committee who proposed him to the people in the last campaign. The members of this committee were then supporters of Mr. Jerome. We feel toward him no ill will, but we respectfully submit to you as Governor of the State of New York that by reason of his neglect of duty as above set forth the days of his usefulness have passed.

JEROME READY TO ANSWER.

He Sees Misinformation and Lack of Information in the Charges.

District Attorney Jerome talked to the reporters last night about the charges. He went over the specifications one by one, but didn't seem to be worried by any of them.

"I see there are twenty-three specifications," he said with a laugh, "and I understand twenty-three means skidoo."

He said that many of the matters were fully explained in a letter on file in Albany which he had sent voluntarily to Gov. Higgins.

"All this stuff in the petition about the Mutual Life," said Mr. Jerome, "is discussed fully by me in an elaborate report which I sent to Gov. Higgins. The Perkins matter is in the Court of Appeals, the Nylic transaction is still running, and in fact all these things complained about have been threshed out a dozen times at least."

Mr. Jerome went on to say that several of the "blind payments" to Thomas F. Ryan by the Metropolitan Securities Company, which had been brought out in the Public Service Commission's investigation and are specified in the petition, had been explained by Mr. Ryan before the Grand Jury.

"That $24,000 which it is asserted was taken by Mr. Ryan from the treasury of the Metropolitan Securities Company," said Mr. Jerome, "was investigated very carefully by the last Grand Jury and was accounted for by Ryan as being money expended in investigating a raid on Metropolitan by the same people who were behind the getting up of the Teichman and Hertel report. Of the further sum of $28,000 which these complainants say Ryan took, the explanation is that when the Metropolitan Securities Company was organized it had a capital of $30,000 paid in cash. This capital was afterward inreased to $30,000,000. The $30,000 was fully paid stock and afterward the $28,000 which Ryan had advanced on that stock was paid back to him. Mr. Ivins did not call before the Public Service Commission the witnesses who could have testified in relation to that payment because he felt that to do so would grant to them immunity from prosecution if the circumstances should seem to warrant it. Therefore the items were left unexplained in the records of the Public Service Commission."

In regard to the petition's references to his criticism of the judiciary, he said he expressed his views at a dinner and in his private capacity.

Mr. Jerome said the charges were loosely drawn. One of the matters charged was fully explained in the minutes of the Public Service Commission's proceedings. Yet the complainants seemed to be unaware of that.

In regard to the Park avenue tunnel disaster, Mr. Jerome said he urged the Grand Jury to find indictments against the directors of the road for maintaining a public nuisance, but they refused.

Mr. Jerome declared that he had investigated the ice trust carefully and had come to the opinion that no crime had been committed. He had not moved against the Interborough-Metropolitan Company as a combination in restraint of competition because he differed from the opinion handed down by Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court. He was waiting for a decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals, when Justice Scott of the Appellate Division wrote an opinion which "disposed of that question and puts Judge Holt's opinion in the light of not being the law of this State."

As to the Shipbuilding case, there is no doubt in Mr. Jerome's mind that false pretences were practised, but in order to prove it it would be necessary to institute proceedings in five different States and after that he would have been confronted with the fact that he couldn't take depositions in criminal cases before the Grand Jury without the consent of the defendants.

"There was no way of doing it," said Mr. Jerome, "because there was no defendant, and the Grand Jury simply would be trying to find one."

Mr. Jerome said he investigated the New York Building Loan Banking Company thoroughly and no crime was discovered.

Referring to the campaign contributions in 1905 and favors alleged to have been shown to Howard S. Gans, his campaign manager, since then, Mr. Jerome said:

"You had better ask Howard Gans about that, especially as to how he was treated up here. Everybody he has represented up here has been indicted. If Gans has had any favors here since he entered private practice he has got them in the back of the neck."

Mr. Jerome said that it was true that Samuel Untermyer had contributed $5,000 to his campaign fund, but he didn't know that Jacob H. Schiff had contributed $2,500 until after the campaign. Mr. Jerome thought there were one or two gratuitous lies in the charges regarding the campaign contributions.

As to the reason that Robert A. Granniss, George W. Perkins, Charles S. Fairchild and others indicted in the insurance cases hadn't been tried, Mr. Jerome said their cases depended upon the outcome of Justice Dowling's decision in the case of President Hegeman of the Metropolitan Life, which is now before the Appellate Division.

"I didn't know Howard Gans ever represented Harry Thaw," said Mr. Jerome. "Ex-President Montgomery of the Hamilton Bank is under indictment; this office has nothing to do with Heinze except to use him as a witness before the Grand Jury; and as to Mr. Cravath, most strenuous efforts were made, but I cannot accelerate proceedings fast enough to suit everybody."

NEW ELECTION CASE ROW.

Deputy Attorney-General and Judge Swann Clash.

There was another tilt yesterday between Judge Swann of General Sessions and Deputy Attorney-General Darling over an election case. The other day Judge Swann, who was elected on the Tammany ticket last fall, criticised the methods of the Attorney-General in handling election cases, saying that they were directed against one party, the Democratic, and brought for trial before one General Sessions Judge. Judge Swann didn't mention the name, but he meant Judge Rosalsky, who was elected on the Hearst-Republican ticket.

Counsel for Charles Williamson, who was indicted for illegal voting in the Third Assembly district, made a motion before Judge Swann yesterday for leave to inspect the Grand Jury minutes. It was in Williamson's case that Judge Swann said the other day that $10,000 bail was oppressive and excessive, and cut the Attorney-General's figure down to $1,500. Mr. Darling protested, and yesterday he protested again against being called upon to oppose the motion to inspect the minutes.

"I ask for an adjournment," he said. "I don't think we should be forced to go on. This is an important case and an influential Tammany Hall district leader is interested in this man."

Little Tim Sullivan is the Tammany leader of Williamson's district.

"That is not a legal argument," said Judge Swann, cutting Deputy Darling short.

"Big influences have been brought to bear in this case," continued Darling.

"Stop!" said Judge Swann. Then he went on to say that the rights of every one would be protected in his court.

Mr. Darling argued that he should have a postponement until next Monday. It was granted by Judge Swann, who added:

"I will hear the argument in Part II. of General Sessions."

The motion was made yesterday in Part I., and if Mr. Darling expected that the Judge who sits in Part I. next month would hear the argument he was disappointed.

FORGERIES.

We have been fortunate so far in not insuring many titles where forgeries have been committed. Our rules as to identification are strict—our attorneys are alert and we take no chances—but forgery is one of the real estate risks against which there is no defense except title insurance. Our policies cover it.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital and Surplus, - $12,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

CHAMP CLARK IS GAME.

How He and Mrs. Clark Look on the Ills of Greatness.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—While the House of Representatives to-day was discussing the question whether or not the Committee on Ways and Means should be expatriated, as it were, from the Capitol to the new office building Champ Clark of Missouri, ranking member of the minority, advocating the claims of the committee to remain, announced in a characteristic speech his willingness to be Speaker of the House or President and take all the risks involved in either position.

"The gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Mann," he said, "offers me the very tempting bait that after the 4th of March, 1909, in my capacity as Speaker I will occupy these rooms now occupied by the Ways and Means Committee. [Applause and laughter]. I used to have a constituent named Nat C. Dryden, a very brilliant man, who was very fond of giving out this dictum, 'A bird in the hand is the noblest work of God.' [Laughter.] I am now the ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and no matter how the cat jumps at the next election I suppose, as a matter of ordinary courtesy, I would retain that place if the House was Republican; if Democratic, why 'Barkis is willing' in the matter of the Speakership. [Applause.]

"The question about the Speakership is this: There are 391 members in this House. One of them is Speaker, and not a single one of the other 390 would decline the office if offered on a silver platter. Now the Speaker has a small room. In the present exigency in which the presiding officer of this House finds himself he ought to have two. [Laughter.] There are three sorts of people who wait on the Speaker: One set on business, another set also on business and another set just to see the Speaker. His room is not as commodious as it ought to be; I freely admit that, and he ought to have two or three rooms.

"I will tell you how I feel about that in connection with the Speakership. The first time that my wife and I ever attended a White House dinner she was assigned to the Peruvian Minister to go out to dinner. She could not talk any Peruvian [laughter] and he could not talk much English, and athough she is very fond of talking the conversation lagged. But sitting on her right was Secretary of State John Sherman. She had never been introduced to the Secretary, but she recognized him from his pictures. She said that she had always intended if she ever got close enough to him to ask him about the 'Crime of '73'. [Laughter.] But they scraped up an acquaintance, and Secretary Sherman explained to her how the President and his wife were bedevilled with all sorts of people, and how unsanitary the conditions of the house were, and that it wore the President and his wife to a frazzle and endangered their health. After drawing as gloomy a picture as he could he asked her: 'Madam, would you be willing to see your husband live in this house four years with all that trouble and under those conditions?' With that good sense which she exhibited when she picked her husband she said 'Yes, I think I would.' [Great laughter.] She said she was willing to take the chances of unsanitary conditions and nervous prostration to see her husband in the White House for four years.

"Well, I would like to see the Speaker have two rooms. I would be perfectly willing to accept the Speakership without one." [Laughter.]

The House was considering a resolution reported by the special committee appointed to assign rooms in the new office building and the rearrangement of rooms in the Capitol available for the use of the House. It marked the end of a struggle between the great committees on Appropriations and Ways and Means over the question of precedence.

The special committee finally decided to assign quarters in the new building to the Committee on Ways and Means, its present rooms being assigned to the Speaker. This left the Committee on Appropriations in the rooms it has occupied for many years.

As a substitute for the resolution Mr. Payne of New York, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, offered one giving the Speaker part of the rooms now occupied by the Committee on Appropriations and extending that committee's quarters over two or three rooms, now otherwise occupied, leaving the Ways and Means Committee in possession of its present rooms.

FRAUD IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

An Assistant Examiner, a Patent Attorney and an Inventor Indicted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Grand Jury to-day returned an indictment against Ned W. Barton, a third assistant examiner in the Patent Office; Henry E. Everding, a Philadelphia patent attorney, and John A. Heany, an inventor of York, Pa., charging them with conspiracy to destroy Government records in order to defraud inventors, whose names are not given, of patent rights said to be valued at several million dollars. The men were arrested this afternoon and at a late hour to-night had not succeeded in furnishing $10,000 bond each, the amount fixed by Justice Stafford.

The men are charged with conspiring to obtain for John A. Heany patent rights to which he was not entitled by destroying an amendment to a patent and other papers on file in the Patent Office. It is charged that after this amendment was destroyed they substituted therefor the application for patent of other inventors, these inventors being then advised by Barton in his official capacity that the claims made by them for patent were contained in the application and amendment of Heany, already on file. Heany's original application for patent was one covering the invention of filaments and electrodes for electric incandescent and arc lamps.

Edward B. Moore, Commissioner of Patents, made a statement to-night in explanation of the indictments in which he said:

"The specific charge is that of destroying public records. It is alleged that Barton by reason of his position had access to office records and was enabled at a very recent date to substitute for papers filed more than two years previously certain other papers and give them the same date as if they had been filed originally. The invention described in the substituted papers is thought to be very valuable, and a great advantage would attend it if a date of invention sufficiently early to antedate the prior inventions of others could be secured. To be successful in this plan it was necessary to destroy original records of the office and file substitutes therefor and by changing the dates of receiving stamps make it appear that such substitute papers were in fact actually filed upon the fictitious dates stamped on the papers. In view of the findings, therefore, of the Grand Jury Commissioner Moore immediately recommended to Mr. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, the immediate dismissal of Assistant Examiner Barton, which was at once approved."

CRITICISM OF BATTLESHIPS

LIEUT.-COMMANDER HILL'S REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT.

He Denies That He Inspired Them, but Says That There Are Serious Defects in Our Warships and He Has Called the Department's Attention to Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—One of the naval officers who have been charged in newspaper publications with having inspired the printing of articles criticising the construction of warships, especially that of Henry Reuterdahl, the marine artist and author, has given a complete reply to the President through the Navy Department. This officer is Lieutenant-Commander Frank K. Hill, who, with Commander William S. Sims, the expert inspector of target practice, was by recent direction of the President called upon in writing to answer the assertion that they had inspired the publication of articles criticising the navy.

Lieutenant-Commander Hill in his reply meets the issue squarely. While denying the rumor that he was directly responsible for the articles in question, he asserts with much candor that, in his opinion, there are serious defects in the construction of our battleships; that he has called attention to these matters in lectures which he has delived in the line of duty as a lecturer before the Naval War College, and that he has called his views and opinions to the attention of the Navy Department through the medium of official reports. Mr. Hill says that the five principal points brought out in the Reuterdahl magazine articles were identical with those which he has named in his lectures before the War College and which he has called to the attention of the Navy Department and officers of the navy on several occasions.

It is made to appear from Mr. Hill's report that that officer's views are so well known that no surprise need be felt that a naval writer like Reuterdahl learned of them and wrote an article on the subject. Even Chief Constructor Capps, who is most uncompromising in his denunication of those who have criticised the navy from a structural standpoint, admits freely that it is not only the privilege but the duty of every naval officer to express his honest convictions through private official channels, in case he finds anything in the service to criticise.

The opinion is, therefore, that Lieutenant-Commander Hill and Commander Sims cannot be blamed by the President or the Navy Department if they have confined their criticisms to the Department and have not uttered them in public. Mr. Hill, at least, denies that he has done more than call attention to what he regards as serious structural defects in naval shipbuilding through the medium of his lectures before the War College and official reports to his superior officers. It is expected that Commander Sims will take the same stand.

Lieutenant-Commander Hill and Lieutenant-Commander Carl T. Vogelgesang, both of whom have been named in a letter to Senator Hale as officers who are able to give him some information as to the condition of our naval ships, are to be called by the Senate committee to give testimony. As the course of these officers is held to have been perfectly proper from a service standpoint they are in no sense on the defensive. Commander Hill's report takes the ground that there are certain defects in the armor belt of our battleships, and he also enters into a discussion of the turret question.

ADMIRAL MASON ON AMMUNITION HOISTS AND TURRET CONSTRUCTION.

Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, was before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this morning for about thirty minutes, during which time he was questioned regarding the safety of the ammunition hoists and turret construction of warships. He defended the policy of the Department and declared that every possible precaution had been taken to prevent "flarebacks" and make the ammunition hoists safe.

Replying to a question from Senator Tillman as to the criticism of Henry Reuterdahl that there were no emergency hoists, as were provided in foreign navies, and that the work in the turret would be at a standstill if for any reason the hoists were to become disabled, Admiral Mason admitted that there were no emergency appliances and he considered it unfortunate, but that there was no room in the turret to place them. The turret construction and device for hoisting ammunition on American ships, Admiral Mason said, were as good as those of any other nation.

"Do you consider the emergency hoists necessary?" Mr. Hale asked:

"No, I do not," Admiral Mason answered.

In regard to adoption by the construction bureau of the two stage hoists which have been installed in the newer battleships—the Delaware, North Dakota, South Carolina and Michigan—the Admiral expressed doubt as to whether they were safer than the direct hoists. The second stage amounted to an ammunition store room, and if an explosion should occur there the damage would be greater than if the ammunition were in the open.

"Do you think the department has done all it can to secure safety of ammunition hoists?" asked Mr. Hale.

"I do," said the Admiral. "We put in the shutters and have installed the two stage shifts in the newer construction. We have new designs which we intend to adopt as soon as we can get the money from Congress and the use of the ships long enough to make the alterations in the turrets."

Senator Perkins inquired why the Department preferred the 12 inch to the 13 inch gun. Admiral Mason explained that to secure a 13 inch gun that would carry the same force as a 12 inch gun would add eleven tons to the weight to be carried and secure no better results. The Department, he said, had adopted the settled policy of discarding the 13 inch gun for the 12 inch.

At the executive session that followed the committee decided to summon Lieutenant-Commanders Hill, Vogelgesang, Sims and Commander Fiske. These officers are alleged to have furnished some of the information upon which the Reuterdahl article was based.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The cruiser Galveston and the supply ship Rainbow have arrived at Manila.

The armored cruiser Nebraska has sailed from San Francisco for Bremerton, the gunboat Paducah from Guantanamo for Gonaives, the torpedo destroyers Whipple, Hopkins, Hull, Stewart, Lawrence and Truxtun and the supply ship Arethusa from Talcahuano for Callao.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—These army orders have been issued:

Major John Pitcher, transferred from the Seventh Cavalry to the Second Cavalry, and Major Herbert J. Slocum, from the Second Cavalry to the Seventh Cavalry.

Second Lieut. John Philbrick, Coast Artillery, honorably discharged.

Capt. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, from treatment at general hospital, San Francisco, to join his station in the Philippines.

Resignation of First Lieut. Harold W. Cowper, assistant surgeon, accepted.

These navy orders have been issued:

Lieut. H. N. Jenson, from duty as fleet ordnance officer of Pacific fleet to Navy Department.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. B. Clifford, from Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, to naval hospital, new Fort Lyon.

Paymaster W. J. Littell, to duty as pay officer of the Hancock and additional duty in charge of accounts of yard craft, submarines, naval reserve ships and naval hospital at navy yard, New York.

Paymaster C. S. Coker, to the Vermont.

Paymaster G. Skipwith, from Milwaukee to the Pennsylvania.

Paymaster T. W. Leutze, from navy yard, New York, settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymaster S. Bryan, from the Pennsylvania to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymaster J. S. Higgins, from the Vermont to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. C. Fite, orders to navy yard, Boston, revoked; to Milwaukee.

WANTS RECORD OF SUBMARINES.

Mr. Lilley Offers a Resolution Calling for Everything on File in the Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Representative Lilley of Connecticut furnished to the House Committee on Rules to-day a revised copy of his statement to the committee in support of his resolution for investigation of the conduct of the Electric Boat Company and the Holland Boat Company in connection with legislation. The committee will meet to-morrow to consider the statement and the resolution.

Mr. Lilley to-day introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Whereas, first, the following statements have been published in the public press: "It can be readily seen that the programme of the House committee at this session proposes to pay at least $1,286 per ton for the submarines, against a reasonable price named by Mr. Bowles of $745.45 per ton, or $1,476, $296.60 more than the present builders said they were worth when he testified before the committee in 1902." Also, "It developed to-day that on the seven Holland submarines commissioned in 1908 at a cost of $1,190,000 the sum of $439,119.09 has been expended in the last four years in maintenance and repairs. Of this amount three vessels alone have taken most of the appropriation. It is further ascertained that the Grampus and Pike at Mare Island Navy Yard are now laid up, never having worked to the entire satisfaction of the Department, while Congress has just been asked to appropriate the following sums for repairs, in addition to materials already purchased: The Adder, $24,500; the Grampus, $33,500; the Moccasin, $34,500; the Pike, $33,000.

An investigation of the contracts under which the submarines are purchased by the Government shows there is a confidential paragraph in each contract by which the Government is bound not to reveal any data concerning plans, specifications, models, weight records, speed records or any other information without specific authority from the manufacturers. In contrast to this secrecy it is pointed out that millions of dollars worth of battleships have been built and their performances and other data are duly chronicled in the annual register of the Navy Department.

Also "the trip of the submarine flotilla made up of the Cuttlefish, Viper and Tarantula and accompanied by the gunboat Hist from New York to Annapolis Naval Academy has proved somewhat disappointing to naval officials"; also, "the Octopus is still in the shipbuilding yard, having her engines, which were practically ruined in an accident during the acceptance tests here last spring, rebuilt."

Whereas, second, secret Government contracting is against public policy and the specific provisions of the Revised Statutes, sections 512, 516 and 3744, 3745, which provide that papers on file may be examined by any person desiring to do so and that copies thereof shall be furnished upon certain fees,

Therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to inform the House of Representatives whether $745.45 per ton is a reasonable price for Octopus type of submarines; what price per ton is being paid per ton for Octopus type submarines; whether the sum of $3,500,000 is excessive for eight Octopus type of submarines; what repairs have been made on each submarine—why, when, where and with what result; how many days each submarine has been in active commission, how many days each submarine has been out of commission and why; what accidents each submarine has had, the nature thereof and causes thereof; what contracts have been made for submarines; what prices have been paid per ton for each submarine built or contracted for; what submarines are available for use; what submarines are not available for use and why, and to transmit to the House of Representatives verbatim copies of everything on file in the Navy Department relating to submarine boats, with the exception of detailed plans thereof, but not excepting reports relating to the performance of each submarine, accidents thereto, repairs thereon and condition thereof, and the specifications thereof.

FAMILY HELD FOR SWINDLING.

Complaints From Many New Jersey Towns Against the Chapeys.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 27.—The members of the Chapey family, who are said to have been operating in various parts of the State under the name of Vanoni and other aliases, were lodged in the city jail late last night and to-day, at a hearing before City Judge W. N. Runyon, were held for the Grand Jury on charges preferred by D. Demolli, a local caterer, and John Willett, proprietor of a hotel at Westfield. The former cashed two worthless checks for Mrs. Chapey, while Mr. Willett suffered a loss of about $400 worth of clothing with the family's departure from his hotel.

The prisoners are entered on the docket as Mrs. Catherine Gertrude Chapey, 45; Mrs. Gertrude Wallenhagen, her daughter, 20; Lucian Chapey, her son, 13; John Wallenhagen, her son-in-law, 21. Another son, Fred Chapey, is now in jail in Monmouth county, having been caught at Asbury Park on January 28, when the police were looking for the mother on a charge of passing worthless schecks.

Since the arrest of the family the police of Trenton, Princeton, Orange, Bound Brook, Asbury Park and several other Jersey coast towns have wired Chief Kiely that they hold warrants for the four. In nearly every instance the complaint was made by a hotel man and is either for a board bill or the cashing of worthless checks.

The Chapeys are reported to have been wealthy at one time. The elder Chapey, who died about five years ago, was a hotel man and is said to have conducted the Holleywood at Asbury Park, the Rhode Island Point House at Belmar and the Tuxedo Hall at Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York. After his death the family, it is said, lost a considerable fortune and then began a career of swindling.

SHOOTING OF POLICEMAN WILLI.

Interesting Revelations Promised at Inquiry to Be Held To-day.

Inspector Walsh has summoned a number of witnesses for an investigation at the West Sixty-eighth street station this morning into the circumstances surrounding the shooting of Policeman Willi of the West Forty-seventh street station by Frederick Hoffman, who found Willi in a room with his sister on Tuesday night.

The investigation promises some surprising revelations, it was said last night. Among the persons summoned by Inspector Walsh is a relative of a Tammany district leader and two other policemen of the West Forty-seventh street station.

Changes in Battleship Command.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Capt. Aaron Ward, now in command of the armored cruiser Pennsylvania, has been detached by order of the Secretary of the Navy and directed to proceed to his home to await further orders. Capt. Ward has finished his tour of sea duty, and after a short leave of absence will probably be ordered to duty as superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, succeeding Capt. Charles J. Badger, who has requested to be assigned to either the battleship Virginia or the Louisiana some time next summer. Capt. Frank A. Wilner, now Captain of the League Island Navy Yard, will assume command of the Pennsylvania.

House Committee Decides to Report the Fowler Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A decision to report the Fowler asset currency bill was reached by the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day. The author of the measure, Representative Fowler of New Jersey, who is chairman of the committee, will report the bill probably this week. The Fowler bill is not unanimously indorsed by the House committee. Mr. Fowler will report it with some Democratic as well as Republican votes.

SENATE HAS HAGUE TREATIES

IN THREE OF WHICH OUR DELEGATES DIDN'T CONCUR.

Many Provisions Relate to the Conduct of Nations at War or Likely to Go to War—Important Amendments Made in the Arbitration Convention of 1899.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate to-day authenticated copies of thirteen treaties and one declaration adopted by the Hague Peace Conference last summer. Of these thirteen conventions ten were signed by the American delegation and are now submitted to the Senate for ratification. The three in which the American delegates did not concur relate to the treatment of the enemy's merchant ships at the outbreak of hostilities, the conversion of merchant ships into ships of war, and to the rights and duties of neutral Powers in war.

In the *acte finale* adopted by the conference the American delegation made a reservation in regard to an expression of the views of the conference respecting compulsory arbitration. This reservation was made because the delegates regarded the expression in favor of compulsory arbitration as a mere expression of opinion which was not accompanied by any substantial treaty. The declaration signed by the American delegation and submitted to the Senate along with the thirteen treaties related to the launching of projectiles from balloons and airships.

The treaties were accompanied by a letter of transmittal written by Secretary of State Root and the report of the American delegates by Dr. James Brown Scott, solicitor of the State Department.

The thirteen treaties adopted by the conference are as follows:

For the pacific settlement of international conflicts, being an amendment of the corresponding agreement of July 29, 1899.

Relative to the discovery of contractual debts.

Relative to the opening of hostilities.

Concerning the laws and customs of war on land.

Concerning the rights and duties of neutral States and individuals in land warfare.

Regarding the treatment of the enemy's merchant ships at the outbreak of hostilities.

Regarding the transformation of merchant ships into vessels of war.

In regard to the placing of submarine mines.

Concerning the bombardment of undefended towns by naval forces.

For the adaptation of the principles of the Geneva convention to maritime warfare.

Imposing certain restrictions upon the right of capture in maritime war.

Providing for the establishment of an international prize court.

Defining the rights and duties of neutral States in maritime war.

The clauses of the arbitration convention of 1899 were materially amended by the last conference. Thirty-two new articles were added, twenty-eight of which relate to the international commission of inquiry, and which embody the results of experience gained in the operations of that tribunal, especially that contained from the Dogger bank incident. The convention in regard to the recovery of contractual debts was especially urged by the American delegation, and vigorously supported by the South and Central American delegates, who were the chief beneficiaries of the undertaking.

The treaty establishing an international prize court of appeal was suggested by Germany and supported by the American delegation. The treaty regarding the rules of war on land enlarges the immunities of non-combatants; the status of prisoners of war was ameliorated; the existing prohibition upon the bombardment of unfortified towns was extended to include all means and methods which may be resorted to with a view to the reduction of a fortified place.

The rules prescribing the rights and duties of neutral States are comprised in eleven articles, in which, after providing for territorial inviolability, the organization of troops or the establishment of recruiting offices in neutral territory is prohibited, as is the passage through such territory of organized bodies of troops or convoys of provisions or munitions of war.

The treaty regarding submarine mines is calculated to secure for commercial vessels a substantial immunity from injury by floating or anchored mines. The new articles restricting the right of maritime capture guarantee an immunity from capture to postal correspondence between neutral and belligerent States and to vessels engaged in coast fisheries, scientific, religious or philanthropic missions, and those engaged in minor coasting trade.

IF FROZEN OUT MOVE OUT.

And You Needn't Pay the Rent—But Stay and You Can't Get Damages.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday to the effect that tenants who prefer to remain in insufficiently heated apartments rather than take the risk of breaking their leases must suffer the consequences. They cannot bring suits for damages against the landlord.

Lawrence S. Jackson sued his landlady, Caroline T. Paterson, for damages for failure to furnish sufficient heat in an apartment leased by Jackson in a tenement owned by Mrs. Paterson. The suit was tried and decided in Jackson's favor in the Municipal Court, but Mrs. Paterson appealed.

In reversing the judgment the Appellate Term says that it was the right and privilege of Jackson to move out when he found that his landlord or landlady was not supplying his apartment with sufficient heat. But as Jackson remained in the flat he cannot demand damages for the failure to supply adequate heat, since there was no specific provision in the lease to the effect that adequate heat should be supplied, but merely a general provision as to steam heat supply.

FOOLED TRANSPORTATION CLUB.

Man Who Said He Was a Marquis Got a Bad Draft Cashed There.

A man who said he was the Marquis of Camponuevo of Spain was taken to the Yorkville police court yesterday by Headquarters detectives, who arrested him on an old warrant after he had served six months in the penitentiary for beating a hotel at Hempstead, L. I.

The old warrant charged him with getting $25 on a worthless draft at the Transportation Club, where he had been made welcome by some of the members who at first believed the stories he told about himself. One of the trusting members was Major J. O. Woodward of the Burgess Corps of Albany. The Major got the cashier of the club to honor the twenty-five dollar draft, and when it came back marked no good he reimbursed the cashier.

Magistrate Crane held the "Marquis" for examination to-day.

A hot beverage for breakfast is desirable.

If coffee causes trouble drink

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

It is unfair to judge the cheapness or expense of an advertising medium solely by its rate and circulation. You would not think of paying a salesman on a scale determined by his inches or his avoirdupois.

Even on the common basis of so many inches of white space for such-and-such a price, THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL will stand comparison with other magazines; but if you take into reckoning its extra efficiency, its wonderful hold on the confidence of its readers and its extraordinary record of results, you will see that it is not merely worth the price, but is actually an economical medium.

As an extreme instance, we can take your thirty-five-word message to six million people for Thirty Dollars.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO BUFFALO

OH, MEET ME IN THE SUBWAY.

Was What the Joker Wrote and Her Husband Got the Note.

When Joseph Conti, 25 years old, a lawyer of 251 West Thirty-ninth street, was arraigned before Magistrate Droege in the Tombs police court yesterday charged with assaulting Andrew J. Sicardo, a stenographer in his office at 170 Broadway, on February 21, he handed the Magistrate a note which he said he had found in his wife's bureau. Sicardo admitted the note. This is it:

JAN. 27, 1908.

MY DEAR MINNIE: As suggested, I think it would be better for you to meet me on Wednesday night at 7:30 at the subway, Times Square. I will come up that way, and we will then go to some theatre, then dinner and so on. You can arrange to tell the story that you are going out with Joe or something on that line, which I leave with you; but be careful that there is no mixup, or we will both get divorced. That's a joke, so laugh. In case you wish to talk with me before call —— Cortlandt, and make some note of this for future reference; and it might be a good plan to destroy our correspondence. Don't let any one else get this phone number. You can catch me at any time from 9 in the morning to about 5:30 P. M. I don't wanta getta my head shottee off, so watch out for that. Another joke and another laugh. Now be there on time, and shall be glad to have you phone in the meantime. Will give you further information when we meet, and you know there is no place like home, sweet home; but I can't come home after dark. We might not sit in a Y. M. C. A., but you know there is a café; and as there are robbers in the park I am afraid to go home in the dark.

With hope of seeing you Wednesday and with love from JACK.

"Did the woman tempt you?" asked Magistrate Droege after he had finished reading the letter.

"Indeed she did, your Honor," replied Sicardo eagerly.

"Then you got just what you deserved," said the Magistrate, "and just what I should have done had I been in this gentleman's place. The prisoner is honorably discharged."

A BOOK FOR ROOSEVELT.

David Crockett's Ideas Presented to the President as an Object Lesson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—An ancient volume entitled "Life of Martin Van Buren" was presented to the President to-day by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts. The book was written by David Crockett during the bitter political campaign of 1836, and it is devoted to some extent to a scathing denunciation both of Van Buren and Jackson. President Jackson was particularly criticised by the author for attempting to dictate the succession by securing the nomination and election of Van Buren.

In presenting the volume this morning Mr. Gardner remarked that the criticisms of President Roosevelt for lending his influence on behalf of the Taft candidacy would prove as futile as "the screed which was directed against President Jackson by Crockett, the hunter, Congressman and writer."

64 of 76 Caught in Cockfight Raid Are Held for Trial.

Of the seventy-six prisoners captured in the raid on a cockfight in Flaherty's hotel in Laurel Hill, L. I., early Sunday morning, sixty-four were held yesterday in $100 each for trial before the Court of Special Sessions in Jamaica. Decision was reserved as to two and ten were discharged.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey

Its rejuvenating and mildly exhilarating properties make it a valuable tonic and home remedy. Stimulates and rehabilitates the system with lasting energy and vitality. A gentle heart stimulant.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., New York.

Colonial Desks

In numerous designs—one very attractive style is shown in this illustration. It is made of carefully selected mahogany, with four spacious drawers. It is impressively massive, and it is fully as durable as it looks.

Schmitt Brothers,
Furniture Makers. Established 1858.
340 East 23d.
Also Antiques and Reproductions at
343 & 345 MADISON AVE.

MARRIED.

GOLDSMITH—PRICE.—On Thursday, February 27, at 19 East 48th st., by the Rev. Dr. Silverman, Alice L. Price to Harry B. Goldsmith.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

This Afternoon at 2:30.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
NEW YORK CITY

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALES

Rare and Artistic Objects

Collected by the well-known Japanese Connoisseur,

B. Matsuki

This (Friday) and Saturday Afternoons at 2:30

Antique Chinese Porcelains and Pottery, Old Imari and Kutani, Very Fine Old and Modern Bronzes, including Two Exceptional Fountains; a Rare Carved Jade Buddha, Extraordinary Wood Carvings and Screens from Old Palaces and Temples, Specimens of Ancient Ironwork and Interesting Stencil Panels.

—ALSO—

By order of the Owner,
Mrs. Richard Mansfield,

Monday and Tuesday Afternoons
Next, March 2d and 3d,
Beginning at 2:30 o'Clock,
and on Tuesday Eve. Next, March 3d, at 8:30 o'Clock,

The Art Property

Collected by the Late

Richard Mansfield

Including an Important

Tapestry Tableaux Curtain

FREE VIEW 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

The sales will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
6 East 23d St. Madison Square South.

You Can Wait
(likely it won't be long)
Until Robbed
(of all small valuables)
Then Get Of Us
(as many do)
Small Secret Safes
(which cannot be carried away)
For Homes
(Paper—Money—Jewelry)
Or (as others more wisely do)
Get the Safe FIRST and Avoid Loss.

LOWRIE SAFE & LOCK CO.,
1107 Flatiron Bldg., Tel. 640 Gramercy.

Lincoln Trust Company

Madison Square and Broadway & Lispenard St. Broadway and 72d Street

Capital and Surplus $1,144,000

Interest Paid on Deposits.
Accounts Invited.

Carbonic, Artificial Vichy, Seltzer, also in bottles for out-of-town delivery.
Club Soda and Ginger Ale
superior to imported.
CARL H. SCHULTZ,
Tel. 3420 Madison Sq. 480-444 1st Av., N. Y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhœa, 25c. a bottle.

DIED.

BAQUET.—At Spotswood, N. J., February 26, 1908, Louise Kester, daughter of Camille and Frances Baquet.
Burial private.

BARR.—At Orange, N. J., February 26, 1908, Thomas C. Barr.
Funeral services will be held at his late home, corner of Central av. and Centre st., on Saturday, February 29, at 10 o'clock. Prayer at the residence of his father, Dr. Benjamin Barr, 1601 Oxford st., Philadelphia, Saturday, at 3:30 P. M.

DAVENPORT.—At the Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 27, 1908, Cyrus B. Davenport, aged 78.
Funeral services at the Church of the Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, February 29, at 4 in the afternoon. Burial at his home in New Bedford, Mass.

EDWARDS.—At Greenwich, Conn., Elizabeth Edwards, widow of Alexander Edwards and formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, North st., Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, 29th of February, at 3 P. M. Train leaves New York city by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Grand Central Station, at 1:40 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance.

GILPIN.—On February 26, 1908, Georgia Gilpin, beloved da