The Sun.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1909.
Fair to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; westerly winds, becoming variable.

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HUGHES'S DIRECT PRIMARIES

HIS SCHEME OUTLINED BEFORE BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

Nominations by Committees, With Provisions for Independent Action—Would Make Enrolment Mandatory and Put Primaries Under Laws Similar to Election Laws—Woodruff Objects.

Gov. Hughes as the guest of honor of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn at the Academy of Music in that borough last night announced for the first time his idea of what a direct nominations law should be. The Governor attacked the present system of selecting party candidates, made a few flings at the bosses, outlined in considerable detail the features of a method for direct nominations which he considers suitable for adoption in this State under present conditions and answered the numerous objections which have been brought forward against the proposed changes.

Republican State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff, who had a talk with President Roosevelt recently on the subject of direct nominations, opposed the changes. The Governor and Mr. Woodruff did not enter into a debate on the direct nominations question. They were merely the principal speakers at the dinner. The Governor championed the idea, Mr. Woodruff opposed it. The State chairman held that a system of direct nominations wasn't practicable at the present time.

The dinner, which was held in the large banquet room, attracted the largest attendance in the history of the club. The Young Republicans have taken much interest in the proposed legislation affecting the selection of candidates, and the club has a bill of its own that will be presented to the Legislature, one that is designed to preserve party organization while achieving the main purpose of direct nominations. Darwin R. James, Jr., president of the club, presided and introduced the Governor.

After the applause which greeted the Governor when he got to his feet had subsided he said:

"The principle of direct nominations is that the members of a party are entitled to choose directly the party candidates for elective offices. It seeks to make party government more representative and to make more difficult the control by bosses and cabals. To safeguard the party machine from being used for selfish ends is essential not only to the welfare of the party but under our party system to the welfare of the State. And to the extent that we make it difficult to dominate the party for purposes of private advantage we make it difficult for special interests to control the government. The easiest way for special interests to secure favors and to get the best of the laws is through a treaty with a party machine—that is, by dealing with the one man or with the few men who in any given community have secured such control. That the voters of a party are entitled to choose their representatives cannot be disputed. Such choice is the essential condition of representative government." [Applause.]

There could be no doubt, the Governor went on to say, that the present method of nominating candidates by delegates was a farce.

"You have in New York city," he said, "an object lesson of political domination, notorious throughout the world, which shows not only the possibilities but the logical results of our present system."

Senator Depew was entirely correct in saying, as he did one time in a speech before the Amen Corner, that the real capital of the State was located for years in the Amen Corner of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, said Gov. Hughes; and although the old Amen Corner has passed away there are other nooks and recesses of similar power. The Governor believed that those who opposed the principle of real control by party voters have a profound distrust of the people; that they are the political descendants of the English obstructionists who contended for the maintenance of the rotten boroughs. There was no more ground to distrust the people's capacity to select their party candidates than to distrust their ability to select their Governors, Mayors and legislators.

Gov. Hughes presented his picture of the actual workings of a well oiled political machine in grinding out candidates, of the employment of the blacklist and the boycott, of the punishment of the insubordinate and the rewarding of the faithful henchmen by the all powerful bosses. He was talking, he said, not of the theory of conventions but of their actual workings. Pledging of delegates did no good. The remedy was to provide in simple fashion, with proper safeguards, for giving effect to the decision of the party voters as to the persons who shall represent them as candidates.

Here the Governor paused to answer half a dozen principal objections that had been raised against the proposed change. It could not be considered as an interference with representative government, he contended, because we now have a travesty of representation. It was urged that direct nominations would involve a double election, but, said the Governor, we have primary elections now. The argument had been made that it would require the man to seek the office. The Governor held that certainly it would make it less necessary for the man to seek the boss, and he believed that under the proposed system the office would seek the worthy man. It had been also objected that the poor man would be under a disadvantage as compared with the rich man. The poor man has a difficult task under the present system, the Governor said, unless he is favored by his party bosses, and if he gets his nomination through a willingness to obey orders he had better not get it at all. As a matter of fact the Governor believed that a poor candidate would be aided by a method which would give free expression to the party will. Along that line he suggested limiting of candidates' expense accounts.

With respect to the objection that it

Continued on Second Page.

CONCESSION TO INSURGENTS.

Every Tuesday in the Next Congress to Be Devoted to Bills on the Calendar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Speaker Cannon and other leaders have agreed to make an important concession to Republican insurgents who have been demanding a change in the rules. In the new Congress every Tuesday will be devoted to consideration of bills on the House calendars. The rule will work automatically and only in unusual circumstances will other business be permitted to supplant bills that members may desire to call up for passage. This concession satisfies only a minority of the insurgents, but it is sufficient to break the force of the movement that had for its purpose more substantial changes in the House rules.

At a meeting to-day of the Committee on Rules, at which Speaker Cannon presided, Representatives Townsend of Michigan and Parsons of New York, appearing for members who wanted a calendar day every week for bills that were awaiting consideration, were heard at some length. As a result an agreement was reached as stated, which will be satisfactory to a sufficient number, it is said, to insure its adoption, thus making futile any fight that may be made to effect such radical changes in procedure as have been advocated by Representatives Hepburn of Iowa and Gardner of Massachusetts, who are regarded by the House organization as radicals on the subject of the rules.

CASTRO FORMALLY DEPOSED.

Venezuelan Court Finds Him Guilty of Plot to Murder Gomez.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 20.—As the result of a decision by the High Federal Court which was handed down on Thursday Cipriano Castro is no longer President of Venezuela.

As a matter of fact Gomez succeeded him some time ago, but the action of the court officially promulgates the fact that Castro is no longer a factor in Venezuelan governmental affairs.

Charges were made some time ago that Castro was at the head of a plot to assassinate President Gomez. This plot was hatched after Gomez assumed office and charges were made to the court by the Attorney-General that Castro was the ringleader. After considering the evidence the court rendered a decision declaring Castro guilty.

There is little danger that Castro will come back to contest the decision, which under the laws of Venezuela removes him from any office which he may hold or claim.

ANCIENT COLLEGE HALL BURNS.

Main Building of St. John's at Annapolis Destroyed.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—Fire which began at 1 o'clock this afternoon destroyed McDowell Hall, the main building of St. John's College.

Besides its fame as the oldest building of St. John's College, which is the third oldest institution of learning in the country, additional note attaches to McDowell Hall as one of the residences of the Colonial Governors of Maryland.

It was commenced in 1744 by Gov. Thomas Bladen, but the Assembly refused to continue the appropriation. In its unfinished condition it was known as "Bladen's Folly" and was not completed until 1784, when it was turned over to St. John's College.

The origin of the fire has not been determined. It spread with great rapidity though fought by the local fire department, the students and the fire department of the Naval Academy, manned by midshipmen and others. Owing to its isolated position the other college buildings and the buildings of the city were at no time in serious danger.

The old college shields and a library presented to King William's School, the precursor of St. John's, by William of Orange were saved. The insurance amounts to $20,000, which will not cover the financial loss.

BALTIC DOCKS AFTER 10.

About Half Her Passengers Decided to Sleep Aboard Her.

The White Star liner Baltic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, tested last night the desirability of late docking. She got out of Quarantine at 9:12 o'clock and the cabin gangplank was run up to her at 10:34. About one-half of the 77 first cabin and 250 second cabin passengers decided to stay aboard until morning. Those who elected to depart did not all get away until nearly midnight. It was a rather dreary reception the passengers who landed got, as few persons cared to stay up so late to meet friends and kinsfolk. The customs men will take another try at baggage examination this morning when passengers who preferred to sleep on the ship get up to catch trains or go to hotels. J. Bruce Ismay, president of the International Mercantile Marine, and Lady Playfair were passengers who did not stay aboard.

15 BRITISH SAILORS DROWNED.

Steamer Upset Launch at Port Jackson—Schooner Without a Navigator.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 11.—The steamer Moana, which reached port to-day from southern seas, brought details of the drowning of fifteen bluejackets in Port Jackson harbor. A naval cutter with a large number of men on board had left the British war vessel Encounter and was being towed by a steam launch ashore to the rifle range, where the men were to do firing exercise. The steamer Dunmore hove in sight and collided with the boat.

Most of the men were expert swimmers, but before aid could get to them fifteen had sunk from exhaustion.

Another tale of the sea brought by the Moana was that of the plight of the schooner Eugenie, which arrived at New Castle a week previous to the departure of the steamer. The captain of the schooner died of malarial fever just before her arrival and the mate was so sick that he succumbed just as port was reached.

They were the only white men on board and there was no one to look after the navigation of the vessel, so the crew hoisted signals of distress and a Government steamer was sent out to their assistance and brought the schooner into port.

AUGUSTA—AIKEN—FLORIDA.
ASHEVILLE & WESTERN N. C. RESORTS
P. R. R. & Southern Ry. the Quickest Route. Drawing and Stateroom Sleeping Cars. Dining Car Service. Lv. N. Y. 10:25 A. M., 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. N. Y. Office, 1200 Broadway.—Adv.

CONDEMNS THE PRESIDENT

FOR PERMITTING THE T. C. I. STEEL MERGER.

Report of the Sub-Committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee Says It Amounted to Suspending a Law, and the President Disregarded His Oath.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary by a vote of 3 to 2 decided to-day on the form of the report to be submitted to the full committee on Monday in response to the Culberson resolution directing the committee to investigate and report whether the President exceeded his authority in permitting the merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company with the United States Steel Corporation. The report is a sweeping condemnation of the President's action.

On the question of whether it should be submitted to the full committee, Senator A. B. Kittredge of South Dakota, Republican, and Senators Charles A. Culberson of Texas and Lee S. Overman of North Carolina, Democrats, voted in the affirmative. The two negative votes were cast by Senator Clark of Wyoming, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Senator Dillingham of Vermont.

Among the findings reported by the committee are: "That the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation on or about November 5, 1907; that the stock of the Tennessee corporation when acquired was quoted around 80, while the bonds given in exchange were quoted five or six points higher," from which the committee concludes that the price paid for the stock of the Tennessee company was about one-fifth more than the market quotation.

The committee concludes from the correspondence that passed between the President and the Attorney-General and from other testimony submitted that the President actually approved of the proposed merger. It finds also that the firm of Moore & Schley did not hold as assets, as represented to the President by officers of the Steel Corporation, any of the stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The conclusion is also reached in the report that the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was driven to make terms with the Steel Corporation and that the holders of the securities of the first named company were unwilling to sell to the Steel Corporation until they were forced to do so.

The committee denies that there is any warrant for the statement that the merger was necessary to save the firm of Moore & Schley. The committee holds that the acquisition of the Tennessee corporation was very valuable to the United States Steel Corporation and practically gives it the control of 62½ per cent. of the total supply of high grade iron ore in the country, having added to its estimated holdings of 44 per cent. 18½ per cent. represented by the holdings of the Tennessee corporation. This is characterized as a monopoly which will ultimately give to the Steel Corporation the practical control of the ore supply of the United States.

The committee concludes that the property is very valuable, being worth several hundred million dollars, and gives to the Steel Corporation as a result of the merger the control of the open hearth output of steel rails, the ultimate control of the iron ore supply of the country and a monopoly of the iron and steel trade of the South, and eliminates a very strong competitor.

In its conclusions of law the subcommittee practically says that the President was not authorized to permit the merger and that his action in permitting it amounted to annulling or suspending a law and that in so doing the President disregarded his oath to see that the laws "be faithfully executed." The point is made that the President is without discretion in the matter of enforcing the laws, because this is a government of laws and not of persons.

The conclusion of law is also submitted that the President was unauthorized to give the directions he gave to the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General is condemned for his failure to execute the law, a duty which devolves upon him under the statute, regardless of instructions or directions from the President.

Without equivocation the subcommittee reports that in its judgment the merger was a plain violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The Steel Corporation, the report declares, is the greatest combination of capital in the country. In reaching the conclusions of fact the committee relied not only on the testimony taken at its hearings but also on the testimony given by Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, at his hearing before the Ways and Means Committee.

In its final conclusions the sub-committee takes the ground that the absorption was illegal and within the prohibition of the statute because the direct effect of the merger was to create a monopoly and eliminate a competitor, although neither element was necessary to bring it within the prohibition of the statute.

The Judiciary Committee will meet Monday to take up the consideration of the report. The committee is composed of seven Republicans and five Democrats. It is reported to-day on very high authority that the report of the sub-committee will be adopted by the full committee and in that form will go to the Senate. It is not certain yet whether a minority report will be submitted by Senators Clark and Dillingham.

No Amnesty for Obstinate Suicides.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—A bill has been introduced in the House amending the proposed amnesty measure so as to include murderers and suicides except would-be suicides who have made two attempts.

Adlai E. Stevenson Seriously Ill.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Adlai E. Stevenson is ill at his home in Bloomington, Ill. The Democratic candidate for Governor who contested against Charles S. Deneen has been failing for the last few weeks and, it is said, his friends are alarmed.

ONLY COMPLETE FLORIDA TRAIN carrying both club car and observation car is SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD. Quickest train to St. Augustine, with through cars to Palm Beach, Miami, Knight's Key. Inq. 1153 B'way.—Adv.

BEG OF MRS. J. HENRY SMITH.

She Calls In the Hotel Detective and Two Men Are Arrested.

Mrs. James Henry Smith, who is making her home for the present at the Waldorf, asked the assistance of the house detective last night, and as a result two men are locked up in Headquarters.

Some time ago Mrs. Smith received a letter purporting to come from an officer of the Newsboys' Home asking her for a contribution. Several such letters followed, and yesterday afternoon a man called her apartment on the telephone and again made a request for a contribution. Last night a messenger boy appeared with a note for Mrs. Smith, which was sent to her apartments.

She called in the house detective and the messenger was sent back to his office with what purported to be an answer to the note received by Mrs. Smith. A short time after the messenger boy had got back a man called the office and asked if there was a reply to his note. He was told that there was and in a little while a man appeared and asked for the reply. He received the envelope and was joined on the sidewalk by a second man. Police Headquarters had been notified, and when the men opened the envelope they were at once arrested and taken to Headquarters. They gave their names as Charles Doyle of 289 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and Joseph Mooney of 145 Hudson street, Manhattan.

ART AMONG THE ARTICHOKES.

Italian Farmer Buys $2,000 Plot, Digs Up $100,000 Fountain.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 20.—Six months ago a Neapolitan bought for $2,000 a plot of land four miles outside of Rome which was to be devoted to the growing of artichokes. While digging recently he discovered a large marble fountain six feet high and six feet in diameter with a frieze of dancing girls in bas relief around it, evidently the product of a Greek chisel.

Despite the finder's efforts to keep the discovery secret the Archæological Department heard of it and sent a committee to investigate. This committee valued the discovery at $100,000. The Government, which is legally entitled to purchase these finds at three-fourths of their value, offered the farmer $75,000.

But the value of the discovery was evidently purposely underestimated and the farmer refused to part with it at the price named. He also refused to allow any further excavating by the department. The Government is waiting for the farmer to come down in his demands. Meanwhile the fountain is deteriorating from the exposure.

Artichokes are growing on land which probably contains many treasures of an ancient Roman villa.

GHOSTS OF CLEMENCEAU'S PAST.

Editor Can't Be Stopped From Reprinting Awkward Articles at 5 Cents a Line.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—A couple of years ago after M. Clemenceau became Minister of the Interior people were surprised to note that he was still able to find time to write leading articles which frequently appeared in *Gil Blas* over his signature. There was no doubt of the authenticity of these mordant half columns, which contained pointed attacks on the Cabinet of which he was a member and afterward the head.

The truth finally leaked out. The articles were reprints from old numbers of *Justice* and *L'Aurore*. M. Clemenceau was entirely without redress and he then decided to join the Society of Authors and gain full rights in the reproduction of his work.

The articles ceased for a time, but on the eve of the triple execution at Bethune *Gil Blas* printed a brilliant article urging the abolition of capital punishment which was signed "Georges Clemenceau." Of course it was an old one. M. Clemenceau this time sent a bill to the editor for 288 lines at 25 centimes (5 cents) a line. The editor promptly paid the bill, saying the collection of the Premier's articles was as rich and as durable as the famous Ouenza mine.

The editor concluded: "We count on plundering it again, now that you have fixed such a modest price as five cents a line."

UNLIMITED CUTS AT COLUMBIA.

No More Flunking a Student for Absences From Lectures.

Columbia University announced yesterday new regulations governing the cut system which were welcomed warmly by undergraduates.

Hitherto a student absent from 10 per cent. or more of his lectures has been debarred from the examinations in that course. Last year the strict enforcement of this rule led to the flunking of about fifteen seniors in the June examinations, so that they were unable to get their degrees.

Beginning with the coming week a student may, if he insists, cut all the lectures and recitations until the end of the term and if he is bright enough to pass a good examination he will get full or partial credit according to his excuses, no matter whether he was absent from 10 per cent. or more of the lectures.

By this system it is expected that the unfairness of debarring men from final examinations even if they had exceeded the cut limit only slightly will be eliminated.

Absences incurred since the new term began, on February 1, will be wiped off the records, letting everybody begin with a clean slate.

NO PROHIBITION IN UTAH.

State Senate Votes Down Statewide Bill Passed by House.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 20.—The Utah Senate this afternoon defeated the Statewide prohibition bill which passed the House two weeks ago by 13 to 5. The defeat of this bill is accepted as meaning also that there will be no restrictive liquor legislation, for the Prohibitionists refuse to accept anything short of an absolute prohibition. A county local option law was introduced by the Senate committee which reported the prohibition bill adversely to-day. This was referred back to the committee.

Several other bills dealing with the liquor business are pending, but owing to the attitude of the Prohibitionists it is believed that all will fail.

AUGUSTA, FLORIDA, CUBA, SOUTH 9:25 A. M., 2:10 P. M. and 9:25 P. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line. Florida Information Bureau, B'way, cor. 30th St.—Adv.

URGED MRS. YERKES TO SELL

SHE SAYS OWSLEY WANTED TO PART WITH PICTURES

And the Fifth Avenue Gallery in Which They Were Housed—Testifies That He Asked for 6 Per Cent. of the Proceeds—Widow Criticises the Executor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Mary Adelaide Yerkes, much bored by the proceedings, took the stand before Probate Judge Cutting this morning in the hearing of her petition to have Louis S. Owsley removed as executor of the estate of Charles T. Yerkes, the former Chicago and London traction man, and told the Court that there had been nothing but "talk, talk, talk" ever since the death of her husband.

"They have been talking for three years," said Mrs. Yerkes. "I've only been able to get my widow's award by dribs," she said a little later, "and every time I'd ask Mr. Owsley for money he'd say 'There isn't any.'"

Mrs. Yerkes said she lost faith in Mr. Owsley when he wanted to sell the Chicago, Harvard and Geneva Railway for $5,000.

"I told him that was a small amount to pay for a railroad," she continued. "He said he would sell it anyway. I've mistrusted him ever since."

Then again she was forced to listen to figures and business facts, "which I usually never do," she said, when Owsley in order to raise a million and a half of needed funds is said to have asked her to sell her house and art collections on Fifth avenue in New York and pay him 6 per cent. on the transaction as his fee. "I told him I simply wouldn't do it," she testified. "Then he said if I didn't give him the 6 per cent. he would blow me higher than a kite."

Mrs. Yerkes looked heavy eyed and tired and rather weary of it all. She was on the stand from 10 o'clock until 11:30, when she was succeeded by the only other witness of the day, President John M. Roach of the Chicago Railways Company, who reluctantly testified to having acted confidentially as a restorer of peace between the widow and her executor when a settlement was desired by the other heirs in the fall of 1906. He assisted in effecting the compromise which led to the sale of the New York house and the allotment of the amounts due the other heirs.

At the outset of her testimony Mrs. Yerkes told of a conversation with the executor as to the proposed reorganization of the Consolidated Traction Company.

"Mr. Owsley told me the plan," she said, "but said that Attorney Clarence Knight objected. 'It won't be necessary to keep Mr. Knight as counsel,' he assured me, 'for he will prolong court proceedings indefinitely and charge you a fee of $100,000 for it. Stick to me,' he continued 'and I'll stick by you.'

"Mr. Owsley, after the Chicago, Harvard and Geneva Railroad matter, wrote me several letters in which he agreed to consult me in all matters before acting as one of the executors. I often had to remind him that I was one of the executors of the estate too, and that I had as much to say about things as he did. He even wanted to be sole executor of the estate.

"Once after I had been ill in my Chicago home he came to see me several times on business matters, and then wanted to charge me for the time he put in talking to me. I thought it very strange and declined to pay.

"After Mr. Yerkes's death Mr. Owsley came to the New York house, opened my husband's private safe and took away all the papers, and asked me never to say anything about it to Mr. Yerkes's son.

"Later he came to me and asked me to pay him 3 per cent. on my widow's award, amounting to $1,500. I refused, because I didn't know he had anything to do with the widow's award."

"Mrs. Yerkes, do you want Mr. Owsley removed as executor of the estate?" counsel asked her.

"I do," she said.

Under the cross-examination of Attorney Thomen, Mrs. Yerkes admitted that she had permitted Mr. Owsley to act as sole executor and also as her personal financial agent. He was named as executor of her own will, and she also admitted giving him power of attorney. "But he told me that the estate would be wound up in three or four months after his appointment," she added.

"Did you consider yourself the owner of the New York house?" she was asked.

"Why, certainly," she responded.

President Roach said he had recommended the compromise among the heirs. "It provided for the sale of the New York house and the picture gallery," he testified. "I called on Mr. Owsley in March or April, 1906, to discuss this plan of settlement. Mr. Owsley told me he would not sell the New York home and picture gallery. Later he said he would not do so without a 6 per cent. commission. By my advice he reduced this to 4 per cent".

The hearing was adjourned, and will be resumed on March 12, when it is expected that the taking of testimony will be concluded.

A RAID ON SHOPLIFTERS.

Three Girls, Amateurs at the Business, Taken in Sixth Avenue Stores.

Because of complaints that shoplifters have been unusually busy in the dry goods stores of late Commissioner Bingham yesterday detailed Detective Van Twistern to look the matter up. As a result there were three arrests made in stores along Sixth avenue.

Ella Van Ness, who says that she lives in Caldwell, N. J., but who is not known there to the post office or the local police, was arrested in a store at Eighteenth street and Sixth avenue. She had in her dress goods from two other stores near by. She said at Headquarters that she had been arrested in a Newark store two weeks ago, but the store had let her go. She began stealing in the stores during the holidays, she added, when a girl friend showed her how easily it could be done.

Fannie Schwartz of 23 Orchard street and Rosie Gilman of 202 Broome street were also arrested by Van Twistern. They admitted that they had taken goods in several stores. Their excuse was that they were hungry and stole to buy food.

"HOW TO KEEP A GOOD GRIP On Your Health." Ask for Book 37. THOMPSON OF WORCESTER, Worcester, Mass.—Adv.

250 LOST ON ARGENTINE SHIP.

The Presidente Roca Sunk With All on Board, Buenos Ayres Reports.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 20.—The Argentine steamer Presidente Roca, according to reports received here, has been lost with all on board.

She had 200 passengers and a crew of from forty to fifty.

Details are lacking and it is not known how the vessel met her fate.

BRYAN WOULD RUN AGAIN.

Says All the Party Needs Do Is Invite Him the Fourth Time.

DENVER, Feb. 20.—"Everybody who knows anything or who has any sense at all knows how I stand in the matter of being a candidate for the Presidency a fourth time," said William J. Bryan to-day when asked if he would again be a candidate.

"I am not an out and out candidate, but if the people of this country, if my own party, should demand that I make the race again, standing for my well known principles and ideas, why, I do not very well see how I could refuse."

CARMEN SYLVA IN CORSET WAR.

Queen of Rumania Appeals to Women of Europe to Banish Stays.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Bucharest telegrams say that Queen Elizabeth of Rumania, Carmen Sylva, has initiated a crusade against corsets. She has issued a manifesto addressed to the women and girls of Europe in which she appeals to them to boycott the injurious article of dress.

She points out that the corset disfigures the natural beauty and inflicts serious injury on the health. She asks mothers to instil into their daughters profound dislike of the corset.

The manifesto, which is printed in a dozen languages, will be widely distributed.

ICEBERGS SET SAIL SOUTH.

La Savoie Finds Field Ice in the Northern Steamship Lane.

The Labrador iceberg trust is sending down its product unusually early this year to bother the liners. La Savoie, which sticks to the lane prescribed for passenger carriers, keeping a trifle south rather than north of it, found on the trip she finished here yesterday from Havre that she will have to make a still longer detour on her next trip to the westward. She ran into a lot of soft field ice on Wednesday morning off the Banks of Newfoundland, striking it about 9 o'clock in the morning and not clearing it until noon. There were no bergs in sight to the northward, but the presence of the ice field indicated that they were coming down.

FRENCH FEAR HIGH TARIFF.

Exporters and Shipowners Protest Against Penalty on U. S. Goods.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—M. Cruppi, Minister of Commerce, received to-day an important deputation of French exporters to the United States, representing manufacturers of gloves, porcelain, glass, lace, perfumes, feathers and food products, and of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique and other important interests.

The delegation expressed the fear that the decision of the Ways and Means Commission of the Chamber to increase the tariff on American goods on an average of 20 per cent., as against 10 per cent. on European goods, would have a disastrous effect on Franco-American trade.

Further, they asked that the French general tariff should be lowered by conventions to a minimum, particularly with regard to the United States.

WALES AS HEAD SAVAGE.

Gives the Word to Smoke at Dinner of Famous Bohemian Club.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The true London bohemianism was never better exemplified than at the Savage Club to-night, with the Prince of Wales in the chair at the usual weekly dinner. The Prince as an ordinary Savage showed himself to be of like passions as his brother Savages and there was an evening of unlimited fun.

The famous old club rang with its well known choruses, its songs, its recitations, its unbounded fun and with an absence of all formality and cant. The chairman remained until after midnight and the fun went on until morning.

The only speech of the evening was the Prince's regulation announcement to his brother Savages: "You may smoke."

ELIHU ROOT IN FINE HEALTH.

Visits Memphis on His Way From Hot Springs to Albany and This City.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 20.—With health showing in every feature former Secretary of State Elihu Root talked to-day of the benefits of his stay in Hot Springs, Ark., with enthusiasm.

"My visit there has been exceedingly beneficial," said Mr. Root. "Not only has my general health been very much improved, but my knee that was injured is now thoroughly well. I am returning to my duties feeling splendid and fit for any amount of hard work."

Mr. Root will leave Hot Springs Monday next, but will not go to or through Washington on the trip North. Instead he will travel direct to Albany, N. Y., where he will probably be detained several days. Then he will go to New York city, to remain until March 4, when he will go to Washington for the inauguration ceremonies.

BANKER GOES TO PRISON.

President of a Pennsylvania Bank Sentenced to Two Years.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 20.—Banker W. L. Lenhart will join the bankers colony at the Western Penitentiary, which already has eighteen members. Lenhart was president of the Peoples Bank of California, Pa. He was to-day found guilty of defrauding the bank and was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Lenhart, according to the testimony of Cashier Piper of the bank, was in the habit of helping himself to the bank's funds whenever he needed money. He is supposed to have been short $30,000, but the bank directors claimed that the shortage was $100,000. His attorneys said they would take an appeal and fight the case to the highest court.

WHERE TO TAKE LUNCH
And drink the Highest Types of American Wines. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton st., New York.—Adv.

COOPER DESCRIBES KILLING

ADMITS HE SHOT CARMACK AND SHOWS HIS OWN WOUNDS.

Borrowed Pistol Day of Tragedy, Expecting Trouble Because of Father's Quarrel With Editor—Were Going to See Governor Patterson as Peacemaker.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20.—In the trial of Col. Duncan B. Cooper, Robin J. Cooper and John D. Sharp for the murder of ex-Senator Carmack, Robin J. Cooper, the central figure of the tragedy, the one who, according to his own admission, shot Mr. Carmack, was the only witness examined to-day.

Young Cooper, who spoke in a clear voice, with the refined accent of a cultured man, called his father "Papa" throughout his testimony. He is a slender, boyish, clear cut looking youth. He gave his name, his age 27, his profession as a lawyer.

Six hundred men and women crowded the floors of the rotunda and the gallery and even congregated outside the windows. The crowd became so great that Judge Hart, having received warning from the architects of the new court building that the balustrade was being overtaxed, instructed the officers to clear out the spectators and lock the doors.

The morning mist had scarcely cleared away before people began hastening toward the Court House.

The doors were opened at 8 o'clock, and the throng made a rush, which continued not only until every seat was filled but every available foot of space within the bar was occupied.

So great was the congestion that Mrs. Carmack, who has been under a very severe nervous strain for days, fainted.

Aside from the statement by Robin Cooper of the circumstances prior to and immediately after the tragedy, a notable feature of the day's proceedings was the exhibition of the clothing he wore at the time he shot ex-Senator Carmack and was himself wounded by two shots from a revolver in the hand of the Senator. He identified each garment, at the same time indicating the location of the wound. He narrated at length the meeting with his father on the morning of the day Mr. Carmack was killed, saying that his father had said concerning Carmack's editorial references to him that Mr. Carmack had no right to assail him and that he had a right to protect himself. He said he had suggested to his father that James C. Bradford, an uncle of the witness, could probably adjust the trouble in a satisfactory manner. He said he had telephoned to his sister and to Gov. Patterson in an effort to prevent a meeting on the street between his father and Mr. Carmack and described the accidental meeting with Mr. Sharp, one of the defendants, in the afternoon, after his father had informed him that he had decided not to send to Mr. Carmack the note he had addressed to him earlier in the day. He also described the encounter with Mr. Carmack near Union and Vine streets while Col. Cooper, himself and Mr. Sharp were together, Col. Cooper being at the time on his way to the Executive Mansion to meet Gov. Patterson at the latter's request.

He said that Mr. Carmack fired the first shot, which was immediately after his father had crossed in a diagonal direction at the junction of Union and Vine streets to meet Mr. Carmack, who was walking north, and after witness had tried to get his father to go to the Executive Mansion without letting him see Carmack coming, in the hope that Carmack would not see his father. He had gone with his father, he said, because he feared a meeting between the two would result in trouble, but his father had said to him upon seeing Mr. Carmack: "Carmack knows me and I know him. There will be no trouble."

He followed his father across the street and the next thing he remembered was that his father spoke to Mr. Carmack. In in instant, he said, Carmack drew a revolver and shot the witness in the right shoulder. At the time the first shot was fired the witness was between two telegraph posts. The second shot came an instant later, the bullet passing through his coat, six or seven inches below the shoulder.

Mr. Cooper identified the revolver which he got from his uncle, Robin Jones, and with which the shooting was done, together with the clothing he wore at the time of the tragedy. He denied having made the statement attributed to him in regard to a conversation on a street car, when he was said to have referred to the Senator in uncomplimentary terms. He said that at that time he had no animosity against Carmack.

His entire action, he said, was governed by the fact that his father was in trouble, and he considered it his duty to assist and protect him.

Cooper said that he lived with his uncle, James Bradford, of counsel for the defence, and practised law in the latter's office. He said he came to town on Monday, November 9, with his uncle, Mr. Bradford, arriving at 9 o'clock.

"Did you see your father that morning?"

"He came to my office soon after I arrived. He came into Mr. Bradford's private office, where I was in conference with Mr. Davis."

Here the defendant described the location and the plan of the law office. From the moment her favorite brother began to talk Mrs. Lucius M. Burch leaned forward in the chair, looking eagerly into his eyes and seeming scarcely to breathe as he talked. The jury betrayed great interest.

"I talked a while and some one called me to court, where I had a case. Then papa told me he was afraid he was going to have some trouble with Mr. Carmack," said Robin.

"I asked him why. He said in substance that Mr. Carmack in his paper had been printing editorials attacking his character and, as he put it, shooting poisoned arrows. He said it was becoming unbearable. He said he had seen Mr. Craig the night before and told him to tell Carmack that he must cease using his name in his paper. He said Mr. Craig returned and said he had seen Carmack, but Carmack would agree to nothing.

"As I remember it Mr. Craig said to papa that Carmack was in vicious humor and mood. He said he also told Craig to tell Carmack that unless he ceased using