

SENATE PASSES RECIPROCITY BILL

Foes of Measure, Foiled by Congress, Invade Ottawa.

ALL AMENDMENTS DEFEATED

Pact Wins by Vote of 53 to 27 —Taft's Long Fight Ends.

WASHINGTON, July 22. The Canadian reciprocity bill passed the Senate this afternoon by a vote of 53 to 27 and will be ready for the President's signature on his return from Beverly next week. The action of the Senate to-day brings a hard earned victory to President Taft and ends a fight that has been waged for more than a year. It justifies the calling of Congress in special session.

The vote of the Senate to-day puts the subject of the reciprocity programme squarely up to the Canadian Government. The law enacted by Congress will not go into effect until the Canadian Parliament has passed similar legislation. Thus far the Canadian Government has been blocked in its efforts to bring the bill to a vote. The Parliament at Ottawa, like the United States Senate, has no cloture rule and the opponents of the agreement have succeeded in obstructing progress on the bill by extended speechmaking.

Beginning next Monday, however, the Government of the Dominion will force the holding of morning, afternoon and evening sessions of Parliament in the hope of securing a vote. If this course fails the Government will be obliged to carry the matter to the general elections in the fall. It is therefore not at all unlikely that the law enacted by the United States Congress will not go into effect until next winter.

It is already apparent that the opposition to the bill in Canada will at once be reinforced by the enemies of the measure who have been operating in Washington. The vote in the Senate to-day had no sooner been announced than lobbyists of the opposition packed their grips and headed for Ottawa. This northern migration undoubtedly will make it more difficult for the Canadian Government to deal with the situation.

The bill as it passed the Senate was amended, all efforts on the part of the insurgents and others in this direction being overwhelmingly defeated. In the Senate as in the House the bill was passed by the aid of Democratic votes. If it had been left to the Republicans in the Senate it would have been defeated, twenty-four having voted against it and only twenty-one for it. Of the Republican regulars eighteen supported the President and twenty-two voted against him. Senator Bailey was able to muster only two Democratic votes, beside his own against the bill. Here is the vote on the final passage of the bill:

Yes—Republicans (regulars)—Bradley, Brandegee, Briggs, Burton, Crane, Cullen, Guggenheim, Jones, Lodge, McLean, Nixon, Penrose, Perkins, Richardson, Root, Stephenson, Townsend and Wetmore—18.
Republicans (insurgents)—Brown, Poinsett and Wood—3.
Democrats—Bacon, Bankhead, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Culberson, Davis, Fletcher, Foster, Gore, Hitchcock, Johnson, Johnston, Kern, Martin, Martineau, Myers, Newlands, O'Gorman, Overman, Pomeroy, Owen, Pennington, Reed, Shively, Smith, Smith, S. C., Stone, Swanson, Taylor, Watson and Williams—32. Total, 53.
Noes—Republicans (regulars)—Burnham, Clark (Wyo.), Curtis, Gable, Hayburn, Lippitt, Lorimer, McComber, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Smith, Mich., Smoot and Warren—14.
Republicans (insurgents)—Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Dixon, Gorman, Kenyon and La Follette—10.
Democrats—Bailey, Clarke (Ark.) and Simpson—3. Total, 27.

The Senate began voting on the amendments to the reciprocity bill soon after 10 p. m., in accordance with the unanimous consent agreement reached a week or more ago.

From the beginning that none of the amendments would be adopted and that all were being offered merely for political purposes. The most of the amendments commanded only about 16 or 17 votes. The highest vote in favor of any of them was 23 on the amendment offered by Senator Nelson of Minnesota striking farm products from the free list in the Canadian bill and making them dutiable at half the rates they pay under the Payne-Adams law. Other amendments voted down were three offered by Senator La Follette. One of these was his wool revision bill, which was rejected by a vote of 49 to 16, two insurgents—Woods and Poinsett—voting against it. This is the measure that La Follette will offer later as a substitute for the Underwood wool revision bill. The Senators' bill revising the cotton schedule was offered as an amendment and was defeated, 43 to 15. His third amendment proposed to put pulp wood, wood pulp and print paper on the free list. This was supported from any country into the United States. This was voted down, 49 to 16, which was the worst defeat administered to any amendment during the session. Other amendments offered and defeated included one by Senator McComber reducing duties on a large number of goods consumed by farmers, one by Senator Swanson which proposed to prohibit all products from the free list, and one by Senator Cummins offering amendments to reduce the duties on structural iron and steel below the rates given in the Underwood bill and also reducing the duties on kerosene and linoleum, but these were all promptly rejected.

Senator Bailey offered the Democratic reciprocity bill passed by the House, with

the omission of all products of the farm, but this went the way of the others. Senator Bailey made a final effort to embarrass his Democratic brethren in the South by offering an amendment putting cotton ties and cotton bagging on the free list, but it perished, 62 to 17. Other amendments were offered by Senators Bristow and McCumber.

President Taft had received information of the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill through the Senate before he took the train for Beverly. He was very much pleased, but tried to impress upon those with whom he talked the idea that Secretary Knox was entitled to the full measure of credit for Canadian reciprocity. The President was unusually complimentary to Secretary Knox in giving credit for the reciprocity agreement.

When President Taft affixes his signature to the Canadian reciprocity agreement he will have performed the last act in what is regarded as one of the greatest achievements of his administration. It was a distinctive Taft proposition from the beginning, the idea having originated with the President and having been pushed to its conclusion solely by his efforts. It is acknowledged even by the President's own advisers that this legislation is charged with important political possibilities. Many of the Republican stand-patters in Congress have declared, and still contend, that the enactment of this legislation will alienate for the first time in many years the farmers' vote from the Republican ticket.

The President's advisers believe that the opposition of the farmers to the measure has been exaggerated, but they acknowledge that if the passage of the reciprocity bill should be followed by a slump in the prices of farm products from any cause whatsoever it will be a blow to the President's political prospects. On the other hand even Mr. Taft's enemies admit that through his work for the Canadian reciprocity bill he has demonstrated that he has a stiff backbone and good fighting blood—qualities which are calculated to increase his popularity with the voters.

He has also, through this legislation, succeeded in disorganizing and disorganizing the insurgents. If the Canadian treaty results in relieving the cost of living even to a fractional degree it will redound to Mr. Taft's popularity, but thoughtful observers acknowledge that any effect in this direction, if it comes at all, will be gradual and slow. On the whole, however, Mr. Taft's friends say that he will gain politically by the passage of the reciprocity bill, and they predict that he will continue to gather strength on account of it.

LAURIER MINISTERS JOYFUL. New Power in Their Hands to Fight for Reciprocity in Canada.

OTTAWA, July 22.—The news that the Senate had passed the reciprocity bill reached Ottawa when the Cabinet was in session. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and all the members were present. They received the news with great satisfaction.

"While we were reasonably sure of the outcome at Washington and were prepared for it, the actual fact of the passage of the reciprocity bill by the Senate puts a new complexion on the situation here in Canada. The Government can now say to the country that the great United States market is offered to us. The only thing in the world that stands between the Canadian farmers and that market to-day is the opposition in our Parliament. The 200,000,000 bushel wheat crop of this year may be deprived of the United States market by the Opposition, who make their boast that they will continue to obstruct the passage of the measure here long enough to force a general election. The situation as it stands now makes the Government more determined than ever to push the reciprocity measure here and to place the responsibility for keeping our farmers out of the American market where it belongs."

There are indications here of a breaking away from the Conservative ranks by several members of Parliament. F. D. Monk, the leading representative in Parliament of the Nationalists and one of the leading members of the opposition, expresses himself as displeased with the determination of Mr. Borden, the opposition leader, to continue his policy of obstruction. Several western conservative members are showing signs of restlessness also.

Both parties will hold caucuses on Tuesday to determine what policy shall be followed, and the coming week in Parliament is looked forward to as one of the most important in the history of Canada. Urgent calls have been sent out by the party whigs to all parts of the country for a full attendance.

A NEW BATTLESHIP RECORD. Delaware Went to England and Returned on Original Coal Supply.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Naval authorities pointed with pride to-day to the cruise of the battleship Delaware from the United States to England and return on her original supply of fuel and with a sufficient amount left to continue her trip from Boston to Guantanamo. The performance is regarded by naval officials as a remarkable engineering feat, and demonstrates the large radius of action of modern war vessels. The performance is regarded as even more important than that of the same ship, which after completing a cruise from Valparaiso, Chile, to Boston last winter made a full power run of twenty-four hours at more than her contract speed of twenty-one knots. Credit for these successful trips is given to Captain Charles A. Gove and the engineer officers of the ship, as well as to the fact that she is equipped with reciprocating engines.

The latest performance was made on the occasion of the cruise of the Delaware to England to represent the American navy at the coronation. The ship left New York June 4 with 2,740 tons of coal and 282 tons of fuel oil. She arrived at Tor Bay, England, June 16, and at Spithead June 19. She left Spithead June 28 and arrived at Boston July 9. During her stay abroad the Delaware took no fuel, engineering supplies or stores of any kind except fresh water. On reaching Boston she had remaining 607 tons of coal and eighteen tons of fuel oil. The average speed for round trip was 11.85 knots. It will be seen that the Delaware after a period of one month and five days, during which time she crossed the Atlantic twice, had sufficient fuel remaining to steam about 1,500 miles. The Department knows of no other ship in which this performance has been equalled.

KILLS TWO ON A TROLLEY CAR

INFURIATED MAN ALSO WOUNDS FIVE OTHERS.

Angry Syrian Murders Motorman Near Adams, Mass., and Then Shoots into the Car—One Woman is Killed and Five Others Hurt—Two May Die.

ADAMS, Mass., July 22.—Fadlo Mallack, a Syrian mill operative 21 years old, fired ten shots in a crowded trolley car here late this afternoon from an automatic revolver, killing the motorman and a woman passenger instantly. He wounded two other women mortally and shot three other women who were on the car. Mallack jumped from the car after the shooting, and although he drew a knife he was followed by several male passengers, knocked down and tied up with the trolley rope until the police came from North Adams and took him away in an automobile.

Those killed were: George E. Hoyt of Pittsfield, motorman of the car, and Miss Martha Esler, 21 years old, of this town.

Those believed to be hurt mortally are Mrs. Stephen L. A. Hall of Adams, who received a bullet through her right shoulder, and Mrs. Alice Bryant of Adams, who was shot through the neck. Miss Selma Esler of Adams, sister of the girl killed outright, received a bullet in her right arm. Miss Victoria Sovie of this town was struck in the thigh by a bullet and became unconscious. Miss Katherine Shea, a Cheshire school teacher, was wounded in the left arm.

The car on which the affair took place was one of the Cheshire Street Railway Company's, bound for North Adams from Pittsfield and carried about sixty passengers. The wonder was that the fusillade of bullets did not kill or injure more people.

Mallack took the car here when it came along about 3:30 o'clock and found room on the front seat directly behind the motorman. Just before the car reached the North Adams line Mallack stood up and signalled Conductor Arthur Cross that he desired to get off and edged over to the running board. Motorman Hoyt told him to keep his seat until the car stopped and this appeared to enrage the Syrian for he whipped out a revolver and fired two shots into Hoyt's back, killing him instantly. Then the murderer turned his gun into the car from his position on the running board and fired eight shots.

The passengers were mainly women and children. The women shrieked, one of the women fell forward in her seat dead and five others dropped to the floor. As the car moved on it looked as if it would be wrecked at a turn, but the conductor went forward, shut off the power and applied the brakes.

Mallack jumped from the car while it was going at full speed but was captured and while being led by the police was surrounded by at least a hundred angry men and women.

Patrolmen arrived from North Adams in automobiles in time to afford protection and the man was hurried away. He was finally turned over to the Adams police as the shooting occurred here.

The first report of the shooting reached North Adams shortly after 4 o'clock and caused great excitement. Reserves were sent immediately from the central police station, and on the streets they held up motorists and impressed the cars into service. These were put at top speed toward Lime street.

Three other machines were used as ambulances in the emergency. The five injured women were taken to the North Adams Hospital, where a late report announced that the condition of two is critical.

While Mallack was still blazing away, spectators said afterward, Cross left his stand on the rear platform and started forward. After the Syrian jumped away Cross continued ahead and finally swung back the controller, which the motorman had left open as he fell dead in his tracks.

One of the first to arrive and offer assistance in the hunt for Mallack after the man got away from J. J. Mooney, who grabbed the revolver from him, was Supt. William Neary of the Hoosac Valley Street Railway. A telephone call brought him his motor car from his office. Neary was the first to catch up with the murderer. He grabbed the man by the neck and shoulder and held him until the police arrived.

Mooney rose from his seat in the front just behind the motorman and collared the man, who stood off to one side, still waving the gun. Mallack fought Mooney off and managed to break away, but Mooney retained his hold on the revolver. Newspaper men removed the injured women from the car to the road side and later placed them on blankets and cushions in three of the nearby automobiles. The automobiles were then rapidly driven to the hospital.

According to the story told the police by Conductor Cross and Mooney, Mallack got on the car at Adams. "I sat near the front of the car and was able to see nearly all that occurred," said Mr. Mooney. "After the murderer stepped out to the running board Hoyt, the motorman, turned to him and asked: 'Do you want me to hesitate?' 'The man seemed to hesitate a moment.' 'Do you want to get off?' Hoyt again asked. 'The man climbed back to his seat back of the motorman and without a word of warning he whipped out his revolver and fired two shots into the motorman's back. Hoyt collapsed. He must have been killed instantly.'"

WYATT EARP ARRESTED.

Prize Fighting Referee Charged With Attempted Swindling at Faro Game.
LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 22.—Charged with attempting to swindle J. Y. Peterson, a local real estate dealer, in a fake Faro bank game, Wyatt Earp, the noted Western gun man and prizefight referee, and Walter Scott and E. Dunn are locked up here in the city jail. They are booked as suspected confidence men.

The scheme was told by Peterson was for him to go into a Faro game and purchase \$2,500 worth of chips. Then, he said, when he had won \$40,000 he was to leave the game.

Three men, he declared, told him that they were backed by big San Francisco syndicate and had \$40,000 in the bank.

HIGH MARK WITH PASSENGER.

Welch Makes an American Record by Going Up 2,048 Feet.

About two thousand persons at the Nassau Boulevard aerodrome yesterday afternoon saw Al Welch, instructor in the Wright aviation school, make a new American record for altitude with a passenger. He took along George W. Beatty, and when he descended a reading of the barograph showed that he had explored the air lanes 2,048 feet above the earth. Welch proved himself a good wind fighter and on some of his turns he was forced to drift with the currents. Major Samuel Reber, an official of the Aero Club of America, made the reading of the barograph. This was the first official flight for altitude with a passenger in the United States. Lieut. Milling holds the unofficial record, which is estimated at about 1,600 feet.

Welch was aloft twenty-six minutes. He made another ascension in the quick starting contest and took the cup offered in this event. He won another cup for total endurance, being up thirty-five minutes and four seconds.

Bud Mars, who was hurt in an aeroplane accident at Erie, Pa., recently, saw some of the contests. He came in an automobile with Mrs. Mars, Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim and a trained nurse. He is still bandaged and is just able to get around. He says he will not give up flying and hopes to be well enough to fly an engagement at Racine, Wis., two weeks hence.

WEIRD TUBERCULOSIS CURE.

Astonishing Results From Breathing the Gases From Putrid Meat.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, July 22.—Following on the heels of the report of the Royal Tuberculosis Commission and the annual conference of the National Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, a new cure for consumption claimed by a former colleague of the name of Bryant who worked in the coal pits at Bradford, Bryant was attacked by consumption while at work in the mine. He started the breeding of maggots and there was an immediate and continuous improvement in his health, which led him to suppose that the gas of the putrefied meat upon which he bred the maggots was the cause.

He sent for his youngest daughter, who was in a consumption sanitarium in the Isle of Wight, and in two months she became a robust girl, having gained seventeen pounds. Bryant now has thirty patients breathing the gas from the putrefied meat, with results that are said to be extraordinary.

A gentleman of the district has given the local Council \$50,000 to erect a building for a test of the cure on a big scale. John Burns, president of the Local Government Board, ordered the medical officer of the West Yorkshire health department to inspect Bryant's establishment and report.

A Bradford analyst accordingly was employed and he reports that an analysis of the samples of the atmosphere showed that its principal constituents are ammonia and trimethylamine, which even in a weak solution destroys microbes in a few hours exposure. The fumes when inhaled come in contact with the mucous membrane, their vitality and may even kill them without an injurious effect upon the human organism.

CENTRE OF POPULATION.

Found to Be on the Moser and Not the Stephens Farm in Indiana.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 22.—It took twenty-four hours of the hardest kind of work by Prof. W. A. Cogshall, head of the department of astronomy of Indiana University, to find the exact spot of the centre of population in the United States, on the Moser farm, eight miles east of Bloomington. After taking numerous observations of the sun in order to arrive at the longitude of a given point on the farm of Samuel H. Stephens, on which the centre of population was at first supposed to be, and ten observations of the stars to arrive at the latitude, Prof. Cogshall and his assistant, Prof. D. A. Drew, computed a mass of figures from early morning until noon yesterday and finally decided that the exact situation of the centre of population was 505 feet north and 3,000 feet east of the Stephens house.

Mr. Moser, whose unpainted dwelling rests at the bottom of the steep hill on which the centre of population abides, says the creek, which is now dry, has never been named and that "Fogged Creek" would do as well as anything. There are more beautiful and restful outlooks in Indiana than greets one standing by the pile of stones marking the population centre and looking over the valley. It is off the travelled road, and at night the screech owls and the whippoorwills make their calls undisturbed by anything except the howling of a dog on the Moser farm.

JOY RIDERS KILL A MAN.

Then Some One Calls Up Baltimore Police to Learn Particulars.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Detectives have been searching the county and city to-day for clues leading to identification of a party of joy riders who are responsible for the killing by their automobile of H. Schmidt, a street railway conductor. While on his way home he was knocked down by their machine.

Notwithstanding that the impact was terrific and that Schmidt was dragged fifty feet before being thrown to the side of the road, the riders opened up their engine and pushed forward through the time, leaving the crushed victim lying in the road.

The only clue to the party was a mysterious telephone call to the Arlington police station shortly before 9 o'clock this morning. Capt. Hoffmann answered the call and was asked:

"Who was that man killed on Belvidere avenue a short time ago?"

"I've heard nothing of it," was his reply. "Who are you?"

"Never mind who I am," answered the voice. "Just go there and find out who the man is that was killed."

The police are trying to find out where the call came from. A reward of \$100 has been offered for the arrest of the riders. Immediately before the accident patrons of a profligate in the immediate vicinity of Electric Park saw a large black automobile with no lights showing and running at a speed estimated at fifty to sixty miles an hour through the mud and water flash past the door and disappear in the darkness to the east. The police are looking for that automobile. Those who can track it down are offered a reward of five hundred dollars and that they were hilarious.

MURDER BY ROBBERS IN TAXI

LOOT JEWELLER JACOBY'S WIN- DOW AND KILL HIS NEPHEW.

Driver of the Cab, Apparently in the Grip With Them, Stolen Things Away With a Traumatic Shaken Ring —Each of Three Thieves Played a Part.

Three robbers who came in a gasoline cab described by most witnesses as a taxicab and by one man as a private carriage smashed last night the window of Jacob Jacoby's jewelry store at Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, stole fifteen diamond rings, shot and killed Jacoby's nephew, Adolph Stern, and drove off with the rings. Stern heard the smash of the window and ran out of the store. A man who stood on guard beside the door shot him, while an accomplice lifted the small tray containing the rings between heavy iron bars and through the hole broken in the glass.

While the detectives heard varying stories from persons who saw one part or another of the murder and robbery, the witnesses generally agreed that the actual robbery was done by two men who came up in a cab driven by a third; that the third man stood by the cab, held the door open and kept the power in; that the man who had the tray of rings jumped in the machine first, and that by the time the man got there who had shot Stern the machine was under headway. It went west through Thirteenth street.

Inspector Hughes, who hurried up from Police Headquarters, took charge of the search for the men and the cab. At midnight he said that the murder and robbery were done by two men and possibly three, and that a cab appeared to figure in it, a red cab of the taxi type, having a black collapsible hood. He said that the numbers "578" had been seen by witnesses and he thought they were the first three of a number containing five figures.

"I can't say more now," said the inspector, "but we have information that looks good and hope before long to be able to say something more definite."

Jacob Jacoby has had a jewelry store downtown for many years. Some years ago he had a place at Spring and Hudson streets and later went to Sixth avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. On May 1 last the building at the northwest corner of Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue was vacated by Sheppard Knapp & Co. and Jacoby took the ground floor. It has a thirty foot front, with an entrance in the middle and double windows on each side, both of which are protected by iron bars.

Jacoby had a display of jewelry in the window last night that he said was worth \$25,000. In the window north of the entrance was a tray of diamond rings which had in it three rows containing five rings each. The rings varied in size from three-quarters to four carats, the most valuable ring being worth \$500.

About 9:40 o'clock Mr. Jacoby was in the optical department in the rear of the store fitting a woman with spectacles. Toward the front were Adolph Stern, Jacoby's nephew, who lived with him at 131 West Twelfth street, and James Farquhar, another clerk, of 202 West 47th avenue. Stern was brought over to this country by his uncle twenty-two years ago when he was 12 years old and had been treated as a son ever since.

All in the store heard the crashing of glass in one of the windows and Stern, who was nearest the window that was broken, ran out. Farquhar was not far behind Stern and saw what happened. Just as Stern got outside the door a man standing beside the entrance faced Stern, pointing a revolver toward his breast. A second man ran across Thirteenth street to the south side, shouting "I've got the tray!"

Stern grabbed for the man with the revolver and the latter shot him and ran after his accomplice. As he ran he fired a second shot toward the door of the store. When Farquhar heard the shot and saw Stern fall he ran back for a police stick. Jacoby came up from the rear toward the door. As he got there the man with the revolver fired the second shot from about fifteen feet away.

Policeman Blaus was at Fifteenth street when he heard the shooting. He ran down the avenue blowing his whistle and rapping on the pavement. By the time he reached the store, which was out of his precinct, two men ran across to the jewelry store from a saloon on the opposite corner. They were Joseph Boyle and Thomas Sloan, Jr. They picked Stern up, found that he was breathing faintly and carried him into the store. When a St. Vincent's Hospital ambulance got there he was dead. He had been shot in the right breast.

By this time many uniformed policemen and detectives were on hand and they made an examination of the window. The glass had been smashed near the centre. The hole was almost circular and was about seven inches in diameter, except at one point, where a jagged piece had fallen out, leaving an opening about thirty inches wide, through which the tray had been lifted. The robber had been able to put both arms through the hole, lift the tray sideways and pull it through the iron bars.

Automobile No. 57883 was stopped on suspicion last night on Brooklyn Bridge and found to be carrying a distiller and his family. It was released.

PROHIBITION WINS IN TEXAS.

Indications That They Have Carried the State by 20,000.

DALLAS, Tex., July 22.—With more than one-third of the State heard from the prohibitionists have a lead of approximately 20,000 in the election to-day. Both sides are claiming the State. The chances favor the prohibitionists.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 22.—Early election reports are very favorable to the prohibitionists. This was a surprise, as it was believed that cities would give up a big majority for the anti-Southwest Texas, supposed to be strongly anti, seems to have gone for prohibition. The anti-Southwest Texas figures are startling but are still hopeful.

TREATY TO JUSSERAND.

Taft Will Send Document to French Am- bassador for Signature.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—President Taft believes that the general arbitration treaty with England may be signed in time to be submitted to the Senate for ratification before the adjournment of the extra session. The French treaty will not be ready in time for submission to the extra session. It will have to be signed by M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who is now abroad.

A special messenger will carry the treaty to Paris to obtain the signature of the French Ambassador. The President believes that the general arbitration treaties with Germany, Italy and the Netherlands will be signed in time for submission to the Senate at the regular session.

SWIMMER DANIELS'S SCRAPE.

Game Protector Says the Champion Had Venison Out of Season.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 22.—Charles M. Daniels, world's amateur swimming champion, paid a visit to Justice of the Peace Miller here to-day at the request of State Game Protector Byron Cameron, who wanted him to explain the possession of fresh venison out of season. The game protector made a descent on Daniels's camp on Upper Saranac Lake a day or so ago and found, so he says, a piece of deer meat in the swimming champion's icebox with enough of the hide clinging to it to make its identification as deer meat certain. The game protector thereupon notified Daniels to appear before Justice Miller to-day and Daniels came to town accompanied by his wife and mother.

There was an informal hearing at which Daniels evinced no disposition to tell how the deer meat got into his camp. Daniels finally declared that he wanted to consult a lawyer and the case was adjourned. Daniels agreed to come in at any time the game protector sent for him.

Daniels has spent the last two summers in the Adirondacks in camp on Upper Saranac Lake near Bartlett's Carry. He has a measured course marked out in the lake over which he trains, taking daily sprints in the water with a guide holding the watch on him.

UNCONSCIOUS IN LOCOMOTIVE.

Engineer and Fireman on Floor of the Cab and Train Running Wild.

FENTON, Mich., July 22.—Richard Travenca, railway fireman, is dead and two others are ill seriously from ptomaine poisoning.

Travenca was a fireman on a Grand Trunk freight train that pulled into Fenton this morning. He and his engineer, Fred Haskins, were lying unconscious on the floor of their locomotive and their train was running wild. It ran into an open switch and the locomotive left the track. Persons near by rushed to it and shut off the steam and found the men limp. Travenca seemed dead. When physicians revived Haskins he said they had drunk water from the engine tank and had been taken ill immediately.

No stomach pump could be found in the town, so the men were rushed to Durand, their home city, on a special train. Travenca was dead before he reached home.

STOKES LETTER CASE DROPS.

Deputy McKay Dismisses Charges Prose- cuted by Deputy Dillon.

Lieut. William F. Sullivan and the three other Central Office detectives who were concerned in the Stokes letters case—Michael F. Walsh, William J. M. Flynn and Thomas J. Devery—got out of their difficulties yesterday when Trial Commissioner McKay dismissed the charges against the men that grew out of the disappearance of the Stokes letters. The defendant detectives were alleged to be guilty of failing to carry out the orders of a superior officer, of making false official statements to the Fourth Deputy Commissioner and of permitting unauthorized persons to enter the room at the Varuna apartments, at Eighty-third street and Broadway, where Mr. Stokes was shot by Lillian Graham and Ebel Conrad.

As Deputy Commissioner Dillon investigated the charges he could not act as trial commissioner and Commissioner McKay took his place. Commissioner Dillon acted as prosecutor. The defendants were represented by George Gordon Battle.

SHIP'S HOSE ON STRIKERS.

And a Bombardment of Coal and Potatoes That Nearly Sank Their Boat.

After the Carolina of the Porto Rico Line, which the marine unions are fighting, left her pier yesterday it was found that she was shorthanded and she lay off Liberty Island for an hour or two to take on more men. In a short time a small launch manned by strike pickets appeared and the pickets, through messengers, shouted to the crew to leave the ship.

By way of a reply the non-union men aboard the Carolina started in to throw potatoes and pieces of coal at the launch. So many potatoes and so much coal went to the mark that the strikers' launch began to fill and had to back away. Then the ship's hose was turned on the strikers, who fled, half drowning.

The Carolina was still off Liberty Island last evening and was taking on more men. It was expected that she would sail for good in the small hours of this morning.

LIEUT.-COL. HOMER'S WILL.

Liberal Bequests From \$500,000 Estate to Housekeeper and Her Daughter.

WHITE PLAINS, July 22.—The will of Lieut.-Col. Homer of the Seventy-first Regiment, who died at his home in Yonkers, was filed here to-day. It disposes of an estate estimated at \$500,000. The inheritance tax affidavit puts the estate at more than \$22,000 and more than \$50,000 personal property.

Among the bequests were one of fifty shares of United States Steel Corporation preferred to his housekeeper, Mrs. Annie Hollenbach, and one of twenty-five shares of United Bank Note Company to her daughter Ethel. Twenty-five shares of United States Steel preferred are willed to a cousin, Martha. The estate of Ashland, Mass., to Hinson DeMott Perry the will leaves twenty-five shares of American Car and Foundry Company stock, and the remainder of the estate goes to the four children of Col. Homer's sister, Ella C. Parker of San Francisco.

DON'T FORGET DEWEY'S WINS.

When I vote for Dewey I vote for the best man in the country.
H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 135 Fulton St., N. Y.

"OH, WHAT A MESS!"

SAYS MAYOR GAYNOR

Points Out That Subways Were Not Given to Any One Company.

CITY MAY RUN THEM YET

Otherwise He Believes B. R. T. and Interborough Will Split Them.

"Oh, what a mess!" said Mayor Gaynor at his country home, Deep Wells, at St. James, L. I., last night as the final summary of his thoughts on recent official action in relation to new subways. These sentiments had been preceded in an informal interview by other remarks of similar import, but more specific in terms. The acts of some incompetents in arranging for subways reminded him of a cobbler at the task of cutting a man's leg off.

The Mayor had consented to give a *Stuyvesant* reporter an expression of his views on the effect of the action of the Board of Estimate on Friday, when he was not present, and to say what he thought the ultimate solution of the subway situation will be. He pointed out that no contract was awarded to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company on Friday, and said that he still had to approve whatever had been done in his absence.

Mayor Gaynor used such terms as "accumulated hate and spite" and spoke of "petty, contemptible, political prejudices." He believes that when the time comes to award operating contracts after the subway extensions are built the Interborough will operate the lines that would constitute a part of its system and that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will have the extensions in Brooklyn. He thought that by the time the new subways are ready to be operated the city may be ready to operate them itself. The Mayor said:

"Of course all the intelligent newspaper writers know that no contract was given to the Brooklyn Rapid