1.2.3.4.12.

The Sun.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1910.
Thunderstorms to-day, fair to-morrow; moderate southerly winds, changing to westerly.

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BOMBS SHOWERED FROM AERO

APPROPRIATELY FOR THE DAY, THEY WERE ONLY ORANGES.

But Curtiss in Flight Planted Them Where He Said He Would in Relation to the Target Yacht—He and Brookins Receive Their $5,000 Prizes.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—Crossing the sailing line of the yacht John E. Mehere II., used as a target in place of a warship refused to this city for a mimic sea and air battle, Glenn H. Curtiss with oranges for bombs gave an exhibition late this afternoon of his ability to drop high explosives onto the deck of the craft. Fearing harm to the officials and ladies on the deck of the yacht Curtiss placed his missiles so accurately alongside that spray was thrown over the skirts of the women. Then whirling away he shot his aero out to sea and beyond the range of anything but a big gun.

The first trial made by Curtiss after he arose in the air had a lifeboat as a mark, and at 100 feet height the oranges burst on the water with a smash that promised serious injury to persons aboard a yacht who might be in the line of fire. Curtiss signalled that he would drop his bombs only close enough to show his ability to land them on the decks had he so desired. He swept out to sea, rising until he was nearly 300 feet above the deck of the craft. The first bomb whizzed through the air and threw up a small geyser of water as Curtiss whirled his machine out over the ocean and out of the supposed range of fire of small arms.

"We wouldn't have had a chance if that fellow had been using real bombs," said Capt. Sam Gale of the Mehere. "As for hitting him, he made about as good a rifle mark as a gull and he was gone out of any sure hitting range long before any ordinary shot could have got a rifle on him."

"I had no idea myself," said Curtiss "of the force of even an orange when dropped from that height, and it is a good thing that I tried one on the water instead of dropping it on the deck. I believe that one of those oranges would have seriously injured anybody who happened to be in the way. I could have dropped one on the yacht's deck without the least trouble."

"The trial shows absolutely that the day of the battleship for attack on foreign cities is nearing its end," declared Col. William Allen Jones, retired, formerly of the United States Engineer Corps. "Curtiss could have dropped a bomb on the deck of even that small craft with just as much ease and certainty as that with which he spun them close enough to the vessel to show his ability without endangering the people on board. As for hitting that swooping aeroplane from the deck of a battleship it would be practically impossible, except with rifle balls, and both driver and engine could be protected with the lightest sort of armor or bulletproof cloth.

"Lack of fuel carrying capacity would bar the aeroplane from use for anything but coast defence," continued Col. Jones. "I believe, however, that a fleet of, say, a score of aeroplanes able to slip through the air at night would not only have a chance to annihilate a ship of any size or armor but would also disorganize a crew and drive them into a panic that would make them useless. The Curtiss plane can carry at least 300 pounds, and this amount in the most powerful of modern high explosive would be enough to sink an entire fleet of cruisers unless they succeeded in hitting the plane or its driver with a shell from a deck gun, which is unlikely."

Following his sham attack on the mock battleship Curtiss dropped more oranges at a circular mark on the beach to show the ease with which he should hurl explosives into the camp of soldiers.

After the Curtiss exhibitions Walter Brookins made a series of whirling turns with his big Wright machine, ending with a daring rush through the surf in which his runners were buried in a monster breaker. The crowd, having feared that the youngster was about to tumble into the ocean, cheered when he lifted his plane into the air and landed safely on the beach.

The rough sea kicked up by the breeze of this morning balked Curtiss's intention to drop with his plane to the ocean and attempt to arise from there into the air. His second plane had been rigged with a pontoon lashed to its bottom in preparation for the attempt, but the life guards persuaded him not to attempt the hazardous feat in which he might have been drowned before rescuers could reach him in case of failure to rise.

Brookins started the afternoon's exhibition immediately after the cessation of a series of showers that had kept the resort population indoors during most of the day. He was so close behind the clouds when he started to break away that his 1,000 foot shoot into the air nearly took him into the edges of the lowest lying banks of mist.

Curtiss also made an exhibition flight immediately after Brookins descended.

The meet ended formally to-night, the aviators being presented with the prizes they had won by President John J. White of the Atlantic City Aero Club. Brookins won his $5,000 for breaking the world's altitude record and Curtiss pocketed the same amount for making a fifty mile speed record yesterday. Twenty-two records were made during the ten days of the meet. The officials are happy over the success of the first affair of its kind.

"We have secured records for Atlantic City sands proving conclusively that the aeroplane can be flown over the ocean with the greatest safety and used for coast defence work against battleships," said President White to-night.

Both Brookins and Curtiss said they were satisfied with the meet. The four planes are being packed up to-night. The aviators and visiting officials leave to-morrow. Curtiss goes to Hammondsport for a vacation visit and Brookins will go to Toronto, where he will give exhibition flights before joining the Wright team, who will go direct to Detroit from that city.

MRS. M'CLURE ASKS DIVORCE.

Well Known Albany Family at Odds—Report of a Fist Fight.

ALBANY, July 12.—Albany society was not surprised to learn that Mrs. Archibald Jermain McClure had begun an action for divorce before Supreme Court Justice Betts at Kingston. The action is based on the testimony of an Albany waiter acting as a detective who followed McClure to New York on June 6 and kept track of him for two days at the Hotel Cadillac. This man, who registered as "James Kelly of Troy," secured a room next to McClure's and by peeping through a keyhole of the door between the rooms was in a position to testify that he saw McClure dressed in slippers, "blue bathrobe and cigarette smoke."

Another detective named Reuben S. Calkins, who followed McClure to New York, said McClure was in the company of two women, one of whom was believed to be the maid of the other. The name of the corespondent was not mentioned, although she is said to be a New York woman not in society. The testimony was closed to-day and Mr. McClure's attorney was directed to file a brief. There was no defence.

Mrs. McClure was Anna Cassin, the daughter of the late John Cassin, a well known Democratic politician of Rensselaer, and she was wooed by McClure, one of Albany's wealthiest young men, after he had seen her picture in a magazine. They were married ten years ago and have one child, a son, Barclay. Mr. McClure is a grandson of James Barclay Jermain, the late wealthy philanthropist of Albany.

Mr. and Mrs. McClure for several years spent the seasons at Lakewood and Palm Beach.

The dignified Fort Orange Club had an exciting echo of the McClure divorce proceedings to-night. Reports have had it that just as soon as Mrs. McClure secures her divorce she intends to marry Parker Corning, son of the late Erastus Corning and one of the best known young men of wealth and social position in Albany. Corning's father was at one time president of the New York Central Railroad. The present Hotel Ten Eyck is on the site of the old Corning homestead.

There were several State officials, politicians and others at the club this evening, it is said, including McClure. Corning arrived later and McClure got up and said:

"I congratulate you, Corning. You have won the first victory."

The story goes that Corning pulled back and hit McClure. Both became tangled up in a scrap, which was finally stopped by the club members. It was reported that one of the blows had landed on McClure's right eye, cutting and coloring it. McClure left the club shortly after, and it was said he took a late train for Manchester.

THIEVES AT OTTO H. KAHN'S.

Caretaker of Country House in New Jersey Fights Them Off.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 12.—Thieves entered the carriage house at Cedar Court, Otto H. Kahn's country home near here, just after midnight this morning and had several sets of harness packed up ready to take away, when they were driven off by John Tuer, the caretaker.

Tuer was sleeping in his apartments in the carriage house, when he heard a noise on the lower floor. Arming himself with a club he went down to investigate. He found a man tying up a bundle of harness and whacked him over the head and shoulders with the club, knocking him down. As the man lay on the floor he shouted "Shoot him!" Tuer looked behind him and saw anot her fellow at a window.

The caretaker rushed over to him and was about to strike him with his club when the fellow slashed him on the hand with a knife. Tuer dropped his club and the two men dashed away and were soon lost in the shrubbery. Tuer's cries brought the watchman and other men about the place, but they could not find the two marauders.

Mr. and Mrs. Kahn and family are at Bar Harbor for the summer.

BRIDE IN SECRET 30 YEARS.

Supposed Spinster's Death Reveals Her Marriage Certificate.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 12.—It has come to light that Mary Walters, a supposed spinster who died here last week, was long ago married to John Murphy, a railroad engineer, whose death occurred six years ago.

Miss Walters and Murphy always appeared to be very warm friends, though nothing more, and when Murphy died it was found that she was beneficiary of his life insurance and that in a will he left his bank savings and property to her. She refused to accept any of this and everything was turned over to his relatives. Miss Walters some months ago was stricken with paralysis and died last week.

A search of her effects disclosed a marriage certificate issued in 1881, showing that she and Murphy had been married. They had never lived together, though none of the friends of either can give a reason, and none of them ever suspected that they were husband and wife.

SCORE OF PHYSICIANS HELPED.

Boy Killed and Two Companions Injured by Lightning at Lime Lake.

LIME LAKE, N. Y., July 12.—A hard thunder shower broke late this afternoon over Lime Lake, twenty-six miles from Olean, N. Y., and one life was lost and two persons were injured seriously within five minutes. Two inches of water fell, causing a large loss to property and crops.

Ralph Westcott of Franklinville, a sixteen-year-old boy camper, was killed by lightning while in a small iron boat with several companions from a Presbyterian Sunday school camp in charge of the Rev. George Storner. The boys were caught in the middle of the lake when the cloudburst broke and they started rowing for shore while their boat filled rapidly with water. They were within a few yards of shore when a bolt of lightning struck them.

Westcott, seated in the middle of the boat, was killed instantly and two of his companions were hurt seriously, one of them being knocked overboard. The accident was witnessed by sixty physicians and surgeons who were attending the annual convention of the Western New York Medical Society. They were on the porch of the Hazelmere Inn. A score of the physicians raced into the water and dragged the dead lad and his surviving companions to shore.

DOOM OF THE SHORT BARREL

POTATO DEALERS MUST DROP THE MEASURE OR MAKE IT GOOD.

They Talk of a Potato Famine as the Result of the Enforcement of the Law and Commissioner Talks of Police Station as a Result of Violating It.

Clement J. Driscoll, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, made it plain yesterday afternoon to about twenty-five members of the local branch of the National League of Commission Merchants, who held a conference with him in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, that after a date to be agreed upon later there shall be no short measure potato barrels in Greater New York. The commission men admitted at the conference that it is doubtful whether a single potato barrel of the legal size can be found in New York.

"You talk here of a 'package' of potatoes," said Commissioner Driscoll, "but when my inspectors visit your markets these same short weight 'packages' are called barrels and are sold as such. A trade custom and a statute are two different things, but you get the habit of confusing them. And no matter how much it may inconvenience you to throw away all the old barrels and get new ones, you can't go on this way in open violation of the law. You'll have to get new barrels or the farmers who ship to you will, or stop selling potatoes in this city by the barrel."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Millard sat beside Commissioner Driscoll to explain legal points. Mr. Millard read to the potato dealers sections of the Consolidated Laws of 1909, which detail the kind of barrels that not only the New York commission dealers must have in their markets but which also farmers outside of the State must have made as soon as possible if they wish to ship to the New York market. The statute—which the commission men themselves had passed—says:

"A barrel of pears, quinces or potatoes shall represent a quantity equal to one hundred quarts of grain or dry measure. A barrel * * * shall be of the following dimensions: Head diameter, 17½ inches; length of stave, 28½ inches; bulge, not less than 64 inches outside measurement, to be known as the standard apple barrel. Or where the barrel shall be made straight or without a bulge, it shall contain the same number of cubic inches as the standard apple barrel. Every person buying or selling * * * potatoes in this State by barrel shall be understood as referring to the quantity or size of the barrel specified in this section, but when potatoes are sold by weight the quantity constituting a barrel shall be 174 pounds. No person shall make or cause to be made barrels holding less than the quantity herein specified, knowing or having reason to believe that the same are to be used for the sale of apples, quinces, pears or potatoes, unless such barrel is plainly marked on the outside thereof with the words 'short barrel' in letters of not less than one inch in height. No person in this State shall use barrels hereafter made for the sale of such articles of a size less than the size specified in this section. * * *"

The Commissioner laid stress on the word "hereafter" in the last sentence to show that the manufacture of short barrels should have been stopped long ago. The penalty for disobedience of the statute in any of its provisions is "to forfeit to the people of this State a sum of $5 for every barrel put up or made or used in violation of such provision."

Although some of the commission were of the opinion that the New York market handles about 20,000 barrels of potatoes a day still they feared that if the New York State law were insisted upon the potato growers of the South and other sections would stop shipping altogether to this, the largest potato market in the country. Besides, they said, they are now in the busiest part of their busiest season and thought it unjust to interfere with the trade now.

If the law were enforced, they argued, the result would be a potato famine in New York. They discussed interstate commerce and the different weight and measure standards of the different States.

"Now, don't go into interstate commerce," said the Commissioner. "The only question here is the standard barrel of New York city, and if the Norfolk barrel or any other barrel that does not come up to this city's legal standard is sent here and any of you dealers sell it as a barrel of potatoes I have the right to take you by the arm and lead you to the nearest police station and charge you with a misdemeanor. I'm paid to uphold the law, and when I start in to enforce it I am answered with threats of a potato famine and that I am interfering in the busiest time of the year. Nevertheless I can't sit here and close my eyes to open violation of the law.

"I have a letter here from a merchant which shows that recently he bought a barrel of potatoes that weighed only 132 pounds. So loose is the practice that of 100 bags of potatoes which we weighed and you say the bag is the nearest to the legal standard—no two bags weighed the same. They ranged from 153 pounds down to 120 pounds, instead of averaging 174 pounds.

"Nobody can tell me that these short barrels, which every year are getting shorter, by the way, are not made smaller purposely. I want to work with you, not persecute you. But after a date agreed upon no short barrel will come into this city, even if I have to appeal to the State authorities and Washington for assistance. The only question to be discussed at all is the date upon which you think you can be supplied with standard barrels."

L. J. Lippmann, a local dealer, suggested that the commission men have until January 1 to get rid of all the old barrels and replace them with barrels of legal size. Commissioner Driscoll suggested that the dealers get together and talk the date over among themselves and report to him not later than two weeks from now.

No Fight Films for London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 12.—By a vote of 45 to 29 the London County Council to-day decided that the pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson fight were undesirable and the proprietors of moving picture shows were notified accordingly.

MAGISTRATE WHIPS FIVE.

Higginbotham Jumps In and Does Up Gang of Refinery Strikers.

Magistrate E. Gaston Higginbotham of Brooklyn tackled single handed last night five of the striking employees of the American Sugar Refining Company and did them up.

There has been a strike at the company's plant for the last three days. One of the more elderly employees, Joseph Pinkus, refused to walk out when the order came, saying that he could not afford to go on strike.

Last night a number of the strikers waited for Pinkus. They caught him at South Fourth street and Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, and were pummelling him severely when Magistrate Higginbotham and a friend came in sight. The Magistrate was walking home from the Bedford avenue police court, where he had been sitting all day.

As soon as he took in the situation the Magistrate fell upon Pinkus's assailants hip and thigh. He had finished up five of them, dealing out black eyes and bloody noses with judicious impartiality when the police reserves arrived and the amazed strikers fled.

Pinkus was attended by Dr. McAlister of the Williamsburg Hospital, who also fixed up the Magistrate's hand, which was slightly swollen.

TO STUDY ALASKA FOR TAFT.

Wickersham and Nagel Will Rest Too While on Their Trip North.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 12.—President Taft wants some first hand information about the Territory of Alaska, about the affairs of which there was so much squabbling at the last session of Congress.

He had a long talk this afternoon with Attorney-General Wickersham and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel and it was understood that Alaska occupied much of the attention of the President and his two Cabinet officers.

Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Nagel will leave Montreal on Monday for Vancouver and Alaska. They will sail from Vancouver on the Fish Commission boat the Albatross and expect to be gone for eight weeks or more.

The Administration has been greatly troubled by the conflicting reports that have come to Washington about the Territory. During the last Congress session there were bitter controversies over Federal appointments for that far away land. Gov. Walter E. Clark spent many weeks in Washington trying to clear up the muddle and while he did accomplish a great deal the President is not averse to having an inspection made by Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Nagel.

It is possible that they will do a little missionary work among the Alaskans in regard to the President's plan to change the form of government for the Territory. That plan embodied in a bill was introduced in Congress last winter, but never got consideration. In addition to all this both Cabinet officials will take a good rest. Both, the President told friends to-day, need a change.

Senator Winthrop Murray Crane of Massachusetts was another guest to-day. He came early in the morning, stayed for luncheon with the President and did not depart until Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Nagel were ready to go. It was admitted that Senator Crane and the President talked some about the political situation, but no definite plans were made.

Senator Crane spent an hour with Mr. Norton and gave him some pointers on the silent side of the political game. His mastery of silence is regarded here as second only to that of the late Senator Allison.

There was a report current to-night that some of the conservative Congress leaders do not take kindly to talk of William Loeb's New York Gubernatorial candidacy. Some of these conservatives don't believe Loeb could carry New York and predict defeat by amazingly large figures if he becomes the candidate.

TO SUE TELEPHONE CO.

Nebraska's Attorney-General Will Seek to Oust American Tel. & Tel. From State.

LINCOLN, July 12.—Attorney-General Thompson is preparing a suit to be filed in the Supreme Court asking an order ousting the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its subsidiary, the Nebraska Telephone Company, from the State.

It is alleged that the companies have violated the anti-trust laws of the State in the purchase of competing plants from independent operators.

Within a few days the Bell company has purchased independent systems aggregating 5,000 telephones. The suit is filed at the instance of President Woods of the National Independent Telephone Association.

Under the Nebraska law the purchase of competing plants not only renders the offender liable criminally, but in addition to providing for the forfeiture of charter rights escheats to the State the interests purchased.

P. R. R. TRAINS HERE AUG. 1.

So It Seems From the Agreement as to Tunnel Profits.

The Public Service Commission approved yesterday an agreement between the Pennsylvania Tunnel and Terminal Railroad Company, which owns the new Pennsylvania Railroad extensions to this city, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, giving the latter company the right to operate the new tunnels and providing that the net profits of that operation shall be turned over to the tunnel company for a period of ten months beginning August 1. It would seem from this agreement that the Pennsylvania intends to have trains running into this city about the beginning of August.

WIFE CLAIMS THE REWARD.

Found Husband's $375 Diamond Mixed Up With Her Jelly.

Louis Schlein of 349 Central avenue, Jersey City, lost a $375 diamond from his ring three weeks ago and asked the Third precinct police to help him find it. He also advertised in a Jersey City paper that he would pay $100 for the return of the gem.

A few days ago the missing diamond turned up in some of Mrs. Schlein's newest and best jelly and she promptly claimed the reward. Schlein figured it out that the stone found its way into the jelly via a sugar bowl into which it dropped from its setting as he was sweetening his coffee. Mrs. Schlein said she ran short of sugar while doing up her jelly and dumped the contents of the bowl into her jelly kettle.

SADDEST SUFFRAGE VICTORY

COMMONS VOTE FOR WOMEN'S BILL, THEN STRANGLE IT.

Asquith Comes Out for Sex Distinction, While Balfour Favors Votes for Women—Churchill and George Oppose Bill—Appeal by Sandwich Man.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 12.—The debate on the suffrage conciliation bill was resumed in the House of Commons this afternoon. It came to a serio-comic conclusion. Two divisions were taken. The first of these ordered the advance of the bill by a majority of about 100; the second laid it away in lavender for the rest of the session by a majority of 145.

Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, opposed Mr. Shackleton's bill. He said he thought the women's grievances were greatly exaggerated. They were a privileged class upon the statute book, he declared, and besides that the great mass of women did not want to vote.

Premier Asquith also opposed the bill. He argued that it was better to maintain the distinction of sex, which had heretofore been recognized by the British parliamentary system and by every great civilized nation in the world. There was, he said, a large neutral ground for work open to men and women jointly, and there was no reason to invite or compel women to compete with men daily in national and imperial work.

The Prime Minister said the bill omitted a class of women who were best fitted to have votes, namely the wives and mothers of the working class, while it admitted a number of property owning women to the franchise. He regretted that threats had been used in regard to what would happen if the bill were thrown out by the House. He believed that a cause which could not win by persuasion, argument or peaceful agitation was one which pronounced its own sentence of death.

Mr. Balfour, the opposition leader, said he agreed with Mr. Asquith's last remark, but differed with him in not seeing the logical connection between giving the vote and seats in Parliament. Mr. Balfour went on to say that with the development of political institutions and instincts the sex bar to the franchise was no longer tolerable.

Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that although he was a believer in woman suffrage he was unable to support the present bill. After other speakers had aired their views a division was taken on the bill with the result that 299 voted for the measure and 190 against it.

After the division Mr. Lehmann moved that the bill be referred to the committee of the whole. This was carried by a vote of 320 to 175, which means the shelving of the measure, of which nothing more will be heard in Parliament, anyway at the present session.

The vote referring it to the committee of the whole gives the Government the decision as to when the committee stage will be taken, and it is well known that the Government will not give a highly controverted bill a place in the brief remainder of the summer session or in the autumn, when the struggle over the Lords' veto will be paramount.

An alternative to the course taken would have been to refer the bill to a standing committee, which procedure the suffragettes demanded, with threats of dire consequences if this were not done. The bill might then have gone through and been reported for adoption. Experienced parliamentarians, however, were well aware that nothing of the kind was likely to happen, and to this knowledge is ascribed the supporting votes of several members who although they favor the principle of female suffrage on conditions realize that the country is not yet ready to take such a revolutionary step.

During the day the suffragette organizations had lines of sandwich men walking the streets booming the movement. The most striking part of this sandwich propaganda was the parade of a hundred men to and fro outside the House of Parliament bearing boards with the inscription "Pass the Bill," and the suffragettes are now able to claim that their order was obeyed, regardless of the fact that the majority for shelving the measure greatly exceeded the majority for passing it.

It was predicted that women would fill Parliament Square to await the result and that they would paint things red if the result was unsatisfactory. Many curious men gathered to see the fun, and the police were prepared, but no demonstration occurred and shortly after the division the square was empty.

FIRE IN THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Audience Stampedes and Won't Be Stayed When Curtain Blazes Up.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 12.—While the last act of a play was being performed at the Théâtre Français to-night the curtain caught fire.

The audience immediately started to stampede, refusing to be stayed by shouts that there was no danger. The play continued to an empty house.

It is notorious that many Paris theatres are death traps.

WARNER LOSES SUIT.

Court Ignores Allegation That Stepmother Is Part Negro.

NORWALK, Ohio, July 12.—The final skirmish in the long and bitter fight that Vespasian Warner, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, has been waging in the courts of Illinois and Ohio in an effort to prevent his stepmother, Isabella Warner of Clinton, Ill., widow of John Warner, from obtaining her dower in Warner's $2,000,000 estate, was ended here when Judge S. S. Richards handed down his decision in the case brought by Vespasian Warner's sister, Mrs. Minnie Warner-Mettler, for a partition of a 225 acre farm in this county.

Judge Richards awarded Isabella Warner her undivided half of the farm. By ignoring the charge made by Vespasian Warner that his stepmother had negro blood in her veins Judge Richards practically decided that the charge is groundless.

TRINITY SELLS ITS SHACKS.

Whole Block of Greenwich Village to Be Razed by the New Owner.

Trinity Church Corporation sold yesterday to James Cruikshank, a builder, an entire block in Greenwich Village, bounded by Greenwich, Washington, Barrow and Morton streets. This is one of the biggest parcels sold by Trinity in many years.

In the block are several old frame and brick dwellings and stables, for the condition of which Trinity has been criticised. They will be replaced by one or two loft buildings eight stories high. In the block there are sixteen city lots, carrying a street frontage of about 800 feet.

It is expected that the improvement will result in the rebuilding of the surrounding blocks. Trinity Corporation changed its policy last year and has been improving its Greenwich Village holdings with modern buildings.

C. P. TAFT RAPS GARFIELD.

His Paper Says That Even T. R. on the Stump Couldn't Win Him a Chance.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The *Times-Star*, whose proprietor, Charles P. Taft, is a brother of the President, prints the following editorial to-day:

"Mr. Garfield deserves all the nice little dinners Cleveland will give him. He is a remarkable figure in Ohio politics. He is the one Republican in the State for whom Col. Roosevelt could take the stump every morning and every night during the campaign without giving him the slightest chance for victory."

LODGE TAKES NO CHANCES.

Senator Won't Go to Europe While His Seat Is Being Attacked.

BOSTON, July 12.—Senator Lodge was at his headquarters in Barristers Hall this afternoon and put in a busy day. Members of the Legislature and candidates called to pledge their support.

Among those who saw the Senator were Senators John E. White of the Cape and Roland Keith of Bridgewater and Representatives Moseley of Needham, Burnett of Melrose and ex-Representative Weeks of Everett.

Chairman Hatfield looked in for a few minutes, but the Senator was busy and the chairman of the State committee did not wait.

Though Senator Lodge has been advised by his political lieutenants to take his usual European trip this season, he has decided to remain on the job all summer. He does not intend to take things for granted.

ITALIAN BRIGANDS CAPTURED.

Wives of the Biots Marked Notes That They Paid for Husbands' Ransom.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

FLORENCE, July 12.—One of the brigands who captured Edward and Robert Biot of Boston has been arrested, as has also an accomplice who was observed signalling to the brigands while the Biots' automobile was returning from their villa, whither the wives of the two captives had gone to get the money demanded for ransom.

The arrests were due to the ladies marking the notes they brought from the villa. This enabled the police to trace them.

TAX AMENDMENT WINS.

Georgia House Follows Senate and Ratifies, 125 to 44.

ATLANTA, July 12.—The General Assembly of Georgia this afternoon ratified the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution 125 to 44.

The Senate adopted the amendment yesterday by 23 to 18.

The vote followed a day of bitter debate, the opponents declaring that the amendment would cripple the taxing power of the States and centralize power at Washington. It was also charged that pressure had been brought to bear on legislators to make them vote for the amendment.

Representative Anderson of Savannah repeated his charge that a prominent law firm had been offered a large sum to lobby for the adoption of the amendment.

The ratification is somewhat of a surprise as it seemed to be beaten up to last Friday. In the last three days, however, great pressure in favor of the amendment was brought to bear on members of the Assembly.

DALZELL WINS BY 207 VOTES.

Allegheny County Commissioners Complete Recount of Primary Vote.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—The Allegheny County Commissioners completed their recount of the ballots in the Thirtieth Congress district to-night. They gave Dalzell, 11,045, and Robert J. Black, 10,838; Dalzell's majority, 207 votes.

A few irregular ballots were found, but not enough to count Black the winner.

Dr. Black will not give up his fight on Dalzell, however. He said he would move to have the vote of what is known as the triangular district thrown out, which will give him a majority. Asked if he would stop fighting, Black said:

"Stop fighting when I have been robbed? No, sir. I am going to the Dauphin County Court to have the Youghiogeny triangle thrown out. Congress just recently decided that no State Legislature has the power to change a Congress district until the 1910 census is completed, and that means the changing of the Thirtieth district lines was illegal. I am positive I will win my case."

A COUTANT WILL TURNS UP.

Said to Be in Favor of the Children—Stepmother in Possession.

Charles A. Coutant died a month ago at his residence, 728 St. Nicholas avenue, and his widow, Margaret B. Coutant, had herself appointed administrator, saying that she was unable to find a will. Her step-daughter, Mrs. Jennie Coutant Mason, announced later that she had found in a safe deposit vault a will that left all of the estate to the daughter and a son. The widow was going to remove the furniture from 728 but Mrs. Mason got an injunction restraining her from so doing. Yesterday the widow, who remains in the house with her step-daughter, exercising her right of three months stay after the husband's death, went to the Surrogate's Court and asked that the injunction restraining her from removing the furniture be modified so that she could store the furniture pending decision upon the will. Decision was reserved.

GOV. HUGHES VISITS ROOSEVELT'S HOME

Right After the Colonel's Levee to Politicians at His Sanctum.

LOEB OUT OF IT FOR GOVERNOR

As to the Prospects of Bennet and Willcox.

Pinchot Patted on the Back in the Contributing Editor's Office—Bennet Got No Pats—Woodruff and Congressman Fowler to Visit the Colonel To-day.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 12.—Gov. Hughes was the guest of Col. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill to-night, and the much talked about conference between the two men was held. They discussed the political situation in New York State and talked over many other things, but neither desired to make any statement regarding the conference. Col. Roosevelt sent down word to the reporters that he had nothing to say. He said that he will make no statement. Neither will Gov. Hughes.

The Colonel's talks with Speaker Wadsworth and Congressman W. S. Bennet in New York to-day and the lively interest he has manifested in Republican affairs in the State served to make to-night's confab all the more interesting. The mention of Loeb's name as a possible Gubernatorial candidate in the fall was another factor that added to the interest. It is almost certain to-night, however, that Loeb will not seek the nomination. There is a very slim chance that if the Governor and the Colonel did bring up the question of Gubernatorial possibilities the name of the Collector was seriously considered.

The Governor arrived at Sagamore Hill early in the evening and had dinner with Col. Roosevelt and his family. He came down with William R. Willcox, chairman of the Public Service Commission, in Mr. Willcox's auto. Gov. Hughes and Mr. Willcox are warm personal friends. Inasmuch as the Public Service Commissioner has been mentioned several times during the last few months as a possible candidate for Governor there was some speculation here as to whether he would remain at Sagamore Hill and enter into the conference. Mr. Willcox did not stay. He left soon after Gov. Hughes's arrival.

The Governor's military secretary, Major Frederick M. Crosset, tarried as Mr. Roosevelt's guest. After dinner Gov. Hughes and the Colonel retired to the library of the big house on Sagamore Hill. There they sat until late. Direct primaries, the Governorship of New York, the machine, insurgents and the Supreme Court bench—probably all of these topics were discussed, but only the Colonel and the Governor know to-night what was said, and they have refused to tell. The Colonel was prime for the conference after to-day's happenings in the *Outlook* office.

It is expected that Gov. Hughes will leave Oyster Bay by auto early to-morrow morning. He will probably go to Washington in the afternoon. The announcement by Col. Roosevelt that State Chairman Timothy Woodruff will be here for luncheon and a conference to-morrow indicates that the Colonel is going to keep himself well posted on the entire situation in the State. Other State leaders will be here later. Congressman Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey will be the only other political visitor to-morrow, so far as can be learned to-night. He is the third man who is running for the United States Senate to call on Col. Roosevelt during the past week or so. Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, seeking a reelection, was one and Representative Poindexter of Washington was the other. Beveridge got his indorsement against Kern.

Jacob Riis, one of Col. Roosevelt's closest personal friends, will spend the day with the Colonel at Sagamore Hill.

EVERYBODY SEES THE EDITOR.

Pinchot Sent Insurging—Bennet Gets No O K—Wadsworth Talks Cobb Bill.

Col. Roosevelt put in the busiest day at the *Outlook* office yesterday that he has spent since he became Contributing Editor. From 9 o'clock in the morning, when he hopped out of the motor car that whizzed him down from Sagamore Hill, until late in the afternoon he received persons of every sort. He listened to politicians who told him about the national and State situations, he talked conservation with others and he had very little time to write pieces for the paper. Every little while the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in the corridor, passed, like Pippa.

The list of visitors was a long one. Congressman William S. Bennet, who admits when pressed that he is a candidate for the nomination for Governor, came to tell the Colonel about things here. Gifford Pinchot, the deposed chief forester, emerged from the Contributing Editor's sanctum stating that he would leave for California this morning to take the stump for Hiram Johnson. Speaker James W. Wadsworth, Jr., discussed the State situation and the matter of direct primaries with Mr. Roosevelt. The other visitors were Prof. L. H. Bailey of the country life commission created by Roosevelt, Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of Chicago University; Congressman Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey, who is in the field for the Senatorship against Senator Kean, and several personal friends of the Colonel.

When Mr. Roosevelt arrived yesterday