

CARNEGIE TELLS BIBLE CLASS

HOW HE STARTED AS A TELEGRAPH MESSENGER BOY

And How Back Messages So as to See the Show. Learned Shakespeare That Was Rockefeller, Jr.'s, Pupils Told That Drink and Tobacco Are Foolish.

Andrew Carnegie and President Finley of the College of the City of New York were guests last night of the two hundred men who compose the Bible class presided over by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church on the first Sunday of each month and by the Rev. Dr. Addison Moore, mighty exponent of the Maine woods in vacation months on the other Sundays of the year.

There were Scotch songs by Miss Edith Mignot and Dr. Harry Ross Shelly, the organ accompaniment Miss Mignot on the piano. And there were very happy goodbyes by Mr. Carnegie and President Finley that put everybody in good humor. The meeting was held in the lecture room of the church at 10 West Forty-sixth street.

Harvey Mason, chairman of the entertainment committee of the class, said he had thought of presenting Mr. Carnegie merely with the words "Andrew Carnegie, my friend" but the chairman suggested for a sentence to say that the man's life is "an example and an inspiration to every American young man."

"Lady and gentlemen," began Mr. Carnegie, the lone lady being Miss Mignot, the long applause that greeted him had died down. "I am a victim tonight of misplaced circumstances. I came here expecting to see John Rockefeller's schoolboys. Schoolboys, that's one thing, but my, my! If you grow up, all his boys he must have married a third wife. [Laughter.] I see men here that part their hair in the middle more widely than I do. [Laughter.]

"I had pictured a class of youths in their teens who looked up to young Mr. Rockefeller as an old man and I had intended to tell these young men my ideas of how they should start in life. [Laughter.] I had intended to contrast the lives of professional men whose aims are higher than mere dollars. And then I had intended, [laughter], to come down to business men and was going to congratulate you because you are not the sons of millionaires. Millionaires' sons as a rule don't average very high. But when one of them does it's a fine thing to see."

Before getting down to the tale of his own first job, Mr. Carnegie said that in looking over a list of great men recently who have done big things he selected twenty of them and put one of the twenty was born of wealthy parents. Then he said he had intended to tell the "boys" he had expected to find first to avoid alcohol.

"There are other things, too, not wished but just foolish," continued Mr. Carnegie. "Why, these actually are young men who draw tobacco smoke into their mouths and then puff it out. Think of it! For heaven's sake tell me your own experience." "I've been asked to tell my own experience," said the orator after he had dwelt upon the necessity of living within one's income. "Well, telling of one's own experience must be done with circumspection." [Laughter.]

"You needn't tell all your experiences," suggested Mr. Rockefeller. "We'll advise you in advance if you hold back some of them."

"That's all I want, a Rockefeller absolution," cried Mr. Carnegie. "If any request of a Rockefeller doesn't go through I'll be an awful row up your alley." [Laughter.] "I don't know whether that's a compliment or not," laughed young Mr. Rockefeller.

"When I was a boy in Pittsburgh I began working in a cotton factory," Mr. Carnegie went on. "Manager Brooks of the Western Union office there, he's the father of Mrs. Know of Brooklyn, asked my uncle if he knew of a boy that wanted a job carrying telegrams. My uncle told Mr. Brooks about me, and uncle and I went over to the telegraph office.

"When we got to the building I said, 'My uncle, I'm going to do this myself. You go outside and I'll go in and get the job.' I got it. The pay was \$2.50 a week. My father and mother thought this was too much. [Laughter.] And after a while Mr. Brooks said to me—I was the oldest messenger boy there—'Andy, you're a better boy than the others. Your pay is raised from \$1.50 a month to \$1.75.'

"I wondered what I was going to do with the surplus. [Laughter.] My I was proud that day. I remember well that I took all the way across the bridge—I lived in Albany then—and that I picked out the bridge as the bridge so that my speed wouldn't be impeded by strangers. My brother Tom and I slept together in the garret and that night I told him all about my first raise in pay. And the next morning I turned over to my mother the usual \$1.50 [laughter] and then gave her the rest. 'Oh, Lord! I'll never forget that happy moment.'

PRICE OF LEGISLATION, \$3,500

AFFIDAVITS ACCUSING OWEN BOHAN, EX-ASSEMBLY MAN.

Charged With Attempting to Secure That Sum on Promise to Tinker Gaynor Charter to Suit Men Teachers Matter Before the Bar Association.

Einar Chrystie, counsel to the grievance committee of the Bar Association, is investigating statements made in affidavits accusing Owen W. Bohan, former Tammany Assemblyman from the Eleventh district and political lieutenant of the McManus, of an offer to arrange for legislation desired by the men teachers of New York city included in the Gaynor charter. The affidavits mention a demand for a fund of \$3,500 to facilitate the passage of the amendments desired by the men teachers.

The affidavits are made by Warren I. Lee, the former Brooklyn Assemblyman, who was beaten for Congress by a Democrat last year, and by Joseph K. Van Denberg, president of the Men Teachers and Principals Association. It could not be learned last night whether Mr. Chrystie's investigations have reached the point where the case has been presented to the grievance committee. Mr. Bohan said he had received notification to appear before the committee and defend himself against the accusations.

Back of the allegations of the request for a \$3,500 fund is the open fight made by the men teachers of New York for legislation similar to that contained in the Davis law providing a wage scale for men teachers, which was reported by the passage of the equal pay bill for which the women teachers had been working for years. The equal pay bill deprived the men of certain prospective increases provided for in the Davis bill, amounting to several hundred dollars a year in some cases, and they were anxious to have their own rights protected.

The information lodged with Mr. Chrystie had to do with an alleged interview had by Lee and Van Denberg in the office of Bohan in the Pulitzer Building. It was learned yesterday that these men first told J. O. Hammit, secretary of the Citizens Union, of their alleged talk with Bohan, and they then put their report of the interview in the shape of affidavits. Mr. Hammit submitted the affidavits to Commissioner of Accounts, Josiah C. Foshick, on October 25. Mr. Foshick talked with the witnesses and then decided that the matter lay outside of his jurisdiction.

Then the affidavits were taken to District Attorney Whitman, who had Assistant District Attorney Nott look into the matter. Mr. Nott reported that no evidence could be obtained to show that Bohan represented any member of the Legislature in making his demands, and that as he was not a public officer he had done nothing to make himself liable to a criminal prosecution for bribery. Mr. Whitman then wrote a letter to Mr. Chrystie, the grievance committee counsel, recommending that the matter be investigated by the Bar Association. The affidavits were put in the hands of Mr. Chrystie on October 31.

Mr. Lee and Mr. Van Denberg say in their affidavits that an intermediary came to the latter one night about two weeks before the Gaynor charter was reported by the legislative committee in Albany. This man is stated to have been connected with the schools and knew Mr. Van Denberg well. It is said that the intermediary had shown that the intermediary did not know that anything improper was afoot. Van Denberg says in his affidavit that the man told him "it would be a good thing to see Bohan."

As a result of the advice Mr. Van Denberg says he had a talk with the former Assemblyman, in course of which something was said about raising \$3,500. Mr. Van Denberg says he reported the matter at once to Mr. Lee, who was counsel for the Men Teachers and Principals Association, and as a result Mr. Lee made an appointment with Mr. Bohan to discuss the alleged proposal with the latter. Lee and Van Denberg both say they went together to Mr. Bohan's office, which is in the suite occupied by Abraham Levy, the lawyer.

Lee and Van Denberg say that in their talk with Bohan the subject of obtaining some concessions for the men teachers, who felt that their rights were jeopardized by the equal pay bill, was discussed. They allege that they were then informed that the raising of a \$3,500 fund would protect their interests in every way. They say they were told that the amendment would be framed about as they wished and that the necessary money would be raised until the amendment was reported out of the legislative committee.

Concerning the allegations in the affidavits Mr. Bohan said last night: "I am familiar with the circumstances and the motives behind this attack, and all I wish to do at this time is to enter an absolute and unqualified denial of the charges. I have done no wrong in my professional or private life. At the proper time I shall make a statement which will completely exonerate me in the eyes of the community. Under the circumstances I think it unwise for me to make an additional statement."

Mr. Bohan was in the Assembly for three terms, in 1906, 1907 and 1909.

**SCHOONER WAS ABANDONED.**  
No Account of Rescue of Crew of the James T. Maxwell, Jr., Received.  
The Revenue Cutter Service learned yesterday that the schooner James T. Maxwell, Jr., from Brunswick, Ga., for New York with a cargo of lumber in charge of Capt. Simmons had been abandoned at sea on November 22 in latitude 37° 13', longitude 74° 30'. The derelict destroyer Seneca was at once ordered by wireless to start a hunt for the abandoned vessel. The news of the abandonment of the schooner came through A. H. Bull & Co., local agents for the vessel. No particulars of the rescue of the schooner's crew of seven men had been received. The Maxwell sailed from Brunswick on November 16.

**THANKSGIVING DINNER WINE.**  
Four jars bottles, ordered \$5.00.  
H. T. DWYER & SONS, CO., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.  
Adv.

STUDENTS BOMBARD THEATRE.

Police and Employees Break Many Young Heads From University of Illinois.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 24.—University of Illinois students broke down the doors of the Orpheum vaudeville theatre here to-night and sought to gain admission to the performance in progress. Battered back by policemen and theatre attaches they renewed the attack at intervals. The siege had as its climax the kindling of a bonfire under the building. Employees of the house descended the blaze before it had an opportunity to spread and put it out before the smell of burning wood had penetrated to the audience.

Many crushed heads were the result of the melee at the doors, the police and employees working clubs with telling effect upon the mob. "Come back to-morrow night if you beat Minnesota and we will give you a free show," was the promise of Manager Sam H. Harris to the unruly boys. Only once assuaged the proposition and some of the students scaled the walls of the theatre and tore down the orange and blue banners placed there in honor of the fall homecoming at the university.

Members of the Illinois student union had arranged for the tree-show to-morrow evening and had agreed to foot the bills for all damages, but this did not satisfy the mob. Vandeville teams sought bravely to continue their acts while the bombardment from the front of the house was maintained. Several hundred students aside added to the confusion by standing on their seats and crying "let them in!" The violence on the theatre resulted from a meeting of the student body at the university from which 200 students paraded to the business section and made for the theatre.

Unprepared for the onslaught, the theatre staff was nearly swept away when the determined students broke down the doors and sent bricks crashing through the windows.

To-night's affair is deplored by student leaders, who see a blot on the annual home coming celebration and its possible abolition by the faculty as a punishment.

**ORLANDO HARRIMAN ILL.**  
Overwork and Diabetes Cause His Physical Breakdown.  
Orlando Harriman, brother of the late E. H. Harriman, has been sick for the last ten days in his apartments at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second street and Central Park West. Mrs. Harriman said last night that he has been working hard lately and overwork, added to diabetes, which has troubled him for a year, resulted in his condition.

His condition yesterday had improved greatly and he was allowed by his doctor to get up during the afternoon. He spent the time out of bed in his rooms reading. He is planning a trip South as soon as his condition permits. Mr. Harriman for years was connected with the real estate department of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and lately has been interested in several amusement enterprises at Brighton Beach.

**EX-SHERIFF KELLY INDICTED.**  
One of Hudson County Big Five in Elisor Named Jury's Latest Date.  
In a batch of twenty-five indictments handed up by the elisor named Hudson county, New Jersey, Grand Jury to Judge John A. Blair in Jersey City late yesterday afternoon was a true bill against former Sheriff James J. Kelly for negligent jail escape.

During the last Democratic primary campaign Kelly, who is a member of the Big Five, formerly the Big Six, leaders of the Democratic organization, arrested a saloon keeper in Exchange place for selling liquor on Sunday. The saloon keeper had a transparency across the front of his building reading "Vote against the Big Six." Kelly took his prisoner to the county jail and there found Prosecutor of the Pleas Pierre P. Garven's detectives with four prisoners whom they had arrested on bench warrants issued by County Judge Robert Carey for keeping disorderly houses. Kelly turned the quartet out of the jail because the warrants were not accompanied by criminal commitment papers. Later he liberated his excuse prisoner.

Prosecutor Garven formally charged in court that Kelly had aided and abetted a jail escape in the Supreme Court Justice Scovay dismissed the last Grand Jury panel without swearing it in on the ground that a Grand Jury could not investigate a complaint against the Sheriff who named it. The Justice then appointed Palmer Campbell and David R. Daly as elisors and they selected the present Grand Jury, which is conducting a comprehensive investigation into elisor matters.

A conviction for negligent jail escape is punishable only by a fine.

**ELOPERS NOT LEGALLY WEDDED.**  
Must Break Off Honeymoon and Have a New Ceremony Performed.  
BOSTON, Nov. 24.—A Lynn city official has notified Mr. and Mrs. Wesley J. Bruce, a pair of young elopers who are on their honeymoon, that their marriage was not legal and that they must be remarried or suffer prosecution.

The bridegroom got a marriage license in Lowell. When the certificate was returned to City Clerk Atwell at Lynn it was found that no Lynn certificate, where both the bride and bridegroom live, had been issued. The law says that each party in a marriage must take out a license in the city or town in which he lives. The bride was Ethel M. Young and the bridegroom is a son of the Rev. W. J. Bruce, pastor of the First Baptist Church of New York.

MORSE NEAR DEATH IN PRISON.

PARDON ONLY HOPE THAT HE MAY END LIFE OUTSIDE WALLS.

New York Banker, Who Has Suffered From Bright's Disease Since Incarceration, Stricken Last Sunday. Wife at Home, Too Ill to Go to His Bedside.

ATLANTA, Nov. 24.—Charles W. Morse, the former New York banker, is desperately ill in the United States penitentiary here and his life is despaired of. Morse was stricken last Sunday and his dangerous condition was made known to Attorney-General Wickersham and the attorneys who have had his case in hand.

While he has been an inmate of the prison hospital practically ever since he was admitted to the institution nearly two years ago, it was not until Sunday that he was compelled to take to his bed. He is a sufferer from Bright's disease and the turn his condition took at the beginning of the week alarmed the physicians. A considerable amount of blood was passed from the kidneys and on Monday his condition was worse. At one time on Tuesday it was not expected that he could live through the day. At times he was only semi-conscious.

When these facts were brought to the attention of Attorney-General Wickersham there was quick action in Washington, with the result that orders were issued for Mr. Morse's removal to the post hospital at Fort McPherson. It is thought that he will be moved on Sunday.

When Morse was admitted to the penitentiary he was partially paralyzed. Confinement began to tell on him and he has been under the care of the prison physician ever since his incarceration. Since his imprisonment at Atlanta began Bright's disease developed.

When it appeared on Sunday that his condition was dangerous special physicians were called in and for a time his death was expected at any moment. It is declared that he has been kept alive until now only by the vigorous treatment he has received.

When the news of the Attorney-General's action in ordering him temporarily removed to Fort McPherson was told to Morse he rallied considerably and it is hoped by his friends in Atlanta that he will live at least until he is pardoned or paroled.

Mrs. Morse is very ill at her home in New York and although she was wired for on Monday she has been unable to come. She will not be able to travel for at least another week, so that Morse is waiting for either death or relief with no relatives near him. His sister and sons have been wired for and it is believed that they can get here by Sunday. A few friends in Atlanta have done what they could for him in the absence of any member of his family.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—For the third time President Taft has refused to interfere with the fifteen year sentence which Charles W. Morse, the New York banker, is serving in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga. The plea made for Morse's release was ill health, and Mr. Taft as an alternative to pardon or parole ordered the transfer of the banker to the United States army hospital at Fort McPherson, Georgia, where he will receive medical treatment, but will be kept under surveillance.

H. F. Dougherty and T. B. Felder, counsel for Morse, presented the plea for Morse's release to President Taft and Attorney-General Wickersham yesterday. They declared that the prisoner is in a serious condition and asked for his release on the ground that he could not live long in confinement. United States District Attorney Wisco and W. H. Moy, warden of the penitentiary at Atlanta, were in Washington to-day and were consulted in regard to the case.

Morse has been reported in ill health since his commitment to the penitentiary by the Department of Justice. He kept a close watch on his condition. When the application for pardon was made the President asked at once for a statement of his present condition, and after a consideration of that report ordered the transfer of Morse to the military hospital. In the military hospital Morse will be assured of the best medical treatment and the President feels that by sending him there he is giving Morse every opportunity to regain his health that he could have were he pardoned.

The following announcement was made at the White House to-day concerning the President's order for Morse's transfer: "Application has been made to the President on behalf of Charles W. Morse for a commutation of his sentence based on his present state of health, which is represented as very serious. By the President's direction the Attorney-General has directed the warden of the Atlanta penitentiary to transfer Mr. Morse to the United States army hospital at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, where he will have the best possible care and medical treatment, while still remaining in the custody of the Federal authorities."

**ZANGWILL INDIGNANT.**  
That We Should Suffer Old World Class Distinctions.  
The national citizens committee which is arranging the mass meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, December 6, received the following letter yesterday from Israel Zangwill, the writer and Zionist: "I am delighted to learn of the formation of the National Citizens Committee. This seems to me business America has been sitting down too long under a discrimination among her citizens which is an affront to the very idea of a republic. It is scandalous that the diseases of the Old World should be thus forced upon the new. It is perfectly true that England is also enduring this insult, but then England is still part of the Old World, and its Constitution was not created under that vivifying influence of nobler ideals which moulded the Constitution of America. Nevertheless it remains a public scandal that even at a time of Anglo-Russian entente it is impossible for an English born Jew to move freely through Russia. I am perfectly certain that if the question had come up in the days of Palmerston he would have found a short cut through all Russia's diplomatic delays. But England is now losing her old instinct for freedom and justice. All the more therefore does it behoove America to step forward and be the torch bearer to mankind. Sincerely yours, ISRAEL ZANGWILL."

RADIO-DUELITIS EPIDEMIC.

Langevin to Fight for Mme. Curie Against Wife's Champion. Sword Scrambles.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—An attack of radio-duclititis appears to have seized the Paris newspapers and more duels are in view over the Langevin-Curie affair. Prof. Langevin, whose name has been connected with that of Mme. Curie, has challenged Gustave Thery, a journalist. M. Thery poses as defending Mme. Langevin, while the professor will fight for the honor of Mme. Curie.

A duel over the affair was fought to-day. The comments of M. Mortier in *Le Blos* upon the ignominy of publishing stolen letters resulted in a combat between that gentleman and M. Thery, the journalist who published the letters in the chemical romance. There were two most interesting bouts with the sword, with all the usual accompaniments, and M. Mortier twice was scratched.

**HALT SHIP FOR A BARBER.**  
German Cruiser, When 100 Miles at Sea, Misses Her Barber and Turns Back.  
NORFOLK, Nov. 24.—The cruiser Bremen of the German West India squadron left here for Santo Domingo at 10 o'clock this morning and when about 100 miles out discovered that its ship's barber had been left on shore.

The ship immediately swung about and started back for Norfolk. On the way back the wireless was put to use and the United States battleship Connecticut, lying in Hampton Roads, picked up the message. The information that the Bremen wanted her barber was relayed to the German Consul here, and he chartered an ocean-going tug, found the missing barber and started him off for the cruiser.

The tug will meet the Bremen off Hatteras to-night and will try to put the barber on board. This is a highly dangerous job, for a northwest wind is now blowing forty miles an hour and the sea is very high.

**ENGINEER SENSED DANGER.**  
Break of Spring on Baggage Car Affected Locomotive's Tempo.  
GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 24.—The delicate mechanical sense of the engineer driving the New Haven train due at the Grand Central Station, New York, at 2 o'clock to-day, saved the train from probable destruction near Bridgeport.

The engineer felt that his locomotive was not pulling quite as she should, and set the emergency brakes. An examination showed that a spring on the baggage car had broken and might derail the train at any moment. It happened at the exact spot where several persons were killed in an accident several months ago. The train reached New York an hour late.

**TWO GUILTY IN TAR PARTY CASE.**  
Jury Acquits One Prisoner—Three Who Confessed Sentenced.  
LINCOLN CENTRE, Kan., Nov. 24.—Two of the defendants in the "tar party case," John Schmidt and Sherrill Clark, were found guilty by a jury that reported at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The third defendant, A. N. Sims, was found not guilty. The jury had been out since Thursday morning at 11:30. Sentence was not passed to-day.

Three confessed members of the tar party, E. G. Clark, Jay Fitzwater and Watson Seranton, were sentenced to a year each in jail by Judge Grover to-day. Ed Ricord, who deposed Miss Chamberlain to the scene of the tarring, also got a year.

**WEDDING RING POPPED OUT.**  
Bride's Secret Given Away When the Pledge Fell From Her Waist.  
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The secret of the marriage of Miss Mary Josephine Byrne of Locust avenue was discovered when her wedding ring slipped from her waist as she stooped to pick up a napkin that fell from her lap while she was entertaining several young women at tea this afternoon.

As she sat up the little gold band was seen dangling on a narrow blue ribbon from her neck. There was a chorus of delighted exclamations, a quick confused blush and then hasty explanations. The bride said that she was married to James F. McAvoy of New Rochelle by the Rev. Joseph P. Donohue in St. Stephen's Church in East Twenty-ninth street, Manhattan, on November 10.

**\$300 ON HER HEAD.**  
Physician Offers Reward for Recapture of Woman Who Shot Him.  
Dr. Frederick Bierhoff of 10 West Sixty-first street has offered a reward of \$300 for the recapture of Otille Schneider, who escaped from Matteawan last Monday. The woman was confined in the asylum because in 1908 she shot Dr. Bierhoff at the corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street and hit two other men besides.

She had been a patient of the doctor and harbored a fancied grudge against him. So one day, armed with a pistol, she followed him from his office and walking up behind him opened fire. Dr. Bierhoff was hit in the leg and the shoulder. At her trial she was adjudged insane and committed to Matteawan.

**SPENCER CASE WITH THE JURY.**  
Judge Concludes Charge at 10 o'Clock and Jurors Retire.  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 24.—In the Spencer trial Judge Crosby did not finish his charge to the jury until shortly before 10 o'clock to-night, and immediately the deputies were sworn in to take charge of the jury.

Judge Crosby in his charge briefly reviewed some of the technical points and gave his interpretation of the law in each instance. At 10:05 o'clock the jury was escorted to a special room on the top floor of the court house and will remain there until it has reached a decision.

**Richard Croker 70 Years Old.**  
Richard Croker was 70 years old yesterday. A large number of his friends called upon him at the Democratic Club to congratulate him and many floral gifts were left for him. Mr. Croker celebrated his birthday by dining with a few of his intimate friends last night and afterward by joining a theatre party. He will leave for Florida early next week.

**Antidote for Whiskey** is quite unlike others—it's just this difference that emphasizes its quality. Lyles Bros., N. Y.—Adv.

STOKES'S STORY OF SHOOTING

DEATH BEFORE BLACKMAIL. HE TOLD GIRL ASSAILANTS.

Recounts in Detail How He Went to Lillian Graham's Flat and Stood Her and Miss Conrad Off Until Their Bullets Laid Him Low—Girls in Tears.

Once upon the trial of Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad for damaging the legs of W. E. D. Stokes was on yesterday Supreme Court Justice Marcus treated himself to a laugh. The lawyer for the markswomen in the course of badgering the wary and pugacious Stokes shot out suddenly this question: "Isn't it pretty generally understood, Mr. Stokes, that you are able to take care of yourself where women are concerned?"

Stokes, on the verge of reply, was stayed by the uplifted hand of Assistant District Attorney Buckner. "Tut, tut," growled Buckner, "the evidence in this case goes to show that he isn't."

"Objection sustained," ruled Justice Marcus on top of his final chuckle. Opportunities for laughter in the second day of the trial were not numerous. Mr. Stokes himself held the stand for the entire day and direct and cross-examination produced some repulsive things. Justice Marcus alertly blocked as much of this as was possible, holding with Stokes on one question that it shouldn't be answered without Lillian Graham's consent. When her lawyer persisted the Justice looked at the ceiling and the permitted monosyllable from Stokes sent Miss Graham to tears and embarrassed several women who had come for vaudeville to the Criminal Courts.

By his own account the Hotel Ansonia proprietor was the pursued, the target for blackmail, the victim of ingratitude. Admitting highly advanced friendship with Lillian Graham, Stokes insisted vehemently that it was all her doing. He resisted, he said, as strongly as he could. Occasionally Robert M. Moore, the cross-examiner, had Stokes twisting in his chair, but invariably the witness clinched his jaws and rasped an answer in some sort of accordance with his testimony on direct examination.

Moore found it difficult to pin him to a yes or no. Stokes qualified and explained and appealed to the court time and time again and Justice Marcus was required to order him very sharply to confine himself to direct answers. His memory on some matters, dates particularly, was uncertain, or treacherous. Dates and spelling, said Stokes, always bothered him. Whereupon the chorus girls giggled audibly, smiles breaking through their tears.

Mr. Stokes took the stand when court convened at 10 A. M. Of powerful build, though inclined to stoutness, his appearance attracted much attention. His thick mustache was brushed stiffly upward at the ends and seemed something of an index of his bearing. He was not jocular. He bore himself rigidly, replied volubly in a loud, clear voice and was obviously on guard against the snarls of lawyers. He was dressed all in black, with an old fashioned black bow tie cutting across a very low collar. No detail of the proceedings escaped him. He turned his head this way and that, taking in Judge, jury, lawyers and defendants. Grimaces mixed with nervousness seemed to be his principal characteristics.

As for the chorus girls who turned pistols on him in their flat at the Varuna apartments on the evening of June 7 last, they had lost the gay and flirtatious manner that marked them at the Magistrate's hearing. Frequently they were in tears. Mostly they kept their eyes lowered, glancing up at Stokes now and then when he said something that was disagreeable or surprising. Each wore a blue serge suit, with lace fittings at neck and wrists, and small, fur trimmed hats.

Under Assistant District Attorney Buckner's easy questioning Stokes began the story of his acquaintance with Lillian Graham. That was back in 1903 at the telephone in the Ansonia. Lillian was living there with her sister, Mrs. Singleton. "I must have meetings with other women," asked Buckner. "Why, yes," said Stokes. "I was a bachelor then."

Stokes said that Lillian told him then that she was 24 years old and that her ambition was to go on the stage. She knew that he had a stock farm in Kentucky and wanted Stokes to take her out there, he testified. From time to time he gave her money and because she insisted, he said, he invited her to his Kentucky farm, where she stayed three days. She had apartments at the Hotel Ansonia, but Stokes said he had to ask her to leave because the watchman told him she was coming in at all hours of the night. Her hotel bill was unpaid when she left.

Later, when she asked for money, Stokes gave her, he said, \$200 or \$300, he couldn't remember which. That was to pay for a trip to Paris. Subsequently he saw her again and took her for automobile rides. She had come back to this country, she told him, hoping to get a job on the stage, but managers were doubtful of her ability. She felt discouraged. The situation in the theatrical business was not what it had been and chorus girls were to be had cheap.

On May 17, 1911, when Lillian went to the Ansonia and asked Stokes for \$500, he refused to give it to her, he said, because an Austrian Countess had been saying things to him concerning Lillian's merry ways. The Countess said to Stokes: "I met Miss Graham on the ship to Europe and she told me, 'I'm going abroad to have my fun. I have \$2,500, \$300 of it from W. E. D. Stokes.'"

W. E. D. Stokes was thoughtful enough to recount some of Miss Graham's adventures on shipboard, all of which made the Ansonia man very sore, he testified. So when Lillian asked Stokes for \$500 he said no with extreme positiveness.

"What did Miss Graham say to all this?" pursued Buckner. "She was very angry," replied Stokes. "I took \$25 out of my pocket and offered it to her, but she flung the money on the floor and said she was going to commit suicide. She took a bottle from her handbag and put it to her lips. I grabbed