MAGIC AMID THE COCOANUTS

TYRANNOUS L. SCHEPP REFUSED TO BECOME DAVID AT 70

And Fired the Disciple of Aso-Neith, Whom He Had Made Vice-President—But Louis Became Payne, Bridget, Mercy, and Maude, Clarice.

Ever since Louis Kretzmer, then vice-president of the cocoanut importing company of L. Schepp & Co., learned from Mme. Aso-Neith that he wasn't vibrating happily as Louis and received from the priestess a new label—Payne—there has been trouble in the cocoanut business. Charles E. Rushmore, counsel for Leopold Schepp, the founder and president of the cocoanut concern told Justice Dowling yesterday that Kretzmer became a different man after accepting the cult of Aso-Neith, exclaiming that he was a prophet, that he could cure physical and mental diseases and that he was immune from the consequences of evil.

Mr. Schepp, whose first name has been Leopold for seventy years and who has made a lot of money as Leopold, put in an affidavit that the rechristened Kretzmer, who began with him as a clerk twenty-two years ago as a boy of 17, advised him to change his name from Leopold to David in order to become more powerful and acquire much merit. Mr. Schepp thereafter fired out Vice-President Kretzmer and Secretary Herman Obertubbesing, who are now suing for a receivership and an accounting.

Mr. Rushmore arguing yesterday that the application for a receiver and an accounting should not be granted laid much stress on the influence of Mrs. Cochran's or Aso-Neith's magic cryptogram in the affairs of L. Schepp & Co. He explained first to the Court what Mr. Schepp had done to advance the fortunes of Kretzmer and Obertubbesing. Both, said he, had been clerks in the employ of Leopold Schepp until the formation of the company, in 1901. Kretzmer was getting $18 a week and Obertubbesing $16. Mr. Schepp recognized the business ability of the young men, said Mr. Rushmore, and gave them the opportunity of making a lot of money by becoming stockholders in the corporation. He let Kretzmer have 100 shares of stock, which was worth at that time 200, and let Obertubbesing have 25 shares. Their stock was to be paid for out of its dividends, and they were not to be responsible for the payment of one cent.

"Since 1901," said Mr. Rushmore, "Kretzmer has drawn between $80,000 and $100,000 from the business, while Obertubbesing has got between $20,000 and $30,000. Mr. Schepp found things were running smoothly for a long period, but eventually he discovered that they were not going so well. He made inquiries and learned that Kretzmer was the leader in a new cult which advocated the change of the given name, the theory being that any person who changed his or her name became immune from the consequences of any act committed by him or her.

"Not only did he change his own names," said the lawyer, "but he started in to proselytize all his fellow employees and induced most of them to change their names. They all became much taken with the new theory that once they had changed their names they could not be held responsible for anything they did. Kretzmer even had the audacity to tell Schepp that if he changed his name from Leopold to David he could control the cocoanut trade of the world. Then he went on until one of the employees who had changed his name was found stealing from the company. He told the District Attorney that he had been an honest boy until he joined the new cult and changed his name.

"Even the young women employees were brought into the cult by the chief apostle, Kretzmer, and changed their names from Maude to Clarice, and from Bridget to Mercy. One young man changed his name from Charles to Eugene on the ground that he would then be no longer responsible for his acts."

Mr. Schepp's affidavit, after denying the truth of Kretzmer's and Obertubbesing's allegations that he loaned the company's money out in Wall Street on call in 1907 for his own profit, that he was forcing the company to pay an exorbitant price for the property at 165 Duane street, that he was a business tyrant and had forced the young men out of office unjustly, had a good deal to say about the effect of the Aso-Neith cryptogram in the cocoanut world.

"While Kretzmer had previously been a man of intelligence and reasonable mind," Mr. Schepp stated, "within the last year and a half and at various times he has claimed that he is no common man—not a follower, but a leader; that he has power to foretell the future and power to cure any person of physical or mental ills. The said plaintiff Kretzmer claimed to the said Schepp and others that he was the originator of a cult whereby one who followed the tenets of the cult could benefit or injure any one he pleased, and whereby the follower of the cult would be protected from harm. The said Kretzmer suggested to the said Schepp that he change his name from Leopold to David, and told him that if he did so he would become a much more powerful man and would thereby acquire other powers much greater than he possessed at the present time under the name Leopold."

The affidavit described how Mr. Schepp discovered that Kretzmer was not the originator of the cult, but that it was the invention of a Mrs. Cochran. It described the downfall of the clerk who went to jail to Kretzmer's influence and the effects of the cult. For more than two years before the election of directors last January which turned Kretzmer and Obertubbesing out of the company, Mr. Schepp stated, Kretzmer had neglected his duties and his mind had become obsessed by the theories and practices of the cult.

Mr. Rushmore went on to say that the building which the corporation was expected to purchase was worth much more than the price set upon it and that the moneys loaned in the Street on call had brought in large profits, every cent of which had gone into the funds of the company.

John S. Wise, who appeared for Kretzmer and Obertubbesing, asked Justice Dowling to enjoin the company and its directors, especially Leopold Schepp, its founder, from loaning the money of the company and from using its funds to purchase the property at Duane and Hudson streets, where the business had been conducted, for $600,000, its value according to the plaintiffs being about half that sum.

He charged that Mr. Schepp had engaged in a scheme recently to make the corporation pay a lot of old debts out of its earnings, that he made the company pay $38,500 a month rent although the rental should not have been more than $2,000, that he speculated in Wall Street with the company's money and was taking usurious rates of interest on it, sometimes as much as 24 per cent.

"This old man," said Lawyer Wise, "has been a tyrant in this business. I admit that it is hard to expect that a man more than 70 years of age will not have some eccentricities, but I have never seen more doggedness or domineering than he insisted on exercising over this young man."

There was due the company, said Mr. Wise, about $215,000, proceeds of loans made by Schepp and other moneys, which should have been distributed in dividends. He declared that Schepp had given the shares of stock to his daughter Florence and five shares each to two employes who were completely under his control.

"One of the best evidences of Kretzmer's sanity," said the lawyer, "was that he advised Schepp to change his name so that it would no longer be a drawback to the business of the corporation."

Mr. Wise contended that Kretzmer had been a faithful, efficient manager of the business and that Schepp had treated him very badly. While Kretzmer was absent in the West Indies, whither Schepp had sent him on the pretext of business, said Mr. Wise, Schepp called a meeting for the election of new directors and turned out both Kretzmer and Obertubbesing.

Justice Dowling took the papers in the case and reserved decision.

Mrs. Aso-Neith Cochran, the priestess of Aso-Neith, presides in a flowered wrapper over a flourishing business at 403 West 115th street. It was she who gave Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, a name—Zahad—to harmonize with his vibrations, and she offered to make Augustus Thomas's new plays positively successful by naming them herself. Louis Kretzmer, she said yesterday, came to her about eighteen months ago. She saw instantly that the name Louis didn't gee at all with the Kretzmer vibrations and she picked a name that did—Payne.

"But, oh!" said Aso-Neith, dramatically, "never shall it be said that the sacred doctrines of the Aso-Neith cryptogram permit anybody to be lawless or ungrateful, or to set at naught the laws of God or man! They who embrace the cult come into sweet commune with the very spirit and heart of nature."

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

The large titles come to us for examination because people want to be guaranteed by a company that is doing a prosperous business, and that will be in existence when trouble comes. A fair capital is not enough. There must be annual additions to surplus that are commensurate with the new risks. We have saved $2,000,000 to add to our surplus during the last three years.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital and Surplus, - $12,000,000

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TOW BUMPS THE MANHATTAN.

The Army Will Please Take Notice That Private Leibowitz Was There.

The Manhattan, a stout oaken steamship of the Maine Line, which sailed hence on Tuesday afternoon for Portland with twelve cabin and six steerage passengers, was in collision with a coal barge flying light off New Haven on Tuesday night and was damaged on the bows and superstructure so much that her skipper, Capt. Albert Johnson, after consulting by wireless Capt. Robert J. Noble, general manager of the line at this port, decided to return here for repairs. He arrived yesterday afternoon and told how he happened to get hit by the coal barge.

She was the second of a tandem of four bound this way in tow of the tug North America. It was at 11:30 o'clock, very dark and very rough, the wind blowing half a gale from the south. The wind and sea forced the barges out of line, and the second barge smashed up against the starboard bow of the Manhattan, jabbing several holes in her above the water line. The hawser between the first and second barge parted.

The second barge knocked the Manhattan's starboard anchor off the bow, and it rattled down the side into many fathoms, bringing up the Manhatten suddenly and holding her fast. The second barge after her first jab swung under the bow of the Manhattan and around to the port bow, inflicting some damage there also. She herself was so badly stove that she began to sink. The third barge was dragged up on her as she went down, and all hands on the second barge simply walked over to the third. Then the tug straightened out the tangle and took the three whole barges on their way. The coolest creature aboard the ship, the skipper said, was a trained collie dog, Jean, tied up near the bow close to the scene of action. He viewed the trouble without excitement, but with some curiosity, and did not even bark until his master, Lorenzo Casco, came to see how he was standing his first wreck.

One of the passengers wanted the news of the accident to be published everywhere. He is Morris Leibowitz, a private in the 155th Company of Coast Artillery at Cape Cottage, Me. He was due to report to his commanding officer to-day, and he says unless he can prove that he was on the Manhattan he will be put in the guardhouse when he returns for overstaying his leave. He hoped all the Maine papers would have his name in.

WIFE, OUT OF ASYLUM, SUES.

Says Her Husband Was Cruel in Having Her Sent There.

William H. Long, a superintendent of the Adams Express Company in Brooklyn, is being sued in the Supreme Court for a separation by his wife, Charlotte F. Long. Mrs. Long applied yesterday to Justice Dowling for an allowance of alimony and counsel fee pending the trial of the suit. Decision was reserved.

Mrs. Long accuses her husband of cruelty in having her sent to an asylum as insane on two occasions. He says her eccentric conduct, even if she be sane, was the cause of their differences, and that when he had her committed to Amityville, from which asylum she got out a habeas corpus, he did so in the regular legal manner and did not kidnap her, as she seeks to allege.

The Weather.

Rain fell yesterday in the middle Atlantic and New England States. The depression from the Lakes was moving eastward and cooler weather was approaching out of a high pressure central over Lake Huron. There was snow in Wisconsin and Montana and cloudiness generally in the central States.

The pressure was high over the Northwest and low in the Southwest.

Freezing weather again covered the northern Lake regions.

In this city rain fell all day; warmer; wind brisk southerly, becoming northeasterly in the afternoon; average humidity, 99 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.01; 3 P. M., 30.03.

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

	1909	1908.		1909	1908.
9 A. M.	59°	42°	6 P. M.	57°	46°
12 M.	57°	47°	9 P. M.	55°	42°
3 P. M.	58°	52°	12 Mid.	54°	41°

Highest temperature, 60°, at 8:50 A. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, partly cloudy to-day, preceded by rain in eastern portion; partly cloudy to-morrow and slightly warmer in the interior; light to moderate north to east winds.

For New England, partly cloudy in western and rain in eastern portion to-day; cooler in eastern and southern portions; partly cloudy to-morrow and slightly warmer in western portion; moderate north to east winds.

For New Jersey, partly cloudy to-day, preceded by rain in northern portion; partly cloudy to-morrow and slightly warmer in western portion; light to moderate north to east winds.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; slightly warmer to-morrow; light northerly winds, becoming variable.

For West Virginia and western Pennsylvania, generally fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-morrow; light easterly winds, becoming variable.

For western New York, generally cloudy to-day and to-morrow; slightly warmer to-morrow; moderate easterly winds.

TWO WOMEN SUICIDES AT SEA

LUCANIA'S OFFICERS THINK THEY HAD AN AGREEMENT.

Miss Clark and Miss Miller Were Roommates, Apparently by Accident—Both Almost Moneyless—No Clue to Identity—Hurried Start—Buried at Sea.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 14.—When the Cunard liner Lucania, which sailed from New York on April 7, was two days out a second cabin passenger named Margaret Clark, who was about 39 years old, committed suicide by shooting herself in her berth. She had evidently tried to destroy all clues to her identity, but upon a label that she had torn up was the address "66 Clinton street, Brooklyn."

Her roommate, Annie Miller, who is supposed to have been a stranger to the woman who killed herself, was transferred to another cabin. On the day before the Lucania arrived at Queenstown she also committed suicide by shooting herself, leaving a note saying that she had been upset by her roommate's suicide.

Annie Miller, who was 22 years old, had told a stewardess that her name was an assumed one and that she had been married four years. There is no clue to her identity.

Investigation has thus far failed to elucidate the mystery of the suicides. The baggage of both women is meagre. Miss Clarke's contained a few articles of clothing, fifty cartridges, and $1.50 in money. Miss Miller's money amounted to only 25 cents.

The ship's officers are convinced that the suicides had a prearranged compact and that they chose the voyage as affording the easiest way of carrying it out without being disturbed. Miss Clarke was found grasping a pistol in one hand and with a mirror in the other, showing that she had used the latter to insure shooting straight. Miss Miller's note asked that she be buried at sea like Miss Clarke.

There is no 66 Clinton street, Brooklyn. The Clinton street side of the block in which this number would appear is occupied by the Long Island Historical Society and the Church of the Holy Trinity. Neither of the women was known at these places.

The news of the suicides was received by representatives of the Cunard Line here early yesterday afternoon. The local office of the steamship was unable, however, to throw any light on the identity of the women.

Passenger Agent Walker recalled that a middle aged woman who gave the name of Margaret Clark booked passage on the afternoon of the day before the Lucania sailed. She didn't give any address. Just before the Lucania sailed on Wednesday morning a young woman who gave the name of Helen Miller rushed into the office of Passenger Agent Fecke at the pier and bought a second class ticket. She was accompanied by a man who said he was her brother.

Mr. Fecke recalled that Miss Miller borrowed a pencil and wrote a note. Both the passenger agent and brother warned the young woman that she would miss the boat if she didn't hurry. She was intent, however, upon getting the note off before she sailed. She got to the gangplank just as it was being lowered.

According to information received at the Cunard offices Miss Clark shot herself late on Thursday, when the vessel was a little over a day out. She was buried at sea on the following day. Miss Miller was found dead on Monday, having shot herself in the head. She also was buried at sea.

TROUBLE OVER MAGOON LAW.

Havana Officials Call Municipal Decree Unconstitutional.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, April 14.—The municipal and provincial law promulgated by Mr. Magoon while he was Provisional Governor has been very fruitful of conflicts of authority.

Congress on February 2 by enactment interpreted one of the articles as meaning that the councils had the prerogative of appointing officials, except mayors and governors, as heretofore.

The Mayor and Governor of Havana have both appealed to the Supreme Court holding that the enactment is unconstitutional, and the city and provisional councils are in a chaotic condition.

The Senate has approved the House bill granting the President a secret service fund of $25,000 annually.

A bill has been introduced in Congress providing for the levying of retaliatory differential duties against countries treating Cuba in a similar manner. It is aimed at Uruguay and Argentina.

Demand for Anthracite Falls Off Again.

The announcement that the anthracite mine workers will have to May 1 to make up their minds about the renewal of the agreement under the award of the anthracite strike commission for three years had the effect yesterday of causing the demand for anthracite to fall off again. This applied especially to the small steam sizes, which had been growing scarce for several weeks. The demand was on account of the fear that mining would certainly stop.

SPANG CLAIM A MYTH.

So Says Consul-General Mason—L'Abott Not Known at Address He Gives.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 14.—Inquiries made here concerning the alleged claim of J. L'Abott, a Frenchman, to a share of the estate of the late William Spang, a Pittsburg millionaire who died at Le Mans, France, some twenty-nine years ago, elicited the information that Frank Mason, the American Consul-General, does not know L'Abott. The claimant, according to a New York despatch received here, stated that he had taken the advice of Mr. Mason before writing about his claim.

Mr. Mason is well acquainted, however, with "the Spang myth," because when he was Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main a dozen years ago a man who was investigating came to him for information. Mr. Mason then learned the details and concluded that a supposed inheritance furnished a livelihood for certain persons who were able to persuade others that they had claims against the Spang estate. Nevertheless the Rheinische-Westphalische Bank wrote to Mr. Mason ten days ago asking him to cooperate with it in locating the heirs to the estate. He refused to do so.

The correspondent of THE SUN called at the address at which L'Abott claimed to live, 13 Rue de Siam, and found L'Abott is not known there.

PRESS CLUBS AT BERMUDA.

Arrangements Made for International Event Late in May.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 14.—Information has been received from Louis Early, secretary of the International League of Press Clubs, relating to the coming visit of the league to Bermuda for the purpose of holding at Hamilton its eighteenth convention. Mr. Early says the party will number one hundred and will arrive on May 22.

The Bermuda Press Club has appointed a committee to arrange a programme of entertainment. Gen. Kitchener will show his appreciation of the occasion by giving an at home at the Government house on May 23.

There will also be a grand military and naval review on Empire Day, May 24.

COLD RECEPTION FOR EARLE.

Former Wife Will Not Renew Her Marriage With Artist Who Wed Another.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 14.—If Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the artist, whose matrimonial experiences have given him widespread notoriety, arrives in France, as it is reported he will do, on the steamer La Lorraine, due to arrive at Havre to-morrow, it will be useless for him to seek his former wife with a view to effecting a reconciliation. Her family are resolved not to receive him.

Mme. Earle is not in Paris, but a relative who is fully authorized to speak for her said this evening that the bonds uniting the couple being now legally dissolved Mme. Earle is satisfied to leave them so.

GEN. WOOD'S PORTO RICO TOUR.

Inspected Troops and Barracks—New Military Hospital Planned.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, April 14.—Gen Leonard Wood, who has been making a tour of inspection here, sailed yesterday for New York. While here he visited different towns, reviewed the troops and inspected military buildings.

He also investigated conditions with a view to the erection of a military hospital at San Juan. The building used for hospital purposes now is owned by the municipality.

FIJIS ENTERTAIN A GOVERNOR.

Brother Marshall of Indiana Guest at Phi Gamma Delta Club.

Thomas R. Marshall, the newly elected Democratic Governor of Indiana, was the guest of honor of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity at its clubhouse, 34 West Forty-fourth street, last night. Gov. Marshall was graduated from Wabash College, Indiana, in the class of '73.

About 150 diners were present, representing fifteen-odd colleges, besides the undergraduate chapters of Columbia University and New York University. The meeting was not public and the speakers talked on fraternity topics. Those who spoke besides Gov. Marshall were William P. Snyder, Major Frank Keck, O. H. Cheney, B. B. Goldsmith and Robert S. Dinkerd.

Explosion on the Sarnia Killed Six.

Capt. Meisner of the Hamburg-American Line steamship Sarnia, in yesterday from Central American and West Indian ports, gave his agents an account of an explosion that occurred aboard the ship while she was lying alongside her pier at Colon, causing the death of Quartermaster Heinrich Eggert and five native laborers. A lot of kerosene stowed in the lower hold, it is surmised, caused the explosion. Exactly what happened only the six men knew, and two of them who were taken out alive but died later were too badly hurt to tell. The fire caused damage to wooden fittings and destroyed some cargo.

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KOTEN GIRL ESCAPES CHAIR

PLEADS GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER IN COURT.

Brings Into Court Baby Born in Prison Whose Alleged Father She Murdered—Prosecutor Says Chance of a Capital Conviction Would Have Been Poor.

By consent of the District Attorney Sarah Koten, the young Russian nurse who shot and killed Dr. Martin W. Auspitz last June, was allowed yesterday to withdraw her plea of not guilty and to plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree before Justice Blanchard in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Justice Blanchard said that from what he knew of the facts it was his opinion that the case was one of murder in the first degree, but that in view of the recommendation of the District Attorney he would accept the plea.

Friday was fixed as the day for sentence, which may be as much as twenty years imprisonment or as little as the Court pleases. She will probably be sent to some institution where she will not be separated from her seven-months-old child born since her arrest. She says that Auspitz was the father of her child. When she was brought into court yesterday she carried the child with her, and it was a merry little grig.

Assistant District Attorney Nott, the acting head of the office in the absence of Mr. Jerome, handed Justice Blanchard a typewritten statement reciting the story of the shooting. In this the District Attorney gave it as his opinion that the killing had been done in cold blood and that there was no evidence of insanity. He said, however, that although it was clear that the crime was murder in the first degree experience had shown that in such cases, especially where the act was committed during pregnancy, "juries often fly in the face of evidence and acquit."

Abraham Levy, counsel for the woman, told the Court that he would at once file affidavits which he believed would make out a case for extreme lenity. Sarah Koten and her child will remain in the Tombs until the day for sentence.

The woman is 22 years old. She was born in Russia of Jewish parents and came to this country a few years ago. At first she worked in a shirtwaist factory, but some months before the shooting she answered an advertisement for student nurses and got employment in the "private hospital" at 157 East Ninety-third street, run by Auspitz. There she was sometimes a nurse and sometimes a scrubwoman. She is of a dull, plodding peasant type. She had been employed about three months by Auspitz when she accused him of assaulting her and brought charges against him in the police court. These charges were dismissed and she took her complaint to the District Attorney's office. There she is said to have admitted that her relations with Auspitz had been voluntary and was told that as she was over the age of consent nothing could be done.

Not long after this she telephoned to Auspitz that he was wanted by a patient at a house in West 135th street. He was not able to answer the call for several hours and she waited in a hallway for him to come. When he did arrive and was bending over the letter box in an attempt to find the name that had been given, Sarah Koten shot him, and she fired another bullet into his body as he lay on the steps. Auspitz had been accused of assault by another woman the year before.

OLD BRONX ESTATE SOLD.

Part of the Watson Place, Willmount, to Be Cut Up Into Building Lots.

Willmount, the country home of the late William Watson and the last one of the old Colonial homesteads to stand in the way of the northward march of the city across the Harlem River, was sold yesterday, together with ninety-three acres of rolling meadowland surrounding it, to the American Real Estate Company. The old house will be torn down and its foundations levelled off, streets and sidewalks will be cut through the spacious lawns and gardens and in a few months rows of flats and two family houses will have risen.

Twelve hundred city lots in all are included in the section of the estate sold yesterday. The tract lies to the north of Westchester avenue and extends from the Bronx River eastward to Clason's Point road. Almost in the exact centre of the property stands the old Watson homestead, a rambling stone structure girdled by a wide portico and surmounted by a high peaked gable roof. Until a few years ago a fine driveway curved up from Old Westchester avenue between a double row of tall pines to the house, which commands a view over miles of the surrounding country.

William Watson, who was one of New York city's leading merchants half a century ago, built the mansion in 1863 and made it his home until his death in 1877. At that time Willmount was one of the show places of The Bronx. It remained so for almost seventeen years thereafter, the term of its occupancy by Mr. Watson's widow. After her death, in 1894, the place gradually declined. Many of the tall elms and hemlocks that sheltered it from the sun were cut up into firewood, while the widening and extension of Westchester avenue wiped out the old driveway and the picturesque entrance. Then came the opening of the Lenox avenue branch of the subway, with the big tenement house town that followed it.

Other big estates in The Bronx were parcelled out into building lots and sold as sites for tenements. The Watson heirs held out for a long time, refusing many tempting offers to sell their holdings. Yesterday the American Real Estate Company bid $1,500,000 in round numbers for ninety-three acres of the estate. The heirs accepted this, retaining 130 acres.

Under Bond to Be Good Citizens.

By exercising a power recently conferred by amendments to the Criminal Code of Procedure the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions hope to discourage a large class of aggravated misdemeanors. Michael Mineo of 417 East 100th street was the first defendant of whom a peace bond was required for good behavior during two years. He was fined $100 for carrying a pistol and a bond of $1,000 was exacted. He paid the fine and furnished the bond. Another Italian paid a fine of $25 and gave a peace bond for two years of $500.

Texas Anti-Trust Law Made More Severe.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 14.—Gov. Campbell to-day approved the bill passed at the regular session of the Legislature which fixes the minimum penalty for violating the State anti-trust law at $500 a day and the maximum at $1,500. The bill was drawn by Attorney-General Davidson, who expects that the heavy penalty will deter trusts from operating in Texas.

Distinctive
Spring & Summer Auto Apparel for Men & Women

It is good to have ideas. It is better to be able to execute them. Devotees of the Auto have come to learn that makeshift garments do not perform satisfactorily the service for which, ostensibly, they are intended.

We knew that many years ago—and knowing, decided to make the other kind.

Auto apparel of our creation is distinctive in modelling, exclusive in materials, full and liberal in cut and "sweep"—and possesses many features of utility not to be found elsewhere.

Many garments sold for Auto wear are merely pressed into service with no other claim for merit than that they "look all right." But you will need more than that to be satisfied. We should be glad to point out to you many details in garments of our production that make for superiority in service, comfort and durability.

DUST COATS, ROBES, HATS, CAPS, GAUNTLETS, GOGGLES & GLOVES FOR MEN & WOMEN.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.

HUNGRY THIEF FINDS FRIEND.

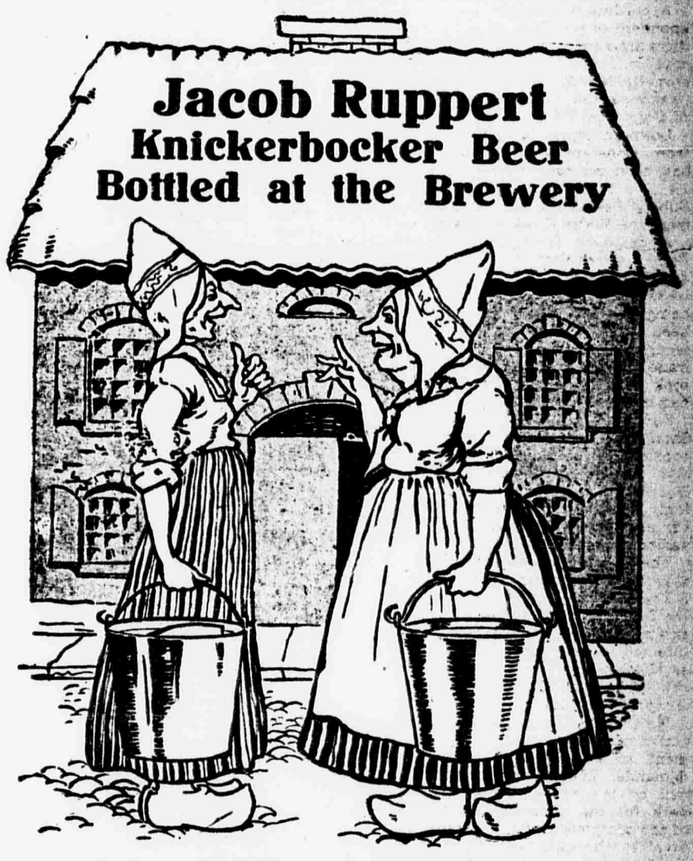
She Is the Wife of the Man From Whom He Stole for His Destitute Family.

When James Joyce stole to keep his family from starving he accomplished his object, for although he is locked up in the Queens county jail in Long Island City awaiting examination on a charge of burglary his family are being cared for by Mrs. Jewitt M. Brown, wife of the man whom Joyce attempted to rob.

Joyce is a carpenter and lives with his wife and family of six children in one room in a building in the rear of 229 West Seventeenth street, Manhattan. He has been out of work for a long time and last week his family were on the verge of starvation, and owing two weeks back rent they were threatened with eviction. Joyce went about looking for something to do or something to steal, and he entered some new houses at Sixteenth street and Sanford avenue, Flushing, on Saturday morning and bundling up the carpenter's tools started away with them, when he was seen by Mrs. Brown, wife of the builder. She summoned Policeman Agnew, and staggering under his burden Joyce was too weak from lack of food to attempt to get away. He told his story of destitution to Magistrate Fitch in the Flushing police court, and while he was held Probation Officer William Allen went to the address given and reported that he found the family actually starving and without food or fire and with only the scantiest clothing. He gave them what change he had with him and also saw the landlord, E. Leblond of 281 West Seventeenth street, who agreed to allow the family to remain for a few days.

When Officer Allen reported back to Magistrate Fitch and the story reached Mrs. Brown she immediately furnished Officer Allen with money to pay the rent and buy provisions for the family, and on his second trip to Manattan Allen got Landlord Leblond to wipe out the back rent and take the payment for rent in advance.

Jacob Ruppert
Knickerbocker Beer
Bottled at the Brewery



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THE STEINWAY

is to-day the only high-grade piano in the United States which is made and controlled by the direct descendants of its original founder.

All the rest have been forced to seek the alliance or amalgamation with manufacturers of cheap commercial pianos.

Thus time-honored names have become mere trade-marks, lacking every vestige of individuality.

Able to pursue its lofty ideals unfettered by commercial exigencies, the house of Steinway has exerted all its energies in but one direction, with the flattering result that to-day the Steinway is proclaimed everywhere—

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