

BRANDENBURG UNDER ARREST

FOUND IN A HOBOKEN FLAT AND LOCKED UP.

Wanted in This City on the Charge of Forgery—Didn't Show Up in Court and His Lawyer and Bondsman Had Been Looking for Him for a Month.

Brought on Brandenburg, the writer, wound up an eventful year at police headquarters in Hoboken last night on the flat of his back in cell H. He was arrested as a fugitive from justice at 528 Washington street, where he had been in retirement for five weeks writing under the pen name of "Annie Phillips."

In his retirement he had the companionship of H. B., a German steamship steward out of a job.

Brandenburg is wanted by the New York authorities on a charge of forgery in connection with an alleged homemade \$50 check which he induced Hugh Logan, a New York newspaper man to cash for him last August. The check came back and Brandenburg was arrested. Frank W. Stanton, writer and lawyer, secured a bondsman for him in the person of Emilio De Blasio of 118 intervals avenue.

The District Attorney's office hunted for the missing writer and also did Detective Blasio, the bondsman, and yesterday it was learned that Brandenburg was living as "Mr. Jackson" in Hoboken. Just how this information was received Mr. Stanton, Brandenburg's friend and De Blasio's attorney, refused to tell, but it is understood that his whereabouts became known as the result of Brandenburg's literary labors as "Annie Phillips."

Mr. Stanton called up Prosecutor of the Peace Pierre D. Grayson's office in Jersey City from the District Attorney's office in this city yesterday and asked that a detective meet him in Jersey City. He said that Assistant District Attorney Perkins and Lieut. Flood suggested that Prosecutor's Detective Frank E. Bennett be the man for the work at hand and Bennett met him at the Commercial Trust Building in the afternoon. As soon as Bennett learned that the man to be arrested lived in Hoboken he took Stanton to police headquarters in that city and together they conferred with Lieut. Patrick Hayes. After a telephone talk with the District Attorney's office the chief detailed Detective Sergeant Louis Weinthal to work with them on the case. John J. Sheil, an associate of Stanton, living at 159 East Fifty-seventh street, Manhattan, was the fourth member of the party.

The detectives last evening dropped into a cigar store at 528 Washington street, owned by Joseph Dickson, from whom Brandenburg rented his suite of rooms and found out in his apartment that money was waiting in his apartment. They went back next door to telephone to Dickson's and a moment later the bell rang. A message was sent to "Mr. Jackson" that he was wanted and he hurried down to the phone. As soon as he jabbed the receiver to his ear, the connection was broken off and Weinthal stepped forward.

"Pardon me, were you waiting to use the phone?" asked Brandenburg.

"No, I was waiting to see you," answered Weinthal. "You see, I'm a detective and I wanted you to meet Mr. Bennett of the Prosecutor's office."

"Are you both detectives?" asked the writer.

"We are," replied the sleuths in unison.

"What can I do for you gentlemen?" queried Brandenburg.

"You can come down to police headquarters with us and Chief Hayes will tell you all about it," explained Bennett.

Stanton, who had been waiting outside for developments, interrupted the conversation and stepped forward and slipped in the back way.

"You've got him," he said excitedly to Sergt. Owen Kilduff. "I don't know if there is so he can't see me," he asked, pointing to the chief's office.

Kilduff directed the lawyer-writer to wait in another room. The chief was busy, and just then the detectives walked in with their prisoner. Brandenburg didn't have his overcoat on because he had pawned it. The chief took the cash amounting to \$1.50. Nevertheless he appeared jaunty and apparently calm.

ARRESTED ON CRAFT CHARGE.

Contractor and Architects of Wilkesbarre Court House Accused.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 31.—Warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of Frank Carlucci, a contractor of Scranton, and Harry French and Frederick McCormick of the firm of McCormick & French, architects of this city, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the county in the erection of the recently completed \$2,000,000 court house in this city. The charge made by Thomas Blaney of New York city, one of the subcontractors employed on the building, and it is alleged by its attorneys that graft amounting to \$500,000 in the erection of the building can be proved.

The warrants were issued by Alderman Edward Barrett of Pittston and the accused will be given a hearing on Tuesday morning next. Attorney Minor B. Scherer, representing Blaney, says that he will insist upon a full hearing and the presentation of evidence in his possession.

Blaney says that he is a spectator and other warrants next week, probably making charges against certain of the county officials.

Similar charges were made some time ago, and one of the prominent county officials, architects, contractors and others. A succeeding Grand Jury returned indictments against several, but these were quashed when the cases were called for trial on the ground that some unauthorized persons were in the Grand Jury room at the time the evidence was given. Since no particular effort has been made to have the cases revived until to-day.

The charges will be based, according to Blaney, on his information upon the alleged substitution of inferior materials for the first class materials specified in the contracts and for which the contractor was to be paid. The alleged overcharge for materials and furnishings. The attorneys say that they have sufficient evidence now and that they will have more if necessary to prevent the cases coming to trial.

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LORIMER'S FRIENDS ALARMED

OPPOSITION TO HIM BECOMING FORMIDABLE.

Senator Burton of Ohio Announces That He Will Oppose the Adoption of the Report Exonerating the Illinois Senator of the Charge of Vote Buying.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The opposition to William Lorimer in the United States Senate is becoming formidable and the friends of the Illinois Senator, who has come to be known by his political admirers as "the blond boss," are alarmed. Senator Burton of Ohio, who has been making a careful study of the record of the Lorimer case during the holidays, said to-day that he would probably take issue with the Committee on Privileges and Elections as to the conclusions reached in its report on the Lorimer case. It is asserted on very good authority that Senator Burton's colleague, Senator Charles Dick of Ohio, will probably line up with Mr. Burton in opposition to Lorimer.

It is the belief in Washington to-night that senator Burton will lead the opposition to Lorimer. He may have the support of a number of other Republican Senators who are not ordinarily classed as insurgents. Senator Beveridge has been in a mental attitude that suggested to some of his friends that he might make a fight against the adoption of the report vindicating Lorimer. As a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections he declined to sign the majority report, but reserved the announcement of his attitude toward the case until after he could have an opportunity to study the record. One of the insurgents has been making known their opposition to Lorimer, and it now seems inevitable that there will be a number of speeches in opposition to the committee's report.

The announced attitude of Senator Burton makes it certain that the insurgent Senators will not have a monopoly of the opposition to Lorimer and it begins to look as if the responsibility of leading the fight against the committee's report would devolve upon Senator Burton, an Administration man, instead of upon Senator Beveridge, insurgent and anti-Administration. The knowledge of this fact is not very comforting to the friends of Senator Lorimer. Senator Burton has a way of thoroughly preparing himself for any fight he undertakes in Congress and his conduct in the case of the Illinois man is generally conceded. Senator Burton discussed the Lorimer case to-day with Senator William E. Borah of Idaho and other Senators who are his friends and who will make a fight against the adoption of the committee's report exonerating Lorimer.

President Taft has shown considerable interest in the case. He has been going over the record and reading the testimony and some of his closest friends say that he is not at all satisfied with the report. President Taft realizes that the question of Senator Lorimer's eligibility is one for the Senate to determine and that it is exclusively within the Senate's control. But as the leader of the party he is inclined to feel that he has a certain degree of responsibility in the matter and he is watching the developments in the case with the keenest interest.

It is reported in Washington that Senator Root of New York has been giving close attention to the case during the holiday recess. He is reported to have certain papers in his handwriting, which all that could be desired of a clerk and his breath was innocent, said Lieut. Lane. He is reported to have been in the force on February 1, 1907, and was transferred and lives at 315 Jay street, Brooklyn.

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KNAPP GOES HIGHER UP.

Reigns From Commerce Commission and Takes Oath as Head of Commerce Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—After serving on the Interstate Commerce Commission for nineteen years, Marlin A. Knapp to-day resigned as chairman of the committee on the proposed reorganization of the newly created Court of Commerce. Edward A. Moseley, who has been secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission for twenty-three years, administered the oath of office to Judge Knapp as the head of the Commerce Court. Mr. Moseley has been confined to his home by illness, and Judge Knapp, accompanied by Acting-Secretary Connolly of the commission and a few friends, went to Mr. Moseley's residence, where the oath was administered.

Judge Knapp is considered one of the foremost authorities on interstate commerce law in the United States. He was appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission by President Taft in 1892, and was successively appointed by succeeding Presidents. During his service on the commission he has seen it grow from a comparatively insignificant bureau of the Government to one of the most powerful tribunals in the country. When appointed to the commission Judge Knapp was Corporation Counsel for the city of Syracuse.

Judge Knapp's associates in the Commerce Court have not yet been confirmed by the Senate. It is understood, however, that they will be confirmed shortly after the Senate convenes next week, when the court will be formally organized.

The term of Commissioner Crockett expired on December 31, 1910, and Mr. Crockett, who has been appointed to succeed him, and C. C. McChord, Judge Knapp's successor, will probably take the oath of office on January 1, 1911. The new Commissioners have qualified the commission will elect a chairman to succeed Judge Knapp.

BATHTUB TRUST CASES.

Immunity for Two Individuals and Two Corporations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—It was learned at the Department of Justice to-day that although the Government intends to push the case against the bathtub trust to grant four immunity baths. According to the information two individuals and two corporations were indicted at Detroit will not be prosecuted.

The Government has been lenient in these cases because the four parties have been of great assistance to the Department in the case against the trust. It was said also that all four got out of the combination and the Department would proceed against it.

PERU-BRAZIL DISPUTE.

U. S. Brazil and Argentina Press Its Reference to Hague Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The United States, Argentina and Brazil have made joint recommendations to the Government of Ecuador and Peru to submit for arbitration at the Hague the complicated boundary dispute which has existed between the two republics for many years and which threatened last year to precipitate a war. This proposal was made several days ago through the diplomatic representatives of the three Governments in Lima and Quito.

Some months ago these three Governments used their good offices in a similar manner to avert hostilities over the boundary question. The offer then was successful, and although the troops of both countries were mobilizing in preparation for war an actual clash was averted.

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TO SETTLE POTASH DISPUTE

SECRETARY KNOX WISHES TO AVOID A TARIFF WAR.

He Requests the German Government to Take Up the Question Through Diplomatic Channels in Order to Reach an Amicable Adjustment of It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Secretary of State Knox has opened negotiations with the German Government for the settlement of the potash dispute which has been pending for several months. A few days ago a diplomatic note was forwarded to the German Foreign Office through Dr. David Jayne Hill, American Ambassador at Berlin, expressing the desire of this Government to take up the question through diplomatic channels for the purpose of reaching an amicable adjustment of the question so as to avoid the possibility of a tariff war. All proposals of retaliatory action against Germany have therefore been postponed pending the conclusions of the diplomatic negotiations.

The potash question was discussed for more than four hours at a recent Cabinet meeting, at which it was decided to endeavor to arrange the question through diplomatic channels before taking drastic action for the protection of the American fertilizer interests, which claim that their contracts for supplies of potash from German mines were invalidated as the result of the enactment of the German potash law, which imposes a tax on the output of the German mines in excess of an allotted production.

The holders of the American contracts contend that this law was enacted to invalidate their contracts and that the result has been to increase the cost of potash from \$70 to \$134 a ton. They also contend that the invalidation of the contracts constitutes an undue discrimination against American interests within the purview of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act and consequently the maximum of retaliatory provisions of that law should be imposed on commodities from Germany to the extent of the loss sustained by the American fertilizer industry.

On the other hand the German Government contends that the potash law was primarily intended to conserve the supply of potash, which was rapidly being used up, and not for the purpose of invalidating the American contracts. The price of potash, the Germans assert, is no higher now than it was before the enactment of the law, and that the holders of the American contracts have suffered no actual loss, but have merely been deprived of speculative profits.

The German Government takes the position that it has no power to protect the American contracts and that the law is not discriminatory against the United States. Therefore it contends that the tariff law does not apply to the case. The representatives of Germany also point out that the holders of the American contracts have redress in the German courts, which they have failed to take advantage of.

A fruitless attempt was made in Berlin last September to settle the dispute by direct negotiations between representatives of the American fertilizer concerns and of the German potash syndicate. The German Government was represented by a commercial expert of the bureau of relations of the State Department, took part as advisers of the Americans, and representatives of the German Government acted in a similar capacity in behalf of the potash syndicate.

It is reported in official circles here that the German Government was much displeased with the proposal of Mr. Davis, who assumed a threatening attitude at the outset, and although he took part in the conferences only as an investigator and adviser, he is reported to have said that the tariff war would be declared by the United States against Germany in case steps were not taken to protect the American contracts.

When the Berlin conference failed to adjust the question the holders of the American contracts appealed to the State Department for diplomatic assistance. Secretary Knox has personally studied the case and brought it to the attention of the Cabinet.

Another feature of the dispute which has attracted attention is the fact that the contracts provide that in case of a dispute the difficulty shall be submitted to the arbitration of two persons, one to be selected by each party to the dispute.

PULIS KNIFE IN BRIDGE JAM.

Quarrelling Boys So Sorry That the Police Let Them Go.

Two boys fought with their fists last night in the crush of persons waiting for surface cars between loops 7 and 8 at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge. Suddenly the larger of the boys broke away and ran toward Policeman Carmody crying:

"Say, cop, he stabbed me!"

The other boy stood in the center of the crowd. When the policeman took hold of him he had an open knife in his hand. Both boys were hurried to the Oak street police station. The knife blade had cut the sweater of the boy who complained and scratched his chest. He said he was Santo Scarpatori, 17 years old, a driver, 48 Baxter street. The other boy said he was Walter Brown, 15 years old, an attendant boy of 261 Pacific street, Brooklyn.

The running for a Graham avenue car to get over to Wallabout Market, said Scarpatori, "I stepped on the kid's heel. He called me a name and I called him one, and we mixed it. Then he pulled his knife."

Scarpatori said he wasn't hurt and didn't want the other boy locked up. The Dias boy said he was sorry and did not mean it. Lieut. Wall gave them a lecture on hasty tempers, and the boys shook hands, saying through tears that they would be friends. As they left the station house Dias turned to Policeman Carmody and said:

"Say, cop, you keep that knife. I ain't goin' to git in no more scraps like this."

GOT TO PAY FOR ARREST.

Not Even a Lawyer Always Safe in Getting Out a Body Attachment.

A verdict of \$500 obtained by Willard S. Allen, a lawyer at 35 Wall street, against the estate of Jacob Fromme, the lawyer, for false arrest was affirmed yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Allen was plaintiff in a suit over a chattel mortgage in which the complaint was dismissed and costs of \$100 were assessed against him. He didn't pay and Jacob Fromme got a body attachment against him. Allen then gave a bond that he would not leave the county until he paid the judgment. Not long afterward he had the attachment vacated on the ground that it was void.

Allen then sued Fromme for false arrest and asked for \$100,000 damages on the ground that he was obliged to give up his vacation in Kentucky because he was under bond not to leave the county. The Appellate Division said that while there has been no similar case reported in this State, Allen was entitled to damages, not only because he had to give up his vacation but because of the step put upon him by his arrest just as he was to be admitted to the bar.

No Strike Against Crofut-Knapp Factory

The report circulated on Friday by the United Hatters of North America that a strike is in progress against the Crofut & Knapp Company was denied by officers of the company yesterday. R. A. Holmes, sales manager, said:

"The report is misleading so far as it relates to our factory. For the last year and a half we have been operating an open shop, discriminating neither in favor of nor against union labor, and there is no strike nor dissatisfaction among our employees."

66-77-99

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Breaks up Colds and GRIP

Clutches the Throat. Each season one symptom predominates, now it is the sore, swollen, tortured Throat, that causes suffering and anguish. The usual symptoms of Grip are Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever. "Seventy-seven" taken early cuts it short promptly. Taken during its prevalence, it preoccupies the system and prevents its invasion; At Drug Stores 25c. or mailed.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

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333-341 Fourth Avenue, S. E. Corner 26th Street, New York City. HENRY A. HARTMAN, AUCTIONEER.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT Important Unrestricted Public Sale

OF A VERY VALUABLE IMPORTATION OF REMARKABLE OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS

INCLUDING VALUABLE SPECIMENS OF PEACH BLOW, APPLE GREEN AND OTHER SINGLE COLORS; RARE AND INTERESTING POTTERIES, BEAUTIFUL CARVED JADES AND CRYSTALS, OLD SILK EMBROIDERIES, FINE SNUFF BOTTLES, CABINET SPECIMENS, &c.

ALSO A COLLECTION OF BEAUTIFUL ANTIQUE CHINESE RUGS

ASSEMBLED BY Messrs. Y. Fujita & Co., of Kioto, Japan,

and to be sold by their order on the afternoons of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 12, 13 and 14, 1911, at 2 o'clock each day.

On Free View Saturday, January 7, 1911 from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

and continuing thereafter daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. until time of sale. Catalogue Will be Mailed on Application.

CAFE BOULEVARD

Second Ave. & 10th St.

Special Holiday Dinner \$1.00 will be served this evening and to-morrow evening, January 2d

Concerts by Hungarian Orchestra and Singers Souvenir Calendars for Ladies

City Lawyers in Queens Laid Off.

Head of Brewing Concern Charged With Losing Over a Quarter of the Assets.

Army and Navy Orders.

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TUG'S COOK DROWNED.

Art Sales and Exhibitions.

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