

MISS ARNOLD KEEPS SILENCE

STORY THAT SHE WAS SEEN NEAR PARK LATE EXPLODED.

she had been getting letters at the General Delivery Window of the Post office. Police No Longer Consider It a Police Case. The Girl Was of Age.

The story that it was after dark on the day of Dorothy Arnold's disappearance that she sought candy in Park & Tilden's Fifth Avenue store on her way home was exploded yesterday by the records of the store. She bought the candy about noon and was going down town, not going home. Further downtown she took on another parcel, a book that she bought at Brentano's, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, at 1:30 P. M.

It was learned yesterday from Herbert Carroll, who is in charge of the steamship department for Raymond & Whitecomb dealers in transportation next door to Brentano's and in the same building, that he had given information about West Indian sailings one day early in December to a young woman who closely resembled Dorothy Arnold.

It was admitted also yesterday that Dorothy Arnold had been getting letters through the general delivery at the post office for some time before she disappeared and that a number of letters bore a foreign stamp and postmark. The family lawyer, John S. Keith, explained this by saying that the general delivery letters were from magazine publishers who had received stories and poems she had submitted to them. Miss Arnold, he said, was sensitive about her failure to get her work published and had been teased on the subject by her brother Jack. So to keep the family from knowing of her repeated failures to get stories accepted she dealt with the magazines through the general delivery.

On the other hand, it was said at the post office that most of the mail handed over through the general delivery window A-Z seemed to have come from abroad so far as the clerks could remember. The last letter the clerks recalled handing to Miss Arnold was received about two weeks ago. It was from a woman who had been particularly kind in identifying Miss Arnold among the thousands of women who get general delivery letters. A little before Thanksgiving Day she called at the post office and asked that her letters be forwarded to an address in Washington. She spent several days in that city with school friends.

The police do not think there is a single indication that Dorothy came to harm in Central Park. Deputy Commissioner Flynn, who convinced himself nearly two weeks ago that the investigation was really a reasonable field for police work, said yesterday that he has seen no reason to change his opinion.

"I have concluded," said Commissioner Flynn, "that Miss Arnold is unhurt and will come home when she feels like it. I cannot discuss the case further because I was made the confidant of the family and am bound by that confidence."

MRS. FURNES SEEN AGAIN

Began One Suit While Her Husband Was President of the Afternoon.

Mrs. Eda Lyde Furnes, who brought suit for divorce from her husband, Congressman Charles V. Furnes, in Vermont in 1901 and abandoned the suit several years ago because her husband set up and away he had not a legal residence in Vermont, has brought a new suit in New York county for separation. Supreme Court Justice Goff signed an order yesterday permitting Edward D. Dowling to be substituted as attorney for Congressman Furnes in place of O'Brien, Boardman & Platt. The attorney for Mrs. Furnes is Martin C. Ansoerg.

Mrs. Furnes was a divorcée when she was married to Mr. Furnes in 1898. The couple have no children. Mr. Furnes was getting Mayor in 1905 when it came out that the Vermont suit had been instituted and a referee had been appointed here to take testimony. Mr. Furnes said at that time that he had had a call from Abe Hummel, who told him that his wife was about to sue and that as a public man it would be to his advantage to pay her a satisfactory sum and permit her to get her divorce quietly.

Mr. Furnes stated at the time that his wife had abandoned him and that he felt no moral obligation to support her, although he was willing to provide her with a proper income. A month after the Hummel suggestion Mr. Furnes said his wife demanded \$100,000 and he refused to comply. He offered her the rent of their former home at 539 West End Avenue and \$2,400 a year, but she refused it, and began the Vermont suit.

REFORMATORY BILL BEATEN.

The House, 112 to 42, Prohibits Location of the Institution Near Mt. Vernon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House, by a vote of 112 to 42, today prohibited the location of a reformatory for the District of Columbia on the Belvoir tract, three and a half miles from Mount Vernon and the tomb of Washington. The site has already been purchased and paid for by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The Committee of Fine Arts, to whom the question of the location of the reformatory was referred by President Taft, could find no sufficient reasons against this location and the President apparently concurred in this view.

The House went a little further than the mere turning down of this single proposition. By a large majority it adopted an amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill prohibiting the location of any penal institution either in Maryland or Virginia within ten miles of Mount Vernon.

ADDITIONAL PRINCETON TRAINS

Beginning February 1, Leave New York, Penn. Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, 11:25 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. connecting at Newark, N. J.

TARIFF BOARD BILL PASSED

DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE SPLIT OVER IT.

Disconcerting Show for the Minority That Is Soon to Be a Majority. First Important Bill of Taft Programme That Has Got Through Either House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A bill creating a permanent tariff board was passed by the House of Representatives at midnight to-night after nine hours of wrangling. The bill went through just as it was reported to the House by the unanimous vote of the Republican and Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee. It was the first important bill of the Taft legislative programme to be passed by either House at this session.

The Republicans were more nearly united on this measure than they have been in many a day. Of their number Representative Bland, a radical insurgent, and Representative Carey of Wisconsin voted with the Democrats, but only on one or two minor amendments. The final vote on the bill itself was unanimous so far as the Republicans were concerned.

It was the Democratic side that was all split to pieces, 83 voting against the bill and 30 for it. The Democratic leaders, headed by Speaker-to-be Champ Clark, were among those who voted for the bill, but a large part of their following deserted. Democrats from all parts of the solid South and from elsewhere declared the fact that their chief was backing and coming with the Republican organization of the House.

Mr. Clark, seeing the storm coming, said at the beginning of the debate that he would hold no Democrat accountable for his vote and that the bill was non-partisan, but the rank and file of his followers made a partisan question of it by the violence of their attacks, by their nature of their amendments and by their abortive filibuster.

It was evident from the attitude of Mr. Clark and his lieutenants that they were much disappointed with their failure to hold the members of their party in line. They stated repeatedly that any good Democrat could favor the measure without deserting his standard, owing to the provision inserted at the request of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee, which makes it possible for the Democratic House in the Sixty-second Congress to direct the board to make an investigation for it. But their appeal to their followers was all in vain.

The debate on the bill and of the vote on the numerous amendments offered—all but one or two of them on the Democratic side—would be going on yet if Representative Payne of New York had not choked off discussion by moving the previous question.

The opposing Democrats became so obstreperous that Mr. Payne defied the caustic comments on broken faith and violating agreements which provided for unlimited debate and moved the previous question at 11 o'clock. He declared that otherwise the House would be in session all night. The Democrats revented themselves by demanding and securing a roll call on the previous question and on the passage of the bill. The final vote on the bill was 186 to 93.

Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania presented to the House the rule for the consideration of the bill, which fixed no limit for debate. He explained the provisions of the rule and of the measure itself.

Representative Fitzgerald of New York and Champ Clark of Missouri occupied the time on the Democratic side, Mr. Clark contending for the adoption of the rule and Mr. Fitzgerald opposing both the rule and the measure.

"I am for an extra session," Mr. Clark declared. "I would like to see one. If the papers are to be believed President Taft is to call an extra session unless he gets his Canadian reciprocity programme through. This means that he has adopted another Democratic principle."

The rule was adopted by a rising vote, and it was agreed that two hours should be devoted to general debate.

There was much oratory, both Republican and Democratic, before Mr. Payne announced that if there were no amendments to be offered he would ask for a vote. Immediately a dozen Democrats and one or two Republicans were on their feet. Representative Macon of Arkansas was recognized and he moved to strike the enacting clause from the bill. This was rejected, 92 to 184.

Representative Jennings of Kentucky then offered an amendment proposing that the Democratic members of the Senate and House jointly elect the two minority members of the tariff board. The James amendment was voted down, 127 to 142.

A batch of amendments were offered by other Democrats, but they were all voted down by the alliance between the Republican and Democratic regulars.

EVERY GIRL A SERVANT

Plan of a Berlin Woman to Solve Domestic Problem and Elevate Her Sex.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Pauline Woerner, a leading German advocate of women's rights as that subject is understood in this country, has written an article for the magazine *Die Deutsche* in which she advocates compulsory domestic service for the girls of the young women of this country. In her article Frau Woerner indorses the generally accepted view that arbitrary military service has enormously benefited German manhood mentally, morally and physically, and she contends that German womanhood would be equally aided by a training along similar lines.

As if to win the men of Germany to her way of thinking the writer tells them that they have everything to gain by her plan would furnish them with trained housewives. She also argues that her plan would forestall all possible outcry against the limitation of personal liberty on the part of prospective husbands.

She adds that the introduction of compulsory military service in this country would be voiced against her plan, but that German citizens now appreciate the blessings of the former.

She asks if German women would not in time thank the Government for bestowing a similar boon upon them.

BLIND GIRL IS STILL BLIND

Her Disciples Declare the Devil Pre- vented a Miraculous Cure.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.—"The devil is fighting against her," said Mrs. C. S. Halderman to-night when her ward, Miss Margaret Shapley, awoke and was not miraculously cured of blindness.

For eight days the girl has been fasting, and while in a trance-like state she has declared that she would receive her sight this evening and would be the new Saviour and founder of the Holy Catholic Church, which would conquer the world.

Promptly at 6 o'clock, the hour scheduled for the miracle, the girl staggered from her couch in the home of Mrs. Halderman and walked into the room where Mrs. Halderman and other followers of the girl were praying.

The girl was weak and sank into a chair. While the disciples caressed her they explained that the devil had intervened and had prevented the working of the miracle. But he will not prevail," they said contently. "Within twenty-four hours Margaret will have received her sight and she will then preach the new gospel to the world."

Outside the house a mob had gathered. A few believed in the girl, but nearly all were scoffing.

THE SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED

One night out to Palm Beach.
The only complete all Pullman electric lighted Limited Train. Four hours quickest to Tampa. Inq. 1184 in W. 3—Ad.

IMPEACH CITY'S OWN SCALES

AFTER ARREST OF TWO COAL DRIVERS AT FIRE HALL.

Contractors Weigh Another Big Load and Send It Up and Scales Make It a Ton Short Weights and Measures Chief Not Sure Yet Which Is Right.

An imputation on the accuracy of the city's own scales was made yesterday after the arrest of two coal wagon drivers on a charge of delivering short weight coal to the Fire Department. The contractors got the bureau of weights and measures to examine their scales, weighed another wagonload of coal on them, then sent it up to Fire Headquarters and weighed it on the department scales.

It was 2,000 pounds short by the reading of those scales. Davies Bros., the contractors, say it must be the department's scales that are wrong.

The men arrested were Matthew Walsh and Joseph McGuire. Two loads sent up in the morning were big ones, one weighing nearly nine tons. Both got to Fire Headquarters together and Walsh unloaded first. Engineer Rodgers thought when the coal was in the bin that it did not come up to the required mark.

He told Deputy Chief Guerin, who is in charge of supplies, and McGuire's load was taken to the department yard scales. The department scales showed that it was 625 pounds short of the weight stated on the driver's ticket.

Then Walsh's load was put back on the wagon and weighed. It was 2,110 pounds short, according to the department scales.

Commissioner Walsh of the Bureau of Weights and Measures and Inspector Van Ostrom of his office were called to Fire Headquarters to test the scales. They are said to have declared that the scales were correct. Then a policeman was sent for and the drivers were taken to Yorkville court, where Inspector Van Ostrom made the formal complaints. The drivers were held in \$500 for examination to-day.

When a reporter asked about the arrests Thomas F. Davies, a member of the coal firm, said:

"Mr. Walsh would not comment. He said he couldn't until his figures should be compiled and the investigation completed. He was asked if the scales at the yard were accurate. 'Can't say that,' he said. 'This load was all right by the Davies scales, but as to the correctness of them I can't say until we've done all our work.'"

NO FAVOR FOR THE PRESIDENT

Maryland Commissioner Demands Cash for Four Automobile Licenses.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—John E. George, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, refused to give President Taft credit for \$2. "He's President, I know," said George to-day. "But all automobilists look alike to me. The law exempts vehicles owned by the State of Maryland and the local governments in Maryland, but nothing is said about the United States."

President Taft, through his secretary, Charles D. Norton, has sent to Commissioner George application for licenses for four motor cars and three chauffeurs. Mr. Norton sent the application on the regular blanks but enclosed no remittance. The cars are said to be owned by the Government and George thinks that the President expects to get the licenses without paying.

The Commissioner directed that a letter be sent to the President's secretary notifying him that the licenses will be forwarded as soon as the remittance is received. A bill was enclosed with the letter. Thus far there has been no response.

ANTI-BETTING BILL

California House Adopts Measure and It Goes to the Governor.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 30.—The Walker-Young anti-racetrack betting bill passed the Assembly this afternoon, 38 to 5. The Senate has already passed the bill and it now goes to the Governor for his signature.

ALL "EAST COAST" POINTS REACHED

By N. Y. & Florida Special.
Atlantic Coast Line, 12 P. M. New York Station. 3 other Ltd. Trains Daily. 1215 P. M. 5—Ad.

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Reports Revived That He May Be Ambassador to England.

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Caught in a Subway Side Door on Her Way Home From the Law Courts.

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Mrs. Dean was shaken up, but she got on the car and went home to the Waldorf. She was attended by Dr. Adams, who said that a rib was probably broken.

The supplementary proceeding was under a judgment for \$325 obtained by Harry Disbecker for money loaned. Mrs. Dean promised to pay the rest of the judgment by February 29 if Disbecker's attorney wouldn't question her any longer. Mrs. Dean's offer was accepted.

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Malta's Records Taken to London to Figure in Trial of Mylius.

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Mrs. H. A. Towsey Struck at Thirty- fourth Street—She Is Badly Off.

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GREATEST OVERSEA

FLIGHT BY M'CURDY

Havana All But Reached in Aeroplane Voyage From Key West.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—J. A. D. McCurdy, the American aviator who attempted to-day to fly from Key West, Fla., to Havana in an aeroplane, dropped into the sea when within plain sight of this city and harbor. When the accident happened he was within ten miles of town and but six miles off the coast. His mishap was due solely to the fact that his supply of lubricating oil became exhausted, necessitating his descent.

ALL THE PRIZES PAID TO HIM

Could Have Completed Distance, but Oil Gave Out—Picked Up by the Terry.

In spite of this misfortune he wins the prize for which he contested, it being announced soon after his flight that the Havana *Post* would pay the \$5,000 offered by it. A few minutes later it was announced that the city authorities would follow suit.

When the flight was attempted the conditions were ideal save for a head wind which blew from six to seven miles an hour. This retarded the flight of the machine, causing the exhaustion of the supply of oil. McCurdy said to-night that he must have lost at least twelve miles through the force of the wind, and when he was forced to come to a stop he had burned out the bearings of his engine.

When the aviator discovered that he must descend he was at an altitude of 1,500 feet, and the sea was immediately beneath him. He felt no sense of fear, he says, and immediately started to slant down until he reached the surface of the water. He dropped into the sea, which was warm and smooth, and with the loss of but a few minutes he was picked up by the crew of the United States torpedo boat destroyer Terry, which had been assigned to the task of marking the course of the flight. It is said that but four minutes elapsed between the time that McCurdy hit the water and the moment when he was rescued.

When McCurdy landed on the surface of the sea he retained his seat and seemed not at all dismayed by his experiences. On the contrary, he was laughing when he stepped on board the destroyer, where an enthusiastic welcome was given him by the crew.

The first to grasp his hand and extend congratulations was President Gomez of Cuba, who was a guest on board the Terry and who was one of the most interested spectators of the flight and rescue. He expressed keen regret over the failure of the aviator to make the complete flight and said that he hoped that the next attempt would be entirely successful.

He told McCurdy that it was one of the most interesting happenings of his entire life and that he felt that not only Cuba but the entire world owed the aviator thanks for his splendid effort.

McCurdy was the most cheerful man on the destroyer when he steamed into Havana. He had broken the world's record for overseas flights and was the first aviator who had ever sailed out of sight of land in an aeroplane and got back alive.

When McCurdy left Key West thousands of interested persons had been waiting for hours for the start and many of them had been on hand from before the break of day. There was some delay owing to a number of causes, but shortly before 8 o'clock the aviator arose and as his machine leaned into the clear air he turned his rudder and the machine circled the city of Key West in a graceful curve. Then it was headed out to sea and the memorable flight had begun.

Swift as a swallow on the wing the machine headed for Sand Key and as it flew the aviator says he saw one of the most beautiful mirages ever unfolded to the human gaze. Miles away he could see ships under full sail, inverted in the air and for a time he was fascinated by the magic show.

Then he found that he had lost sight of the land and was compelled to direct his course by the compass. In a very few moments, however, he sighted the first of the destroyers which the American Navy Department had sent out to mark his course, and after that it was not hard to direct his flight.

As soon as he found his bearings the aviator ascended to an altitude of 1,500 feet, from which height he could keep continually in sight the two torpedo boat destroyers, which lay lazily on the surface of the tropic seas with streams of black smoke floating from their funnels.

The weather conditions were almost perfect, except for the fact that a head wind was blowing, and it was this alone which retarded the birdlike flight of the great aeroplane. The wind came steadily from the southeast, and in spite of its influence on the machine the sight from the deck of the war vessels was beautiful.

McCurdy said to-night: "As I sailed over the destroyers I could plainly see the sailors at quarters, the gint of the brasswork and the black smoke as it floated lazily over the sea. Even the white uniforms of the men stood out distinctly in the warm, clear sunlight. I don't think that I ever saw a more beautiful or a more imposing spectacle in my life."

"I enjoyed every mile of the ride and was supremely confident that I was going to reach my goal without mishap until I discovered that my supply of lubricating

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