

TROOPS ON WAY TO GOLDFIELD

GEN. FUNSTON SENDS 450 MEN AND MACHINE GUNS.

Expected to Reach Scene of Mine Strike Disturbance Early Today—Situation Grave—Strikers Are Armed and Have Taken Large Quantities of Dynamite.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The War Department received a telegram late this afternoon from Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Department of California, announcing the departure from San Francisco and Monterey to-day of a force of about 450 men and machine guns for Goldfield, Nev., where the labor troubles have become so acute that Gov. Sparks of Nevada has obliged to call on President Roosevelt for Federal aid.

Orders have been issued by the War Department to hold additional troops in readiness, and if necessary several hundred more men will be sent to the scene of the disturbances.

Five companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, under command of Col. Reynolds, left Fort McDowell near San Francisco, about 8:30 o'clock this morning and four companies of machine gun platoon, without animals, also of the Twenty-second, left the Presidio of Monterey at about day-break.

The Department has not been advised by Gen. Funston whether or not these troops were sent to Goldfield on a special train, but if they were they will reach Goldfield about eighteen hours after their departure, which would be about 2 o'clock to-morrow morning. If they were sent by regular train twenty-six hours will be necessary for the trip, and they are not expected to arrive at Goldfield before about 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Department is of the opinion that they have gone in a special train, as Gen. Funston was ordered to send the troops with all possible despatch.

Whether Gen. Funston will go personally to Goldfield and take personal charge of the situation is not known. It is thought that he will remain in San Francisco until he has received a report from Col. Reynolds, who is taking the troops to Goldfield, and if the situation becomes more serious than it is now he will undoubtedly go to the scene of the disturbances.

Officials of the War Department regard the situation at Goldfield as especially serious. The miners are all armed and are said to have in their possession large amounts of dynamite and powder, which have been stolen from the mines, and it is feared there will be an outbreak there to-night before the troops arrive.

It is said that there are at least 10,000 miners on strike in Goldfield. The trouble is said to have been created by the refusal of the miners to accept cashiers' certificates on John S. Cook & Co.'s bank in payment for their wages. The miners demanded payment in cash, which the banks were unable to make, on account of the shortage of currency.

In one of his reports to the Department Gen. Funston said that the Sheriff of Goldfield was a member of the Western Federation of Miners and in sympathy with the strikers.

In his telegram requesting assistance Gov. Sparks of Nevada said in part: "At Goldfield, Esmeralda county, State of Nevada, there now exists domestic violence and unlawful combinations and conspiracies which obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of the State and deprive the people of the State of the rights named in the Constitution."

The constituted authorities of the State of Nevada are unable to protect the people in such rights, and the reasons of such inability are the following:

"Unlawful dynamiting of property, commission of threats against the lives and property of law-abiding citizens, the unlawful possession of arms and ammunition, the commission of crimes, with threats of the unlawful use of the same by preconcerted action."

The lawfully constituted authorities of this State are unable to apprehend and punish the perpetrators of these crimes and to prevent the commission of other threatened crimes, and the State is unable to protect the rights of a large number of its people who are lawfully engaged in mining."

Gen. Funston, in a dispatch to the War Department, which was made public to-day, it is as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of yesterday relative to preparing troops for service at Goldfield, Nevada. I have ordered 450 men, four officers and fifty-eight enlisted men, to be sent to Goldfield, Nevada, by special train to-morrow morning. I have also ordered 450 men, four officers and fifty-eight enlisted men, to be sent to Goldfield, Nevada, by special train to-morrow morning. I have also ordered 450 men, four officers and fifty-eight enlisted men, to be sent to Goldfield, Nevada, by special train to-morrow morning."

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Meriden Silver

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will follow. With troops on the scene, it is the belief of the Governor that conflict will be averted.

GOLDFIELD, Dec. 6.—On the surface Goldfield was peaceful as a Sunday school picnic, but the theft last night of a large quantity of powder from the Booth mine and the fact that the miners have been importing rifles, not to give a promise of continued calm. The mine owners' committee, who advised Gov. Sparks to ask for troops, is of the opinion that a precautionary measure suggested by recollection of the terrors of the Trippe Creek and Cour d'Alene strikes.

BLOODGOOD SUICIDE MYSTERY.

Husband Unable to Give Any Motive—Bought Two Pistols.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—The mystery of the suicide of Mrs. Bloodgood remains unsolved. To-day her husband, William Lambier, arrived to take the body to New York. He could not give a motive for his wife's act. With reference to the letter addressed to him which was found in Mrs. Bloodgood's room he said:

"The letter did not explain in the slightest degree my wife's suicide. It was only about a page and a half long, as you can see. (Here Mr. Lambier drew the letter from his pocket and showed it for a second.) No, there is no reason why it should be made public. If there was, I would allow copies of it to be printed, but it is simply an ordinary business communication, such as my wife often sent to me while she was away from New York on the road."

Here Mr. Lambier hesitated a moment and said:

"There was no trouble in our married life. Ever since our wedding day we have been happy. We had no differences over the stage. Mrs. Bloodgood continued her career and she never met with any objections from me. She had no money troubles. I simply cannot explain it. I don't know what to say."

The clerk who sold Mrs. Bloodgood the pistol said to-day that she had bought two, the first one on Tuesday afternoon. Soon after that she called him up by telephone to ask how to handle it. The following day she called again and bought another, but made no explanation of the disposition she had made of the first.

The body was taken to New York by Mr. Lambier this afternoon.

The body of Mrs. Bloodgood arrived here yesterday afternoon. It was accompanied by Mr. Lambier, his brother-in-law, Shepherd Forest, William Lambier, the actor, and other members of Mrs. Bloodgood's company.

TRACING SAM PARKS'S MONEY.

Suit in Supreme Court Brings Out Story of Wealth Mislead.

Trial was begun yesterday before Justice Newburger in the Supreme Court of a suit brought by John W. Johnston to recover \$300 from Sam Parks, an administrator of the estate of her daughter, Flora Parks, the widow of Sam Parks, the labor leader. Mrs. Parks died a few months after her husband died in Sing Sing in 1901.

Johnston says that he loaned the \$350 in three sums of \$50 each to Parks when the latter was in criminal difficulties. The defense is a general denial that any such transaction took place.

Big Bill Devery is to be a witness in the trial and was in court yesterday under subpoena. Big Bill was Parks's bondman and he said yesterday that he was going to help Mrs. Gundberg discover what had become of some \$7,000 or \$8,000 in United States Steel Corporation bonds which he knew Parks owned and which had disappeared.

McCarthy, one of the walking delegates of the Structural Iron Workers Union, which Parks bonded, was a witness for Johnston yesterday and testified that he had seen Parks draw \$15,000 out of two banks and exchange the money at 100 Broadway, where the American Bridge Company had offices, for \$17,500 in gold bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. McCarthy's record was brought out on cross-examination and it was shown that he had served a year in the penitentiary for extortion.

Ex-Assemblyman Dick Butler, the ironworker who brought Parks and Devery together, also testified that he had gone with Devery and Richard Byrnes, the chief of the union, to the offices of lawyer Abram I. Elkus when Parks was in the Tombs awaiting transfer to Sing Sing. Butler said that they got a certificate for \$9,000 bonds of United States Steel and took the certificate to Parks, who handed it over to his wife with instructions to put it away for him. The next day it was placed in a safe deposit vault.

Devery is convinced that somebody is keeping the other seven or eight \$1,000 bonds from Parks's estate and he hopes to discover where they are, as he is much interested in the case and is anxious to help Mrs. Gundberg get everything that belonged to her daughter. Devery expects to testify on Monday.

The Weather.
The centre of the high pressure area moved eastward and was over the South Atlantic States yesterday.

General cloudiness prevailed in New Jersey, New York and New England and there was some rain in Texas; elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the weather was generally fair.

A low area appearing on the north Pacific coast was causing unsettled conditions in the Northwestern States.

The pressure was also low in the upper Lake region.

It was warmer from the middle and west Gulf coasts northward into the Dakotas and Minnesota and at practically all points eastward to the Atlantic coast to southern Georgia.

Freezing weather covered all the Atlantic States in the morning south to southern Georgia. There was no zero weather.

It was colder in Montana.

In this city the day was cloudy and warmer; wind, fresh west; average humidity, 63 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.18; at 9 P. M., 30.15.

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

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair and warmer to day; fair to-morrow; light westerly winds.

For western New York, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair and slightly warmer to day; fair to-morrow; fresh southwesterly winds.

TWO KEEPERS, 700 PRISONERS

JUSTICE DOWLING STARTED AT TOMBS CONDITIONS.

Learns the Facts at the Tony Bones Trial and With Jerome Inspects the Prison—No Danger of an Outbreak, They Agree, but More Keepers Are Needed.

The possibility of an outbreak of prisoners from the Tombs so disturbed Justice Dowling of the Supreme Court yesterday that he made an inspection of the prison with District Attorney Jerome.

Justice Dowling came to the conclusion that a trouble well managed, but he is of the opinion that there should be more keepers on duty at night.

It was at the trial of John H. McPartland, a Tombs keeper, for assaulting Tony Bones, who is charged with murder, that the attention of Justice Dowling was called to the fact that on the night Bones says he was attacked with a heavy key by McPartland there were only two wards in charge of the seven hundred-odd prisoners.

In order to show that McPartland had violated a prison rule when he went into Bones's cell Assistant District Attorney Nott brought out that two keepers are supposed to take a prisoner from his cell at night, if necessary. Col. McClelland, counsel for McPartland, called Night Warden Holmes, who testified that on the night Bones was assaulted there were only two keepers and himself on duty.

It was explained that ordinarily there are supposed to be four keepers on duty, but on this night and on other nights since there have been only two keepers because the other two were sick. Justice Dowling brought out that there were over 700 prisoners in the Tombs and that the prison was divided into two parts, each keeper having charge of four tiers of prisoners.

Justice Dowling was so astonished at the situation that he immediately sent for Warden Flynn of the Tombs and John V. Cogey, Commissioner of Correction. After talking with them in court he decided that he would make an inspection of the prison himself. He took along the court stenographer, Bartholomew Moylan, Capt. Lynch of the court squad and sent for Mr. Jerome, who was accompanied by Mr. Nott.

The party went through the prison, including the women's section. They found that the men's prison is divided into two parts, each having four tiers. It has been the custom to have each part in charge of one keeper at night. The keepers had a passkey which worked each cell. On the top floor was a room with about 100 beds. There were no cells in this room and it had been used as sleeping quarters for trustees, workhouse prisoners who do jobs around the Tombs. These men are locked in at night, but each keeper has a trusty go with him on his rounds.

One thing brought out was that a keeper might be on the lowest tier and another on the top, and they couldn't get into communication with each other. It would be impossible to work. Also, because of the crowded condition of the Tombs there are two prisoners in some of the cells. It would be possible, according to the observations of the investigators, for two prisoners in a cell to have a light and one kill the other before a keeper could interfere.

Justice Dowling shook hands with Commissioner Cogey and Warden Flynn when he was leaving the prison. He was accompanied to see that the Tombs was in excellent shape, but he was convinced that there should be more keepers. Commissioner Cogey told him that he couldn't hire any more keepers because he couldn't get an appropriation for them.

At the present time there are twenty-seven men in the Tombs accused of murder and several desperate characters who have been convicted but who have got stays on their sentences. Justice Dowling seemed to be convinced that there was an imminent danger of a jail delivery, but he was convinced that there should be more keepers at night.

"What could two keepers do with seventy men in that room on the top floor if they should have a fight?" he supposed the trusty was bribed to knock out the other keeper and suppose a keeper died suddenly or was taken ill. His keys could be taken from him and every prisoner in the Tombs could then overpower the other keeper and let out the prisoners in that section. What could the keeper downstairs do? Further down the prison there is a ground floor long enough to reach the wall around the Tombs. As the Tombs is a detention prison experience has shown that the prisoners are less likely to get out in a prison where there are convicts, yet there should be enough keepers to handle the prisoners. I don't think that a trusty should be allowed to go around with a keeper. Too many things are apt to happen."

POINTS FOR OIL TRUST APPEAL.

Standard's Attorneys Present Arguments on \$20,000,000 Fine Before Judge Landis.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Counsel for the Standard Oil Company appeared before Judge Landis in the United States District Court this afternoon to argue points raised in making up the bill of exceptions to the court's ruling on which an appeal from the judgment of the court fining the oil company will be made.

Attorney John S. Miller contended that the words used by Judge Landis in entering judgment last August imposing a fine of \$20,000,000 against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana were not strictly followed by the clerk of the court in making the formal record in the books of the Federal court. He asked that the books be amended to show that the total amount of the fine was imposed.

The entry in the clerk's books sets up a fine of \$20,000,000 on each of the 1,462 counts of the indictment. One of the points made in contesting the judgment is that the \$20,000,000 fine is excessive.

Judge Landis will decide the question of amending the record later. The Court grants leave to have the bill of exceptions show that the minute clerk's record entry of the total amount of the fine when the judgment was announced.

WAS BRIAN G. HUGHES JOSHED?

Or is the Press Agent Killing Two Birds With One Stone?

It has been some time since Brian G. Hughes, Salt, 403 Broome, has had his name in the paper. An unassuming press agent rang up THE SUN last night and asked that this story be printed.

Mr. Hughes in a billed shirt and wearing the plug hat of commerce, presented himself, and another at the wicket of the Berkeley Lyceum last night. He also presented two tickets.

"You're late," the press agent says the ticket collector said to the ticket collector and the press agent said to THE SUN.

"Because these tickets are dated December 6, 1906," is the answer that was made for publication.

"Then I'll buy tickets for this year," Mr. Hughes made remark on the carbon papered paper of the press agent.

"Oh, we're all out for to-night," the ticket collector then made reply.

CUBANS CONGRATULATE MAGOON.

Pleased With Message Despite Error in Translation—Chasing Brigands.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—A revolutionary committee representing the constitutional army which took the field last year and which has been inactive during the summer and fall, visited Gov. Magoon this afternoon and congratulated him upon the speech he made on November 30. The committee also expressed appreciation of the pro-Cuban sentiment in President Roosevelt's message to Congress.

Mr. Magoon, a message was surrendered to the Marquis de Aoki for a translation of the message. Mr. Magoon said it was the expectation that the republic would be reestablished during the coming year. The Lucha used the Spanish word meaning intention instead of the one meaning expectation and thus created a misunderstanding.

Miguel Ponce, a lawyer, has surrendered to the Marquis de Aoki for a translation of the message. Mr. Magoon said it was the expectation that the republic would be reestablished during the coming year. The Lucha used the Spanish word meaning intention instead of the one meaning expectation and thus created a misunderstanding.

The statement that Charles M. Schwab would arrive here in a few days proves to have been erroneous. It is now stated that he is not coming.

DRUCE'S DOCTOR FOUND.

Says He Helped Prepare the Body for Burial—New Lead Story.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The hearing of the perjury case against Herbert Druce in connection with the mystery of the late Duke of Portland's identity was resumed in the Marylebone police court to-day. The case went over until next Monday.

Henry Marks was the first witness called to-day. He testified that he formerly kept a fish shop on Baker street and served T. C. Druce with fish daily for ten years. Druce always wore a beard and witness never saw him without one. He knew George Vassar of the Baker Street Bazaar. He went to Vassar's room in December, 1884, and found him at work on a coffin and also saw four rolls of lead there.

The doctor has been discovered who, it is said, attended Druce in his final illness. He is Dr. Edmund Shaw, who is now living at Southport. He is aged, but hale. He says he attended Druce throughout 1904 and certified his death on December 23. He helped prepare the body for burial and attended the funeral at Highgate Cemetery. Druce never had a skin disease on his face. He wore a natural beard and whiskers.

PLOT TO KILL FRANCIS JOSEPH

Hatched in Geneva—Four Anarchists Arrested—Vienna Denials.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
VIENNA, Dec. 6.—The newspapers announce that the authorities have discovered and frustrated a plot against the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph. Four anarchists, whose names have not yet been divulged, have been arrested for alleged complicity in the plot, which is said to have been hatched in Geneva.

The intention of the conspirators was to mark the celebration of the Emperor's jubilee by an attack upon him and also upon the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, next in succession to the imperial throne. The four anarchists under arrest had actually arrived in Vienna for the purpose before the conspiracy was discovered. It is asserted that the intimates of the plot, who were from the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople.

TAFT ON AOKI'S RECALL.

Of No Significance, He Says—Secretary Passes Through Berlin.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Secretary of War Taft and the members of his party arrived here this evening from St. Petersburg. Mr. Taft was met at the railway station by Charles Magdon, the American Ambassador, at whose home he dined quietly.

Later Mr. Taft started for Hamburg, whence he will sail at noon to-morrow on the steamer President Grant. Mrs. Taft will go from Berlin to Paris and will join the President Grant at Boulogne.

In an interview, Mr. Taft reiterated his known views regarding Japan. He insisted that no importance attached to the recall of Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and that it was certainly not owing to strained relations between the two Governments.

HEARING FOR ONE SIDE ONLY.

Borough Bank Counsel Get a Notice Impossible to Obey.

If counsel for the Borough Bank in Brooklyn would hire a special train they might be able to get up to Monticello, Sullivan county, to-day in time to oppose an application of Justice Betts on the part of the receivers of the bank for \$5,000 to be used in paying expenses of the bank under the receivership.

Paul Groot, one of the bank's counsel, was served with a notice of the motion at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon to be made before Justice Betts up in Monticello at 10 o'clock this morning. Clarence J. Shearn, Druce's personal attorney, is counsel for the receivers.

The first train in the morning for Monticello leaves at 8:35 o'clock. That would land the Borough Bank's lawyers in Monticello at 12:50, just about three hours after the time set for the motion. They decided to let Mr. Shearn's long distance motion go by default.

Mr. Shearn said he didn't know what time the notice was served on Mr. Groot, but he thought it ought to have been before 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Shearn declared further that he hadn't looked up the time-tables and he had absolutely no knowledge of the schedule for Monticello trains. Mr. Shearn said that the \$5,000 was needed to pay rents and other running expenses of the bank. The receivers for some of the other banks got an allowance of \$10,000 from Justice Betts for similar expenses, and Receiver Baps of the Williamsburg Trust Company got an allowance of \$25,000. All of the money is to be spent, it has been said, only under the order of the Court.

The Grand Jury in Brooklyn will not hand down the indictments which it has found in the investigation of the Williamsburg and Jenkins trust companies until next Monday.

The depositors' committee of the Borough Bank will go to Kingston on December 11, prepared to ask Justice Betts, if a permanent receiver is to be named, to appoint Compromise Trust Company as receiver. The committee, made up of Howard C. Pyle, F. W. Sparks, E. S. Seelman and Albert Hamilton, called on the Comptroller yesterday afternoon and asked if he would consent to serve without compensation. Mr. Metz replied that he would.

"Benefactor receivership" is the program that the depositors intend to suggest to Justice Betts. The depositors' committee say that there is nothing in law that would prevent the Comptroller from accepting receivership. The city has \$102,000 tied up in the bank.

The depositors' committee in applying for the appointment of the Comptroller would necessarily have to ask that the Powell-Cok receivership be vacated, or at least that Mr. Metz should supersede it.

EMIGRATION ISSUE SETTLED.

LONDON HEARS JAPAN WILL EXERCISE MORE CONTROL.

Canada Will Share the Benefit of the Tokio Government's Resolute Without Further Diplomatic Notes—Japanese Press on Recall of Aoki—President's Dilemma.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
LONDON, Dec. 6.—A news agency despatch from Tokio says it is believed that the emigration question between the United States and Japan is practically settled, Japan consenting to a more rigid control of the character of emigrants. Consequently there is now no question pending between the countries.

There will be no formal exchange of diplomatic notes on the subject. The same procedure will be followed with Canada.

TOKYO, Dec. 6.—The newspapers comment fully on the change of Ambassadors at Washington. The *Nichi Nichi*, which is edited by Takakira Kato, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, is probably most explicit in slapping at the Government.

It says that President Roosevelt, complying with the demand of San Francisco, approached the Marquis Aoki for a definite stipulation in the proposed revised treaty prohibiting immigration from Japan, the quid pro quo to be the cancellation of San Francisco's rule for the segregation of Japanese pupils in the public schools of that city. Aoki immediately consented. Subsequently Japan notified the Government at Washington that it would not consent to revision of the treaty, but America might resort to legislation prohibiting immigration.

Thus the President was placed in an embarrassing position with San Francisco. He continually pressed Aoki to consent to a revision, but in vain. Now, on the opening of Congress, the President will be compelled to explain the assurance he gave California. Furthermore, Aoki promised that Japan would join in the Russo-American fishery treaty. But Japan declined. Hence the recall prior to the meeting of Congress.

The *Kokumin* says the recall of Aoki is no indication of a change of attitude on the part of Japan in the situation between the two countries. The Foreign Office, the *Kokumin* says, is content that Marquis Aoki's successor will be instrumental in cementing the friendly relations of Japan and the United States.

The *Osaka Manichi* expresses a hope that Takakira will succeed where Aoki failed and will satisfy both Governments while respecting the legitimate interests of both countries.

The *Hochi*, Count Okuma's organ, calls Aoki an overbearing diplomat who has had to be twice recalled.

The *Asahi* regrets that Aoki is unpopular and has therefore often been misunderstood. It recalls the great services he rendered to Japan and the European Powers in urging the despatch of troops to Peking during the Boxer troubles and also the stupendous work he has done in revising treaties.

The *Kobe Chronicle*, the ablest of the foreign journals published in Japan, which is usually somewhat anti-Japanese, fears a recrudescence of war talk and regrets the retirement of an able diplomat. But it says there is clearly no valid reason in the present relations of the two countries for a feeling of apprehension. The real aim to affect those relations is, the *Chronicle* says, unbelievable.

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