsel and which he thinks will induce the Court to appoint a commission in lunacy to determine the present mental state of the defendant.

After receiving the affidavits Justice FitzGerald gave Mr. Delmas until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon to submit such answering affidavits as he may wish to prepare. The Court will then consider both Mr. Jerome's and Mr. Delmas's statement of the case. If he desires further enlightenment from either the prosecution or the defence he will inform counsel of the fact. Otherwise he will decide whether or not to appoint a commission.

All this was determined in a little more than an hour after court convened at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is likely that Mr. Delmas's reply to the District Attorney's statement of his position will consist partly of affidavits from the alienists for the defence to the effect that Thaw is now capable of advising his counsel properly. To these will probably be added affidavits to the same effect from several of the Thaw lawyers.

Eight affidavits were submitted by Mr. Jerome. The first affidavit is by Irvin Shrewsbury Cobb, a newspaper reporter, who recites the circumstances leading up to the statement issued by Thaw a day or so after his wife finished her examination on the stand. Mr. Cobb tells how Thaw made him mark his initials on a sealed envelope and then handed him the statement. The statement, which was printed at the time, complimented Evelyn Nesbit Thaw on her bearing as a witness and criticised Mr. Jerome's conduct of the trial.

Six Alienists Agree

The other affidavits are from alienists, seven of them. Six of the affidavits are practically alike. They are from Drs. Austin Flint, Carlos F. Macdonald, William Mabon, William B. Pritchard, Albert Warren Ferris and Allen Ross Diefendorf. They speak of having examined the exhibits in the case, consisting of the Thaw letters and the Thaw will and codicil, the statement made to Mr. Cobb by Thaw and the history of insanity on the maternal and paternal side of Thaw's family. This in substance is what each of the six says:

"From my personal observations in court during the trial I am of the opinion that the defendant is now and for some time past has been suffering from a form of mental disease known among men skilled in mental diseases as paranoia. It is my opinion, based on what has been enumerated, that when the defendant killed Stanford White he was then suffering from the mental disease commonly known as paranoia, but that his then mental state was such that he knew the nature and the quality of the act that he was doing and that it was wrong, namely, that he then and there knew that he was discharging into the body of Stanford White a loaded revolver, that it was Stanford White into whose body he was discharging a loaded revolver, and that he then and there knew that such discharge was likely to produce death and that he then and there knew that such an act on his part was against the current morality of this State and in violation of the law."

Recovery Doubtful, if Not Impossible.

These six doctors then assert that Thaw is suffering from a mental disease from which it is reasonably certain that he will never recover "and that the discharge of Harry K. Thaw would be dangerous to the public peace and safety and that he should be committed to an institution for the insane." To this they add that they are of the opinion that Thaw has been in such a state of insanity or lunacy for some time "as to be incapable of understanding the proceedings against him or making his defence."

Dr. William Hirsch, who was an assistant to Prof. Mendel, an eminent authority on mental diseases, goes beyond that. "In my opinion," he says, "the form of mental disease in the said Harry K. Thaw is such that he cannot possibly recover."

As soon as Justice FitzGerald had taken his seat upon the bench he read from the record the words of the District Attorney, pronounced the previous day, to the effect that the court had no more right, if the facts were known, to be trying Thaw than if it were prohibited by statute.

Mr. Jerome was standing up fumbling among some papers with his back to the