GLAVIS UNDER SHARP FIRE

HAS SOMETHING TO SAY OF THE MAKEUP OF TAFT'S CABINET.

He Testifies That the Alaska Coal Claimants Had Sufficient Influence Through Friends in Congress to Dissuade Taft From Naming James R. Garfield.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Although probably not the most important, the most interesting bit of testimony given at to-day's session of the Congress committee which is investigating the allegations involving Secretary Ballinger's administration of the Interior Department was that Donald McKenzie of Seattle had boasted to Louis R. Glavis and H. D. Jones, special agents of the General Land Office, that Alaska coal claimants had sufficient influence through friends in Congress and in politics to dissuade President Taft from keeping James R. Garfield in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior.

Glavis, who brought the charges that resulted in the present inquiry, was the witness who testified of McKenzie's boast. He said that McKenzie had told the story to Jones and himself prior to Glavis's dismissal from the land service for making what President Taft and Attorney-General Wickersham regarded as false charges against Secretary Ballinger.

At the time Glavis gave this testimony the big room in the Senate office building, where the committee of inquiry is holding its sessions, was crowded. The interest was intense as Glavis was speaking. Many of the spectators were women, who followed the proceedings closely. Among them was the mother of Gifford Pinchot. Mr. Pinchot and his brother were present also.

Referring to McKenzie, Glavis testified: "He said that because of Secretary Garfield's attitude of hostility toward the Alaska coal claimants Mr. Garfield was not made Secretary of the Interior."

Glavis went on to explain that he and Jones had taken the affidavit of McKenzie, who was a coal claimant, and after this was finished McKenzie fell to talking of the history of the Alaska claims. In the course of his informal talk he made the boast, said Glavis, that the claimants had prevented Mr. Garfield's retention in the Cabinet. Glavis asserted that the disclosure impressed him so forcibly that he and Jones made a joint affidavit immediately after leaving McKenzie in which they set out the main points in McKenzie's informal statement.

This affidavit was not in the correspondence sent to Congress, as Glavis could not remember that he had spoken of it to his counsel. He admitted that he had sent a copy of it to the forest bureau.

Glavis was questioned closely by members of the committee of inquiry and this phase of the examination brought from him repeated disclaimers of any intention to imply that McKenzie meant that the Alaska coal claimants had directly influenced President Taft against Mr. Garfield. He said that on the contrary McKenzie made it clear that the Alaska coal claimants through influence in Washington had brought indirect pressure to bear upon the President.

The important developments in the Alaska coal land cases were not confined to the room of the investigating committee. Representative McLachlan of California and Representative Kinkaid of Nebraska, whose names as Alaska coal claimants were given by Glavis in his testimony Saturday, felt impelled to-day to make public statements explaining their relations to the Alaska cases.

Mr. Kinkaid said that he had purchased an assignment of a coal claim in Alaska and, what is considered even more important, said that Mr. Ballinger acted as his attorney in the transaction. This occurred in the summer of 1908, after Secretary Ballinger had left the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office and before he became Secretary of the Interior.

"I own one of the coal claims," said Mr. Kinkaid in his statement. "I bought it in the summer of 1908 from a man in Seattle. I was at the time in Nebraska and I employed Mr. Ballinger, now Secretary of the Interior but then engaged in private practice, to look after my interests. He did so. The matter was strictly a business proposition and there was no impropriety about it."

Mr. Glavis was on the witness stand throughout to-day's session. He concluded his testimony in chief on Saturday, but was recalled to-day that members of the committee might cross-examine him. Aside from his disclosures in regard to the alleged reason of Secretary Grafield's elimination from public life Glavis laid before the committee copies of correspondence heretofore unpublished to show that Senator Guggenheim of Colorado, a member of the family interested in Alaska enterprises, went to President Taft to recommend the retention of Fred Dennett as Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Glavis caused much merriment when he identified Donald McKenzie, the coal claimant who boasted of having eliminated Secretary Garfield, as a man who "lobbied" through Congress a bill for a town site on Cordova Bay, Alaska, which he afterward named "Nelson." This roused a general laugh among members of the joint committee and the spectators and moved Senator Nelson, the committee chairman, to go into an explanation of the creation of the town site by Congress and of his own personal acquaintance with McKenzie. Senator Nelson said that the town site bill was reported by the Public Lands Committee, of which he was chairman. It was referred to the then Secretary of the Interior, Janes R. Garfield, and to the Secretary of War. Both recommended it.

"Senator Flint introduced the bill and reported it," said Mr. Nelson, whereupon Senator Flint's face crimsoned and shared in the laughter at his own expense.

Nothing in the testimony of Glavis created as much interest as his statement concerning the alleged cause for the elimination of Secretary Garfield from official life. The sharp questioning of the witness on this point indicated the importance attached to this testimony.

"Mr. Glavis, why did you think it necessary to make this affidavit about President Taft's Cabinet?" inquired Senator Root.

"I thought the President might like to see it," Glavis replied.

"Did you send it to the President?"

"I did not," replied Glavis. "I thought I would keep it until Mr. Taft came to Seattle and then show it to him."

Further questioning brought out that the affidavit was sent in the usual way of official correspondence to the Chief Forester and not addressed to Mr. Pinchot personally.

"Mr. Glavis," said Mr. Root very much in earnest, "you swear that your only motive in making that affidavit concerning the makeup of President Taft's Cabinet was for the information of the President?"

"I thought he would like to see it and also thought it would interest Mr. Garfield," replied the witness.

"Do you swear that your motive was not to injure President Taft's Administration?" asked Mr. Root.

Mr. Glavis said it was not.

Representative Denby volunteered the suggestion that it was an imputation on President Taft. Glavis declared he had not meant it and Representative Madison defended the witness, saying that Glavis was right.

The hearing adjourned until Friday morning and Glavis was ordered to be on call then for further cross-examination.

WHITE SLAVE TREATY USELESS.

The Signatory Powers Fail to Cooperate in Its Enforcement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—That the treaty ratified on March 1, 1905, for the repression of the "traffic in white women" is practically worthless to this Government in preventing the migration of alien procurers and prostitutes, is the conclusion of Commissioner-General Keefe of the bureau of immigration in a report transmitted to the Senate to-day by President Taft.

Mr. Keefe not only takes the position that the treaty is worthless but he adds "that practically no cooperation at present can be expected of the signatory Powers as regards the enforcement of the immigration laws with which some of the Powers are found to be out of sympathy."

The bureau made an effort to ascertain the degree of cooperation to be expected of the signatories. The following Powers were communicated with: England, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, Russia, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Canada, Bermuda and Brazil. Replies were received from the majority of those countries. The replies disclosed that no steps could be expected to prevent the free passage from their country to this side of the professional prostitute or procurer who constitute the bulk of white slave traffic in this country.

"The procuring of innocent women and girls for purposes of debauchery," he said, "has seldom if ever come to the attention of the bureau, and as it is the purpose of the treaty to prevent such procuration the treaty's usefulness ends there.

"The present immigration law is not extensive and drastic enough in terms to effectually prevent further additions to the already large numbers of alien prostitutes and procurers in this country and does not provide adequate means to rid the country at large of those aliens who are here unlawfully, and in particular does not reach what is the very root of the evil, the free passage to and fro of those engaged in it."

The investigations of a special officer whose name is not given confirm the conclusions reached in this country that there is no such thing as an international organization having for its object the exploitation of women in various countries by means of the practice of prostitution. The report says:

"Innocent women and gris are rarely imported into this country for purposes of prostitution, the great bulk of such women coming in as mistresses of various individuals and subsequently adopting or being forced into a life of shame, and the procurers selecting their innocent victims in this country."

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK BILL.

Senate Takes It Up and Senator Carter Explains Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The postal savings bank bill was taken up for consideration in the Senate to-day. Senator Carter of Montana, the author of the measure, submitted the report in its favor for the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. In a speech of some length Senator Carter explained the provisions of the pending bill. Briefly he said that the proposition for the establishment of a postal savings bank law is as follows:

"The Postmaster-General will designate as rapidly as consistent with good administration the money order offices as places for the receipt of savings deposits, and he is empowered to so designate such other offices as he deems advisable. There are approximately 50,000 money order post offices, so that the Postmaster-General may at first restrict the depositories to post offices of the Presidential grade, of which there are about 7,500. Accounts may be offered by any person 10 years or more of age. Married women may have accounts free from interference by their husbands. No person can have more than one account. The minimum deposit which will be accepted is $1. Interest is to be allowed at a rate not exceeding 2 per cent. per annum, an evidence of the intention of the Government not to compete with banks. No account may have a total credit exceeding $500, exclusive of accumulated interest, and not more than $100 may be deposited in any one month. Withdrawals may be made under rules and regulations to be prescribed. Postal savings funds, so far as practicable, will be deposited by the Postmaster-General in banks located nearest to the post offices at which the money is received at a rate of interest not less than 2¼ per cent. per annum.

KING LOSES 27 YEAR FIGHT.

It Was for Title to 500,000 Acres of Timber and Coal Lands in West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Henry C. King of New York by a decision of the Supreme Court to-day lost the fight he had been making for nearly thirty years for title to a tract of 500,000 acres of valuable timber and coal lands in West Virginia. The lands are those granted in 1795 to Robert Morris by Congress in part settlement for money he had advanced to the Continental army and until comparatively recent times were wild, almost inaccessible and of little value.

The land is located in Boone, Logan, Wyoming and McDowell counties and includes that on which the famous Hatfield-McCoy feud occurred, both families in fact being parties to the numerous suits that have been before the courts within the past twenty-seven years. In some form or other the case has been before the Supreme Court ten times and the litigation has been not only long but bitter, there having grown out of them charges against a circuit judge and proceedings for the disbarment of attorneys.

King's title to the property was attacked by the State of West Virginia in 1894, when for non-payment of taxes for eleven years forfeiture proceedings were instituted. The lower court permitted him to redeem the lands on payment of back taxes and interest, but this judgment was set aside, and on the new trial the area was reduced by the court until King's claim amounted to but 90,000 acres, which were declared forfeited under the decree.

The only questions involved in the present case were the validity of the law under which the forfeiture worked and whether King had acquired any vested rights under the former decree. Both questions were decided against the appellant.

$50,000 for Participation in Sporting Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The President transmitted to the Senate to-day a letter from the Secretary of State recommending an appropriation by Congress of $50,000 to enable this country to participate in the first international sporting and field sports exposition to be held in Vienna in May, 1910. Mr. Taft referred to the fact that his predecessor recommended a $250,000 appropriation for this country's representation at the exposition, but he says that sum will not be required now because of the near approach of the date of its opening.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Second Lieut. Roderick Dew, from Twenty-third Infantry to Nineteenth Infantry.

Major Walter A. Thurston, retired, from organized militia of Alabama and to his home.

Capt. Henry J. Hunt, Seventeenth Infantry, detailed for general recruiting service at Charlotte, N. C., relieving First Lieut. William W. Sinclair, Fifth Infantry, on March 31, the latter to join his regiment.

First Lieut. Charles F. Schwartz, Tenth Infantry, to Parkersburg, W. Va., on recruiting duty, relieving First Lieut. Wilbur A. McDaniel, Fifteenth Infantry, on March 31, the latter to join his regiment.

This navy order was issued:

Midshipman J. M. Deem, from the Louisiana and continue treatment at naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

TAFT TO NEWSPAPER MEN

SPEECH AT THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB ROOMS.

He Was Attired in Walking Costume and Apologized for It—Told Some Incidents of His Walks and Referred to Secluded Life in the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—President Taft dropped in at the National Press Club rooms by invitation this afternoon and made a speech to the fourscore or more members of the organization who were there. He spoke in a rather jocular vein in referring to his experiences with newspaper men and showed that somebody had been giving him a large amount of misinformation in regard to the work of Washington correspondents.

The President was attired in walking costume, including a gray sweater. He apologized for this attire and told some incidents of his walks about the streets of Washington, where few recognized him. There was a plaintive note in his remarks when he referred to the rather secluded life which the man in the White House has to live. The President was accompanied by Capt. Archibald W. Butt, his military aide, who used to be a newspaper man himself. After leaving the club they walked about the city for half an hour or more and then returned to the White House.

This was what the President said at the Press Club.

GENTLEMEN: I have made the acquaintance of the newspaper profession in a way by going to the Gridiron Club banquets, but I was told that as that was a club which did not include the real influential members of the craft, I ought to come here into a much more democratic atmosphere. That bore out something which was told me within the last two years when I was getting my political education, at the time the then Vice-President entertained the Gridiron Club.

It was pointed out to me by a gentleman who was willing to occupy the position of critic of the Vice-President that he made a great mistake in selecting as the gentlemen whose good will he should most cultivate the members of the Gridiron Club, because he said they were largely the representatives of the great metropolitan dailies, whose course they could not change at all, and they had to follow right along in the avenues that had been laid down by the proprietors of the newspapers.

He said the boys whom Fairbanks ought to have gotten after were the ones who conducted the correspondence of the smaller newspapers, whose proprietors were not so big and had not laid down the course to be pursued, and therefore they exercised some discretion in the men they supported. Following that rule I am glad to be here to include within such persuasion, as a gentleman engaged in politics may legitimately exercise, those who control "the real avenues to rural public opinion."

Jesting aside, I am glad to come here—glad to find such pleasant surroundings where you can spend several hours when you are free from labor if there be any such hours, or at least can mix with your labor some degree of pleasure and amusement. I see that you have here all the instruments that any club offers to any of its members for rational amusement.

One gentleman who was presented to me was presented as a gentleman "with facial facilities for excelling in a particular game," and I assume that there are other games as well that require a little less—what shall I say?—a little less taciturnity, a little less study of human nature and a little more memory for cards.

I have to apologize for appearing before you in a garb that I have found convenient to wear when walking through the purlieus of Washington. There are, I suppose, some limitations upon Presidential pedestrianism, but I have not found them as yet except in tired muscles. It is a very great pleasure to me to walk along the street, look into the windows and pass by a great many people who don't know who I am and at times to meet a fellow who looks once at me and then passes on without any further curiosity, and another fellow who looks twice, nudges his friend, and then with that degree of reverence that we all feel for high office, says "Hello, Taft."

But there is in the White House a sense of isolation due to the fact that generally nobody drops in. Everybody who comes comes by engagement, and you don't have that pleasant surprise that comes from having neighbors look in on you at odd times and with a feeling that they have a right to come. I don't know that that feature of the White House life can be changed—perhaps it ought not to be. Perhaps if we changed the system we would only long to return to the system of engagements, for the engagements are many, time passes rapidly and business is active.

People say to me: "You must be tired; your are working very hard." I suppose what they say is true and is founded on fact. But my education on the bench has made me feel that there was no real work which was not sustained intellectual work—in writing out opinions; and viewed from that standpoint I have not had any work in the White House except occasionally when I have dictated messages.

Shaking hands and talking with people has seemed to me to be always a preliminary until I could get to work, and I suppose I shall never settle down to a philosophical consideration of what is labor in the White Holise until I realize that three of four hours is taken up each morning in discussing, not the qualifications of collectors or district attorneys and other appointees, but the claims of those who recommend that such gentlemen be appointed.

The truth is that Executive work is work; not because of sustained mental effort, but it is work that arises from the consumption of nervous energy and vitality in the rubbing up against one's fellow man. That is work that you don't have on the bench, and is a little difficult for one who has had so long an experience as I have had to realize that it is work, and who does not feel it until he gets to bed or until he finds himself in some way or other exhausted without any sufficient excuse for the exhaustion.

Now my friends I am glad to meet you. I hope I will remember every one of you, but I'm sure I won't. The only way that one remembers is by constant association, and I am sorry to say that as I look about here there is only about one-eleventh of this assembly which I am likely to see. I shall be glad to see any one of you who honors me by coming up to the office and who can get by Carpenter and Stone. We have inaugurated a new system there now, so that everybody gets in—at least I think everybody gets in, judging by the fact that I do not get to my lunch until after 2 o'clock. In any event when you do honor me I shall be delighted to see you.

I thank you for your courtesy in inviting me to visit your club and to meet its members.

ARMY BILL IN THE SENATE.

Committee Adds $142,000 to the Amount Fixed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The army appropriation bill as reported to the Senate to-day carried a total of authorizations of $95,440,547.55, as compared with $102,636,050.34, the amount carried by the bill as it passed the Senate last year. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs made a net increase of $142,860 to the aggregate of the bill as it passed the House. This increase was made up of the following items:

Transportation of the army and supplies on account of manœuvres, $350,000; nurse corps, $12,860; contingencies, $15,000; shooting galleries and ranges, $64,000; blank ammunition for manœuvres, $75,000; national trophy and medals, $1,000. This total increase of $517,860 by the Senate committee was reduced to a net in the House bill of $142,860 by decreasing the House authorization for barracks and quarters in the Philippines $375,000.

LESS CRIME, SAYS BARLOW.

Magistrate's Report Shows Falling Off in Arrests.

Magistrate Peter T. Barlow, president of the Board of Magistrates, at the annual meeting of the Magistrates in the West Side court last night said that there were only 159,001 arraignments in the various police courts of Manhattan and The Bronx during the year 1909 as against 186,780 the previous year. Almost one-fifth of the prisoners were arraigned in the night court.

In speaking of the Jefferson Market police court Magistrate Barlow said:

"Conditions could not be worse. To instance the pens for prisoners—especially for women—where the guilty and the innocent, the pure and the impure, the drunk and the sober, are indiscriminately mingled like so many sheep, the courtroom as an example of poor ventilation, to which is added the deafening noise of the elevated railroad, puts the place preeminatly in a class by itself.

"There should be a new court in the territory now embraced with in the jurisdiction of the Third and Fourth courts which embrace the densely populated East Side from Catherine Slip to Seventy-ninth street. Over 36,000 prisoners were arraigned in these courts last year. The Eighth court, now in Westchester, if transferred to a point somewhere near 150th street and Broadway, would relieve the Harlem and West Side courts and be a means of preventing an enormous waste of time and money by the public and police in attending court."

Magistrate Barlow was reelected president of the board for the ensuing year.

The magistrates also voted to appoint Isaac Rice to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation last fall of Charles J. Crowley, chief clerk of the Jefferson Market court.

ARRESTS IN GOOTMAN CASE.

Police Pick Up Ex-Convicts Who Answer Description of Murderer.

Harry Meyers, an ex-convict who finished a two year sentence for burglary last October, was arrested last night at Fourteenth street and Third avenue and locked up in Police Headquarters because the police think he may know something about the murder of Moses Gootman. Meyers was arrested by Detectives Kinsler, Dugan and O'Farrell, and they say that he answers the description given by Isaac Gootman of the man who killed his father. There were marks on Meyer's wrists which looked as though some one had buried their teeth in them.

Meyers has served several terms for burglary. He told the police last night that he knew nothing about the Gootman case.

Morris Flegenheimer, a Russian laborer, who lives at 2416 First avenue, was arrested at the corner of 124th street and First avenue last night and taken to Police Headquarters, where he was locked up as a suspicious person.

Detectives Meyers, Wagner and Weickmann of the Central Office, who made the arrest, think they have the man who is wanted in connection with the Gootman murder.

The prisoner's picture is in the rogue's gallery and he has served a year in the penitentiary for burglary and three years at Elmira Reformatory. The detectives searched his room, found in an old dress suit case a loaded billy, a .32 calibre revolver loaded and with twelve extra cartridges, an electric flash light, a jimmy and eight pawn tickets. Two more pawn tickets were found in the prisoner's pockets.

HOUSE PASSES BOND BILL.

It Provides for Payment of Panama Canal Bonds in Gold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The House to-day passed the Payne bill providing for the payment of principal and interest of the Panama Canal bonds in gold coin. The bill further provides that any certificates of indebtedness hereafter issued shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

The measure was introduced by Representative Payne in compliance with a recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury. He informed Congress that in authorizing the Panama Canal bonds payment of the interest on them in gold coin was authorized, but no provision was made for payment of principal in such coin. Secretary MacVeagh said the omission of this provision would render the bonds liable to be paid in standard silver dollars. He pointed out also that the authority for the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet public expenditures does not contain the usual provision exempting such certificates from taxation, and further that there is no appropriation available to meet the expenses of preparing and issuing the certificates.

The Payne bill makes the change in law suggested and authorizes the necessary appropriation to defray the cost of preparing and issuing certificates of indebtedness.

The House then took up the agricultural appropriation bill. The principal fight grew out of an appropriation of $216,000 to exterminate the boll weevil, which the Democrats considered insufficient and endeavored to have it increased to $500,000, but in this they were unsuccessful, the appropriation remaining at the figure fixed by the committee.

RIXEY'S SUCCESSOR.

President Considers Beyer and Stokes for Surgeon-General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—President Taft will select within the next few days a successor to Surgeon-General Presley M. Rixey of the navy. Dr. Rixey's commission as Surgeon-General and chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery will expire on February 5 next. He has been Surgeon-General since 1901.

Two officers are under consideration as his successor. They are Medical Inspector Henry G. Beyer, who is now on special duty in the bureau of medicine and surgery, and Surgeon Charles F. Stokes, who is on duty at the Naval Medical School in this city.

Dr. Beyer's appointment is being urged by Senator Hale of Maine, former chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. Dr. Stokes has the support of Senator Perkins of California, the present chairman of the Naval Committee

Case Against Railroads Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Supreme Court to-day granted the motion of the Government and dismissed the certificate of the lower court in the proceedings brought under the Sherman anti-trust act against the St. Louis Terminal Association and fourteen railroads entering that city. This action is based on the court's recent decision in the Baltimore and Ohio case, which was that the case had no standing in this court in view of there being no decision on it by the lower court.

Senator Paynter Ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Paynter of Kentucky, a member of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee, is ill with the grip and has resigned as member of the committee. Several Democratic Senators to whom the place was offered declined it.

Senator Clay of Georgia, who has been in a sanitarium in Atlanta for the past month, was in the Senate to-day and showed improvement in health.

Statehood Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The bill providing statehood for Arizona and New Mexico was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Dillingham for Senator Beveridge, the chairman of the Committee on Territories.

HOW MORSE LENT BANK CASH

LET E. R. THOMAS HAVE $50,000 FOR HIS GOOD WILL.

Borrower Swears That He Offered No Security but Thought He Could Help the Bank—Says Morse Gave President Orders About Accepting Note.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 31.—The banking methods of Charles W. Morse, now serving a sentence of fifteen years in the Federal prison at Atlanta, were brought to light in an opinion written by Judge Sweetland of the Supreme Court and handed down to-day.

The suit was brought by the National Bank of North America in New York against Edward R. Thomas to recover the proceeds of a promissory note for $50,000.

The note was made for a loan made by the bank while Morse was its vice-president and the negotiations were between the defendant and Morse.

The defendant, Thomas, is a resident of New Jersey and well known in the Newport summer colony. There was no personal service of the writ upon the defendant in this State, but real estate in Newport was attached.

A jury found that the defendant had no title in the property attached.

Upon the question before the jury as to whether the bank had notice that the real estate attached did not belong to Thomas the defendant testified that he went to the National Bank of North America and was admitted to the private office of Charles W. Morse, then vice-president of the bank. He then described the transaction as follows:

I spoke to Mr. Morse and told him I wanted a loan of $50,000, and he said: "I don't know whether we can loan you the money or not. Can you put up any security?" I said: "No, I don't think I have any." He said: "How about your house?" I said: "My house in the city was deeded to my wife by my mother before my father died." "Then," he said, "how about your Newport property?" I said: "I gave it to my wife two years ago," but I told him I could get certain deposits for the bank and could help the bank, I thought, if he would make the loan.

He then said: "All right, I will make the loan."

He then called in the president, Mr. Curtis, who sat with the cashier and clerks in the outer office, and he said to Mr. Curtis: "I have arranged the details of a loan for Mr. Thomas. When he sends over his note it may be discounted and the money placed to his credit in the bank, and you may make out the loan."

That afternoon I sent over my note for $50,000 to Mr. Morse by a boy. The money was put to my credit, and they sent me a record of the money being put to my credit at that time.

Charles W. Morse in his deposition denied that he knew of any property owned by the defendant in Newport.

PUT OFF TRAIN AND KILLED.

Trainmen Held for Homicide Say the Passenger Was Drunk.

An unidentified man fell under the forward truck of the rear car of the Culver line elevated train at the Fort Hamilton avenue station, Brooklyn, last night and was almost cut in two after being dragged 200 feet. The accident occurred at 6 o'clock in the height of the rush hour, and the train was jammed. Women fainted and a panic ensued. Reserves of the Parkville police station were called out.

The body of the man was wedged so tightly that it was necessary to call out the wrecking crew to extricate it. Meanwhile Dr. E. B. Smith of the Seney Hospital crawled under the car and gave the man injections of morphine. The man was alive when he was released and put into the ambulance, but he died on the way to the Norwegian Hospital. The body was taken to the Fourth avenue police station.

The man was about 30 years old, was 5 feet 5 inches in height, weighed 130 pounds, and had blue eyes, brown hair, light complexion and a smooth face. In the pockets were $100 in bills, some change, and a keyring with the name Miller on it.

Capt. Farr of the Parkville police station had the whole train crew arrested. They were Benjamin Thompson, the motorman, 38 years old, of 39 Yale avenue, Queens; John J. O'Neill, 25 years, a guard, of 1228 Thirty-eighth street, Brooklyn; Michael Barry, a collector, 31 years old, of 3620 Thirteenth avenue, Brooklyn, and John English, conductor, 25 years old, of 522 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. In the Parkville police station they were charged with homicide. English was released, because he had been in the first car and the accident occurred at the sixth car. Thompson, the motorman, was released on $1,000 bail furnished by John Walsh, a B. R. T. train agent.

Capt. Farr refused to release O'Neill and Barry, saying that he had witnesses to prove that the dead man was assaulted by these two men, was put off the train and was assaulted again by them.

Barry and O'Neill said that the dead man got on at Park row, Manhattan, at 5:30 P. M. in an intoxicated condition and attracted attention all the way to the Fort Hamilton avenue station, where his language and actions became so bad that they put him off. Barry then jumped on the train and O'Neill stayed on the platform to give the starting signal, and also to hold the man off, as he had tried to get on again. After the train had started O'Neill jumped on and the other made a jump for the rear platform of the fifth car, but fell between that car and the sixth and last.

Col. Timothy H. Roberts, attorney for the B. R. T., and several train agents went later to the Parkville station house to bail out the crew, but Capt. Farr refused to release O'Neill and Barry, saying that they had been instrumental in the man's death. They will be arraigned in the Flatbush police court this morning on a charge of homicide.

Schoolboy Who Failed Kills Himself.

Samuel Thompson, the fifteen-year-old son of Walter Thompson, who is the engineer of the Kings County Hospital and lives at Winthrop avenue and Old Clove road, Flatbush, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself with his school book strap to one end of his iron bed. He was next to the eldest of six children. Miss Annie Cox, who teaches class 6A in Public School 92, announced to her forty pupils yesterday that they had all been promoted to the next class above with the exception of Sammy Thompson. The boy was very much depressed by his failure. After he got home he went to his room on the second floor and was not seen again until his father forced the door and found him dead.

Accuses Mrs. Parker of Libelling Her in Divorce Suit Affidavit.

Mrs. Jane Humes Parker, wife of John Alley Parker, a banker at 37 Wall street, was held yesterday in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Harris, sitting in the Harlem court, on the charge of criminal libel preferred against her on December 29 by Mrs. Edith Moser Ellis of Philadelphia. The charge is based on Mrs. Parker's affidavit in a divorce suit. Her counsel said that he would go before Justice Hendrick to-day and apply for a writ of habeas corpus to dispose of the libel charge, and then begin suit for false arrest and defamation of character against Mrs. Ellis on behalf of Mrs. Parker.

Brill Clothes

THIS is the day when you are staggered a little with the amount of money you spent last month. A lot of your mail will consist of accounts payable.

It should emphasize the need of economy, and make particularly attractive an economy you can put into effect without sacrificing value. Here's one:

Men's Fine Winter Overcoats, in fancy mixtures, worsteds, cheviots, cassimeres in various shades of gray, subdued blacks and a deep autumnal brown; some with silk-lined sleeves and double texture plaid body; box-cut, shaped back, and Raglans; velvet, self, military and the Brill Two-way collars; formerly priced as high as $27.50, now . . **$17**

Those formerly selling at $22.50, $19 and $17, now **$12**

Fine blacks and Oxfords, formerly selling up to $32.50, are now $22; formerly $27.50, now $17; and our regular grades of $19 and $17, now $12.

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THESE GENTLEMEN ON TRIAL

COMITO, STATE'S EVIDENCE, SAYS HIS AUNT FEARS THEM.

Wherefore He Asks Their Attorney Not to Insist on His Telling Her Address to the Sicilians Accused Just Now of the Diversion of Counterfeiting.

Antonio Comito, the young Calabrian counterfeiter whose three days of direct testimony given in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court last week was the opening wedge of the procesution in the case of eight Sicilians held for manufacturing bad paper money, was cross-examined yesterday by Mirabeau L. Towns, one of the attorneys for the defence. He changed his original story not a whit and at times he dared to fence with the lawyer and to interject flippant comment.

Mr. Towns jumped from one subject to another without regard to the chronological order of events set forth in the witness's original story, but Comito, sitting with eyes narrowed and every faculty alert, was master of himself throughout and he did not allow himself to controvert any portion of the story he wove last week against the eight men with whom he said he was an associate in the money mill up back of the town of Highland.

The cross-examiner was insistent in his efforts to learn the name and address of an aunt with whom Comito had once lived. Finally Judge Ray directed that the witness write her name on a slip of paper to be kept by the Court and entered in evidence whenever the Court believed that this name would be material. Then Comito said that she lived on Bleecker street, but when pressed for the exact address he said that he had given her address as Bleecker street "because my aunt is afraid of these gentlemen who are now on trial." That answer was a surprise to Mr. Towns and he asked that it be stricken from the record.

In trying to discover what the witness had done during a month of idleness spent on the farm back of Highland Towns asked him if he ever walked in the woods.

"I never walked in the woods," answered Comito. "I am no bandit, and only bandits take to the woods."

"Who said anything about bandits?" grunted the lawyer. Abel I. Smith, the Assistant United States District Attorney, was on his feet in a minute.

"If Mr. Towns wishes to open the door to a discussion of bandits in relation to the eight defendants now on trial I am perfectly willing," he said.

"Didn't you once draw a revolver from your belt, set it against Don Peppo's heart and tell him you would blow his brains out?" was one of the cross-examiner's questions. That was the one bright spot in three hours of dull proceedings. The witness answered no.

IN FROM QUEENS FOR A NICKEL.

New Trolley Service by Way of the Queensboro Bridge.

Through trolley service from almost every part of Queens across the new Queensboro Bridge without change and all for a nickel will be established tomorrow morning when the connecting rails and switches between the Jackson avenue lines of the New York and Queens County Electric Railway will be laid at the Long Island City end of the new bridge plaza.

With the installation of the new service cars will be run during rush hours at a ten minute headway across the bridge, and under the new arrangement forty minutes will be the running time between Parsons avenue, the terminal point in Flushing, and Fifty-ninth street, Manhattan. Through cars across the bridge without transfer will be established on all lines running on Jackson avenue, while a ten minute headway service during rush hours will still be maintained to the old Thirty-fourth street entrance in Hunters Point.

It is estimated that with the establishing of this through service fully 75 per cent. of the Queens-Manhattan trolley traffic will go by way of the new bridge.

French Fleet Late at Bermuda.

Capt. Dagnall of the Royal Mail steamer Orotava, in yesterday afternoon from Bermuda, reports that when he left there at 10 A. M. last Saturday the French squadron of four ships, which is cruising in the Atlantic and was due at Bermuda on Thursday morning, had not come, and that Gov. Kitchener had been forced to postpone the banquet and ball which was to have been given on Friday evening to the officers of the squadron and also to the officers of a German warship in port.

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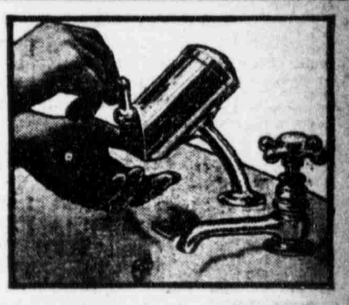
Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The gunboat Eagle has arrived at Cristobal, the colliers Naushan and Alexander at Manila, the collier Leonidas at Port Limon and the torpedo boat Flusser at Charleston.

The gunboat Dubuque has sailed from Guantanamo for Key West, the gunboat Eagle from Cristobal for Bocas del Toro, the tug Uncas from Guantanamo for Santiago, the cruiser Dixie from Tompkinsville for Philadelphia, the battleship Virginia from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo and the hospital ship Solace from New York yard for Guantanamo.



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