MUST STOP TAKING REBATES

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO CHICAGO BEEF PACKERS.

He Warns Them That They Are Violating the Law, Although Not Intentionally, and Seeks to Correct the Abuse Without Resort to Actual Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Following a careful investigation to ascertain the facts in the case Attorney-General Wickersham has addressed a letter to Morris & Co., the Chicago beef packers, directing that company to discontinue certain methods used in the valuation of its products. The Attorney-General declares that the methods of valuation referred to make it appear that the company is in effect receiving freight rebates from railway carriers in violation of law. The method of computing values, he says, results in the naming of values which are fictitious, but he adds that in his opinion there has been no intention on the part of the packing company to evade the law.

The method was in vogue, the Attorney-General admits, long before the acceptance of rebates from railroads was prohibited by law and has continued ever since. That the practice now amounts to a violation of the statutes, although not an intentional violation, the Attorney-General asserts with much positiveness, and he orders that it be stopped under pain of prosecution by the Federal Government. Mr. Wickersham says in his letter to Morris & Co. that other beef packers are guilty of the same practice of fictitious valuation, but the investigation of other companies' methods has not proceeded far enough to establish the facts.

The tone of the Attorney-General's letter to Morris & Co. may be regarded by the business and commercial world as highly significant, for it is in striking contrast to certain official communications addressed to violators of the Federal statutes under the Roosevelt administration. Mr. Wickersham's letter simply calls for the correction of an abuse without recourse to prosecution, and by implication at least he disavows any wish to prosecute if the end can be accomplished by peaceable means which will cause no disturbance of business. The letter is as follows:

April 9, 1909.

Messrs. Morris & Co., Chicago.

GENTLEMEN: This Department, together with the United States Attorney at Chicago, has just concluded an investigation of certain complaints made against your company alleging that you have secured from various interstate railroads rebates or concessions from the lawful rates by placing a fictitious cost value on dressed beef claimed to have been injured or delayed in transit.

The complaints were directed against the method adopted by you in determining the value of beef transported by the railroads for which claims for damages were presented, and the charge was made that the excessive valuation of such beef constituted a mere device by which refunders of freight charges not made to shippers in general and forbidden by the interstate commerce law were paid by the railroads to your company.

The method of computing such cost value, as indicated by the complaints and as disclosed by the investigation, may be described briefly as follows:

In determining the cost value of dressed beef the purchase price of the cattle on the hoof is taken and to this is added an arbitrarily fixed killing charge and the freight. From the total is deducted the amount received on the sale of the dressed beef claimed to have been damaged, and the difference is then presented to the railroad as the correct amount of the claim.

It is apparent that this calculated cost price is in excess of the actual cost price, because no allowance is made for the large profits realized from the sale of the hides and other valuable by-products, and the facts disclosed by the investigation show that the dressed beef even when marketed without any damage rarely if ever brings the amount fixed by your company as its cost price. In other words, this method of placing a fictitious and excessive cost price upon the dressed beef makes it appear that the chief product of your industry is sold at an enormous annual loss.

This department, however, is not concerned with such a result, whether apparent or real, unless the method employed of computing the value of the product shipped is used, or may be used, as a device to secure rebates from the railroads, and it is with respect to this phase of the matter only that the investigation referred to has been conducted.

It is proper further to say that this method of fixing the cost value of dressed beef and of presenting claims to the railroads based on such computation is one generally practised by other large packing industries at Chicago, and the complaints are not directed against Morris & Co. alone, although the practice of your company in this behalf is the only one which has thus far been fully examined by the Government.

After a full consideration of the evidence adduced by the investigation I have reached the conclusion that in all probability this method used by your company of presenting claims to the railroads for damages to dressed beef based on an improper and excessive cost value was not adopted with the deliberate intent of obtaining rebates or concessions from the lawful rates in violation of the interstate commerce act.

The reasons for this conclusion are, first, that the practice referred to has existed for many years, originated long before the enactment of the interstate commerce law, was prevalent during a time when rebates were openly paid and were not forbidden by Federal statute, and when there was no occasion for any secret device; and, second, that the amounts received by your company in payment of claims calculated as above discovered appear, from an examination of the books, to have been inconsequential in comparison with the total freight charges annually paid to the railroads. Therefore it does not clearly appear that your company intended to use this method of computing the cost value of its products as a device to affect the charges of the carriers transporting such product, and the Department does not believe that any public service would be rendered by making at this time a test case of past transactions.

This method, however, of presenting claims to the railroads and securing payments thereon, which are based on an excessive value of the property transported, is one that cannot be defended from any point of view. In the first place it is unfair to the railroads unless, as does not convincingly appear in the present instance, the railroads themselves are in collusion with the shipper. In the next place it may be used as a mere subterfuge to accomplish rebating by indirection. Whether or not it is forbidden by the express terms of the interstate commerce act need not at present be determined. Certainly, the lawfulness of such a practice is not conceded by this department. The one important thing is that it shall not be continued. The Government therefore insists that the practice of overvaluing dressed beef transported and the use of such overvaluation as a basis for claims against the railroad companies, whether the beef is injured or destroyed in transit, must be abandoned at once.

In the presentation to the railroads of damage claims the actual value of the property alleged to have been lost or injured must be accurately ascertained and stated. The use of a correct cost price and an accurate statement of the damage sustained is imperative on the part of all shippers in the presentation of claims against the railroads, otherwise encouragement would be given to a new system of effecting discriminations in freight rates equally as available and pernicious as any of the old.

In this connection you are further advised that the matter herein referred to will at once be called to the attention of the Interstate Commerce commission, with the suggestion that the Commission issue an order under section 20 of the Hepburn act which shall prescribe the character of the investigation to be made by railroads of all claims for damage or loss of property during transportation. Respectfully,

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
Attorney-General.

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TRIBUTE OF VILLAGERS.

Peasants and Fishermen Fill the Room Where Crawford Lies With Flowers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, April 11.—A large number of villagers, peasants and fishermen visited to-day the room of the Villa Crawford at Sant' Agnello di Sorrento, where lies the body of F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who died on Friday last. The body was watched by the crew of Mr. Crawford's yacht.

All the visitors brought flowers, with which the room was decked. The simple demonstrations of genuine sorrow by the humble folk were very pathetic.

Only the intimate friends of Mr. Crawford and the United States Consuls at Naples and Castellamare and the consular agents at Capri and Sorrento will attend the funeral ceremony, but all the villagers are determined to follow the procession to the cemetery.

Mr. Crawford left many notes for projected books, notably for a history of Italian culture.

D'ANNUNZIO'S PLAY HISSED.

"Phedra" Only Half Fills Milanese Theatre With Bored Audience.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MILAN, April 11.—D'Annunzio's new tragedy, "Phedra," was produced at the Lirico Theatre here last night, and it proved a failure.

The theatre was only half filled, and efforts to fill it by reducing the admission price of 25 lire to 2 did not succeed.

The audience was bored. Isolated attempts at applause were smothered by hisses.

WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

Rapidly Rising Temperature To-day and To-morrow—Colder Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Weather Bureau makes the following prediction for the week:

"No general precipitation is indicated during the coming week. The disturbance now over the West will cause local snows Monday in the central and southern Rocky Mountain region and showers in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and upper Lake region, reaching the middle Atlantic States and New England Tuesday and Wednesday.

"Local snows are also likely Wednesday in the Lake region. Temperature will rise rapidly Monday and Tuesday over the East and South. It will be colder Monday in the extreme West, Tuesday in the central valleys and upper Lake region and Wednesday or Wednesday night in the East generally. During the latter half of the week temperatures will rise in the West, but will be moderate in the East. Fair weather will prevail in the South, with no present prospects of unseasonable temperatures."

The Weather.

Fair weather prevailed yesterday over nearly all the country east of the Mississippi River. The pressure was high, with the centre in the morning over New England and the middle Atlantic States, where it was cooler, with temperatures slightly below freezing point. West of the Mississippi it was cloudy and unsettled, with scattered rains in the Northwest and upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and a storm area over the latter sections. It was warmer west of the Alleghany Mountains.

In this city the day was fair, cooler in the morning and warmer in the afternoon; winds fresh northerly; average humidity, 51 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.66; 3 P. M., 30.61.

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

	1909.	1908.		1909.	1908.
9 A. M.	32°	50°	6 P. M.	36°	50°
12 M.	37°	59°	9 P. M.	37°	41°
3 P. M.	43°	56°	12 Mid.	36°	40°

Lowest temperature, 24°, at 5:30 A. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, fair and warmer to-day; showers to-morrow or at night and warmer in eastern portion; increasing southerly winds.

For New England, fair and warmer to-day; increasing cloudiness and warmer to-morrow, with showers in the afternoon or at night; increasing southerly winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania, fair and warmer to-day; increasing cloudiness to-morrow, with showers in the afternoon or at night, cooler in western portion; increasing southerly winds.

For New Jersey and Delaware, fair and warmer to-day; increasing cloudiness and warmer to-morrow, with showers in the afternoon or at night; increasing southerly winds.

For Maryland fair and warmer to-day, increasing cloudiness to-morrow and possibly showers; cooler in western portion; increasing southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, fair and warmer to-day; increasing cloudiness to-morrow and possibly showers; increasing southerly winds.

For western New York, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day; showers to-morrow; brisk to high south to southwest winds.

SETTLEMENT WORKER QUITS

DR. HAMILTON, WHO MARRIED MISS BRODSKI, TO RETIRE.

His Wedding Had Nothing to Do With His Leaving, Say All Interested—Some Feeling in the Neighborhood Against the Union of a Jew and a Christian.

The University Settlement at Eldridge and Rivington streets learned yesterday that its head worker, Dr. James Henry Hamilton, had resigned and that his resignation had been accepted by the board of trustees. Dr. Hamilton will not leave the settlement until the trustees find a man to take his place, and that is likely to be some time hence.

On January 9 last Dr. Hamilton was married to Miss Etta Brodski, who was and still is a worker in the settlement and a leader of its clubs. They were married according to the ceremony of the Ethical Culture Society by Dr. John L. Elliott, an assistant of Dr. Felix Adler. Mrs. Hamilton is of Jewish birth; her husband is not. They live in the settlement house, Mrs. Hamilton being the only woman resident.

In announcing the resignation yesterday Seymour L. Cromwell, secretary of the trustees of the settlement, said that the head worker had decided to quit of his own volition and that whatever rumors one might hear of dissatisfaction with the form of marriage ceremony that Dr. Hamilton had chosen were groundless.

"The marriage," Mr. Seymour said, "was distinctly satisfactory to all who have the oversight of the settlement. In a talk the other day with James Speyer, who is treasurer of the board, he assured me that he felt, as do all the rest of us, that Dr. Hamilton's marriage was absolutely above criticism. The only reason for the resignation is that Dr. Hamilton feels that he has been in charge of the work long enough. Heretofore no head worker has stayed for more than two years or so. The salary is but $3,000. Dr. Hamilton has been with us five years. Ten days ago he told us he would have to leave, and we accepted his offer to continue the work until his successor could be chosen."

At the settlement yesterday it was said that Dr. Hamilton had had his troubles of administration, but that no head worker's field had been free of stubble and that no protest had been made so far as known that would cause a resignation. The East Side has not objected to the Ethical Culture marriage.

As for the union of a Jew and a Christian, that has never been popular with the Jewish people, and among the East Side folks whom the settlement is trying to guide there are some who have not taken kindly to the marriage of Dr. Hamilton and Etta Brodski. Mr. Cromwell says, however, that nothing has interfered with the university bred missionary's work and that Dr. Hamilton always has been enthusiastic and competent.

Dr. Hamilton said he was soon to leave for Europe. One of his reasons for giving up the work, he said, was that his wife and he might have a real home. Hitherto they have been obliged to live at the settlement house.

Dr. Hamilton is 47 years old. He has degrees from Hanover College, the University of Cincinnati, Indiana University and the University of Wisconsin. For seven years he was a professor of sociology at Syracuse University. He has written on banking and sociological topics and expects to do much writing hereafter. His predecessor as head worker of the University Settlement was Robert Hunter, whose marriage to Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes also resulted from an acquaintance begun in the settlement.

MR. METZ RETREATS.

This Time He Doesn't Refuse to Receive Two C. F. U. Delegates.

Comptroller Metz, who a week ago sent a letter to the Central Federated Union saying that he would be glad to see any members of a committee appointed to complain about overtime, with the exception of Delegates Coakley and Curtis, sent another letter to the C. F. U. yesterday in reply to a notification that the two men would be continued on the committee.

In his letter of yesterday the Comptroller said that he would be glad to see the committee at any time he would be in his office, suggesting Saturday morning. He made no reservation in the letter as to any members of the committee, thus conveying the idea that he would receive the committee as a whole. The letter was declared to be satisfactory.

It was the consensus among the delegates that the Comptroller had purged himself of contempt of the C. F. U. and that the latter had won a moral victory.

$6,000 in Morristown Church's Easter Collection.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 11.—A little more than $6,000 was raised at the Easter collection at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church this morning to finish the church building. Contracts for the work will be let immediately. The church recently received a bequest from Mrs. Harry W. Miller of $5,000, so it has more than enough to finish the building, which has been under construction since 1888.

WORK ON TARIFF BILL CLOSED

SENATOR ALDRICH PROPOSES TO REPORT IT TO-DAY

And to Take It Up for Consideration in the Senate on Thursday—General Reduction of Duties on Food Products—Cocoa Is Placed on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance held their last meeting this afternoon and closed up their work on the tariff bill. A substitute committee, composed of Senators Aldrich, Penrose and Smoot, is going over the printed proofs to-night, and it is expected that the bill will be ready to be submitted to the Senate when it meets at noon to-morrow. The Democratic members on the Finance Committee will be invited to attend at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and the bill will be submitted to them.

The proposal will be made to the minority members by Chairman Aldrich and his Republican colleagues to report the bill to-morrow and have it taken up for consideration in the Senate on Thursday. This arrangement will afford the Democratic members of the Finance Committee three days in which to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the bil and prepare and submit a minority report. The Democratic Senators on the committee have said they would insist on having three days in which to consider the bill. Chairman Aldrich and his Republican colleagues believe that there should be no delay in making public the details of the new schedules after they have once been agreed to. They think it is in the interest of business prosperity to have all speculation brought to a standstill.

A few matters which were not definitely settled were considered and concluded by the Republican members of the committee to-day. It is now certain that there will be an increase in the duties on champagne and other wines and liquors imported into the United States. The china and pottery schedules will remain about the same as they are in the Payne bill and the agricultural schedules will not be materially changed from what they are in the Dingley law. A general reduction of duties on manufactured food products will be made by the Senate committee.

One of the most important changes in the Payne bill was the putting of cocoa on the free list, along with coffee and tea. In the Payne bill a duty of four cents was placed on cocoa. Another important feature of the Senate bill will be a duty on watch dials that will be protective. It is claimed by the dial manufacturers that free trade in this article has driven out of business all the factories in the United States except two and that they have been running at a loss.

The lithographic schedule will remain about the same as it was in the Payne bill. A protest was filed with the Senate Finance Committee on behalf of manufacturers of cigars and cigar boxes, who claimed that the duties on cigar bands, flaps and labels have been increased by the Payne bill from 15 to 80 per cent. over the Dingley rates, and the contention was made that these increases were prohibitive and would really work to the interest of the so-called lithograph trust. The committee, however, received many petitions from lithographers throughout the country claiming that the increase made in the Payne bill was necessary for the protection of their business and brought to bear figures which tended to prove their claims. The Senate committee finally decided to adopt for the most part the Payne bill rates.

There has been no change with respect of the schedules on lumber, hides, steel rails, oil and coal. These will be left open to be determined by the Senate as a body.

POST CARD TARIFF FIGHT.

Renewed Efforts to Get a Hearing Before Senate Committee.

A meeting of delegates from all the unions in the various branches of the lithographic industry, the foremen's clubs and the beneficial organizations in the lithographic trade, was held yesterday at 8 St. Mark's place to take steps to secure a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee on the proposition to have a higher duty levied on picture post cards and also on drawings and designs. The employing lithographers have been cooperating with the unions and the organizations of foremen in the effort to have different duties than the Payne tariff provided on the ground that the lithographic trade in this country is threatened with extinction by foreign competition.

William A. Coakley of the Lithographic Apprentices Union, chairman of a committee which has been cooperating with the employers, has been in Washington trying to get a hearing before the Finance Committee of the Senate. He said that he had failed to secure a hearing so far and that it was necessary in order to save the trade in this country for the lithographers to continue the fight. By resolution it was decided that Coakley should return to Washington at once and endeavor to enlist the sympathies of the New York Senators on the side of the lithographers. After the meeting Coakley said:

"The importers of the picture postal cards have been working like beavers at Washington and have already stated their case before the Senate Finance Committee. We have tried repeatedly to get our case before the committee but have not secured a hearing so far. The situation is a very critical one as far as our trade is concerned. Besides an increase on the duty on picture postal cards it is necessary that we have the section amended providing 20 per cent. ad valorem duty on lithographic plates. As the section is now drafted it might be construed as not interfering with drawings and designs, which is manifestly not its intent, but as the section is now drafted it could be construed in that way."

On the request of Coakley the C. F. U. decided yesterday to send a telegram to Senators Depew and Root of New York urging them to use their influence to secure a speedy hearing before the Finance Committee for the representatives of the lithographic trade in this country.

TO CHRISTEN DESTROYER.

Relative of Late Lieut. Jos. B. Smith to Smash Bottle on Boat of That Name.

BOSTON, April 11.—Mrs. Edward B. Richardson of Brookline is to christen the torpedo boat destroyer Joseph B. Smith at its launching at Philadelphia, April 20, a telegram to this effect having reached Mrs. Richardson yesterday from the Navy Department.

It was desired to have as sponsor some relative of Lieut. Joseph B. Smith, the hero of the Congress in its fight with the Merrimac, for whom the vessel is to be named. With that aim Mrs. John L. Bremer of Boston was first invited, but as she is on a tour through the West Indies she was unable to accept the honor. Mrs. Richardson is also distantly related to Lieut. Smith through her father, Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., retired, a second cousin of Lieut. Smith's father.

Chinese Crew for a West Indies Fruiter.

Nine Chinamen, who will be part of the crew of the British fruit steamship Bella of the Donald Line, plying between this port and Jamaica, arrived yesterday from Southampton by the American liner St. Paul. They are in bond and will be released in charge of the Chinese Bureau, which will turn them over to representatives of the Donald Line. A Chinese crew on a fruiter is in the nature of an innovation.

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MAYOR OF MORRISTOWN DEAD.

Thomas W. Cauldwell, Princeton Graduate and a Lawyer, Had Been Ill a Week.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 11.—Mayor Thomas W. Cauldwell of Morristown died this afternoon at his home in Elm street. He had been ill of pleuro-pneumonia for a week.

Mr. Cauldwell was a son of the late William A. Cauldwell of New York city. He was born in New York in 1859 and lived there until twenty-one years ago, when he moved to Morristown. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1881 with the degree of A. B., and three years later obtained an A. M. there. He studied law in New York and was admitted to the bar in 1883. Since then he had practised in that city, at 30 Broad street, and had the management of many large estates.

He was the first president of the Civic Association at Morristown and resigned when he accepted the Republican nomination for Mayor last fall. He was elected by a majority of 256. He was also a member of the first sewerage commission in Morristown and was instrumental in getting through the sewerage system which is now under construction. He was a director in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, the Morristown Trust Company and the Morristown Safe Deposit Company. He was a member of the Morris County Golf Club, the Morristown Club and the Morristown Field Club and a trustee of the First Baptist Church.

His daughter, Miss Elizabeth Cauldwell, is engaged to be married to William McAlpin of New York. He is survived also by a widow and one other daughter.

Since his death a question has arisen as to who can be appointed acting Mayor. Under the law by which the town is incorporated no provision is made for an acting Mayor except in the absence of the Mayor from a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, when an Alderman may be chosen to preside at the meeting.

Upon the announcement of the Mayor's death flags throughout the town were placed at half mast.

PRIEST DIES SUDDENLY.

Father Slinger Was Just Leaving St. Vincent's Rectory for Early Mass.

The Rev. Joseph H. Slinger of the Dominican Fathers died suddenly yesterday morning in the rectory of St. Vincent de Ferrer's Church at Lexington avenue and Sixty-fifth street as he was about to go out for early mass at the Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor in East Seventieth street, where he had been in the habit of holding 6 o'clock mass for several years. He had only recently remarked that he felt in splendid health and expected to live to be a hundred years old. He was 70.

Father Slinger's parents came to this country from Switzerland and were among the pioneer settlers of Zanesville, Ohio. Father Slinger was born in Zanesville on December 13, 1839, and was graduated from and ordained at St. Joseph's College, Somerset, Ohio. He taught languages at St. Joseph's for a number of years and then went to the Dominican College at Sinsiniwa Mound, Wis. In 1884 he came to this city as pastor of St. Vincent's and remained until 1887, when he went to Zanesville for three years, returning again to St. Vincent's. From 1902 to 1905 he did parochial work in Kentucky and Washington, D. C., and has since been doing parochial work in this city. He was the organizer of the first Dominican mission in this city forty-two years ago. The lay members of the mission were John Crimmins, father of John D. Crimmins; Richard Dolan and James E. McLarney. He was the oldest living member of the Dominican order in this country. He will be buried from St. Vincent's at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. Archbishop Farley, Bishop Cusack and Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn will celebrate mass.

Obituary Notes.

Arthur William Gregory, a veteran actor, died on Saturday night at the home of his son, Harold B. Gregory, in East Orange, N. J., at the age of 63. He had not been well for more than a year. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon in St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Rahway, where Mr. Gregory maintained a country home for years. Early in his career Mr. Gregory took parts of importance in casts with Edwin Forrest, Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Joseph Jefferson, the elder Southern, William Florence, Charlotte Cushman and other noted actors. He started as a member of the Meech Bros.' stock company in Buffalo. For many years he was stage manager for Daniel Frohman and for eight years he was under the Frederick Wright management. Mr. Gregory was born in Northamptonshire, England, and came to America with his parents when he was ten years old. His father was Arthur Vaughan Gregory, a noted English actor. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Logan Glassford, and three sons. He was married twice and one of his sons is by the first marriage. He took the name of his mother's parents. He is Harry A. G. Spayth of Buffalo. The other sons are Harold B. of East Orange and Arthur Vaughan Gregory of Birmingham, Ala.

J. Russell Jones, one of the early settlers of Illinois and Chicago, died in Chicago yesterday after a short illness of acute bronchitis. Mr. Jones was born in Conneaut, Ohio, in 1823 and went to Illinois, settling in Winnebago county in 1837. He removed to Chicago at the beginning of the civil war. He was a member of the Illinois General Assembly in 1860 and for the following eight years was United States Minister to Belgium and the year following was Collector of the Port of Chicago. He organized the Chicago West Division Railway Company. For a number of years he had been a director of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and of the Chicago Telephone Company.

Elijah Yerks died of bronchial pneumonia yesterday at his residence, 518 South Broadway, Yonkers. Mr. Yerks was born in what is now Elmsford, Westchester county, in 1837. He spent his early manhood in New York and was a member of the old volunteer fire department. For some time he was assistant foreman of No. 5 Hose. In 1868 he moved to Yonkers, where he became a manufacturer of sash doors and blinds. He subsequently formed the firm of Yerks & Co., dealers in lumber and coal. He is survived by his wife, Gertrude Marrian Yerks, and by his two sons, Elijah M. and William R. Yerks.

Charles F. Lake, 55 years old, a New York cotton broker, died at the Mountainside Hospital in Montclair, N. J., yesterday of a chronic illness. He had lived at 125 Midland avenue, Montclair, for twelve years but had intended to make his home in California. His wife and family were on their way to that State when he died. Mr. Lake was a member of the Montclair Lodge B. P. O. Elks.

Hines Strowbridge, aged 36, founder and head of the Strowbridge Lithographing Company of Cincinnati and New York, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease in Cincinnati. It was he who established the lithographing business as a department separate from printing in this country. He printed the first colored portraits of celebrities during the civil war.

U. S. DIPLOMATS INSULTED

BESET WITH SPIES IN THE CAPITAL OF NICARAGUA.

News Via Mobile of Outrageous Treatment of Charge d'Affaires Gregory by Zelaya's Agents—Mr. Coolidge Insulted Too—Report Soon for Knox.

MOBILE, April 11.—That John L. Gregory, the Louisiana man who was up to within a short time ago the American Chargé d'Affaires at Managua, Nicaragua, was virtually a prisoner in the American legation is the story which was brought here in letters from Nicaragua. These letters were from several persons of reputation in the Nicaraguan capital. They all coincided as to the particulars of the indignities put upon the American diplomat.

They said that Mr. Gregory was watched by spies day and night and that soldiers were stationed at every entrance of his residence, the American legation. Whenever he left the legation he was shadowed. The agents of the Nicaraguan dictator were none too polite in their surveillance and on many occasions minor officers of the Zelaya Government openly insulted Mr. Gregory.

The despatches of the American legation were both interrupted and confiscated and on several occasions, it is said, Mr. Gregory was not allowed to enter the dictator's palace when summoned to look after the interests of the Americans of the country. It is said that this treatment of the representative of the United States is only a part of the policy of Zelaya to drive Americans out of the country. Every occasion is taken, it is said, to impress them with the fact that they are not welcomed in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—John H. Gregory, Jr., former secretary of legation and United States Chargé d'Affaires at Managua, Nicaragua, has been in Washington for several weeks preparing a report upon political conditions in Nicaragua. Mr. Gregory was recalled on March 12 last because of the strained relations between the United States and Nicaragua which developed as a result of the negotiations for the settlement of the Emery claim.

Mr. Gregory had several conferences with Secretary of State Knox shortly after his arrival in Washington in which he gave a detailed account of the treatment he had received in Managua. The details of this report have never been made public, but it is known that the Nicaraguan Government tampered with Mr. Gregory's official despatches and did other things to harass him.

The post at Managua has not been a comfortable one for the American diplomatic representative for some time. Last summer the Nicaraguan Government made it so hot for J. G. Coolidge, then Minister there, that he asked to be transferred. The State Department was unable to comply with this request and Mr. Coolidge resigned from the diplomatic service rather than remain at Managua.

BORDER GAME RESERVE.

Minnesota and Ontario Cooperating in Great Forest Park Plan.

OTTAWA, April 11.—The Ontario Government has set apart a million acres of land extending westerly from the east boundary of the Rainy River district to the international boundary as a forest reserve.

It is adjacent to a tract set apart by the State of Minnesota for a similar purpose. The Ontario and Minnesota officials are cooperating to make it a game preserve. The details will be arranged at a conference of officials to be held soon.

William Schaus

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BULLDOG ATTACKS WOMAN.

Chews Up Her Hand Badly While His Keeper Stands by Whistling.

Trying to keep her cocker spaniel safe from a brindle bulldog, Miss Gabrielle de Lattaignant, the daughter of the dock secretary of the French Line, had her right hand so badly chewed last night that she had to have it taken care of by two doctors. This morning she will go to the Pasteur Institute for treatment.

Miss de Lattaignant set out for a walk last night from her home at 170 West Fourth street with her friend, Mrs. Maria Buisson, the wife of Flavian Buisson, also employed by the French Line. She took her spaniel Chris along on a leash. They had gone a block or two down Fourth street and had almost reached Grove street when a man came along with a bulldog running free.

The newcomer went up to Chris, sniffed him and began to growl. Chris edged away as far as his leash would let him, and still the bulldog pursued. His aspect was so formidable that Miss de Lattaignant picked up Chris and set him on her left shoulder. The man who was walking with the bulldog stood a few paces away and whistled. That was all he did.

Then the bull jumped. The first time he didn't reach Chris, but he came very near Miss de Lattaignant's throat. She fended him off as best she could, and her efforts seemed to make him the more eager to get hold of Chris. He jumped again, and kept at it until he fastened on Chris's ear. The cocker complained, but his mistress held him tight and the bull's teeth tore their way out.

Then Miss de Lattaignant toppled over against a low railing and slid to the sidewalk. The bull made a dash for her head, caught her hair and began to tug at it. Mrs. Buisson kicked him and drove him off for the moment. She took advantage of the retreat to take off her fur coat and throw it over Miss de Lattaignant's head. The dog came back at her and gripped the calf of her leg, but her gown protected her from serious hurt. Then he went again for Miss de Lattaignant, caught her by the right hand, got the palm and four of her fingers in his teeth and bit deep to the bone. His keeper was keeping his distance, whistling.

Joseph O'Brien of 89 Christopher street, 18 years old, came up in time to help the two women. He made a long swing with his right leg and caught the dog in the belly. The kick did not lay the dog out. He leaped for O'Brien's throat. The boy grabbed him around the neck and held him off until Patrolman Michael Ryan of the Charles street station took him in charge.

Ryan wanted to call an ambulance for Miss de Lattaignant, but she said that she would walk the six blocks to St. Vincent's instead. There Dr. Hoyt treated the wounded hand and Miss de Lattaignant walked back home. When she got there it hurt so badly that Mr. de Lattaignant called Dr. Jehin de Prume of 180 East Twenty-seventh street. He found a scratch on her left arm and fixed that up along with the torn fingers.

Policeman Ryan took the dog to the Charles street station and locked him up in a cell. M. C. Miller of the Board of Health came and examined him. Mr. Miller said that he couldn't see any signs of rabies, but he advised treatment. The dog goes to the S. P. C. A. to-day.

Chris went home to be nursed and the man who was with the bulldog vanished.

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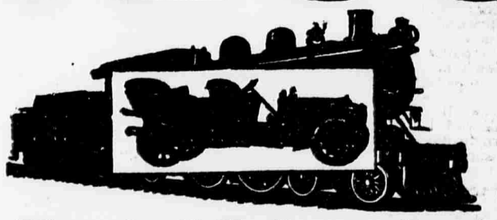

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