the last rites of the church before he died. He was game to the last and said nothing which would indicate that any one but himself was implicated in the robbing of the safe and the burning of the building. He stuck to his story that he had gone into the office to sleep and that a cigarette that he had been smoking had set fire to the place. The detectives knew better than that, for Walsh's injuries could have come from nothing less than an explosion.

While Walsh was being carried to the hospital a policeman had turned in an alarm of fire and the blaze had been extinguished before it had more than scorched the woodwork and damaged the books and furniture. The appearance of the office was so suspicious that the fire chief notified the police and Capt. Daniel Lee of the detective bureau, with Capt. Richards and Detective Sergeant Curry, at once went to work.

They found books and papers scattered all over the room and even in the lavatory at the rear. Most of them were burned until illegible. The door of the safe stood wide open. The detectives found spots on the wall and floor which proved to be gasolene and some of the books which had not been burned were saturated with the same liquid. George Brinkerhoff, who is manager for the Long Dock Company and lives in Rutherford, N. J., was notified and came to Jersey City on Sunday night. He was closely questioned about the employees of the firm, but knew of no one whom he could suspect. Brown was one of the last men whom he would suspect.

The detectives were sceptical. They thought that some one had been trying to tamper with the books and they believed that this would probably prove to be some one in the office who wanted them out of the way. They investigated the movements of the employees and were at the office early yesterday morning. Brown, who lives at 315 West 113th street, Manhattan, appeared as usual at about 9 o'clock and tried to look surprised at the condition of the office. Capt. Lee and Sergt. Curry at once began to question him.

"Did you leave the safe open last night?" asked Curry.

"I did," said Brown, "but I was not the last man out."

"Where were you last night?" queried Lee.

"I was at Port Jervis," replied Brown.

The detectives knew that several persons had seen him in Cavanaugh's saloon at Provost and Eighth streets, Jersey City.

Brown was arrested and taken to the office of Capt. Richards, where he finally confessed. He made two statements, the second a little longer and fuller than the first. In substance they were this:

"I hired Walsh to destroy the ledgers of the Long Dock Boat Company because I had been stealing money and wanted them out of the way. The company was going to have several expert accountants go over the books to-day and I knew that they would discover the thefts, although I tried to cover them up with false entries. I did not know that the place was set on fire until I came here this morning and I'd give anything in the world if I could bring that man back to life."

Here Brown seemed greatly affected, as though he was sorry that he had been the cause of Walsh's death.

"I had been considering this thing for months," continued Brown, "and had talked it over with Patrick Timmins, a friend of mine and an expert accountant, who has hepled me to doctor up the books. I had stolen $2,500. I met Timmins in Cavanaugh's saloon at noon on Sunday and at half past one we left on a trolley for New York. Cavanaugh had told me that he knew a man that we could get to do the job and we were going to Fred Roache's roadhouse on Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark, to get him.

"When we got to Roache's Walsh—he was the man—was not there and I waited while Timmins went out to find him. Pretty soon Timmins came back with Walsh and after we had had a few drinks I called up the Hotel Broad for an automobile to take us to Jersey City. The machine and the three of us went back to Cavanaugh's, where we had some more drinks. We got there between 8 and 9 o'clock. Then the chauffeur went away and we three went to the office.

"I opened the door with my key and lit the gas. Then I opened the safe and took out three check books and one cash book. I saw Timmins and Walsh burn one of them over the gas jet and then I left for home."

The detectives asked Brown whether they had brought any gasolene with them. He said that they had stopped at Stumpf's garage in Newark, where Timmins had gone in with the chauffeur. Brown thought that they brought out five gallons of gasolene. He said that he was not to pay anything to Timmins for pulling off the job, but that the latter had offered to do it as a friendly office.

With this information to work on Capt. Richards called up the Long Dock Milling Company yesterday early in the afternoon and said that if Manager Brinkerhoff would furnish an automobile and swear out a warrant for Timmins's arrest he would guarantee to have him before night. This Brinkerhoff did and with Capt. Richards and several detectives he started out for Newark. They had found that Timmins lived at 399 Clinton avenue with his wife and six children. They found the accountant at the bar of a saloon. He is not much more than 30, with dark red hair and mustache.

Timmins agreed after much questioning to tell his version of the story, which differs from that told by Brown. Timmins's statement was taken down in writing and he afterward signed it. He said:

"I met Brown yesterday in Jersey City at 11 A. M. and we went to Newark together. I was so drunk that I don't know just what happened, but I do remember that we wound up at Roache's roadhouse. Brown wanted to know where Lightning was, and when we found that he was not there I went out and found him in a saloon.

"We got an automobile and all three of us went in it to Jersey City. On the way Brown said that he wanted some gasolene for his motor boat and Walsh went into a garage to get it for him. We went on to Cavanaugh's and then went to the office of the Long Dock company. I had come there in the morning to help out Brown on his June books, for I knew from things that he had told me that he was behind in his accounts and badly mixed up. I left the office to get a drink, and when I got back Brown was gone. Walsh sat at the telephone. I told him that I was manager now and asked him to get out.

"I then took off my coat, but it was so hot that I went to out Wormser's saloon for another drink. I stayed there for about fifteen minutes, when a woman came running in, crying that there was a fire at the office. I ran out and found that the door had been busted in. They said that a man was dead, and I knew that it was Lightning.

"I then went over to Brown's house in New York and told him what had happened, but he told me to get the hell out of there and not to come back. From Brown's I went to Newark and told them at Roache's what had happened. They wanted to know how I happened to be there and I told them that I was going to help Brown fix up his books.

"I never introduced Walsh to Brown and did not ask him to set the office on fire. I knew nothing about that."

Chauffeur Ryno identified Timmins as one of the men who engaged him the night before. The detectives found on Timmins two safe combinations. One of these, they said, was the combination of the Long Dock Milling Company's safe.

Capt. Richards was told in Newark that Timmins is smart, but works little. He has known Brown practically ever since the latter entered the employ of the Long Dock Milling Company. It was said that Timmins had formerly had some influential friends and relatives.

The detectives were able to confirm the greater part of Brown's story. They found that he and Timmins were at Roache's saloon on Sunday, as he had said, and also on Friday and on Saturday. The chauffeur who took them from Roache's on Sunday afternoon was Eugene Ryno, who has a stand in front of the Hotel Broad on Broad street, Newark. He said that he had received a call from Roache's about 6 o'clock on Sunday. His story agrees with that told by Brown.

Walsh was 32 years old. He had followed circuses about and had been in many cities. He was known to the Newark police as "Lightning." He was a son of the late Walter Walsh of East Newark. His father married as his second wife a sister of Speaker Edward Kenny of the New Jersey Assembly. An uncle is Bernard P. Walsh, town treasurer of Harrison. Frank Walsh had been wayward from his boyhood and had not lived at home for a dozen years. Walsh's sister, Mrs. William Wallace, lives at 313 Central avenue. She saw her brother last two weeks ago.

The police believe that after Timmins had helped Walsh to burn the books over the jets he left Walsh and that the latter after pouring the gasolene about stooped over to set fire to it. It must have exploded instantly and thrown him unconscious against the wall.

They are prepared to find that Brown's embezzlement amounts to more than $2,500, but this cannot be known before an examination of the books is completed by accountants who were put to work yesterday. Some of the books are completely burned and it may be impossible to tell just how much Brown did take.

Mr. Brinkerhoff, the manager of the company, said yesterday that he had trusted Brown implicitly. He had been with the firm for eleven years and was getting $50 a week. Mr. Brinkerhoff said an examination of the books had been ordered, but that this was not because there was any suspicion that anybody had stolen anything. He said that Brown had appeared at work every day, but that he frequently showed the effects of drink.

Brown denies that he has been speculating in stocks, but says that he used the money to have a good time. This the police believe is true. Brown is married and has two children.

He will be arraigned to-day in the Jersey City Criminal Court before Judge Queen, as will Timmins. The charge against both is arson and manslaughter.

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EXPECT A FIGHT IN PERSIA.

Ex-Shah Has Two Bodies of Soldiers Marching Toward Teheran.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TEHERAN, Aug. 7.—The ex-Shah is apparently now between Sari and Barfrush with 2,000 men. His other force is in the neighborhood of Damghan in a strong position. Each side is anxious for an engegement and one is expected shortly.

Mr. Shuster, referring to the appointment of the British ex-officer, Major Stokes, to form a treasury gendarmerie said that he hoped that Russian agitationover the matter would soon be allayed.

He had asked for the services of Major Stokes with the authority of the Parliament, or Mejliss, and the financial reform of Persia is impossible without the gendarmes. There is no other means of collecting the revenue.

Swedish and other officers are coming to Persia, but it was impossible to wait. Major Stokes was the only man at hand. He is thoroughly conversant with the country and the language. Mr. Shuster was emphatic in his statement that no one under him would be allowed to do any political work or to serve any foreign interest.

ROUND UP NEGRO ROWDIES.

Police Take Many Harlem Blacks Who Infested a Subway Entrance.

Lieut. Becker and nine men from the strong arm squad swooped down last night on a crowd of negroes at the 135th street Lenox avenue subway station and with the help of the reserves from the West 126th street station gathered in thirty-nine of them. The onslaught came as a result of repeated complaints that negro rowdies have been hanging about the station there annoying and insulting women.

In some way news that the police planned a cleanup leaked out and a few minutes before the selected time riot calls came in, one from 132d street and Fifth avenue and another from 134th street and Fifth avenue. There was no trouble at either place. When the police began to gather two negroes perched themselves on the top of a nearby house and started throwing stones. Policeman Collins of the West 125th street station spotted them. He ran up the rickety stairs, caught them both and brought them to a cigar store. Hundreds of negroes gathered near by.

Becker and his huskies did not wait any longer, but sailed in and arrested those marked as having loafed about the subway station and any others who would not move on. The reserves who were waiting for a call helped out. The two who were throwing stones will go to Harlem court to-day charged with assault and the thirty-seven others were taken to night court last night charged with disorderly conduct.

HURT SAVING A WOMAN.

Policeman Knocked Down by a Car Just After He Had Done a Good Job.

A surface car going down Broadway yesterday almost ran down a woman and her daughter at White street. Policeman James B. Mitchell of the Greenwich street station, who was on duty there for the first time, swung them out of the way. As he stepped back toward the centre of the tracks he was hit by a northbound Lexington avenue car and was knocked down. His chest and legs were bruised and cut. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

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TAFT PLEADS FOR TREATIES

ASKS FOR PUBLIC PRESSURE ON THE SENATE.

The President Contends That New Conventions in No Way Impair the Power of the Senate—Wants the Treaties Approved Quickly—Hopes for More.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, Md., Aug. 7.—President Taft carried his international arbitration policy to the people to-day obviously with the intention of forestalling opposition in the Senate to the treaties with Great Britain and France now pending for ratification.

"To have these treaties not ratified by the Senate of the United States," said he, "or to have any hesitation or discussion of a serious character in respect to them would halt the movement toward general peace."

The President also appealed for public consideration and support for the treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua which provide for the refunding of the debts of these countries. These latter treaties, he said, were from the standpoint of American interest of greater immediate importance even than the arbitration conventions.

The President's address was delivered before the Methodist Chautauqua Society here.

"I am not a blind optimist," said Mr. Taft, "or a wild enthusiast in the advocacy of an immediate change of human nature as it exhibits itself in the individual man or in the aggregation of men in human governments. I realize that moral changes among all the people and in the countries of the world take place step by step and that progress is made only by moderate advances from time to time.

"Twice in public addresses I expressed the view that arbitration as a means of settling differences between nations might be greatly extended to include even those things which have heretofore been excluded, to wit, questions of honor and of vital interest. The eagerness and enthusiasm with which those tentative and informal proposals were received by the great men of England of both parties and by statesmen of many other countries are perhaps the most encouraging circumstances in a country for those who have longed for the end of war.

"It was not that the statesmen and the nations thus welcoming the proposal intended to disarm or to stop their preparations for possible war, but it was that they welcomed every attempt to substitute for war a peaceful means for the settlement of controversies between nations with the hope that when the instrumentality shall have proved itself as a substitute for war then the heavy and bankrupting burdens of present war preparation may be substantially reduced.

"I have been surprised to note with what fervor the plain people of every nation welcome the proposal of universal arbitration. Of course in a war it is the common, plain people, that have to bear most of the suffering. They have to pay most of the taxes. They have to do most of the fighting and they secure the least benefits and the least glory."

Mr. Taft then explained the arbitration machinery provided in the treaties in much the same manner it has been described by Secretary Knox. He then took up the question of the treaty making power of the United States, with especial reference to the Senate. He said:

"I observe that there is some suggestion that by ratifying this treaty the Senate may in some way abdicate its functions of treatymaking. I confess myself unable to perceive the substance in such a point. The fact that the Senate has the power to make a treaty necessarily involves its power to bind itself as part of the Government to the obligations of the treaty. That is inherent in the treaty-making power.

"From time immemorial governments have bound themselves to abide the judgment of third parties in controversies between them. In what respect does the Senate treaty making power differ from that of the Executive or of any government in all times past that it may not agree on behalf of the nation to abide the judgment of an impartial tribunal, or by treaty to establish a tribunal to consider a certain class of cases and decide them? One of the commonest kind of questions that comes before any court is that of deciding its own jurisdiction in accordance with law.

"Treaties with England and France are of the utmost importance, not in the actual prevention of war between those countries, because the danger of such a cataclysm as that is, thank God, most remote, but they are most important as steps toward the settlement of all international controversies between all countries by peaceable means and by arbitration. The fact that two great nations like Great Britain and the United States or like France and the United States should be willing to submit all controversies to a peaceful and impartial tribunal cannot but work for righteousness among the nations and for a willingness on their part to adopt the same means for the settlement of international disputes.

"To have these treaties not ratified, therefore, by the Senate of the United States or to have any hesitation and discussion of a serious character in respect to them would halt the movement toward general peace which has made substantial progress in the last ten years. To secure the ratification of the treaties, therefore, appeal must be made to the moral sense of the nation and while that is not entirely in the keeping of the churches, certainly they may exert a powerful influence in the promotion of any prospective instrumentality to secure permanent peace.

"Therefore I invoke your aid as a branch of the great Methodist Church to bring all the influence you can bring to secure the confirmation of the treaties now made and of those which may be made hereafter of a similar tenor with other countries. This movement has attracted the attention not only of England and France but of all the countries of Europe and also of the Orient. It is not too much to hope that there are a numbers of others who will be willing now to sign the same kind of treaties as those already made and that we may ultimately have a network of such agreements, making long strides toward international peace."

Mr. Taft then proceeded to discuss the Nicaraguan and Honduran treaties.

AGAINST RECALL OF JUDGES.

Strong Speech Delivered by Senator Root of New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Two strong speeches were delivered in the Senate to-day against the recall of the judiciary, one by Senator Root and the other by Senator Borah of Idaho. Both Senators were speaking against this feature in the Arizona Constitution now pending before the Senate.

Senator Borah's speech was a surprise and disappointment to his insurgent Republican colleagues. Mr. Borah, who is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the Senate, was the first prominent insurgent in that body to come out against the judiciary recall proposition, and he was supported later in the afternoon by Senator Crawford of South Dakota, another progressive, and by Senator Nelson of Minnesota, who has been voting with the insurgents recently.

Senator La Follette and other Senate insurgents who are supporting the proposition, took comfort, however, in a speech by Senator Poindexter of Washington in favor of the recall as applied to judges.

Senator Root said he believed the framers of the Constitution acted wisely in providing that Justices of the Supreme Court should hold their offices during good behavior. He added that he would favor the election of State Judges for a long term of years and have them chosen at a time when no other election was being held. Federal Judges should stand apart and aloof, he said, from those things controlling men in the political affairs of the nation.

He said that no member of Congress could escape the responsibility in voting on the admission of the new States of expressing an opinion upon the proposal that Judges shall be liable to recall by popular vote. The Senator added:

"What we say here is of little consequence. What we do here is of vast importance to the people of our country and to the development of our system of government." Commenting on how the recall would work, he said:

"It amounts to this, that at any time after a period of six months one-fourth of the persons who voted at the last election in a judicial district may by signing and filing a petition deprive any judicial officer of the right to his office. The mere filing of a petition by one-half of the men who voted against a Judge sets at naught his election and deprives him of the right to his office. He is compelled to seek a new title in another election and in that election must defend his course and justify his conduct on the bench; but he has furthermore to enter into a contest as against the popularity, merits and claims to recognition not only of one but of any number of opposing candidates.

"I do not envy the men who prefer the uncontrolled rule of a majority, free from the restraint which we have imposed upon ourselves under the system of orderly government that we have now established," Senator Root continued. "I do not envy the men who would rather have the French constituent convention controlled by Murat and Danton and Robespierre than to have a Supreme Court presided over by Marshall; who would rather have conclusions on a question of justice reached by a popular election on the basis of newspaper reports than to have the impartial judgment of a great court. I do not envy the men who see nothing in John Adams defending the British soldiers against the protest of his neighbors and friends and countrymen after the Boston massacre. Rather would I feel that my country loves justice and possesses that defined power of self-restraint without which the man remains the child, the citizen remains the savage and the community remains the commune."

Senator Borah's speech will be found on the editorial page.

SOLICITOR M'CABE THE MAN.

Significant Admissions Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Solicitor McCabe of the Agricultural Department admitted to-day, under the questioning of Henry E. Davis before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Agricultural Department, that he wrote the paragraph contained in the appropriation act which became effective July 1, 1910, which transferred to him all the legal duties of the department and that he also wrote the famous "General Order 140" issued by Secretary Wilson, through which he absorbed all of Dr. Wiley's power to enforce the food and drugs act.

To-day's hearing was replete with interesting and significant admissions by Solicitor McCabe. He frankly told the committee that in 1910, prior to the Denver convention of the Association of State Dairy and Food Inspectors, at which it was known that the benzoate of soda question would be discussed, he travelled through the Northwest at the expense of the Government interviewing prospective delegates to that convention and urging them to support the decision of the Remsen board and the stand of the Department in the soda controversy.

The Solicitor also admitted that two months before he had employed, with Secretary Wilson's authority and without Dr. Wiley's knowledge, a man to collect samples of cureals sold in the District, which he had made the basis of a sharp letter to the chief of the bureau of chemistry on the ground that the manufacturers and venders of these remedies should have been prosecuted. He had also gone over Dr. Wiley's head in another case. This was the seizure by the Solicitor's direction of several cases of "Heinz India Relish" on the ground of geographical misbranding.

Mr. Davis, counsel for Dr. Wiley, brought out before the committee to-day that the Heinz firm had persistently opposed the use of benzoate of soda as a preservative in food products, or in other words was in complete agreement with Dr. Wiley and the bureau of chemistry on this point. The Remsen board and the Secretary of Agriculture held the use of the drug in small quantities to be not harmful.

The committee adjourned at noon. Chairman Moss announced that the examination of Mr. McCabe would be interrupted to-morrow in order to permit James Bingham, Attorney-General of Indiana, to be heard. Mr. Bingham will tell of the opposition of the Agricultural Department to his efforts to secure the testimony of Dr. Wiley in a benzoate of soda case in Indianapolis.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE HEAD.

Agent of Central Hudson Steamboat Company Attempts Suicide.

NEWBURGH, Aug. 7.—J. Moffat Carpenter, local agent of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company, of which the Hon. B. B. Odell, Jr., is president, shot himself in the head with a revolver at noon today and is now in a dying condition at St. Luke's Hospital. He had been connected with the transportation business here for over thirty years.

Carpenter lost his wife by death suddenly a year ago and has not been himself since. To-day he complained at the office of feeling pains in his head, and starting for his midday meal an hour early he stopped at a hardware store, purchased a revolver, had it loaded and walked home, stopping on the way to talk causally with friends.

Arriving at home he went to his room, placed the muzzle of the revolver back of his ear and fired. When members of the family entered the room he told them to send for surgeon and told them what he had done. Herbert Odell, manager of the Central Hudson, was with him when he became unconscious. The bullet was taken out near the right eye to-night, but the attending physician holds out little hope for recovery.

LA FOLLETTE ON TARIFF LID

HOLDING DOWN THE WOOL AND FREE LIST BILLS.

Suspicion That His Object Is to Force Action on the Cotton Bill—Regular Republicans Sorry Now They Put Him in Charge of the Tariff Measures.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, insurgent Republican candidate for President, is still sitting on the tariff lid. He refuses to say when he will get off and permit anything in the way of tariff legislation to escape. Some of the colleagues of Mr. La Follette tried to impress on him to-day the importance of taking a good rest. They pointed out to him that he has been overworked, that his health was likely to give way under the strain and that he owed it to the country to assist in expediting the tariff legislation so that he could get back to Maple Bluff Farm on the Wisconcin lakes for a rest.

"Oh, I am not going back to Wisconsin," replied Mr. La Follette. "I would like to, but I have at least two months work ahead of me here in Washington, whether Congress adjourns or not."

When this information was spread around the Senate it created almost a panic. Some of the regular Republicans admit now that they made a tactical mistake when they turned the farmers free list bill and the wool bill over to Mr. La Follette as the Senate's representative in a sub-committee of the Conference Committee. Some of the regular Republicans thought they had made a clever move when they washed their hands of the tariff legislation. They thought they could point in the future to the fact that whatever compromise measures came out of the conference could be charged solely to the Democratic and insurgent coalition.

They did not realize at the time, although they are willing to now admit it, that they placed in the hands of the Senator from Wisconsin a power which he was only too eager to wield and which he is now using to direct the tariff legislation along whatever course he may see fit. He is suspected now of delaying action on the wool bill and the farmers free list bill until he can force a vote in the Senate on the cotton bill.

The Senator from Wisconsin expressed the opinion to-day that the date of adjournment of Congress was in his judgment rather remote. He did not talk discouragingly of a compromise agreement with Mr. Underwood, but he did not seem to be in as much of a hurry as some of his colleagues would have liked to have him.

There are some amusing features of the situation. A week ago a number of the regular Republican Senators were saying that they would end the session of Congress by going away on their vacations and breaking a quorum. Some of them even essayed to make the flight, but have either returned to Washington or are hurrying back on fast trains. Senator Guggenheim started to sail for Europe, but was halted at the pier in New York by a telegram from the Senate leaders. He returned to Washington to-day and was busy imploring everybody to hasten the adjournment of the session in order that he might depart.

Senator Lodge, filled with disgust at the course matters were taking in Congress, departed for his home at Nahant, Mass., leaving word that he intended joining Mrs. Lodge there and sail for Europe. But it was learned to-day that Mr. Lodge has changed his plans and is hurrying back to Washington. Senator Clark of Wyoming, another standpatter, failed to see the necessity of his remaining on guard and purchased tickets and reservations for Evanston, Wyo., but he did not depart according to his schedule and is still in Washington.

There is a reason for this suuden breaking of plans for migration. The regular Republican leaders woke up to the fact that with the rapidly melting strength they would soon be at a disadvantage in the Senate so far as votes were concerned, and they saw the possibility of the insurgents and Democrats combining to pass one or more of the tariff bills over President Taft's veto. It was this possibility that alarmed the Republican leaders and forced a recall of the absentees. Naturally there are some bad tempers around the Senate chamber. At the same time nobody can properly blame Mr. La Follette, who has been entrusted by the leaders with a serious responsibility and who appears to be taking it seriously. His demeanor is such as to suggest that the question of vacations either for himself or his colleagues does not interest him.

The sub-committee of the committee on conference, which is composed of Senator La Follette and Representative Underwood, did not meet to-day. They probably will get together to-morrow. Mr. Underwood was quoted to-day as saying that he expected there would be an agreement or a disagreement reported back to Congress within a few days. Senator La Follette does not seem to be in any hurry about the matter and is insistent that the Democrats accept the Senate bill.

The Senate Finance Committee did not to-day begin hearings on the cotton bill. The cotton manufacturers were not here to be heard, but it is expected that some of them will appear to-morrow. The committee will meet at 10 o'clock. It is expected that they will agree on a report to-morrow or Wednesday. The leaders, both Democrats and Republicans, are anxious to get the bill before the Senate, for they realize that it probably will take several days to dispose of it after it reaches the Senate, if indeed it is disposed of at all this session.

There is a suspicion that Senator La Follette is holding up the farmers' free list bill and the wool bill until he can force action on the cotton bill in the Senate, and on the amendments relating to the metal schedule and sugar schedule and possibly other schedules that will be offered when the bill comes to the Senate. In that way he will be able to put President Taft on record on a variety of tariff measures covering a very general revision of the existing duties.

But whatever Mr. La Follette's intentions are, he is keeping them to himself. It is admitted on all hands that he holds the key to the situation. Meanwhile all predictions as to the date of adjournment are pure conjectures. There is hardly a Senator who believes that Congress will adjourn before the end of next week, and most of them are predicting that the session will still be under way on September 1.

FIREMAN STOPS RUNAWAY.

Capt. Shea Thrown Against a Trolley Car and Seriously Hurt.

In his efforts to save women and young girls from being injured by a runaway horse, Capt. Daniel Shea of the Fire Department, who lives at 135 Seventh avenue, Long Island City, and is in command of Truck 3 at Jamaica, was severely injured last evening.

The runaway came dashing down Borden avenue in Long Island City just as a ferryboat was unloading its passengers. The street was filled with folk. Capt. Shea was standing in front of the Revere Hotel and as the horse came along he jumped out and caught the bridle.

He was thrown against a trolley car and the front wheel of the wagon ran over his right leg just above the ankle. The horse was stopped by others, who ran to the assistance of Capt. Shea. The injured fireman was taken to St. John's Hospital. In addition to a broken leg Capt. Shea suffered internal injuries.

BLOOM HAS ANOTHER CHANCE.

The Young Jew Who Failed in His First Examination for a Second Lieutenancy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Orders were issued by the War Department to-day by direction of President Taft for the examination for a Second Lieutenant in the army of Private Frank Bloom, Battery F, Third Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the army. Private Bloom since returning recently with his command from San Antonio, Tex., has had a furlough from the War Department in order to take a special preparatory course at a school in this city.

This statement may seem simple enough, but it is most unusual and is the sequel to the first chapter in the history of Private Bloom, when President Taft last spring openly rebuked Col. Joseph Garrard, commandant at Fort Myer, for an unfavorable indorsement be placed on the preliminary examination papers of the private. Bloom failed on this examination, which was conducted at Fort Myer last spring, and in returning his papers Col. Garrard gave it as his opinion that it was well, since Bloom is a Jew and Jews are not received socially in either civil or military life.

This statement fell into the hands of the private's father, who is the post tailor, and by him it was sent to Simon Wolf, a member of the board of the national council of the B'Nai B'rith, who finally laid it before President Taft.

The President directed the Secretary of War to make a thorough investigation into the case of Private Bloom to determine whether his failure was due in any way to a race discrimination. No discrimination was found, the report showing that he had failed in two subjects before the attitude of Col. Garrard had become known and the commandant merely made his remarks in the indorsement on the papers for filing in the War Department. The President at once directed that another chance be given Bloom.

Bloom was with his regiment in the manœuvre division at San Antonio at the time and immediately on the return of the command a few weeks ago further consideration was accorded to him by his being granted a furlough for the purpose of "boning up." This he is doing and he is ordered to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by August 31 to take the final examination of candidates, who upon passing are appointed as Second Lieutenants in the army. A number of other enlisted men will take the same examination, which is competitive, all of them having successfully taken the preliminary examinations held last spring.

TEXANS BOOMING WILSON.

Leaders of All Factions Unite to Send Solid Delegation to Convention.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 7.—More than two hundred Democrats, speaking for every faction and every section of Texas, organized this afternoon the Woodrow Wilson State Democratic League of Texas.

They elected officers and an executive committee and arranged for carrying the organization into every voting precinct of the State with the avowed purpose of instructing the forty delegates that Texas will send to the Democratic national convention next year to vote for Woodrow Wilson till he is nominated.

Headquarters of the league will be at Dallas. These officers were chosen: President, former Speaker and Banking Commissioner Thomas B. Love of Dallas; vice-president, Thomas B. Gregory of Austin and O. T. Holt of Houston; secretary, George D. Armistead of San Antonio; treasurer, Roger Roberdeau of Austin. These five and the following six constitute an executive committee: Judge Cato Sells of Cleburne, W. T. Bartholomew of San Angelo, Representative A. D. Rogers of Decatur, Representative Clarence E. Gilmore of Wills Point, Col. R. M. Wynne, superintendent of the State Confederate Home, and Editor A. R. McCollum of the Waco *Tribune*.

Several hundred prominent men sent regrets by wire and letter at their inability to attend. Congressman Robert L. Henry, who has been booming Speaker Champ Clark, wired he is now for Wilson. Many editors of leading newspapers advised President Love that their publications either had or would formally indorse the New Jersey Governor.

Texas has been rent for months politically over the issue of statewide prohibition. Among the leaders who had part in the proceedings were Chairman Thomas H. Ball of the prohibitionists and Judge James H. Robertson, who is chairman of anti-prohibition State convention. Twenty-four of thirty-one State Senators are Wilson adherents, as are more than eighty of the 133 members of the House.

Judge Cato Sells, until recently a supporter of Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio, was made chairman of the executive committee.

Practically every Princeton alumnus in the State is enrolled in the Wilson clubs that are forming. Well advised men say the State would go for Wilson three to one if the election to select delegates were held to-day, and they expect him to grow in strength.

Massachusetts Chief Justice Resigns.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Marcus Perrin Knowlton of Springfield, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Judicial Court, has resigned. In a letter to Gov. Foss he states that this course is rendered necessary by a growing affliction which has been coming upon him for some time. He asks that his resignation take effect September 7, 1911. The affliction to which the Chief Justice alludes is a trouble with his eyes, which has prevented his taking part in the deliberations of the court for some time.

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NUGENT'S INSULT TO WILSON.

State Chairman Says It Can Be Discussed at Meeting of Democratic Committee.

Democratic State Chairman James R. Nugent of New Jersey replied defiantly yesterday to the invitation that came to him a week ago to resign his chairmanship because of his insulting toast to Gov. Woodrow Wilson at a gathering of friends and military officers at Neptune Heights two weeks ago.

In his reply the State chairman said the episode that called forth the demand was purely personal and occurred at a social gathering that had no political significance. He said further:

"I am unable to see how such an incident, having no political or party significance, can properly come within the purview of the State committee.

"As, however, you and others believe that official notice should be taken of this purely personal incident, I would say that it may be brought before any regularly called meeting of the State committee.

"For some time past I have been considering the necessity of calling a meeting of the State committee to take up matters of importance to the Democratic party with respect to party policy and preparation for the coming campaign. It is therefore my intention to call a meeting to be held at an early date, formal notice of which you will duly receive."

After forwarding a copy of this reply to each of the eight committeemen who had signed the invitation to him to efface himself as political leader Mr. Nugent received two other letters bearing on the same matter. One came from State Secretary William K. Devereux and contained a request from the members who met last Saturday at Asbury Park that he call a special meeting of the committee next Thursday at noon at the Coleman House, Asbury Park, to consider the request for his resignation. The second letter came from Committeeman William J. Davis of Camden, characterizing as "absolutely false" the published statement that he had joined with those who have arrayed themselves against Nugent. He said he did not attend the Asbury Park meeting and did not send or authorize anybody to represent him there.

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DIED.

ATTERBURY.—At Bennington, Vt., on Sunday, August 6, 1911, the Rev. William Wallace Atterbury, D. D.
Funeral services at the Brick Church Chapel, 37th st. and 5th av., Wednesday morning at 9:30.

BACHMAN.—Charles Bachman, aged 58 years. Funeral at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241-243 West 23d st. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BLDG.).

CARNEGIE.—On Sunday, August 6, at Glens Falls, N. Y., Coleman, son of Mrs. Thomas M. Carnegie.

KELLY.—On Sunday, August 6, at his residence, 2573 Marion av., Fordham, Bronx, John, beloved husband of Ann Kelly, née Byrne, and father of Thomas, Francis, Michael, John, Jr., Anna Linnen and Katharine Kelly.
Funeral on Wednesday, 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, where mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

UNDERTAKERS.
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