

CRANE HITS O'SULLIVAN HARD

MAGISTRATE SEVERELY CRITICIZES GENERAL SESSIONS JUDGE.

Virtually accuses him of turning out pickpockets on National Hall after they have been sent to the island as vagrants—Exciting day in the courts.

Three pickpockets who had just been sentenced to six months in the workhouse as vagrants by Magistrate Crane in the Tombs police court made a murderous attack on the two detectives who had arrested them while they were going back to the Tombs on the Bridge of Sighs yesterday morning.

While all this was going on Cesar B. F. Barra, counsel for the prisoners, was hard at work preparing his affidavit for a writ of appeal to Judge O'Sullivan in the Court of General Sessions and within half an hour after sentence had been passed by Magistrate Crane Judge O'Sullivan had signed the writs authorizing the release of the defendants until the appeal is argued on bail in the nominal sum of \$300.

That was only one incident of many in a war against the pickpockets which Magistrate Crane waged all day long yesterday. Earlier in the day he had denounced Judge O'Sullivan for granting similar writs in the case of two other men whom he had sentenced on Tuesday and for fixing the same low bonds.

He said he would not be influenced in the smallest degree by the action of Judge O'Sullivan, that he would continue to send all such men to the workhouse just as fast as they were brought in. He said that he had been asked by Magistrate Crane to sign a writ of appeal for O'Sullivan's action an outrage on the community, he said. "These men are dangerous criminals. They have no visible and legitimate means of support. Yet they live on the best that the land affords. They all have long records of convictions and are notorious for their nefarious calling. They are brought here to me and the police make out cases which I honestly believe as a Magistrate stamps them as vagrants. They go right up to Judge O'Sullivan, or some other Judge, and get released on bail of a figure which to them is nothing."

Magistrate Crane said that his judgment is inflexible and that these men—low, dirty, thieving scoundrels that they are, men low and mean enough to steal from a child or a woman—have no right to be in the courts. I do say that the honor and dignity of our courts and the majesty of our people demand that no general Sessions nor any other Judge shall make these men free of the jail. Let them be released on bail if they are entitled to it, but let the bail be so heavy that they feel the hand of the law. I mean to go right on, and if the law says that I am to go right on, I will go right on. I mean to communicate with you, Hughes and call his attention to this outrageous action by the court upstairs. I mean to go right on, and if the law says that I am to go right on, I will go right on. I mean to communicate with you, Hughes and call his attention to this outrageous action by the court upstairs.

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JAPANESE QUESTION UP AGAIN

AMBASSADOR AOKI AND STAFF TO TOUR THE PACIFIC COAST.

His Object is to Find out the Character of the Opposition to the Admission of Japanese Laborers—Japan Not Likely to Assent to Exclusion in New Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, and several members of the Embassy staff will leave for Washington tomorrow for a tour of several weeks on the Pacific coast. The object of the visit has a direct bearing on the question of Japanese exclusion in the United States and on the renewal of the treaty of commerce and navigation now in force between this country and Japan.

The Japanese question, which was a burning one last winter when President Roosevelt interfered with the course that the San Francisco school authorities were taking in regard to the education of Japanese children there, will certainly recur at no distant date and there is reason to believe that the Tokio Government may not assume an attitude of acquiescence as was the case during the negotiations a few months ago. While it is true that Japan assented to the President's wish that the present pending immigration bill should provide for the exclusion of Japanese laborers from the United States it is by no means certain that Japan will permit an exclusion treaty to be incorporated in a formal treaty between the two countries.

The present treaty will expire in July, 1911, and a campaign has already been begun among organizations of Japanese residents on the Pacific coast looking toward a renewal of the liberal provisions of the present convention in regard to the admission of immigrants from Japan. They have sent representatives to Washington to talk with Ambassador Aoki and with President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Secretary Straus and other high government officials. These Japanese laborers letters from some of the most prominent American citizens in the coast cities, backing up their statements to the Ambassador and the President that they exploited opposition to Japanese in that region centers in and is almost exclusively confined to the trade unions of San Francisco and to the ring of indicted municipal officers in that city.

The representatives of Japanese associations in Seattle, Portland and Los Angeles have been supported by the Chamber of Commerce and the better class of Japanese take a prominent part in public affairs. Four or five of their number are invited every large public dinner and there is almost an entire absence of class distinction in Seattle's treatment of the Japanese. In Portland there is no anti-Japanese feeling worthy of the name. During the height of the San Francisco school controversy, and while the indicted Mayor of that city was on his way to Washington in response to President Roosevelt's invitation, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce telegraphed to the President that the people of that city did not sympathize with attacks on Japanese laborers.

The present treaty between the United States and Japan, which will expire four years from now, provides for the liberal treatment of immigrants. That fact was recognized by William R. Day when he was Assistant Secretary of State in a letter saying: "By Article I of the convention the subjects of Japan are given full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the Territory of the United States. This article is practically nullified by Japan's informal assent to the immigrant legislation enacted by Congress last winter, but there is nothing binding about the present treaty which was entered into thus informally at the instance of President Roosevelt. It has lately been represented that the Government of Japan has weakened the position of excluding Japanese of the laboring class from the United States and that the coming new treaty will, if Japan has its way, insist on liberal treatment of immigrants. No such exception or nullification as that effected by the recent immigration act will be permitted."

Changes in Stations of Troops. WASHINGTON, May 24.—The War Department has ordered the following changes in the stations of troops: Headquarters band and First Squadron, Second Cavalry, from Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to Fort Des Moines, Ia.; Second Squadron, Second Cavalry, from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Fort Des Moines; First Squadron, Thirteenth Cavalry, from Fort Des Moines, Ia., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; First Squadron, Thirteenth Cavalry, from Fort Riley, to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Third Squadron, Thirteenth Cavalry, from Fort Sill, Okla., to Fort Leavenworth, Mo.

Gen. Williams to Be Retired To-day. WASHINGTON, May 24.—Brig.-Gen. Constant Williams, recently stationed at Denver Col., in command of the Department of Colorado, will be placed on the retired list to-morrow by reason of age. He is a native of Pennsylvania and entered the army as a private in the regular army. He was subsequently took part in the Indian campaigns and won distinction at Big Hole, Mont., in August, 1877. By general promotion he reached the grade of Brigadier-General in July, 1904.

Strike Against Central Off. Bricklayers Will Not Delay the Terminal Work Further. The six months strike of the bricklayers on the building of the New York Central railroad at Forty-fourth street and Lexington avenue has been declared off. The strike was to force the New York Central railroad officials to sign an agreement that in all work it did directly instead of through contractors it should employ only union bricklayers.

Washington Personal Notes. WASHINGTON, May 24.—Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, who has been laid up with a sprained ankle, is able to be about again, and took his first outing to-day. Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth left Washington this afternoon for their home in Cincinnati after a visit of some days in the White House. They were entertained at supper last evening at the Alibi Club.

COL. HARRISON MUST EXPLAIN

His Conduct at Reception by the President at the Hotel Chamberlin Ballroom.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The War Department has been asked to investigate the conduct of Col. G. F. E. Harrison, stationed at Fort Monroe, in requesting two New York women to leave the ballroom of the Hotel Chamberlin, where he was giving a dance. The two women were Mrs. Archibald S. White, whose husband was formerly president of the National Salt Company and is now president of the Columbia Gas and Electric Company, and Mrs. Charles E. Thorn.

The case is revealed in the report of the court of inquiry appointed by Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding the Atlantic fleet, to investigate the conduct of Lieut. Reese and Acting Assistant Surgeon Schwerin, who escorted the women to the ball. The women were guests at the hotel and arranged acquaintances there with Lieut. Pendleton of the Army, who, notwithstanding the fact that the invitations to the ball were by card, expressed the wish that he might see Mrs. White and Mrs. Thorn at the dance. The women construed this as an invitation and Lieut. Reese and Surgeon Schwerin volunteered to act as escorts.

Their appearance upon the ballroom floor, arrayed in gorgeous gowns and brilliant gems attracted the notice of some of the army women, and gossip soon revealed the fact that they were without formal invitations. The matter was taken to Col. Harrison, who asked the women to leave the place. The women left indignantly and reported the matter to their husbands. The two naval officers were charged by Col. Harrison with bringing "unsuitable persons" to the ball. Rear Admiral Evans thereupon ordered a court of inquiry, which entirely exonerated the officers, and which is now in the hands of the Department.

It is said that Col. Harrison was so indignant at the presence of the women that he directed the management of the Hotel Chamberlin to ask them to leave. The hotel is on Government property and subject to a measure to Government authority. The case of the officers has been investigated by the War Department, and it is said that he subsequently withdrew his order to the hotel management not until after Mrs. White and Mrs. Thorn had been requested to leave. The two women had been at the hotel for some time and had attended several parties in honor of the officers. In addition they have been received aboard several of the warships and had received the attention due women of their social standing. Both Lieut. Reese and Dr. Schwerin had known them previous to the ball, and it is said that they were committing no indiscretion in escorting them to the dance.

Their course was approved by the court of inquiry, and the matter is now up to Col. Harrison. AGAINST PULLMAN CAR CO. Mr. Loftus of St. Paul Complains of Discrimination in Rates for Berths. WASHINGTON, May 24.—Fat men, old men and most women who ride in sleeping cars have a champion in George S. Loftus of St. Paul, Minn., who admits that he has the sleeping car habit. He struck the Pullman Company because of the way they draw upper berths. Citizen Loftus filed a complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Pullman Sleeping Car Company and a number of its directors and officers. The suit is the first case filed against a sleeping car company since those concerns were made common carriers by the railroad rate act.

Citizen Loftus declares that the sleeping car rates on a number of runs in the middle West and from the middle West to the Pacific Coast are excessive, unreasonable and in violation of law. He travels frequently between St. Paul and Seattle, once in a while he goes to Chicago, and at intervals he takes a trip to Superior, Wis. The distance between St. Paul and Seattle, a distance of 1,829 miles, is \$12 for both upper and lower berths. Citizen Loftus asserts that a reasonable charge for the service would be for first class \$4 and for upper \$4. The distance between St. Paul and Chicago is 410 miles. Traveling about that route are required to pay \$2 per berth for the upper berth. Citizen Loftus figures it out that not more than \$1.50 should be charged for the upper berth or more than 75 cents for an upper berth and in violation of law. Superior, a distance of 150 miles, the sleeping car companies exact a charge of \$1.50 for the upper berth. Citizen Loftus asks the commission to establish a rate of not over \$1 for lower and 50 cents for upper berth.

The upper berths provided by the railroad companies, the complainant, "are not as desirable as the lower berths of law. A charge therefor should be considerably less than the charge for a lower berth. To impose a rate for an upper equal to that collected for the lower is an unjust discrimination against the man who has to use a ladder when he goes to bed in a sleeping car."

Visitors to the Naval Academy. WASHINGTON, May 24.—Secretary of the Navy Metcalf to-day announced the following list of visitors to the Naval Academy appointed by the President: John J. Healy of Chicago, Henry M. Allen of Ellsworth, Me.; Herbert L. Satterlee of New York city; Judge F. W. Houghsaw of San Francisco; David S. Barry of Providence, R. I.; William Owen Jones of Lincoln, Neb.; and George M. Sharp of Baltimore.

The following were previously appointed by the President: Senator Galdinger of New Hampshire and Senator Martin of Virginia; by the Speaker of the House, Representatives Padgett of Tennessee, Hinshaw of Nebraska and Dawson of Iowa. Washington Personal Notes. WASHINGTON, May 24.—Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, who has been laid up with a sprained ankle, is able to be about again, and took his first outing to-day. Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth left Washington this afternoon for their home in Cincinnati after a visit of some days in the White House. They were entertained at supper last evening at the Alibi Club.

DAVID P. DYER, JR., DISMISSED

NEWSPAPER STORIES COMPLIMENTARY TO HIM THE CAUSE.

He Had Been Tried for Embezzling From Sub-Treasury and Acquitted and Newspapers Said His Designation as U. S. Special Agent Was a Vindication.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Newspaper stories complimentary to David P. Dyer, Jr., of St. Louis caused President Roosevelt to-day to dismiss Dyer from his office as an agent of the Federal Government designated for the special purpose of bringing a confessed defaulter from Europe to this country. The prisoner is Charles F. Grotefeld, former paying teller of the Washington National Bank of St. Louis. He had defaulted, fled to Europe and finally written to the Federal authorities in St. Louis that he would surrender. Dyer was designated by his father, then United States District Attorney in St. Louis and now a United States Judge, to go to Europe to get Grotefeld and bring him home.

Young Dyer had been tried on the charge of embezzling \$3,500 from the United States Sub-Treasury in St. Louis and had been acquitted. When newspapers chronicled this morning that Dyer and Grotefeld were to arrive on the Deutschland they said that Dyer had been designated to go to Europe and bring the defaulter home to emphasize his vindication. When the President and Attorney-General Bonaparte read these stories they made an inquiry and Dyer's removal was the result. The following official statement on the subject was given out by the Department of Justice: "It was stated at the Department of Justice to-day that the President knew nothing of the orders directing David P. Dyer, Jr., to go abroad to receive the surrender of Charles F. Grotefeld, formerly paying teller of the Washington National Bank of St. Louis. It is usual for the United States attorney in the district in which similar proceedings originate to designate some person as suitable to bring an extradited prisoner back to the United States. In this case the District Attorney was the present Judge David P. Dyer, who designated his son, David P. Dyer, Jr., and the appointment was made in the usual course as a matter of routine, without having been called to the attention of the Attorney-General or any other superior officer of the Department without any direction on the part of the President and wholly without the President's knowledge."

When it became evident from newspaper publications that an effort was being made to give the appointment the character of a vindication to the younger Dyer the department took steps at once to terminate Dyer's connection with the service. The United States Marshal at New York was directed to meet the Deutschland and to take Grotefeld from Dyer's custody. Under ordinary circumstances the person who brought Grotefeld from abroad would have continued to St. Louis in charge of the prisoner. The Department of Justice desired to effect his removal by Dyer's services so as to show that a wholly unwarranted significance had been given to the appointment, which was in fact due to an insurance agent, and as he had sailed for the United States the revocation could only take effect on the arrival of the steamer.

When Dyer was arrested in St. Louis on the charge of embezzling money from the Sub-Treasury his father was District Attorney and it was necessary to employ a special attorney to prosecute him. Before his trial he was dismissed from the office he held in the Sub-Treasury. After his acquittal he paid the full amount of his bond to cover the loss of the money for which he was officially responsible.

GROTEFELD SENT TO ST. LOUIS. Embezzler Who Fled to Europe and Got Homeless Goes West. Charles T. Grotefeld, a fugitive from justice since December 20, 1906, who voluntarily surrendered himself to the Federal authorities, arrived here Thursday night from Hamburg on the steamship Deutschland in the custody of David P. Dyer, Jr., a special Government agent. United States Marshal Henkel went down the bay in a revenue cutter and took charge of the prisoner. Grotefeld spent the night in the Tombs and was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning. He admitted his identity and said that he was glad to return to St. Louis, where he is wanted for embezzling \$3,334 from the Washington National Bank. Grotefeld waived examination and on Commissioner Shields's commitment Judge Holt of the United States District Court issued a warrant of removal and Marshal Henkel left for St. Louis with the prisoner last night.

Grotefeld, who is 30 years old and married, was teller of the Washington National Bank of St. Louis for several years. On December 20, 1906, the Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of Missouri brought in an indictment against him for embezzlement and Grotefeld fled to Germany. Later the fugitive went to Sweden, where after trying various employments and failing in all he became homeless and wrote to the bank his willingness to return and stand trial. The prisoner once sent to David P. Dyer, Jr., a son of a Federal Judge of Missouri, who had been up for trial in connection with a shortage in the United States Sub-Treasury and embezzled to bring Grotefeld back. It is understood that the trip abroad was given to Dyer as amends for the trouble and expense caused by the accusations in connection with the Sub-Treasury scandals through mistaken identity.

POSTUM. IN IT TEN YEARS. An Unconscious Slave to Coffee. "I had not the slightest idea that coffee was the cause of my continued sickness for the last ten years until I quit its use and took up Postum Food Coffee. I never had a natural movement of the bowels during a number of years, because of chronic constipation, and I was continually taking medicine. "Very frequently just after breakfast a dizziness would come on which would force me to lie down and remain absolutely quiet until relief came. I was also the victim of severe headaches and miserable all the time. Finally it occurred to me that coffee was the real cause of my trouble. "I therefore procured a package of Postum Food Coffee and began its use in place of coffee. At first I did not like it, but I soon discovered that I had not made it properly. When it is boiled long enough it has a delicious Java coffee taste, a beautiful deep rich brown color and altogether it makes a charming beverage. "I soon grew very fond of it; in fact, I liked it better than I did the old coffee. My health improved and this gradually increased. The bowels resumed their natural functions and the old dizziness feeling disappeared entirely; also the headaches. "This happy change in health fixed my mind permanently and forever; never, under any circumstances, to go back to a drug that had held me a slave for ten long years. A curious thing about all this is that people do not realize the cause of their troubles. They go on year after year, just as I had, in drugging themselves with coffee, and when they are in a condition of sickness and they don't seem to understand what it is that causes the trouble. If such people would leave off coffee and take Postum Food Coffee the trial would tell its own tale. "There's a reason."

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