QUESTIONS FOR EDWARDS

AND A SUGGESTION FOR THE USE OF PEACH BASKET HATS.

A Stray Man's Proposal to the Street Cleaning Commissioner—Col. Heistand Says Something About 1812 to the Daughters of the War of That Year.

Let those of the scoffing brotherhood who run foul of the fashions say what they will, a man proposed a scheme at the annual honor day luncheon of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, held yesterday at Delmonico's, that might make the new peach basket hat a factor in the work being carried on by Commissioner Edwards of the Street Cleaning Department.

Mr. Edwards had told what he was doing to make New York the cleanest city a housewife hunting for dust could desire, when Mrs. William Gerry Slade, president of the society, said that questions might be asked. A dozen questions came. This was one:

"Why aren't brooms used by the street cleaners instead of dustpans? The sound of the rattling is so nerve racking."

"A broom should always be used," replied Mr. Edwards gravely, because a dustpan succeeds in catching everything save dust. The men do not know they are annoying, however, or they'd surely encourage brooms."

After telling of the bill brought forward to have the streets flushed with water every night Mr. Edwards listened patiently to the plan proposed by a Mr. Brown.

"The way to end the street cleaning problem," said Mr. Brown, "is to ask the women who are wearing the new peach basket hats to carry little brooms when they go walking. Every time they find stray scraps neglected by the street cleaners the brooms should be used to sweep them into the baskets. When the women reach home they may dump the rubbage into waste paper jars."

Wilton Lackaye looked in for a while and said that he would soon attend one of the most important battles since the War of 1812. It may be added here that Mr. Lackaye is appearing in a play called "The Battle."

Mrs. Slade then introduced Col. Heistand of Governors Island as one who didn't agree with Mr. Roosevelt's comment that no military work of importance was accomplished during the War of 1812.

"I will illustrate by a story," said Col. Heistand, "how little we know about our army, the uniform of which is more quickly recognized in a foreign country than here in the United States. A regiment was marching through a town in New England. Some of the natives said it was the first time the uniform of the United States had been seen in those parts since the War of 1812.

"With hope I look forward to a period of universal peace, but as long as human nature remains as it is I am afraid it will never come. We have great guns to defend our city, but if the soldiers were in New York who are needed to man the artillery and defend them against shore attacks, the rest of the country would be left unprotected. We haven't enough men.

"During our war with Spain three times as many men died through illness as were slain by the enemy. We should have matters arranged so that those who give up their lives should die at the front, not in hospitals."

Other addresses were made by Edward Hagaman Hall and John Floyd Hume.

BOGOTA QUIET AGAIN.

Martial Law Relaxed—President's Resignation Refused.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A despatch to the State Department from Bogota says that all is quiet there again and that the order creating martial law has been revoked.

The Congress absolutely refused to consider the acceptance of President Reyes's resignation.

BORAH INDICTMENT DISMISSED.

It Was Against the Senator and Others for Alleged Land Frauds in Idaho.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Attorney-General Wickersham has directed the dismissal, as to the persons against whom it is still pending, of the indictment secured by the former United States District Attorney for Idaho, Norman M. Ruick, against Senator Borah, members of the Barber Lumber Company and others for conspiring to defraud the United States of certain timber lands in Boise county, Idaho. Senator Borah made no technical objection to the indictment, but stood trial and was acquitted.

John I. Wells and Patrick Downs, two of the other defendants, filed pleas in abatement to the indictment based upon the alleged improper conduct of Ruick before the Grand Jury in urging the return of the indictment. Their pleas were sustained by Judge Whitson, holding the United States District Court for Idaho. In view of Judge Whitson's decision as to the conduct of Ruick before the Grand Jury, the Attorney-General decided that the indictment should be dismissed as to all the other defendants against whom it was still pending.

The pleas in abatement filed by Wells and Downs were based upon the affidavits of two of the grand jurors, Latham and Sloan, as to the conduct of Ruick before the Grand Jury. Latham and Sloan were subsequently indicted for perjury by another Grand Jury in making such affidavits, but as the decision of Judge Whitson upon a full hearing of the matter sustains the substance of the charges by them, Attorney-General Wickersham has decided that these indictments should also be dismissed and has directed the present United States Attorney at Boise, Idaho, to proceed accordingly.

These announcements, which were made officially by the Department of Justice to-day, are believed to mark the beginning of a more careful policy in regard to the land fraud prosecutions in the West. The new Attorney-General and the new Secretary of the Interior while believing that the pursuit of land thieves as conducted by the former Administration was a commendable policy are convinced that there were many instances in which men were unjustly accused. Scores of special agents and secret service men were employed to collect so-called evidence, and as a result of these investigations indictments were obtained in cases where there was little or no promise of obtaining a conviction in the courts. In several cases the reputations of innocent and law abiding citizens were damaged because their indictment was secured on the basis of flimsy testimony.

It will be the policy of the present Administration to prosecute land fraud cases with all vigor, but not to press for indictments before grand juries unless the evidence of guilt is convincing.

SUICIDE WITH PRUSSIC ACID.

Graduate of Yale Law School Takes His Life in Goshen, Conn.

WINSTED, Conn., March 20.—George Lamphere, 44 years old, who was graduated from the Yale Law School in 1889 and until recently was principal of the Winsted High School, committed suicide at his home in Goshen last evening by swallowing prussic acid. Smelling the acid his wife entered his bedroom, and stepping up to her husband, who stood in front of a mirror, asked him what he was doing. "Oh, leave me alone," he replied, and then fell to the floor. He died just as Dr. North arrived. The bottle which contained the acid was found in his pocket.

On the table was a note in Lamphere's handwriting which read, "No hope of recovery." Melancholia, induced by dyspepsia, is supposed to have caused his act. Lamphere practised law in the West. He leaves a family.

TAFT FOR AN INCOME TAX?

Report From Reliable Sources That He Will Advocate It in His Next Message.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—According to statements made to-day in reliable quarters President Taft in the annual message which he will send to Congress at the beginning of the regular executive session in December will suggest the advisability of enacting a law levying a tax on incomes. While there is no official confirmation of this report it is known that the President has discussed the subject with members of Congress who have introduced income tax measures. One of them was sent to New York by the President to discuss the matter with prominent men there. It is understood that Attorney-General Wickersham is paying some attention to the legal aspects of the question of levying an income tax. As far as the Administration is concerned no effort will be made to enact an income tax law at the present extra session, which will be devoted almost exclusively to the tariff revision bill.

In his speech accepting the Republican nomination for President, delivered at Cincinnati on July 28, 1908, Mr. Taft said:

"The Democratic platform demands two constitutional amendments, one providing for an income tax and the other for the election of Senators by the people. In my judgment an amendment to the Constitution for an income tax is not necessary. I believe that an income tax, when the protective system of customs and the internal revenue tax shall not furnish income enough for governmental needs, can and should be devised which under the decisions of the Supreme Court will conform to the Constitution."

In his inaugural address President Taft recommended the imposition of a graduated inheritance tax but did not mention a tax on incomes.

COL. BROMWELL'S TRANSFER.

President Taft Explains That It Was Only a Routine Change.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The White House made public to-day a letter which President Taft had written to Col. Charles S. Bromwell, Engineer Corps, who during the Roosevelt administration was Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, an office which carried with it the functions of majordomo at White House ceremonials. The other day announcement was made that Col. Bromwell would be relieved of his duties there and transferred to Milwaukee, where he will have charge of the harbor improvements conducted under the supervision of the War Department. The rank, pay and title of Colonel, which he held by virtue of his position of Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, will be relinquished by him upon his transfer and he will resume his regular rank of Major.

There has been a good deal of newspaper talk about Col. Bromwell's transfer from the important White House post, and President Taft's letter was written to explain why the transfer was made. Col. Bromwell will be succeeded here by Major Spencer Cosby, who will be succeeded in turn as Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia by Major William V. Judson. In his letter to Col. Bromwell President Taft says:

I see by the newspapers that notice has been given of the contemplated change in the assignments of yourself, Major Cosby and Major Judson. I had expected myself to speak to you about this matter, but in the hurry of things connected with the opening of Congress and the pressure on me I have not had time; and the order sent over from the War Department was signed by me in the ordinary routine, with the expectation that I should be able to see you before it came out. However, the publication in the newspapers puts the thing exactly as it should be; that this is a mere routine change, that the position of custodian of public buildings and grounds in Washington is one that no one holds for more than a term, generally of four years, and that, as it is regarded as a blue ribbon appointment, it is one that should be given first to one and then to another of the corps.

The question which suggested itself to me when I came in, knowing that you had been here five years, was the particular member of the corps upon whom I should confer this detail. I had known Major Cosby in the Philippines and as Secretary of War, and was anxious to recognize his abilities and indicate my respect for them by this action. So far as your discharge of your duties is concerned I concur fully in what was stated in this morning's *Post*, that in every respect you have done well and that no one could have better filled the somewhat exacting requirements of the position in a professional and social way than you have. I write this in order that you may have written evidence that the change made is only one in due course and is not to be taken as in any respect a suggestion of dissatisfaction with the performance of your duties during the five years you have been here. As you yourself know, I send you this without the slightest suggestion from you that you would like to have such a letter.

MUST ATTEND TO BUSINESS.

Secretary Ballinger's Hint to Territorial Officers.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—This statement was given out at the Interior Department to-day:

"Under the administration of Secretary Ballinger of the affairs relating to Territories the Territorial officers will be expected to devote their time exclusively to the duties of their respective offices, and leaves of absence to enable such officers to visit Washington will not be approved by the Secretary except in cases of emergency, the reasons for which must be satisfactory to the Department."

The announcement that Territorial officers will be expected to remain at their respective places of official residence is supposed to have been brought out by the presence here of several Governors and other officers of the Territories this winter. Gov. Curry of New Mexico spent a good deal of time here while engaged in the campaign to secure statehood for that Territory. Gov. Hoggatt of Alaska has also been in Washington for some time, although on leave of absence granted by the President or the Secretary of the Interior.

SENATOR ROOT'S COMMITTEES.

He Does Not Desire a Place on the Committee on Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Senator Elihu Root, who has been mentioned for a place on the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, will not be appointed a member of that committee. It was expected that because of his service as Secretary of War he would be named on the committee, just as he was given a place on the Committee on Foreign Relations by his service at the head of the State Department. The late Senator Proctor of Vermont and the late Senator Alger of Michigan, both of whom had been Secretaries of War, were appointed members of the Military Affairs Committee when they entered the Senate, but Senator Root has been so well cared for in committee assignments that he does not desire that assignment.

Senator Briggs of New Jersey will be appointed a member of the Military Affairs Committee, an additional place on the committee having been created for his benefit. The Senator from New Jersey is a West Pointer, and was in the army for several years, and takes great interest in all matters of legislation affecting the army. Two vacancies in the Republican membership of the committee caused by the retirement of Senator Foraker and the transfer of Senator Lodge to the Finance Committee will be filled by the appointments of Senator Brown of Nebraska and Senator Dixon of Montana respectively.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATS EXPLAIN

DEFEND THEIR VOTES WITH HOUSE ORGANIZATION.

They Declare That They Did Not Violate Caucus Action in Voting for a Rule Offered by a Democrat Instead of for Rules Dictated by Republicans.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Six members of the Georgia delegation in the House of Representatives—Messrs. Livingston, Howard, Brantley, Edwards, Lee and Griggs—have issued a signed statement explaining their reasons for voting in opposition to Champ Clark, the Democratic leader, in favor of the amendments to the House rules offered by Representative Fitzgerald of New York last Monday. The Georgians contend that they did not violate the action of the Democratic caucus, as for the last twelve years the caucus has been merely advisory and not binding. Their statement says:

"While four of the Republicans on the committee were to be 'insurgent' Republicans, the committee was to have nine months in which to make a report, which was ample time for the nine Republicans on it to get together and decline to make any amendments that would protect the rights of the minority in the House. We believed that now was the time to revise the rules of the House and not next December. We voted for amendments prepared by a Democrat and prepared in strict accordance with the Democratic platform. We could not understand how it could be Democratic on the one hand for Democrats to vote for a resolution dictated by Republicans, creating a Republican committee to revise the rules, and on the other hand be un-Democratic to vote for specific amendments prepared and proposed by a Democrat, simply because these amendments met with support from some Republicans. If it is Democratic for some Democrats to affiliate and vote with some Republicans, it cannot be un-Democratic to permit the remaining Republicans to follow the lead of the remaining Democrats. We not only voted for Democratic amendments in strict accord with the Denver platform, but we violated no caucus pledge in doing so.

"There is another important thing the country should understand," the statement continues, "and that is that there is no distinction between Cannonism and Republicanism, for they are the one and the same thing. Whether called by one name or the other, however, it can only be measured by its results in the way of legislation achieved or legislation defeated, and whatever the complaint of the country by reason of the result, it should be directed against the Republican party. The rules of the House are necessarily framed to enable the party in power to carry out its policies, and under the old rules the Republican party for the last fourteen years has been carrying out its policies. What has been done and what has been undone is chargeable, not to its Speaker, but to the party itself. The Speaker has merely voiced the will of the party that put him in office."

OFFICE FOR ORMSLEY M'HARG.

Sec'y Nagel Selects Him as Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Ormsby McHarg of North Dakota, is to be assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor. His selection was personal with Secretary Nagel, who was anxious to find a man who had the business and legal ability to run the Department of Commerce and Labor in Mr. Nagel's absence.

Mr. McHarg is a young lawyer who has been active in Republican politics for several years. He was an active worker in Mr. Taft's behalf prior to the Republican National Convention of 1908 and was Frank H. Hitchcock's representative in the contests over the seating of Taft delegates in the convention. He handled all the cases of Taft delegations over which there were contests before the committee on credentials and made a decided impression on account of the legal ability displayed by him.

Mr. McHarg was born in Wisconsin and is a citizen of North Dakota, but practised law in the State of Washington, where he is well known. He was graduated from the Law School of the University of Michigan. Under the Roosevelt administration he was employed in the Department of Justice to prosecute land frauds in Oklahoma and was instrumental in bringing about changed conditions among public office holders in that part of the State, which was then Indian Territory, and also in New Mexico. In the last Presidential campaign he was associated with Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican national committee and did much work as a political organizer.

Mr. McHarg recently made arrangements to enter a law partnership in New York, but cancelled these at the earnest solicitation of Secretary Nagel.

Frank D. Wiborg, a wealthy Cincinnati man, who is a personal friend of Mr. Taft, has been regarded as the prospective Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor. It is understood that Mr. Wiborg will be appointed to another position if he wants it.

ADVISING THE PRESIDENT.

Representative Payne Calls to Look After the Interests of His Constituents.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Among the President's first callers to-day was Representative Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means and nominal author of the tariff bill now pending. Mr. Payne said he did not come to see the President about tariff matters at all, but to look after the interests of some constituents who were eager to serve their country in executive office. He did not deny, however, that he had something to say to the President about the prospects of putting the tariff bill through the House in an expeditious manner, thus following the strong recommendation for speedy action made by President Taft in his special tariff message.

Senator Heyburn of Idaho called on the President to recommend Warren Truitt of Moscow for the office of Federal Judge of the newly created division in Alaska. Judge Truitt was Judge in Alaska in the early 90s and knows the country. Mr. Heyburn said he also took occasion to add his indorsement of former Senator Fulton of Oregon for appointment to the new Federal Judgeship in that State.

Broussard Doesn't Attend When Democrats Discuss the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee had a meeting this morning to discuss the Payne tariff bill. Representative Broussard of Louisiana, a Democratic member of the committee, who on Thursday voted with the Republicans for a favorable report on the bill, did not attend the meeting. Champ Clark, the Democratic leader and a member of the committee, was directed by his colleagues to write the minority report, which will be presented in the House on Tuesday.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The gunboat Eagle has arrived at Port Antonio, the collier Justin at Mare Island, the repair ship Culgoa at Hampton Roads, the collier Ajax at Guantanamo and the torpedo boat Gwin at Newport.

The collier Hannibal has sailed from Culebra for Guantanamo, the destroyer Rowan from San Diego for Magdalena Bay, the cruiser Dixie from Boston for New York and the torpedo boat Lawrence from Mare Island for San Diego.

NO WORD FROM ZELAYA.

State Department Will Urge Punitive Measures if Nicaragua Remains Obstinate.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Nicaragua has not yet answered the communication from the State Department which was handed to the Nicaraguan Minister last Tuesday, and it is safe to say there is danger that diplomatic relations between the two countries will be severed by the United States. This action, however, will not be taken until some answer has been received from President Zelaya to the demands of the Department in regard to the arbitration of the Emery case.

Nicaragua's continued delay does not please the Department, and there is reason to believe that Señor Espinosa's absence from its headquarters is due to a lack of instructions from his Government.

There is no telling to what extent the United States will go in the matter. Secretary Knox has informed Nicaragua that the Emery case must be arbitrated along the lines already defined by the State Department. This Government has reached, after twenty-seven months delay, the last stage and now refuses to talk further.

Nicaragua has been informed that the only question under discussion concerns the method of arbitration and not the principles. Nicaragua wishes to arbitrate the general question of whether the cancellation of the Emery concession was valid and afterward take up the question of damages. The State Department declares that the general question should include the matter of damages and considers that declaration absolutely final.

If President Zelaya refuses to accede to the demands of the State Department this Government will then consider what shall be done. It has been decided already that the first step will be to hand Señor Espinosa his passports. If more forcible action is considered advisable it will be necessary for President Taft to ask the permission of Congress to proceed against Nicaragua.

The State Department is very much in earnest and is inclined to chastise President Zelaya if he refuses to meet the demands of the American Government.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

O'Brien to Stay in Japan and Leishman to be Transferred to Rome.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Secretary of State this afternoon made some announcements concerning changes in the American diplomatic service. Other announcements of changes in legations will be made soon, but nothing further will be done about the embassies for a few months, and very probably not until next fall.

Secretary Knox said to-day that Thomas J. O'Brien, the American Ambassador to Japan, will remain in Tokio and that John G. A. Leishman, Ambassador to Turkey, will be transferred to Rome, succeeding Lloyd C. Griscom, who has submitted his resignation to the President. This last change will not be made for several weeks at least, as Mr. Griscom has work to do in connection with the closing up of the American end of the relief given the earthquake sufferers in Sicily and southern Italy.

The statement that Charles Hitchcock Sherrill of New York will be Minister to the Argentine Republic was confirmed by Mr. Knox, as was the statement that Henry Clay Ide, formerly Governor of the Philippines, will be sent to Spain as American Minister. Other changes in the legations have been decided upon, but the State Department is not ready to make announcements and will not be until certain Governments have responded to inquiries from the State Department as to the acceptability of the prospective appointees. It is expected that these answers will come into the State Department within the course of a week or so. As rapidly as they are received the Department will announce the changes.

No statement was made in regard to the intention to appoint Richard C. Kerens Ambassador to Austria-Hungary. It is understood that Charles Page Bryan of Illinois, who is Minister to Portugal, will be transferred to Brussels as Minister to Belgium, succeeding Henry Lane Wilson of Washington, who, it is expected, will be transferred to another post, probably one of embassy rank. Mr. Bryan has been in the diplomatic service since November, 1897, having been successively Minister to China, Brazil, Switzerland and Portugal.

ROME, March 20.—The name of John G. A. Leishman, at present American Ambassador to Turkey, has been submitted to King Victor Emmanuel as successor to Lloyd Griscom.

Mr. Leishman will be willingly accepted as the representative of the United States.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Dinners at the German and at the Belgian Legation - Mrs. Olcott Entertains.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff were the guests of honor at dinner this evening of the Military Attaché of the embassy and Mme. Von Livonius. Among other guests were the Countess Alexandra Von Bernstorff, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Kimball, Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. Resinger of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Legare, Dr. Cabell, Miss Pangborn of Baltimore and Baron Ernst of the German Embassy, who has but recently arrived in Washington.

The Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur entertained a dinner company this evening at the legation in honor of the Mexican Ambassador, Señor De La Barra. The other guests were the Chilian Minister and Mme. Cruz, the Portuguese Minister, Viscount D'Alte; Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of the former Secretary of State; Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore, Mrs. Frederick Benedict, Mrs. Keep, and Señor Algara of the Mexican Embassy staff.

Mrs. Olcott, wife of Representative J. Van Vechten Olcott, entertained at luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Aimar of New York.

Mrs. Sherman, wife of the Vice-President, is in New York for several days. Mrs. Moore, her sister, and Mrs. Babcock, her mother, remain in Washington.

Mrs. W. E. Fox, wife of the United States Minister to Ecuador, has joined Mr. Fox and Miss Fox in Washington after a visit with their son in Idaho.

Lady Paget, widow of Lord Arthur Paget and daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, who is a member of the court circles in England, is to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore. She has her son, Capt. Paget, with her. They have just returned from a trip to Palm Beach as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Shonts.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Major William F. Lewis, Medical Corps, from Fort Thomas to Philippines Division.

Major George H. Morgan, from Philippines Division to the United States for orders.

Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Strong, from Department of the Lakes to Philippines Division.

Col. George Andrews, from Department of the Colorado to Department of the Lakes.

These navy orders were issued:

Ensign W. F. Jacobs, from the Illinois to home and one month leave.

Surgeon T. W. Richards, from the Kansas to Navy Department, Washington.

10th Monday Sale of Used and Exchanged PIANOS

THE name William Knabe & Co. has an added significance for New Yorkers nowadays. The mention of it not only calls up visions of *The World's Best Piano* but the great Monday Sales which afford careful purchasers *The World's Best Values* in Used and Exchanged Pianos.

The great preference accorded the Knabe Piano is directly responsible for these Monday Sales, for the offerings consist, principally, of pianos of various leading makes which we accepted in part payment for new Knabe Pianos. Thorough re-adjusting by our own expert workmen, however, has made the instruments equal to, and in many instances, better than they were when brand new.

Following is a list of some especially attractive values for tomorrow which can be purchased practically on your own terms. Each Piano sold carries the guarantee of New York's largest and most reliable piano house.

GRANDS.	New.	Now.
Knabe, Rosewood, in fine condition (Baby Grand)	$850	$535
Knabe, Ebonized case (Baby Grand)	$850	$440
Knabe, Parlor Grand, rosewood, good order	$1,100	$265
Starr, Mahogany Grand, smallest size, attractive	$700	$425
Gabler, Baby Grand	$650	$275
UPRIGHTS.		
Knabe, Rosewood, like new	$575	$360
Knabe, Mahogany, rented 5 mos.	$600	$510
Knabe, Rosewood, rented few months	$600	$465
Knabe, Mahogany, rented few months	$550	$450
Knabe, Mahogany, rented 5 months	$500	$395
Knabe, Mahogany, rented few months	$575	$365
Knabe, Ebonized, fine order	$600	$295
Haines Bros., Mahogany, rented few months	$450	$310
Haines Bros., Mahogany, rented few months	$400	$265
Haines Bros., Mahogany, rented few months	$375	$255
Chickering, Rosewood case	$600	$295

UPRIGHTS.	New.	Now
Fisher, Mahogany (used 3 mos)	$375	$285
Marshall & Wendell, Mahogany (rented few months)	$375	$240
Foster & Co., Mahogany rented few months	$350	$220
Armstrong, rented few months	$350	$215
Schmer, Rosewood case	$500	$215
Schmer, Rosewood case	$450	$210
Cook & Co., Mahogany, rented few months	$300	$185
Lindeman, Oak case	$375	$185
Bradbury, Mahogany case	$375	$175
Smith & Barnes, Mahogany case	$300	$145
New England, Oak case	$300	$135
Bradbury, Rose case	$300	$115
Hardman, Ebony case	$375	$145
Gordon, Rose case	$500	$95
Weser Bros., Ebony case	$300	$75
PIANO PLAYERS & PLAYER PIANOS		
Foster & Co. (used a few months for demonstrations)	$750	$430
Marshall & Wendell, Mahogany Player Piano (great bargain)	$700	$495
Angelus, Cabinet	$300	$75
Pianola, Cabinet, Mahogany	$250	$75
Needham, Cabinet, Mahogany	$250	$60

Cash Payments as low as $10 accepted, balance payable monthly in sums to suit the buyer's convenience.

WM. KNABE & CO.

5th Ave. and 39th St.

Convenient to all Subway, Surface, and Elevated Cars and Electric Bus Lines

B. F. KEITH SWEARS!

AND IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, TOO

THAT:

"MISS KELLERMANN, by her sensationally unique and extraordinary performance, attracted to my theatre audiences which taxed the capacity of the theatre at every performance and in numbers which were unusual and unprecedented and which no other performer or entertainer could have attracted to said theatre.

"MISS KELLERMANN'S performance is original with her, is in a class by itself and absolutely without any rival or competitor.

"MISS KELLERMANN makes numerous dives of exceptional agility and rare grace and emerges from the tank showing the beautiful lines and contour of her body and her wonderful physical development. Each of her numerous dives only serves to bring out and show more clearly the perfection of her physical form, the litheness of her body and grace of movement.

"MISS KELLERMANN'S act is absolutely original and the only act of its kind in the world. I consider it one of the few great stellar vaudeville attractions, and the only one of which it can be said beyond the peradventure of a doubt that it cannot be replaced or simulated.

"MISS KELLERMANN made her vaudeville debut in this country in my theatre in Boston, and met with the greatest success of any performer or attraction ever presented at said theatre."

A. PAUL KEITH SWEARS:

"MISS KELLERMANN'S act is unique, novel and extraordinary and absolutely impossible of duplication, in view of the fact of her wonderful physical form and development."

E. F. ALBEE of the Keith Offices swears:

"I never saw or heard of any act or production like Miss Kellermann's, nor do I believe that there is any person who, combining the wonderful aquatic abilities of the defendant and her exquisite and remarkable form and perfect development, can render similar services or render any act of equal novelty or merit."

PERCY G. WILLIAMS of the Keith Offices swears:

"MISS KELLERMANN'S act is one of the greatest stellar attractions I have ever known."

THAT:

B. F. KEITH SWEARS:

"That William Morris, Inc., is my main business rival and competitor."

B. F. KEITH SWEARS:

"That William Morris, Inc., individually is conversant at all times with affairs in the theatrical business."

B. F. KEITH SWEARS:

"That William Morris is the executive head of William Morris, Inc., conducting a vaudeville booking agency, procuring acts and attractions for theatres operated in opposition to those conducted by me."

B. F. KEITH SWEARS:

"That William Morris, Inc., operates vaudeville theatres in opposition to those conducted by me, and in which I am otherwise interested in various cities in the United States, and is the chief business rival and competitor of mine."

B. F. KEITH SWEARS:

"That the rivalry between him and the said William Morris has continued for a number of years past, and the competition between him and the said William Morris, especially in attempting to procure stellar or other acts, upon the production of which depends the success of vaudeville theatres, has been and now is very strong and keen."

WILLIAM MORRIS, Inc.

CONTROL THE

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL and LINCOLN SQUARE THEATRE

THIS CITY

WHICH ARE ONLY TWO OF THE EXTENSIVE CHAIN OF INDEPENDENT VAUDEVILLE THEATRES THEY NOW OPERATE BETWEEN THIS CITY AND SAN FRANCISCO

TAKE MEN FROM OCEAN LINERS.

Charges Against Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Interborough Companies.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Bureau of Immigration is preparing to investigate charges that thousands of marine firemen have been shanghaied from ocean liners in New York within the last year or so to work in the furnace rooms of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Interborough and other companies maintaining large steam plants, especially in Jersey City and Hoboken, and that these companies pay a premium of $5 each to professional shanghaiers who get the men. Difficulty is experienced by the companies, it was alleged, in getting men to work in the furnace rooms, and it is charged that they have resorted through agents to actually stealing men from steamships which have docked at New York, Hoboken and Jersey City.

The charges are made by President Healy of the stationary firemen, Commissioner General Keefe of the Bureau of Immigration said to-day that President Healy had laid the matter before the bureau and as soon as Healy produced additional data which he had promised the investigation would be started. President Healy's complaint to the Department is in part as follows:

"We have great steam plants in New York, such as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit—three or four big steam plants. They hire their men almost entirely from steamships coming into the city of New York. They have agents that go down aboard the ships and bring them in directly from the ships and put them to work in those plants. The New York companies, such as the Interborough, get their men mostly from the White Star Line and Cunard and the other English lines. There are other plants, especially in Jersey City and Hoboken, where they get their men mostly from the German ships. There are thousands of men every year stolen from these ships and taken into those big establishments. Most of the conditions in those plants are very hard and very bad for the men, and those who have friends on the outside as soon as they get an opportunity take them away and put them into better positions and the result is that their places are filled with more men from the ships. If there is a strike men are taken entirely from the steamships. I know at one time less than two years ago the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company paid men $45 a week for stealing those men."

Democratic Spanking Committee Meets.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A meeting of the committee of the fifteen members of the Democratic caucus to devise rules for future caucuses of the party and to prevent bolting from the party was held to-day, but no conclusion was reached. Another meeting is scheduled for Monday morning prior to the convening of the House of Representatives. It is expected that the committee will finish its report in time to submit it to the general party caucus to be held Monday night.

Ohio Delegation Indorses Wade Ellis for Solicitor-General.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The members of the Ohio delegation in the House of Representatives held a meeting to-day and unanimously indorsed Wade Ellis, former Attorney-General of Ohio and now assistant to the Attorney-General in Washington, for appointment as Solicitor-General of the United States to succeed Henry M. Hoyt, who recently resigned.

MUSICAL.

NEW YORK German Conservatory OF MUSIC

23 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Directors:—CARL HEIN, AUGUST FRAEMCKE. Founded 1876. 30th Season. Incorporated 1898. Leading School of Music at Lowest Rates. Instruction in Piano, Violin, Organ, Harmony, Counterpoint, Composition, Elocution and all Orchestral Instruments. Terms $10 Per Quarter.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

PIRANESI ETCHINGS

LARGE AND FINE COLLECTION.

First Impressions. Moderate Prices.

WM. HELBURN,

Books on Architecture and the Accessory Arts.

10 East 16th Street.

Lawler Accepts Assistant Attorney-Generalship of Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The announcement was made at the Interior Department to-day that Oscar Lawler of Los Angeles, Cal., has accepted the offer of appointment as Assistant Attorney-General for that Department to succeed George W. Woodrun. Mr. Lawler has been for some time United States Attorney for the Southern district of California and is personally known to Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, upon whose recommendation the appointment is to be made. He is expected to take up his duties here in about a week, or as soon as his nomination is confirmed by the Senate.