TRIAL COST ABOUT $300,000,

OF WHICH THE THAWS' SHARE IS MORE THAN $200,000.

Delmas's Fee Is Figured at $50,000 and the Other Lawyers Will Bring the Total Up to $150,000—Experts Come Far From Cheap—How the County Pays Less.

The trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White began on January 23 and lasted about eleven weeks. All that time was not spent in the actual trial of the case, as there were several delays, but enough of it was so spent to make it one of the longest criminal trials conducted in this State.

What has this trial cost both the prosecution and the defendant? It is no easy matter to get accurate figures, but it is a pretty safe estimate to put the total expense at $300,000.

The heaviest outlay undoubtedly has been on Thaw and his family. Just how much they have spent may never be known accurately. Large sums will have to be paid to lawyers. There have been five of these lawyers actively engaged in the case since the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge was dropped by Thaw. Of the lawyers Delphin Michael Delmas will get the biggest fee. He isn't naming the fee he agreed to accept, but it is said by the other lawyers to be $50,000. It is surely not less than that.

What the other lawyers will get is a problem. One of them is going to ask for $15,000. It is said that to another $16,000 has already been paid. It is not expected that any of them will get less than $15,000. Before the Black firm was let out by Thaw it is said to have received $25,000. So the expenses to the Thaws for lawyers will be nearly $150,000.

All through the trial there were four medical experts for the defence on hand. Near the end of the trial four more were called in. The experts do not come very low, especially for the defence. If the experts between them do not get about $30,000 they have reduced their rates. There has been no public announcement to that effect. In addition David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, has attended every session of the trial. It has not been easy to understand just what he did for Thaw, but there must have been some reason for his presence, and his fee will not be small.

In every important criminal case there is an amount of investigation and outside work which is not generally realized by the public. Witnesses must be looked up. Stories come from cranks and other misguided persons, but they must all be looked up. It might be fatal to pass any of them without scrutiny. It would at least be dangerous. To get at the bottom of the stories requires patient work and experienced men to do it. They have to be paid. Sometimes money must be handed out to persons who have something to tell before they give up. This piles up the contingent expense account.

From the time Stanford White was killed Roger O'Mara, a former police chief of Pittsburg, has been in the employ of the Thaws. He has had men helping him. They have done a good deal of sleuthing between here and Pittsburg and other parts of the country. The bill from this source alone will be large.

There are other incidental expenses which have to be met. The typewriting bills make a good sized item. When the whole thing is summed up if the expenses outside of the fees for the lawyers and the experts are less than $50,000 it will surprise persons conversant with that sort of thing. A conservative estimate of the whole thing would seem to be that before the Thaws have settled for this trial they will have paid out more than $225,000.

The cost to the taxpayers will not be so great. There are several explanations for this. The principal one is that in this county there is a machine for prosecuting criminals which is always in motion. It is a well oiled machine and can be started on any individual case at a moment's notice. Its engineers are men who get yearly salaries and the additional expense comes when outside aid is called in.

The Thaw trial has cost the county to date not much more than $25,000. This, of course, does not include salaries for officials. It is the sum that has been spent outside and includes the fees for the medical experts. It is a matter of record that the experts for the prosecution do not get as much as those called by the defence. There is a reason for this. There is much steady business from the District Attorney's office all the year around, and the experts know that it is good to be on the side of the prosecution.

It is a difficult matter to figure out the running expenses of a court. A man who is familiar with the salaries of court officials, including the Judge, the District Attorney, his assistants, court officers, stenographers, clerk and others connected with the court machinery has figured out that the daily cost for each court session is about $700. Counting five days for each of the eleven weeks—for the salaries go on even if there is no session, and Justice FitzGerald's court has done no other business since the trial started—the court expenses alone have been close to $40,000. Add to that the salaries of a squad of policemen who have been stationed each day outside of the court room to stand off the curious and you have another neat sum. Taking all these things into consideration, it is not hard to understand that $300,000 for the entire cost of the trial seems more like an underestimate than an overestimate.

While the trial has been going on District Attorney Jerome has looked after practically nothing else in his office. He has had the assistance of Assistant District Attorney Garvan. Long before the trial began a lot of time was put in by Mr. Garvan preparing the case. More than a hundred witnesses were questioned. Some of these witnesses were brought from out of town. In the case of others detectives had to be sent out of town to get the stories of persons who said they had important information.

For a part of the trial—at the beginning and at the end—the jury was locked up. They were kept at the Broadway Central Hotel. The county stands that expense, but it will not be very heavy, probably not more than $1,000.

There is generally litigation after an important trial. Somebody is not satisfied with his fee. A disappointed defendant may want to chop expenses down. Oftentimes an expert for the State thinks he is worth more than he is allowed. An example of this is the Patrick case, over which the District Attorney is still engaged in litigation with some of his witnesses whose bills were considered exorbitant.

LONDON'S BITTER COMMENT.

Every One Connected With Thaw Trial and the American Public Scored.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 13.—The keynote of nearly all the editorial comment here on the result of the Thaw trial is strong and sometimes violent censure of almost everybody concerned, including the bulk of the American public, whose intellectual appetite, according to the opinion of the writers, is largely responsible for a discreditable exhibition. The American methods of administering law are denounced unsparingly, and the contrast with British practice is scathingly emphasized.

The *Daily News*, which assumes to represent moral, social and political puritanism, finds in the trial proof of how an undisciplined press and unscrupulous wealth may combine to defeat criminal justice as they combine to defeat representative government. It is shocked by the sympathy evoked in public for Thaw and his wife. It says:

"It would not be surprising if a Latin community, which does not make professions of severe puritanical virtue, had made a heroine of Mrs. Thaw and condoned Thaw's loose life. The amazing thing is to find this phenomenon in a country which has just hounded Maxim Gorky from its shores.

"The American press forbid the performance of Shaw's play, yet print with every noisome detail full reports of this painful and disgusting trial. Both aberrations betray undisciplined sentimentality, but worse than the sentimentality is the power of money to override the puritanism which is still the dominant note in American public opinion. One scarcely knows whether to be more amazed at the insincerity of such a press or at the gullibility of such a public.

The total result of an expenditure of money, false sentiment and mercenary skill without parallel in the recent history of civilization is simply this, that a man may henceforward murder in America unpunished provided always his crime is interesting and he himself is a millionaire."

The *Standard* says: "Seldom has justice been so flagrantly abused as by the questions Jerome allowed to be put to Mrs. Thaw. He has been professionally punished by the assurance that nothing but his own misconduct of the case saved the prisoner from condemnation. It wiped out in the mind of a sentimental but acute people the contempt excited by the trash in which Mr. Delmas indulged and the gush of greasy sentiment about Thaw's girl wife.

"What puzzles the average sensible Englishman is how the average sensible American can tolerate the waste of public time and money by lawyers when their clients have command of millions, and how newspapers of a certain class are allowed day by day to prejudge an issue of life or death.

"Unfortunately, although our legal procedure is short, sharp and summary, we are not in a position to censure the maudlin weakness of American sentiment. The agitation here for the reprieve of Rayner was allowed to prevail, and he escaped the gallows because it was claimed he was only a parricide."

The *Telegraph*, referring to the long drawn out trial, says that it would in this country have ended in a week. It adds:

"It seems to us a travesty upon the passionate regard of the American nation for the purity of home life and the honor of women to represent Thaw as the champion of the unwritten law that a man may take vengeance in his own hands in defence of the sanctities of his hearth.

"Public conscience may condone private vengeance for such acts, but the hearth that has been violated must have been kept tolerably clean before. What is disquieting is not the revelation of vice, for the lower side of human nature is much the same everywhere, but the mawkish desire to make a virtuous hero out of a degenerate criminal."

The *Daily Mail* confines its criticism mainly to showing the superiority of English procedure as seen at the Rayner trial, remarking that little of that hustle, in which Americans are popularly supposed to excel, was shown. Continuing, it says: "For despatch we must look to the English courts and their more up to date methods."

The *Express* says that American prestige has suffered severely by the trial. "It is signal proof," it says, "of the utter inefficiency of American statesmanship to evolve a practical legal system. It is a disastrous instance of trial by the amateur judgment of a democracy. Law, dignity and common sense have all been wanting."

The *Chronicle* and the *Morning Leader* are practically the only two papers that do not indulge in impassioned comments. The former praises the prolonged endeavors of the jury to reach a verdict, saying that no British jury would have stuck to it so long. It adds:

"There have been features which present American practice in an unfavorable light compared with ours, but the Judge's charge conformed to the best standard of any land, while the eloquence of the American bar was conspicuously illustrated."

The *Morning Leader*, dwelling upon the great human tragedy which underlay the court proceedings, says that the jury has really epitomized the verdict of the world.

The *Times*, describing the trial as a public nuisance and a spectacle which every right thinking person longed to see the end of, says that if proceedings in courts of justice had necessarily to be such as were seen in this case they would be as mischievous as the crimes intended to be punished. Contending that the issue for the jury was of the simplest, it says:

"If Thaw had been a poor man a verdict would have been given a day or two after the jury was impanelled. The trial brings to light facts which explain in some degree the jealousy of great fortunes newly acquired. One gets a glimpse, and not a pleasant one, of wealth without elegance or refinement, luxury without polish, culture or attraction, much costly eating and drinking, and fine clothes with coarse manners.

"The booby millionaire is not unknown. He is generally the successor of the self-made millionaire. He puts with both hands into rapid circulation his inherited fortune. Much more mischievous and probably more responsible for the feeling of animosity and jealousy, unmistakably strong in America, is a class of very rich men, who seem to know nothing of the duties of wealth or of the graces that often come in its train, and seek to escape sheer boredom in unrefined excitements."

Hope to Float the Darien

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 12.—The wreckers hope to float speedily the steamer Darien, which stranded some time ago at the mouth of the Magdalena River, Colombia. The vessel's sternpost and rudder are smashed, but her hull is intact. Her cargo is being removed.

The Weather.

The only storm area apparent yesterday was central over Lake Michigan in the morning and was influencing conditions over almost all districts east of the Mississippi. There was rain or snow generally throughout the Lake regions, and southeastward over the Ohio and Tennessee valleys to the south Atlantic coast there was rain. Also in the middle Atlantic States in the afternoon.

Over most of the West and in the Gulf States the weather was fair with a high pressure extending from Montana and the Dakotas southeast to the Gulf and bringing cooler weather into that section and the Mississippi Valley. Freezing weather covered Lake Superior and thence the line extended southwest into Colorado.

In the east Gulf States and east of the Mississippi generally the temperatures were higher. It was also warmer in the north Pacific section.

In this city the day was fair until late afternoon, when rain began to fall lightly, warmer; wind light to fresh northeast; average humidity 61 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.75; 3 P. M., 29.67.

The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer is shown in the annexed table:

	1907.	1906.		1907.	1906.
9 A. M.	44°	49°	6 P. M.	45°	56°
12 M.	48°	45°	9 P. M.	43°	52°
3 P. M.	49°	57°	12 Mid.	42°	50°

Lowest temperature, 39°, at 3:30 A. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, rain, possibly turning to snow and colder to-day; fair except snow flurries in north portions to-morrow; fresh northeast to north winds.

For New England, snow or rain to-day, with lower temperature; fair in south and snow flurries in north portion to-morrow; fresh variable winds, mostly north.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware, rain or snow and colder to-day; fair and continued cold to-morrow; fresh west to northwest winds.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York, snow flurries and colder to-day; fair to-morrow, except snow along the Lakes; fresh north west winds.

HEINZE ON UNITED COPPER

DENIES THE STATEMENTS MADE BY T. M. HODGENS.

Says the Company Is Better Off Financially To-day Than Ever Before—Net Income in 1906 Nearly $5,000,000—Denies Also That Sale to Cole Was Unproductive.

F. A. Heinze was on the stand all day yesterday at the continuation of the hearing before Nicholas W. Bindseil as a commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court of New Jersey to take testimony in the suit brought by Thomas M. Hodgens of Butte against the United Copper Company, of which Heinze is president.

Hodgens, who owns 1,300 shares of United Copper stock, wants to examine the books of the company to prove his allegations that all the valuable properties owned by the company were sold in 1906 to T. F. Cole and John F. Ryan for a nominal consideration, and that ever since the company has been paying dividends out of its capital. Hodgens was on the stand in the beginning of the week and testified that he had been unable to get a statement of the company's financial coniditon from Heinze and that he believed the real facts were being concealed from the stockholders. He also made many statements concerning his information as to the management of the company and the sale of its properties.

Mr. Heinze's testimony was largely a series of denials of the statements made by Hodgens, supported by figures to show that the United Copper Company is in a better financial condition to-day than ever before. He testified that the company's net income in 1906 was $4,840,771, of which $2,395,570 represented dividends from securities held by the company, and $2,504,000 the profits made on securities and contracts. He denied that the sale of properties to Cole and Ryan was unproductive. As a matter of fact, Heinze said, the company got $10,500,000 in cash, and also got a release of claims and rights which had been long in litigation, amounting to about $50,000,000.

Since its organization five years ago, Mr. Heinze said, the company had paid out over $5,000,000 in dividends out of an income aggregating about $11,000,000. Heinze denied that he had realized anything personally from the management of the company, or from the sale of its properties. In fact, he said, he had received no salary as president, nor had he even charged up an expense account, though his personal disbursements had been large.

Hodgens's suit, said Mr. Heinze, was the result of personal differences between them over a joint speculative account which they had operated, and was brought, he believed, solely to force a settlement of this account. Hodgens had made insistent demands on him for such a settlement, he said, but he had refused to make one unless all their financial affairs were adjusted, especially a claim held by the State Savings Bank of Butte, controlled by Heinze, against Hodgens.

The latter, while cashier of the bank, arranged loans and overdrafts to companies in which he was heavily interested, and Heinze, for the bank, insisted that the bank's claim on Hodgens, amounting to about $400,000, be adjusted before their joint speculative account was settled.

Mr. Heinze also showed that he and his associates, instead of being indebted to the State Savings Bank to the amount of $1,800,000, as Hodgens declared, owed on December 1 last less than $95,000 to the bank.

On cross-examination Mr. Heinze admitted that he and Hodgens had continued their speculative account almost right down to the time Hodgens began his suit and long after the "insistent demands" made by Hodgens for a settlement, but he explained this by saying that while the account was unsettled it had to be continued for their mutual protection.

The hearing was held in the offices of Cary & Robinson, counsel for Mr. Heinze. T. J. Walsh appeared for Hodgens and will continue his cross-examination of Heinze this morning.

LEGISLATION IN A RUSH.

New Jersey's Houses Swat Bills Right and Left in Closing Hours.

TRENTON, N. J., April 12.—The New Jersey Legislature, which was scheduled to adjourn at 3 o'clock this afternoon until next June, was confronted to-night with more business than it would ordinarily attend to in a month's session. The consequence was that up to a late hour to-night the proposed recess was far from an accomplished fact.

Some of the most important measures of the session had remained undecided until the closing hours. The difficulties were accentuated by the fact that the House is Democratic and the Senate Republican. There was a lack of harmony between the two which resulted in an unwillingness on the part of either to approve the measures passed by the other.

Senator Colby's civil service bill, which has hung fire for the twelve weeks of the session, was defeated in the House by a vote of 15 to 40.

The Democrats of the House succeeded in forcing through a resolution by Assemblyman Wright providing for an investigation of State expenditures under the Republican administration. The resolution carries with it the power to investigate any State department.

The initiative and referendum bills introduced in the House at the instance of the People's lobby and backed by the reform movement in New Jersey were defeated in the House. The House passed the insurance reform bills introduced in the Senate as the result of the insurance investigation of last summer, and also the Senate resolution petitioning for an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

The proposition of appointing a State Railroad Commission, which has been hanging fire since almost the opening of the session, was defeated when the Republicans of the Senate and Democrats of the House had a conference and failed to agree.

GEN. WADE TO RETIRE SUNDAY.

Brig.-Gen. McCaskey Will Then Be Promoted to the Grade of Major-General.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Gen. James F. Wade, the senior Major-General and next to Lieut.-Gen. MacArthur the ranking officer of the army, will go on the retired list on Sunday by reason of having reached the age of 64 years. Gen. Wade's forty-six years of service cover active participation in the civil war, in Indian campaigns and in the Spanish-American war. His retirement will result in the promotion of Brig.-Gen. W. S. McCaskey, commanding the Department of Texas, to the grade of Major-General, and the promotion of Col. Charles Morton of the Seventh Cavalry to be Brigadier-General. Col. Morton is with his regiment in the Philippines.

Major-Gen. Frederick D. Grant will succeed Gen. Wade in command of the Atlantic Division, with headquarters at Governors Island.

DOG LOCKED UP BY POLICE.

Englewood Authorities Want to See if He Is Really Mad—Two Children Bitten.

A white bulldog belonging to Mrs. A. Knoblauch, Linden avenue, Englewood, is locked up in the city police headquarters. The dog bit two children on Palisade avenue yesterday afternoon. They were George Eaton of Englewood and Dwight Lonsbury of Ridgefield Park. He also snapped at the leg of a boy on horseback and finding it beyond his reach inserted his teeth in the horse's leg.

Policeman Mooney fired two shots at the dog but failed to hit him. The animal was finally caught and sentenced to three days imprisonment at headquarters on advice of a veterinary surgeon who was called in. The surgeon was unable to decide whether the dog had rabies.

CHEW TOBACCO AND RUMINATE

And You'll Make a Good Senator, Declares Woodrow Wilson.

The value of chewing tobacco as a help to ruminative habits that leads to good statesmanship was one of the things that Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, touched upon in his lecture yesterday in the Horace Mann auditorium at Columbia University on "The Senate of the United States." Dr. Wilson was pointing out the fact that the Western Senator as a rule is more valuable than the Eastern man because he comes from a part of the country that is productive of thought. In the East, according to Dr. Wilson, men have no opinions because they do not have time to think.

"If you live in a place," said Dr. Wilson, "where you can sit around a stove in a country store and spit tobacco juice into a sawdust box you are much more likely to have opinions than if you live in New York. Whatever you may think of the habit of chewing tobacco, I want to suggest that chewing something leads to ruminative habits. If a man stops long enough between sentences to chew he is more likely to have opinions that are of weight than if he does not. There is something in the sawdust box.

"People who have their heads buried in the morning paper in the morning and in the evening paper in the afternoon have no ideas except those which the newspapers give them. This is the kind of people that are found in the East, where the people think about nothing else except what they see in the newspapers and their business. In the West this is not true. The Western Senator has time to chew between sentences and consequently is more likely to think those things which are of value to the nation." Dr. Wilson emphasized the fact that the Western Senator was more likely to be free from corruption than the Easterner.

Dr. Wilson advocated the establishment of a national newspaper. Whether you read the New York, the Philadelphia or the Chicago newspapers or all three you would not get a national opinion. For this reason the country was still provincial. The speaker thought that a national medium of intelligence would rectify this evil.

As a whole Dr. Wilson thought that Senators were not such a bad lot after all. He said that while there were many rumors as to how men got into the Senate the majority got in because they were wanted by the people. He took a rap at some of those Senators whose names are constantly before the public by saying that an investigation in Washington would show that the men in the Senate who are most influential are those who are scarcely heard of at all. There were in the Senate many poor men and among these were the most influential ones and if the Senate were a body governed largely by corrupt methods this would not be the case.

WOMEN TAKEN FOR GAMBLING.

Proprietor of the House and Three of the Players Arrested.

The police broke in on a poker game in the boarding house of Mme. Jeanne Favre late last night just as Miss Jane Wilson had caught another five to her fives and treys. There was $20 in the pot and she was preparing to win out a new spring dress and things when Ed Carrette, who was a distance runner before he became a policeman, announced that the game was called. Miss Wilson said she did not think that the police ought to interfere with an ordinary evening's entertainment, especially when there was a good hand out.

Mme. Favre, who is a widow, is the proprietor of the boarding house at 528 and 530 Seventh avenue. She was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh street police station charged with maintaining a gambling house. Her friends, Marie Martini, Marie Clark and Miss Wilson, were locked up too, charged with gambling. There was a man sitting in the game when the police got there. When he saw the detectives he made for a rear window and got away on the fire escape.

The police were told about the place, according to Capt. Russell, by a woman writer on an evening newspaper, who had been told by a friend that the latter had lost $90 playing cards there. Capt. Russell sent Carrette, Devanney and Moran of his staff yesterday to the place. Devanney told Eugene Dolon, the doorman, that he wanted to get lodgings and Dolon took him upstairs to see a room. Carrette and Moran hurried up after Dolon was out of the way and entered a room on the first floor.

They waited behind a portière until they were sure what was the nature of the game being played. The detectives took along three dozen packs of cards and a lot of chips. They said that chips in the game going on cost all the way from ten cents to $5. The police also found notes which seemed to show profits and losses in afternoon sessions and also notes of indebtedness in the games.

GIVES GOV. HUGHES MORE POWER.

Bill to Probe State Departments Introduced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, April 12.—Assemblyman Moreland, the majority leader of the Assembly, to-day introduced the bill desired by Gov. Hughes which permits the Governor to "open the books" of the State departments and the commissions and bureaus. Originally it was intended to have the Governor's authority confined to the appointment of commissions to investigate the departments, but after consultation with Gov. Hughes the bill was changed to give the Governor more power.

The bill as changed permits the Governor to examine personally each department, board, bureau, division and commission of the State. He is empowered to take testimony under oath, to subpœna and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and to require the production of all books, papers and documents.

The Governor is to transmit his own report, as well as the report of his examiners, with the recommendations he may deem proper, to the Legislature. The Governor is to fix the compensation of the examiners.

Under the terms of the bill the Governor can investigate any State institution as well as a State department, and if he hears of any irregularities in the conduct of an institution he may probe to the fullest extent.

THE ARAPAHOE IN.

Disabled Clyde Liner Here in Tow of the Hallenbeck.

The Clyde liner Arapahoe, which was disabled off the Virginia coast on Tuesday night, arrived yesterday morning in tow of the ocean tug Hallenbeck. She did not drop her propeller, as had been originally reported. It hit a piece of drifting wreckage and the propeller shaft was broken. The propeller itself was suspended in the rudder frame. There were many vessels equipped with the De Forest wireless in the zone of aerial communication, and all of them offered help after they read the message of the Arapahoe.

Among the first to say "What can we do for you?" was the battleship Connecticut, down at Hampton Roads. Capt. Kemble thanked the Connecticut, but said that the weather was fine and that he was in touch with other ships of his line and that he did not need any assistance. The passengers said they felt all right when they found that Uncle Sam was standing by to assist them.

Thieves in Hotel Touraine in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Daniel Rexford, who lives on the fifth floor of the Hotel Touraine, in Clinton street, Brooklyn, found when she returned to her rooms after an hour's absence early yesterday evening that the door had been forced open. Jewelry which she valued at $620 had been taken. While the police were looking things over, Mrs. Emeline Buffington, who lives on the same floor, reported that her door had been broken in. She lost $41 worth of ornaments.

DEFIANT TALK IN THE DUMA.

EX-PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR ADVOCATES REVOLUTION.

Bitter Debate Over Resolve of Government to Try Members for Campaign Utterances—Premier Stolypin Shuts Out Experts—Arms for the Revolutionists.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—Stcheglovitoff, Minister of Justice, in a speech in the Duma to-day asked the House to exclude, pending their trial, Deputies Kousnakoff and Gaerous, Social Democrats, who are charged with speaking during the electoral campaign in favor of the overthrow of the Czar's autocracy.

A debate followed, in which a remarkable declaration was made by Gen. Nalivkin, member from Tashkend, in favor of revolution. He was formerly Governor of the province of Samarkand and had a distinguished administrative career until he was removed for applying the Czar's manifesto of October 30, 1905, in a liberal sense throughout the province. In his speech to-day he spoke vigorously against the existing régime and against allowing it to try any member of the Duma.

Stcheglovitoff declared that the Government would proceed to trial irrespective of the Duma's decision.

The House refused to exclude the members, but decided, by a vote of 196 to 175, to refer the question of the immunity of members to a commission of procedure.

The minority in the vote consisted of the revolutionary groups. Their speeches to-day are regarded in court circles as available material on which to urge an early dissolution of the Duma.

Premier Stolypin, replying to President Golovine's letter to him insisting on the right of the Duma's budget committee to consult experts on the budget, declares that he (Stolypin) must instruct the military guards of the Tauride Palace not to allow any private persons to enter the building, with the exception of those mentioned in the order of March 3, which was sanctioned by the Emperor.

VIENNA, April 12.—Letters from Russia say that arms and ammunition for the revolutionists have been pouring into the country for the last nine months notwithstanding the vigilance of the police and occasional seizures. They are shipped by revolutionary agents at English ports disguised as merchandise. The shipments are causing the Russian Government much anxiety.

During the last few days large quantities of revolver and rifle ammunition from Newcastle and Sunderland have been seized. One hundred and sixty thousand rounds were found labelled as mechanical toys. But for this misdescription the police would not have interfered with the ammunition, as the importation of cartridges from Great Britain is legal. Immense quantities have been landed openly at the eastern ports from Germany.

Concealment only begins when the ammunition reaches its consignees, who, it is pretty certain, are Russian revolutionary agents, but the police have not yet been able to trace them. It is understood that the British Government is investigating the whole question owing to representations from the Russian Government. The traffic, it seems, has been going on for years without hindrance, the arms and munitions being landed at unfrequented parts of the coast of Finland from vessels engaged in legitimate Baltic trade.

ARCHBISHOP ON MONTAGNINI.

Mgr. Fazet Protests Against His Statements—Holy See Misleadi.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 13.—Archbishop Fazet of Rouen writes to the *Petit Parisien* protesting against the statements Mgr. Montagnini made referring to him. He concludes with words showing the effect of the publication of Mgr. Montagnini's documents on some of the episcopacy, saying:

"It is disheartening to see laymen accepted as oracles, while some Bishops are denounced and others discarded or suspected even when designated for the Holy See's confidence by the episcopacy's unanimous votes.

"It is disheartening to see the grand, noble pontifical policy compromised, perhaps misled, by information given lightly and with prejudice."

GUNMAKERS COMING HERE.

Men Discharged From Woolwich Arsenal Seek Work in America.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 12.—The *Evening News* announces that owing to the distress in Woolwich, consequent upon the Government's wholesale dismissals from the arsenal, a number of the discharged workmen who have been trained in the making of modern guns are leaving for the United States.

It is said that employment is promised to them at the Brooklyn navy yard as soon as they are able to take out American citizenship papers.

B POWDER BLEW UP THE JENA.

French Senate Committee Rejects All Other Causes for the Disaster.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOULON, April 12.—The committee appointed by the Senate to inquire into the causes of the recent explosion on the battleship Jena finds that it was due to the decomposition of the B or smokeless powder.

The report eliminates the hypotheses of a torpedo explosion, a short circuit, Herzian waves, imprudence or malevolence. It suggests that black powder be not used or else be kept as far as possible from the smokeless powder magazines, its proximity being a serious aggravation in accidents caused by smokeless powder.

CALUMET AND HECLA LOSES.

U. S. Court Holds Ownership of Osceola Stock Contrary to Sherman Law.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 12.—In a decision handed down late this afternoon Judge Loyal B. Knappen of the United States District Court made permanent the temporary injunction restraining Calumet and Hecla from voting its owned stock or its proxies in the Osceola Mining Company at the latter's annual meeting for any other purpose than the adjournment of the annual meeting.

Judge Knappen bases his decision on the Sherman anti-trust law, holding that the Calumet and Hecla people were clearly shown to have been trying to form a combination in restraint of trade. He held that the provisions of the Michigan act of 1905 expressly allowing mining companies to buy stock in other companies could not overrule the provisions of the national law.

It was this Michigan law under which Calumet and Hecla got control of the shares of Osceola it owns or holds proxies for. The Judge also referred to the fact that the State law under which the action was taken, is in direct contradiction of the State anti-trust acts as well as of the national anti-trust law.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

President Eliot of Harvard will speak to-night at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New Jersey at Newark.

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FURS, FUR GARMENTS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE AND SAFE-KEEPING THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER MONTHS,

DURING WHICH PERIOD THE PLACING OF ORDERS FOR THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS, AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

SCHOOLGIRLS AS WITNESSES.

Trial of Bert Curtis for the Robbery of the Lockwood School Begins.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 12.—The trial of Bert Curtis, a dapper looking young man, who is charged with robbing the Misses Lockwood's boarding school in Scarsdale, was begun to-day before County Judge Platt at White Plains. The prisoner is charged with having ransacked the school and stealing money and jewelry belonging to the young women students on the night of March 7 last amounting to several thousand dollars.

Curtis was captured in New York city and identified by Miss Lockwood and several of her pupils as being a man who had visited the school on the day of the robbery. He asked the name of the French tutor. One of the victims of the robbery, Miss Fay O'Brien, daughter of ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, lost a diamond ring and other jewelry valued at $525.

When the case was called this morning Miss Lockwood and about a dozen schoolgirls were on hand to testify against Curtis. Another witness against him was Mrs. Dan Daly, who is now living in Scarsdale. Mrs. Daly, it is alleged, was in a jewelry store the day after the robbery and saw Curtis trying to dispose of some of the plunder.

The prisoner, through his attorney, Clinton Taylor, tried hard to prove an alibi. It was asserted in his behalf that he does not smoke cigarettes. This defence was entered because one of the young women students testified that the stranger she saw on the day of the robbery held a cigarette between his fingers.

PAINTERS IGNORE ULTIMATUM.

Refuse to Return to Work on Arbitration Contracts and Are Locked Out.

The Brotherhood of Painters decided yesterday to ignore the ultimatum of the general arbitration board to send the striking painters back on all arbitration contracts by to-day on pain of suspension and will fight to a finish.

By this action the painters to-day will stand suspended from the board, which is to all intents and purposes a lockout of the union. There is a general demand for painters now and the fight will be a test of the ability of the employers to fill the places of the strikers and of the ability of the painters to induce the other trades to refuse to work with strikebreakers.

The fight will centre at the Plaza Hotel, where 200 painters were at work when the strike was declared. This is an arbitration contract, the general contractor being the George A. Fuller Company. It was declared yesterday that fourteen strikebreakers are employed at this building and an effort will be made this morning to get about three hundred men in other trades who are at work on the building to strike in sympathy. A strike of the other trades would mean a violation of the arbitration agreement by every union affected.

It was said last evening that the consolidated board of business agents, which takes in unions both under the arbitration plan and those not under its provisions, was divided on the question of ordering the trades out on this building and will settle the matter to-day. Sympathetic strikes of the other trades will be ordered on all independent contracts as soon as non-union painters are put to work.

HOTEL GUEST DIES SUDDENLY.

Daughter of Mrs. Anderson Wakes Up to Find Her Mother's Body Cold.

Mrs. Sarah E. Anderson, a well to do woman of Baltimore, died suddenly early yesterday morning in the Latham Hotel, 4 East Twenty-eighth street. Mrs. Anderson was visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. P. Case, whose husband is a broker in this city. The mother had been feeling ill on Thursday and had been taking medicine for her stomach. She went to bed with her daughter.

The latter woke up about 1 o'clock in the morning and finding her mother cold, rushed to the window and called for help. There are several hotels in the neighborhood and the cries caused a commotion. Heads popped out of windows in all directions and before the cries had died away the drops at the telephone board at Police Headquarters began to fall. Headquarters ordered a man around to the hotel from the Tenderloin station.

Dr. Russell Bellamy of 20 West Thirtieth street, who arrived at the hotel shortly after the alarm was sounded, diagnosed the case as indigestion and fatty degeneration of the heart. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon took possession of the patent preparations in the room, but he did not think that any of them had caused her death.

Of the seven ages of man perhaps the young man age is most particular — especially in dress. Young men coming here can't be too particular. In Overcoats our "Country Club" is ideal for Spring wear — decidedly the smartest coat, this season for young men.

In Sack Suits we show many different models, each with the strongest claims to distinction.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

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BROKAW BROTHERS

COUNT BUNKER HUMOROUS EXPERIENCES BRENTANO'S. NEW YORK.

PLEADS FOR MORE TREES.

Commissioner Whipple Speaks on the Timber Needs of New York State.

James S. Whipple, Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, delivered an address last night in the Curtis High School, Richmond borough, on the protection needed by the woodlands of the State. He reviewed the natural purposes and benefits of forests and the protection they afford to game birds, animals and fish. The lecture was under the auspices of the Association of Arts and Science of Staten Island. He said:

"It would be a wise policy for the State of New York to enter upon the plan of raising seedling pine and spruce trees to be sold to the citizens of the State at the exact cost of producing, to the end that every farmer may replant the waste places on his farm at as small a cost as possible. Why should not every piece of land not good for agriculture be planted with trees?

"At the present rate it will be but a short time when there will be no available timber in the State. Forest restoration should be encouraged until every farm has its wood lot and all the land in the State not good for agriculture will be under forest cover."

VICHY CELESTINS

NATURAL ALKALINE WATER FOR GOUT AND INDIGESTION

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