TAFT TO CUT INDIANAPOLIS

SHORTENING TRIP MAKES A STIR IN WASHINGTON.

Official Reason Is to Make a Briefer Journey Than Expected—Politicians Think It May Be a Snub to Beveridge—Tariff Bill Supporters to Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—An announcement at the White House this morning that President Taft probably will not visit Indianapolis on his coming Western trip caused a lot of political talk here. Coming on the heels of the failure of the Indiana State convention to indorse the Payne-Aldrich tariff law the announcement was regarded as significant.

The engagement to visit Indianapolis had not been settled definitely, but it was pretty well understood that the President would spend the greater part of May 5 in that city, probably as the guest of ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, and that he would deliver a speech there that would be of considerable importance in the coming campaign.

At the White House it was said that the omission of Indianapolis from the schedule was merely a part of a general plan to curtail the trip. The President, it was said, had intended originally to remain away from Washington eight or nine days, but finally decided to reduce it to five or six days.

In making the reduction it had become necessary for him to visit only those places where he had made positive engagements and to omit the cities where the engagements were only tentative. He will cut his stay in Cincinnati from three days to one day. The trip is to begin on April 20 and will include Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Several Republicans thought they saw an explanation of the cancellation of the Indianapolis engagement in the effect that the Taft speech would have there upon the Beveridge campaign. In their opinion the President could not speak in Indiana without coming into conflict with the views of Senator Beveridge, and his speech would be quickly construed by Beveridge's opponents as an attack upon him.

Other Republican leaders, however, were surprised when they heard of the Taft decision not to visit Indiana, and undoubtedly an effort will be made within the next few days to get Mr. Taft to reconsider his decision. The party leaders are not able to find much hope in the Indiana situation or in the conditions of the party generally throughout the country.

"It looks like the breaking up of a bad winter," said a House leader to-day when asked what he thought of the present outlook for the party.

Standpat Republicans made no concealment to-day of their chagrin over the failure of the Indiana State convention to indorse the Payne-Aldrich law. It may be announced upon the authority of Representative Payne, however, that the friends of the law will no longer sit idly by and permit the critics of the new tariff to tear it to pieces. The law will be defended, and Mr. Payne will take the lead in a speech which he will soon deliver in the House.

Progressive Republican Senators express satisfaction with the action of the Indiana convention. They say it insures the passage at this session of a bill creating a tariff commission. None of the Senate leaders would talk for publication on the situation but House leaders, among them Representatives Payne and Dalzell, discussed it without reserve.

"No self-respecting Republican can stand for the Indiana platform," said Dalzell. "Senator Beveridge got himself in a bad fix by voting against the bill and he is trying to get everybody else to join him in his misery. Any attempt to belittle the new tariff law is merely petty demagogy.

"Indiana undoubtedly will go Democratic next fall. I hope she will, and then we will have in the Senate a real Democrat and not a half baked one like Beveridge."

Mr. Payne said that at an early day he would show the baselessness of the charge that it was an "iniquitous" bill. "Those who use this word to condemn the tariff bill without giving any specifications to support their claims make an assertion without proof to sustain it and are guilty of an act which is unfair," said Mr. Payne. "Mr. Beveridge, having voted against the bill because every part of it did not suit his views, has caused to be put in the Indiana State platform the plank we have seen in the papers. It is not necessary to go into that. I have no interest in his maneuvres to get himself out of the hole in which he has been placed.

"The tariff law is vindicating itself every day in a manner which proves the wisdom of the Republican party in passing it. Mr. Beveridge does not seem to understand that no tariff law can be framed which will be entirely acceptable to every man or to any two men, and he does not seem to remember that the bill only passed the House by a majority of five in conference and that the particular amendments he desired would have left us with a large majority against the passage of any tariff law."

Asked how he accounted for the newspaper criticism of the tariff bill, Mr. Payne said:

"The newspapers sometimes get started wrong and then they stay wrong. They refuse to accept the facts when the facts are presented and to make public confession that they were wrong."

Friends of Mr. Beveridge in the Senate received telegrams from him to-day which read:

"I kicked the stomach off the tariff bill."

Mr. Beveridge informed his progressive friends that he was highly satisfied with the outcome in Indianapolis and he expressed the belief that the plank urging the creation of a tariff commission would probably result in the passage of a tariff commission bill at this session.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.—News of the determination of President Taft not to visit this city on May 5, after committees had been appointed by the civic organizations to arrange for his entertainment, called a stir and it was believed generally that yesterday's Republican State convention was in some way responsible for the change of plans.

The Republican leaders could find no reasonable explanation of it on that account. They had been assured and still believe that the President saw and approved the tariff plank that was adopted by the convention and that this party difference would not have acted to prevent his trip here because the arrangements were made after the platform had been submitted to him.

A possible explanation was offered in the fact that Senator Beveridge in his speech took directly opposite ground from the President in respect to the value of the decreases under the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, and although he did not name the President in that connection every one recognized that his utterances were directly opposite to those of the President in his New York speech.

The Republican leaders say that it is hardly probable that Senator Beveridge discussed his speech with the President and that the President could hardly have approved of the Senator's utterances if he had known what the speech would be. Some of those who commented on the incident think the President has acted hastily, but others think he is justified under the circumstances in cancelling the date.

Ex-Vice President Fairbanks was greatly surprised when he heard the news from Washington, as he has not been directly advised of the President's change of mind.

No Extra Charge for It.

Advertisements for THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN may be left at any American District Messenger office in the city.

John T. Keresey & Co.
Fifth Ave., cor. 28th St.
On Exhibition
The Most Extraordinary
Collection of
Old Chinese
Rugs
Ever Seen in this Country

TO ENLARGE MAIL TERMINAL.

Congress to Spend $1,000,000 on the P. R. R. Station in This City.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Congress will probably authorize at the present session an increase in the appropriation for the Post Office at the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal in New York of $1,000,000, making the total for that structure $4,500,000 instead of $3,500,000, as carried originally in the post office appropriation bill.

The increase is to be granted because it has been decided to make the outside of the structure of granite instead of limestone, as planned first, and also because it has been shown that the building as contemplated would not provide sufficient space for the mails.

Messrs. Mead and Fenton of the firm of McKim, Mead & White of New York, architects of the building, appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day in support of the proposed increase. Their testimony was so convincing that Chairman Tawney said to-night that an item of $1,000,000 would be inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The plan for the New York Post Office, it was shown, was drawn about four years ago. Since that time the mail business of the city has increased so enormously that it was evident that unless another story was added the building would be too small. The additional floor will add about 124,000 cubic feet of space.

STEVENS'S LEGACY TAX.

Congress Likely to Refund the Money Received From Hoboken Institute.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President Humphreys of the Stevens Institute of Technology appeared to-day before the House Committee on Claims to urge that Congress perform a long delayed act of justice and restore to the institution $45,750 collected under the war tax of 1870. The fact that Stevens Institute is entitled to this fund seems to have been admitted on both technical and equitable grounds for years and yet Congress has done nothing in the matter.

Under the tax of 1870, which levied on legacies, the Stevens endowment of $750,000 was assessed $45,750. The bill was paid within twenty-eight days. At that time there was a movement on foot to repeal that part of the law that made it possible to tax legacies for the benefit of educational institutions. Two years before this a legacy from Matthew Vassar to Vassar College had been assessed and not paid, and certain legacies of a Mr. Edge of Massachusetts had also been assessed and not paid. Both antedated the Stevens legacy, the tax on which was promptly handed over to the Government.

Apparently it is evident that the Stevens trustees did not know that there was a movement on foot to relieve educational institutions of the payment of taxes such as this. Within six months of the payment by the Stevens trustees, the Vassar and Edge legacies were relieved of the necessity of paying the tax and in July, 1870, a general act was passed which relieved all educational institutions from future payments.

The passage of a refund bill is likely.

FUTURE OF LIBERIA.

Secretary Knox's Plan Not Favored—International Treaty Likely.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Knox explained his plan for a solution of the situation in Liberia before the members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate to-day.

The Knox plan proposed a treaty between the United States and Liberia, but this failed to appeal to members of the committee, who expressed the fear that it would lead to complications with such powers as Great Britain, Germany and France. Because of this apprehension the plan for a treaty between the United States and Liberia has been practically abandoned.

Members of the committee expressed the opinion after the meeting that the final solution would be a treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany looking to the future protection of Liberia, to which Great Britain and France would be admitted because of their interest in the questions of boundary, and in which Germany will have a part because of her commercial interests to be affected by the convention.

TAFT TO THE B'NAI B'RITH.

The President Compliments the Jews at a Dinner in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President Taft made a short address to-night at a dinner of the B'nai B'rith convention at the Arlington Hotel. He complimented the Jewish race for their respect of law and order. They had a profound appreciation of the institution of liberty, he said. The B'nai B'rith, he added, was a model society.

In welcoming the members of the society to Washington Mr. Taft spoke of the plans for the beautification of the city. The District of Columbia, he said, needed that part of the original tract which was ceded back to Virginia many years ago.

In concluding Mr. Taft warmly commended the Jewish race not only because it was the oldest race in the world "but also because they make the best Republicans."

British Ambassador Bryce referred to the fact that Great Britain is especially cordial toward Jewish citizens. In the middle of his speech Mr. Bryce shifted from English to German speech and was applauded.

FOSS BROTHERS TO THE FORE.

Congressman Will Escort Congressman-Elect to Be Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Representative-elect Eugene N. Foss of the Fourteenth Massachusetts district, whose recent election over his Republican opponent brought joy to the Democrats, will be sworn in as a member of the House to-morrow. If present plans are carried out Mr. Foss will be escorted to the bar of the House by his brother, George Edmund Foss, who represents the Tenth Illinois district.

The brother act appeals to the Democrats and they have given their approval to the arrangements. Mrs. Foss, the venerable mother of the Foss brothers, will be present. She is 75 years old. Her husband, who is in enfeebled health, was unable to leave his home in Boston to come here.

BROWNSVILLE ACTION JUST

SO REPORTS THE FINAL BOARD OF INQUIRY.

Board Says Negro Soldiers Shot Up the Town and That the Officers of the 25th Infantry Were Negligent of Duty Before and After the Event.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The dismissal of three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry by ex-President Roosevelt for participation in the shooting up of Brownsville, Tex., on the night of August 13-14, 1906, was sustained to-day by the report of the court of inquiry which investigated the affray. The court is unanimously of the opinion that the evidence sustained the charges.

The officers of the regiment, the members of the court say, had been negligent in not performing their duties properly immediately prior to the affray and in not ordering an inspection of the regiment after the raid on the town instead of at daylight, several hours later. If an immediate inspection had been held, the members of the court say, several of the culprits would have been discovered. In addition, if the officers had performed their duty properly before the raid the affray could not have occurred, in the opinion of the court.

The report, which was submitted today to Secretary of War Dickinson, recommends that fourteen of the discharged soldiers be allowed to reenlist. The men of three companies, B, C and D, were discharged without honor for declining to give information.

The appointment of the court of inquiry was in accordance with an act of Congress which was passed after a long fight by ex-Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, who defended the negro soldiers. The act provided that a military court should be appointed by the Secretary of War to investigate the circumstances of the affray with a view to determining whether any of the dismissed soldiers should be allowed to reenlist if they were able to prove that they did not participate in the attack upon the town. The court consisted of five retired officers, Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young, president; Major-Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, Brig.-Gen. Butler D. Price, Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson and Brig.-Gen. Theodore Schwan. The report presents these findings:

First, that the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry did on the night of August 13-14, 1906, shoot into houses of the town of Brownsville, Tex., occupied by men, women and children, killing Frank Natus, a citizen of said town, seriously wounding the lieutenant of police, M. Y. Dominguez, causing him the loss of an arm, and killing the horse under him.

The court is unanimous in its opinion that the evidence sustains the charges.

Second, as to the disciplinary aspect of their case, including the performance of duty by the officers and enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, garrisoned in Fort Brown, Texas, on the night of August 13-14, 1906, as measured by the standard in the army, the court is of the opinion that if the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates had performed their respective duties on the evening of August 13, 1906, immediately prior to the shooting affray with appreciation of the obligations and responsibilities devolving upon them by the serious situation confronting them the shooting affray could not have occurred.

Also, if immediately after the shooting, when the men had been charged with the crime, a careful inspection of every man in the garrison, including his arms, equipment and ammunition, had been made, as was attempted at daylight several hours afterward, some of the guilty men would have been discovered.

Section 3 of the report gave a list of enlisted men who were recommended for reenlistment. They were Jones A. Coltrano, Edward L. Daniels and Edward Warfield of Company B; Lewis J. Baker, Clifford I. Adair, Henry W. Arvin, Calvin Smith and John Smith of Company C, and Robert Williams, Winter Washington, Elias Cain, John A. Jackson, Samuel E. Scott and William Van Hook of Company D.

Gen. Schwan did not concur in the second conclusion of the court charging the officers of the regiment with neglect of duty. Gens. Young and Sanger did not concur in the third conclusion, which recommended the reenlistment of fourteen of the discharged soldiers.

The court of inquiry has been in session for several months in this city. Several thousand pages of testimony were taken and the 10,000 pages of testimony before the Senate Military Committee, which also investigated the affray, were also taken into consideration. Capt. Charles R. Howland, Twenty-first Infantry, was recorder of the court of inquiry.

This will end a case which has been a subject of controversy in one way or another for almost four years.

HEYBURN NO FILIBUSTER.

Says So Himself After Talking in the Senate for Three Days.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Senate considered for two hours to-day the bill disposing of the surplus waters of projects under the reclamation act, which Senator Heyburn is fighting. Although he has killed three legislative days in the Senate talking against the measure the Senator from Idaho denied that he was guilty of filibustering.

"I am not talking against time," he said, "but I am making a last effort to get some consideration of this measure. I have done my duty physically and mentally, but I suppose you will go ahead and pass the measure. Then you will go to the country and spend the rest of your lives explaining to the people why you have taken the water from their households."

The bill was characterized as "a legislative crime" by Senator Heyburn, while his colleague from his own State, Senator Borah, said that it is "a wise measure for the benefit of the people."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The collier Leonidas has arrived at Bocas del Toro and the monitors Ozard and Tonopah at Norfolk.

The cruiser New Orleans has sailed from Honolulu for Guam, the collier Prometheus from Mare Island on trial run and the cruiser Tacoma from Hampton Roads for Portsmouth.

Seven States for the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Seven States have ratified the income tax amendment to the Constitution, Maryland being the last State to act favorably. The States that have ratified are Alabama, Illinois, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Kentucky and Maryland.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—These army orders have been issued:

First Lieut. Arthur D. Ehrentleck, Engineer Corps, to Vancouver Barracks.

Major Clarence E. Dentler, Twenty-third Infantry, from office of Chief of Staff to San Antonio, Tex.

Major Henry M. Morrow, from advocate Department of the Gulf to Judge Advocate General's office.

These navy orders have been issued:

Lieutenant Commander W. D. Phelps, from naval training station, Newport, to home and granted sick leave.

Lieut. A. L. Carter, from bureau of equipment, Washington, D. C., to the North Dakota.

Midshipman J. C. Hilliard, when discharged from Norfolk Hospital to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Col., for treatment.

Midshipman F. L. Shea, when discharged Naval Hospital, New York, to the New York.

Paymaster W. T. Wallace, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Col., to Washington, examination for retirement, then home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. D. Lamar, to Philadelphia yard.

Assistant Paymaster G. P. Shamer, from Boston yard to the Wolverine.

ON VIEW
Whistler's
Famous Painting
"The Coast of Brittany"
at the Galleries of
C. W. KRAUSHAAR,
Near 19th St. 260 Fifth Ave.

SUMATRAN TOBACCO STUDENT.

Hansen Here to See How We Do Things in the South.

From away out in Sumatra, where the Dutch have been growing cigar wrappers and fighting the natives for many years, comes Peter Hansen, who was at the Holland House yesterday. Mr. Hansen is a Dane, but he has been making his home in Sumatra for twenty-two years, during the last five of which he has been the manager of the only English tobacco planting company on the island.

Mr. Hansen has come over at the instance of some American tobacco firms, representatives of which he met in Amsterdam, which is the world's market for Sumatra tobacco, to make an inquiry into tobacco growing condition in the South.

"In Sumatra there is seldom an overproduction of tobacco, the crop being being kept within limits as far as possible," said Mr. Hansen. "There are apt to be just about so many cigars smoked in the world in the course of a year, and the demand for Sumatra tobacco can be estimated ahead with some degree of accuracy.

"The labor in the island is supplied entirely by Javanese and Chinese, whom I consider about the best of any labor that can be had. We import the workmen by shiploads, and they are indentured for a time, the Chinese for one year and the Javanese for three. This system has good results. As for the Sumatrans, they won't work. It is beneath them. Sumatra is bigger than Prussia and it only has 5,000,000 inhabitants, and it is not hard for them to get fed without having to work. Java, on the contrary, has a population of 30,000,000, and nature does not supply enough food to begin to go around.

"The Dutch have always been successful in their government of Java and Sumatra, because they made no attempt to upset local conditions. It is true that in the northern part of Sumatra they have been fighting the Achinese for thirty-five years, but the warfare has been of the sort that the American Government has had to wage in the savage parts of the Philippines, and everything now is peaceful. The Sumatrans are Mohammedans, and that seems to be as good a religion for most purposes as any. There are as many as ten Sultans on the east coast, each of whose dominions used to be independent, but they are all under the protectorate of Holland. Some of these Sultans have changed their mode of life very considerably within my recollection. I know of one who used to be satisfied to live in a hut. Now he lives in a palace and owns a motor car.

"Not many Americans ever get to Sumatra, though I have noticed that of late years a great many who have been on tours have stopped at Java and taken in the island. There is not much pleasure for the foreigner in Sumatra, for he is usually striving for the dollar as hard as anybody over here. Life is a sort of hard grind. Still in the afternoons at 5 everybody gathers for tennis, and there are picnics and horseback riding. The planter in the island does not hunt. He hasn't time. You may walk for a week in some directions without meeting a single human being, though you will see numbers of elephants, tigers, bears, deer and wild pigs.

"There are frequent earthquakes in that part of the East, but in Sumatra they are not violent, and you get used to them after a time. In fact they never have a good shakeup more than once a year."

BILBO SHOWED THE MONEY

And Said Dulaney Gave It to Him to Get His Vote for Senator Percy.

JACKSON, Miss., April 6.—Representative Cowart was before the Senatorial court to-day and was put through a severe cross-questioning. Mr. Cowart told in detail his connection with the bribery charges made by Senator Bilbo against L. C. Dulaney. While he did not see the money change hands, he said that Bilbo had told him and others that he was trying to trap Dulaney, and afterward showed him $845 which he said was the price Dulaney paid.

Cowart had roomed next to Bilbo at the Lamon Hotel, where all this detective work by Senator Bilbo is said to have been done, and frequently met Mrs. Hall, wife of the proprietor, and Mrs. Neil, the mysterious "woman in the case," both of whom were enthusiastic Percy men.

He said that Mrs. Hall had arranged a meeting between himself and Mr. Dulaney, at which meeting he was asked if $1,000 would secure his vote for Percy and he (Cowart), had replied he did not think it would. That was in January, a month before the election of Percy to the Senate. Cowart had no further communication with Dulaney. He said Dulaney had said to him: "If Percy knew any one was trying to purchase votes he would withdraw from the race." Witness believed that was true.

Cowart testified further that he had been offered a judgship by R. N. Miller and that others were in the room at the time, including Private John Allen.

In the afternoon Judge W. H. Potter, T. P. Barr, Senators Seawright and Owens and Assistant Chief of Police Rainey were before the Senate.

Potter and Barr remembered very distinctly that Gov. Vardaman was present when Bilbo told his story, though Cowart could not remember.

The Senate to-day threw open its doors to the reporters for the first time.

NEGROES LYNCH NEGROES.

Mob of Blacks Takes Man and Woman From Deputies and Hangs Them.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 6.—While in the hands of Constable Mallery of Keo, Ark., dodging about the country trying to elude a mob of negroes, Frank Pride, 50 years of age, and Laura Mitchell, aged 40, both negroes, charged with two murders, were seized and shot to death by the mob and then strung up side by side. The bodies were discovered this morning.

The mob overpowered the constable on the Bert Sims farm, four miles north of here, where the officer and his prisoners had taken refuge from a storm.

The lynching is said to be the only one on record in which the mob was composed entirely of blacks.

The victims had just been bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury, following the discovery of the body of Wiley Mitchell, husband of the woman, buried in Pride's garden. Mitchell's brains had been knocked out with a club and his body buried since December 24, it is believed.

Pride's wife is also missing and is believed to have been murdered and buried on the same farm.

Pride and Mrs. Mitchell were arrested and tried yesterday before Justice of the Peace Cox. They were remanded to jail and captured by the mob last night.

Free Mails for Books for the Blind.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The House today passed a bill authorizing the free transportation through the mails of books and periodicals printed in raised characters for the use of the blind.

WON'T COUNTENANCE BOYCOTT

TAFT SPEAKS HIS MIND TO A BETHLEHEM DELEGATION.

Says He Won't Tolerate Any Condition of Affairs in Government Matters Whereby Strike Troubles May Be Used Against Innocent Third Party.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—To a delegation of fifty business men of Bethlehem, Pa., who called at the White House to-day to protest against the efforts of strikers at the Bethlehem Steel Works to have Government contracts withheld from that concern, President Taft gave some encouragement and came out flatly against the use of the boycott. In resolutions presented to the President the Bethlehem visitors declared that labor agitators were trying to create a wrong impression as to conditions at the steel works. Charles M. Schwab was praised and a plea made to retain Government work such as now given Bethlehem.

"I haven't followed closely what has happened at Bethlehem at all," said the President. "I don't know what Government contracts there are that would naturally go to Bethlehem or on which Bethlehem would have an opportunity to bid. I can only say this, that I am utterly opposed to the principle of a boycott. Every issue ought to be settled on its own merits. If the Bethlehem work isn't up to contract then the Government ought not to give the contracts to it. If it is then the contracts ought to go to it without regard to controversies that Bethlehem may have with third persons, whether those third persons be customers or employees.

"The merits of the controversy between Bethlehem and its employees, in so far as the public is concerned, will be settled on the merits of that controversy and the mutual relations or lack of relations between the Bethlehem companies and their employees; and there is no relation between the one controversy and the others. I say that with emphasis, because to hold otherwise is to introduce into Government methods the system upon which the boycott rests, to wit, that third persons are to be involved against their will in a controversy with respect to which they have no natural relation.

"Therefore, without knowing anything about the facts, I say to you that if Bethlehem doesn't do good work it is for the Government to find out and to act on it and to refuse its contracts on that ground, and not because it is concerned in a fight or in a controversy with its employees. In so far as the public or the Government or a part of the public is interested in the controversy between the employees and the companies, that is determined on the merits of that controversy and not with respect to the Government business. That is the position I occupy. It is the position my administration, so far as I can control it, will occupy."

MRS. THAW TESTIFIES.

Did Not Know Hartridge Was Mollifying the Tenderloin—It Wasn't Fare.

Mrs. Mary C. Thaw, mother of Harry K. Thaw, was a witness yesterday in her own defence in the trial in the United States Circuit Court of Clifford W. Hartridge's suit against her to recover $91,000 as a balance due for professional services. The only witnesses called for Mr. Hartridge besides himself was Miss Rachel Riordan, his stenographer and secretary. She testified that she charged $2 an hour for all overtime work she did in connection with the Thaw case. Her regular salary was $20 a week.

On redirect examination Mr. Hartridge denied that he had played faro. That was all a mistake, but he had amused himself by playing roulette half a dozen times perhaps. His purpose, however, in going to gambling places was to get his personal checks cashed.

On recross-examination I. Ladin Kellogg, counsel for Mrs. Thaw, wanted to know if Mr. Hartridge had ever been in a gambling house at 33 West Thirty-third street. He had been there, he thought, about twenty times, but he refused to tell who introduced him and the Court sustained his counsel's objection to the question.

Mr. Hartridge denied vigorously that he had ever been in any gambling houses in this city before accepting the Thaw retainer, but on mature reflection declined to swear to that effect, saying it was his best recollection that he had not.

"Is it not true," asked Mr. Kellogg, "that you were in one gambling house and had to give your note for losses amounting to $7,000?"

The witness was not allowed to answer.

After the opening address to the jury for the defence, in which Mr. Rose, Mrs. Thaw's associate counsel, concluded with the aphorism that "a license to practise law is not a license to steal," Mrs. Thaw took the witness stand.

She said she had been living near the asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan ever since her son had been confined there, so as to be near him.

"Was your son independently rich at the time of the shooting of Stanford White?" Mr. Kellogg asked her.

"He had some money, but not nearly as much as the newspapers stated," replied Mrs. Thaw.

"How much did he have?"

"About $400,000."

Mrs. Thaw said she didn't know that Mr. Hartridge was paying money to the women of the Tenderloin. She supposed the money was being spent on alienists. The first she learned to the contrary was when Mr. Hartridge's bill of particulars in the present suit was put in her hands. She added that she cautioned Hartridge about his extravagance in having so many alienists sitting in court day after day. He would come to her for money, often for $5,000 or $10,000 at a time, and when she asked him what it was for he would reply that it was for alienists and other things.

Mrs. Thaw declared positively that Hartridge had never sent her a regular bill for the balance of $94,000 he is suing for. Mrs. Thaw will be cross-examined to-day.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

$50,000,000 Bond Issue Authorized—Lovett Elected President.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 6.—The Southern Pacific Company, holding concern of the various Southern Pacific railroads, held its annual meeting to-day.

A $50,000,000 bond issue was authorized and the following directors were elected: W. Bayard Cutting, Henry W. DeForest, Robert Goelet, Robert W. Goelet, Marvin Hughitt, H. E. Huntington, R. S. Lovett, Clarence Mackay, Ogden Mills, Charles A. Peabody, William Rockefeller, M. L. Schiff, W. V. S. Thorne, Frank Vanderlip and Otto Kahn.

Robert S. Lovett was elected president to succeed the late E. H. Harriman.

DEAD IN A SLEEPING CAR.

Elizabeth Shea of This City, Travelling With Her Mother, Dies in Her Berth.

BUFFALO, April 6.—Elizabeth Shea, 20 years old, died in a berth on a Lackawanna train near here early this morning. The girl, who lives on East 107th street, New York, was travelling with her mother to Chicago and they occupied one berth.

About 5:30 A. M. the mother was aroused by the daughter gasping for breath, and in a few minutes the girl was dead. The conductor telegraphed to Buffalo and two hours later, when the train pulled in here, the medical examiner decided that death was due to heart disease.

The body was sent to the morgue temporarily.

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Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.
A Smith Gray garment first of all gives to its wearer that positive assurance of absolute correctness which comes as a natural result of having served successfully three generations of discriminating New York men.
Then, too, the worthiness of fabric, the exclusiveness of design, the excellence of tailoring, all make for that feeling of general satisfaction which in the matter of good clothes is synonomous with Smith Gray & Co.
Spring Suits and Overcoats range in price from $18 to $50. There are many small lots of Suits and Overcoats reduced to $18, silk lined to edge. Black and Oxford Vicuna finished fabric Overcoats at $20.00. Special priced Suits at $22.50, and exceptional values at $27.50, in fine Suits and silk lined Overcoats.
Motor clothes for owners and chauffeurs.
Smith Gray & Co.
Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.
Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren St.
Across from City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

B. Altman & Co.
HAVE IN STOCK NEW MODELS OF
THE 'FASSO' AND THE 'ESNAH' CORSETS
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED TO ACCORD WITH THE FASHIONS OF THE PRESENT SEASON.
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NEW JERSEY SENATE SUBSIDES.

Nothing More Heard About Impeaching Gov. Fort.

TRENTON, April 6.—The belligerent attitude assumed by the Senate yesterday toward Gov. Fort because of the remarks he made in a speech in New York last Saturday night was scarcely in evidence when the Senate reconvened to-day. Even the committee which was appointed to take appropriate action failed to get together and made no report to the Senate.

The Senators were somewhat mollified by a statement given out from the Executive Chamber early this morning that before final adjournment to-night the Governor would send to the Senate the nominations of forty-two members of the county tax boards. It was also hinted that these appointments would be made in accordance with the recommendations of the Senators from the several counties. This announcement partly allayed the fear that the Governor would hold up the nominations until after the final adjournment to-night and then make ad interim appointments.

Gov. Fort kept the whip hand over the Senators by holding up all the appointments, nearly fifty in number, until a late hour. Before sending in the nominations he was determined that certain legislation in which he was interested should pass. He did promise, however, that before the session adjourned, probably during the early morning hours, he would make the appointments.

GIRLS' SCHOOL ROMANCE ENDS.

Helen Graydon Gets Divorce From Former Harvard Halfback.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Mrs. Helen B. Graydon, daughter of J. Parker Whitney, president of the Whitney & Tate Company, owners of thousands of acres of orange groves in Placer county, to-day got her final decree of divorce from Thomas H. Graydon, former Harvard halfback.

This ends the romance of former Helen Whitney, which stirred society on both sides of the continent.

It was the final chapter of an elopement from a finishing school for girls at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 23, 1902, when Miss Whitney climbed from a window, slipped down a rope made of torn bed sheets and met her lover.

There was a hurried trip to Boston, where the couple were married that evening.

J. Parker Whitney testified that he had set Graydon up in business, but that he failed because "he had no business ability."

Lofts to Replace Old Clews Dwelling.

A six story loft building with stores is to replace the old residence of Henry Clews on a Columbia University leasehold at 630 Fifth avenue, opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral. It is to be of limestone from designs by F. H. Beneker, with a frontage of 28.8 feet and a depth of 121 feet. The cost will be $75,000.

POLICE CAPTAIN TO PRISON.

San Francisco Officer Gets Seven Years for Killing Man While Drunk.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Former Captain of Police Michael Joseph Conboy, convicted of killing young Thomas Lagan while he was drunk, was sentenced today to seven years in San Quentin.

Conboy, who has many friends, made a deseperate fight. On the first trial two members of the jury caused a disagreement, although the evidence was conclusive.

On the second trial the jury was out eighteen hours, but the men who stood out were finally forced to acquiesce in the judgment of the majority. The case excited great interest here because of the bitter feeling against the police officer, who was drunk at the time and imagined Lagan was trying to rob him when the young man really went to help him out of a gutter into which he had fallen.

$10,723 for Ahearn to Pay.

Supreme Court Justice McCall denied yesterday the application by John F. Ahearn for a new trial of the suit of William H. Walker for reinstatement as Superintendent of Buildings in Manhattan, and for a judgment for $10,723 back salary against Ahearn personally.

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ALL THREE WIVES IN COURT

Smith, After Two Supposed Marriages Returned to Number One.

John Cotton Smith, a rubber salesman, and three women who have been his wives at various times, were all before Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman yesterday at the trial of a suit brought by his third wife, Elise F. Smith, for a separation. Smith testified yesterday that he wasn't opposing the separation because the marriage was void. He had found out, he said, a supposed divorce from his first wife, Lillian Brown Smith, was fraudulent.

He said that he separated from his first wife in 1891, three years after he married her, and the next year he met a man in Philadelphia who represented that he was a lawyer and could get Smith a divorce. The man showed Smith what Smith thought was a divorce decree, and he notified his first wife that she could marry again. She married Lieut. Lorenzo Gordon Russell, U. S. A., but got a divorce from him after he went to the Philippines. Smith married Anna Rosien of Brooklyn and she got a divorce. Smith married the third time and then he said he got to wondering about the Philadelphia divorce from his first wife. He went there, and failing to find any record of it he wrote to his first wife that they were still married. The first wife came here last summer and they began housekeeping again.

Mrs. Smith No. 1 testified for the defendant yesterday, but said that she isn't living with him now because she doesn't think he shows her enough consideration. The second wife, who has married again and is now Mrs. Fredericks, was in court in case she was needed, but she wasn't called on. She chatted with her successor, but the original wife kept to herself. The Court reserved decision.

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