# The Sun.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1912.
Rain to-day, followed by clearing and colder; fair to-morrow.
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 15.

VOL. LXXIX.—NO. 141. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1912. —Copyright, 1912, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## CUBAN VETERANS IN CLEAN SURRENDER

### Slender Campaign Against Guerrillas to End the Intervention Peril.

### CARRY PLEDGES TO GOMEZ

### All Not Quite Smooth in Havana Yet—Zayas Organ Savagely Assails the President.

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—The restoration of harmony between the various warring factions and of peace and order throughout the Cuba seems to be assured unless it should turn out that the veterans are merely sparring for time. This morning sixty veteran leaders declared they would continue the patriotic work of ousting the "guerrillas" from office and purifying the Government. After a meeting of the veterans, however, Gen. Nuñez, the president of their association, and Col. Coronado, one of the leaders, visited the Palace and had a long conference with President Gomez, at the conclusion of which the President gave out the following official statement:

"Gen. Emilio Nuñez and Col. Manuel Coronado came to the Palace this afternoon and had a long conference with the President. The greatest cordiality, high spirit and patriotism prevailed. Both of the veterans declared that they would be the first to contribute toward the reestablishment of peace throughout the republic and would avoid every pretext which might compromise the independence of the country. They said that they were resolved to abandon the present campaign in order that all motive for it should disappear, and to that end they would send peremptory circulars to all clubs of veterans ordering the abandonment of the campaign.

"The veterans' clubs will continue to exist as beneficent patriotic institutions and will keep within their statutes. Their resolutions they will submit to the National Council for approval.

"The President was highly pleased with these declarations, which he had expected, considering the great love the country which has always inspired Cuba's liberators."

Despite the promises of the veterans, however, and the alleged harmony following the conference at the Palace last night there is plenty of evidence of discord, and a belief prevails that the conflict has not been settled. *La Opinion*, the official organ of Vice-President Zayas, contains an editorial, in which it says:

"Gen. Gomez has one moment in which to recover something of all he has lost in popular esteem. The distrust in the sanity of his efforts is appalling. There are very few who are ready to affirm that he is capable of the right conduct and none who believe that he will grasp the opportunity to deliver himself from the sinister influence of Gen. Monteagudo, that military commander who is as powerful as he is prejudicial to the Government.

"The fear that President Gomez, once the first shock has passed, will again deliver the destinies of the republic to the governmental clique is universal. All classes are talking of the Chief Executive's lack of energy and initiative. No one is able to understand how President Taft's admonition will suffice to produce in President Gomez a radical and salutary change. They do not want those who brought to Cuba the shame of an international reprimand to continue in power."

Gen. Nuñez, the veteran leader, says he detects in the intervention threat collusion between Arthur M. Beaupré, the American Minister here, and the Government in Washington, perhaps for stock jobbing purposes.

The venerable Salvador Cisneros, the hero of the revolution of 1898 and the revolutionary President in 1905, called a meeting to-night of the Patriotic League, of which he is president, for the purpose of discussing the present danger to Cuba.

Asiel, who is a red hot veteran, is quoted as saying to-day: "We are not prepared to abandon our patriotic work. We go against the guerrillas and public officers with or without American intervention. None can stop us. If the Americans must come because we hang traitors in this country, but we must prevent another intervention. We fear nothing or no-one."

*Lucha*, the organ of President Gomez, says to-night: "Those who cried out against the Congress! and talked of lynching Judges are responsible for the American note. That the Government should be considered stable by the people is indispensable, and all Cubans, particularly the military, should respect and obey the constituted authorities. The moment Congressional enactments, the decrees and the verdicts of the courts lose their efficacy because they are not enforced, we have fallen into anarchy and the United States under the treaty with Cuba will intervene and impose a Government which will be able to enforce its authority."

Reports from Santiago and Camaguey say that there is indignation at these words of the American note, which is said to be utterly unjustified.

There was the greatest excitement this afternoon over the rumor that the United States had sent another note warning Cuba that unless a reply to the memorandum of Secretary Knox is received in forty-eight hours the plans for intervention would be put into effect. Secretary of State Sanguily denied the receipt of any such note. He said, was absurd.

One of the most notable phenomena of the intervention scare is the almost universal expression by members of the Stock Exchange, of whom 95 per cent. are bears, of the hope that intervention would come.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—No formal reply has yet been received at the State Department to the note sent to Cuba last Monday warning President Gomez of the danger of a new intervention.

Secretary of War Stimson called upon President Taft to-day to discuss the Cuban situation. The President told Mr. Stimson that he did not believe actual intervention in Cuban affairs would be necessary. He thought the warning note sent to the Cuban Government would have an effect sufficient to remove all objection from this country.

Secretary Stimson told the President that the War Department was prepared for any emergency, but he doubted if an armed force would be needed. The President and Secretary Stimson believe that the Cuban Government will solve its problems in a manner satisfactory to itself and also to the United States.

Secretary Stimson will leave here tomorrow for New York.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 18.—The newspapers continue to publish anti-American interviews, letters and editorials, which were brought on again by the rumored American intervention in Cuba. This morning *El Imparcial* published a strong editorial entitled "The Policy of Suicide," in which the foreign policy of Mexico is deplored. She was criticised for having always allied herself with the United States instead of helping to realize a Latin American Union. The editorial declares that the friendship of the United States for Mexico is merely a mask for advancing aggressions. It calls attention to the American colonization of all States in the northern part of the republic, which it thinks is possibly a prelude to further annexation by the United States. There is also a possibility of the annexation of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, thus isolating Mexico from her Latin neighbors.

Mexico, says the paper, has in spite of the danger always allied herself with the United States. This was illustrated in signing the treaty of Washington with the United States to guarantee peace in Central America. This paved the way for intervention in Nicaragua, Honduras and other countries and Mexico was made a party to it. The article concludes with the quotation "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

## CUBAN SPEAKER IN DUEL.

### Ferrara Wounds Army Officer Whom He Called Insubordinate.

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Speaker Ferrara of the House to-day slightly wounded Lieut. Rey in a duel with pistols. Rey resigned his commission in the army in order to challenge the Speaker, who had declared on the floor of the House that Rey had been guilty of insubordination in attending a meeting of veterans.

The conditions of the duel were that each should have three shots. At the first fire Rey missed and the Speaker's bullet grazed Rey's temple. Rey missed on the second shot and at the third attempt his pistol missed fire.

Ferrara fired only once, refraining from using his pistol after seeing blood on Rey's face.

## BOY COASTERS KILLED.

### One by Running Into a Gould Auto, One in Riverside Park.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Jan. 18.—Cyril Rumens, 12 years old, was killed, and his chum, John DeMar, was seriously hurt this afternoon when the sled on which they were coasting down Cemetery Hill ran into an automobile owned by Howard Gould.

The coasting track extends down the hill, through a patch of woods and crosses the Hicksville road. The sled reached this road just as the Gould auto was crossing the path of the coasters, carrying several Gould servants from Castle Gould to the railroad station. Rumens was killed instantly in the collision. The other boy was taken to a hospital in Port Washington. He has concussion of the brain.

The boys had been sliding all the afternoon with schoolmates and this ride was to have been the last of the day. As they swept down the hill, one boy lying on the other's back, they could not see the approaching automobile because of trees and underbrush. The Gould chauffeur, William Holland, saw no coasters until the sled came tearing out of the woods and smashed into the runningboard of the car. The Coroner said that Holland was in no way to blame.

Young Rumens was the son of a Port Washington engineer.

Thomas O'Hare, 10 years old, of 613 Amsterdam avenue, received mortal injuries yesterday afternoon while coasting in Riverside Park at Ninetieth street.

When halfway down the hill he steered his flyer into another sled and bounded over to the curb. When his sled hit the curb he was thrown and landed on his head, his forehead striking the stone. The other boys started to run to him, but when they saw him unconscious they became frightened and ran away.

The boy remained lying in the snow for ten minutes when a chauffeur speeding along the drive saw him. He called Policeman Flood of the West 100th street station and the two of them bundled the boy into the automobile and rushed with him to the Red Cross Hospital, 100th street and Central Park West, where he died last night.

FARMINGDALE, L. I., Jan. 18.—While coasting on the Nassau street hill last night James McKenna, 16 years old, a pupil in the Nazareth Trade School here, was thrown against a tree. He died five hours later of a fracture of the skull. The lad's parents live at Cornwall-on-Hudson.

## COASTING SCHOOLMA'MS HURT.

### Two of the Six on Bobsled Are in Hospital With Broken Bones.

YONKERS, Jan. 18.—Six young women teachers in Public School 13 were hurt in a coasting accident here to-night. On a big bobsled they were coasting down a steep hill on Park Hill avenue near the school building.

Miss Short, a nineteen-year-old girl of Stanley avenue, was steering. She lost control of the sled and it crashed into a tree near the foot of the hill. She was knocked unconscious. Miss Gurnsey of Van Courtlandt Park avenue and Miss Whitney of Stanley avenue each had a leg broken. Miss Hoffman suffered a sprained ankle. The other teachers were bruised but not seriously hurt.

Miss Gurnsey and Miss Whitney were taken to St. John's Riverside Hospital. The others were sent to their homes or boarding places.


AIKEN, AUGUSTA & FLORIDA
Southern Railway the best way. Office 264 Fifth Ave., cor. 29th St.—*Adv.*


## EX-DEAD MAN WAS A VERY LIVE WOOER

### Doubt if Cruikshank Has Gone to Sea, for He Was Headed for Alabama.

### MAKING LOVE AS DOUGLAS

### Apparently Heard Frequently From Potsdam, Where His Wife Is Living.

It is not at all certain that the man who died as Barton S. Cruikshank at Morristown on the St. Lawrence River in June, 1910, and came to life last week as Donald Douglas, engineer, of 30 Church street, has gone to Porto Rico. The young woman to whom he had been making love in Brooklyn and New York, while his wife and two children are living in Potsdam, N. Y., accompanied him last Saturday to the steamship San Juan of the Porto Rico Line, on which he had engaged passage under his alias of Douglas. But Cruikshank got her to leave the pier three-quarters of an hour before the boat sailed and neither she nor the lawyers interested in Cruikshank's movements actually saw him on board as the ship sailed.

On the other hand it is known that Cruikshank had planned to go to Birmingham, Ala. On the day the San Juan sailed he had received in response to a telegram sent the day before a letter mailed on a train in the northern part of the State containing a recommendation to an engineer in Birmingham. The engineer's name was Nicholas or Nichols. This letter was sent to Cruikshank as Douglas by a woman whose first name is Edith. It happens that Cruikshank's wife was a Miss Edith Louise Dutton. Several of Cruikshank's acquaintances here have reason to believe that he did not sail on the San Juan.

Although it has been supposed that Cruikshank was dead to his friends in Potsdam (where funeral services were held for him after his first disappearance), until Adj.-Gen. Verbeck discovered him in New York and communicated with Mrs. Cruikshank's sister, it is now known that Cruikshank, under the name of Douglas, had been in frequent communication with some one in Potsdam since last fall. In December, when Cruikshank had his office at 149 West Thirty-fifth street, he received from Potsdam an express package containing a French horn. He had told his friends in the building that he was an adept on that instrument and that he had sent for one that he had left behind him.

That Cruikshank had kept up some kind of a connection with his former affairs is apparent in the fact that in December he began advertising for sale the property near Morristown, where he had planned to build the military school, the promotion of which involved him in troubles financial and other, which are supposed to have led to his disappearance.

When Cruikshank as Douglas moved to 30 Church street he received letters and did business under several names, among them A. T. Hoe and Jeffery Smith. He was apparently engaged in many schemes to make money and he was interested in several women. His affairs were so complicated and conducted with so much mystery that even those associated with him have been unable to weave what they know into a really connected narrative of the adventures of the former president of the Clarkson Institute of Technology.

When Cruikshank overturned his canoe in the St. Lawrence and began his career as Donald Douglas, an alias which it is believed he had used at least once before, he made his way to Minnesota, where he had many adventures before coming to New York last fall. His sandy hair had become almost white and he had shaved off his beard. Not long after he got here he met Miss Caroline Robert, daughter of Mrs. Charles G. Robert, the widow of a Long Island physician. The Robert family have a country place near Centre Moriches and are now living at 147 Rugby road, Flatbush.

Cruikshank, known to the Robert family as Douglas, was very attentive to Miss Caroline Robert. Her brother, Francis B. Robert, of 150 Broadway, a real estate operator, said yesterday that, while his sister and Douglas were never formally engaged, matters had gone so far that he had thought best to look up Douglas's past. Douglas gave as references various people in Minnesota, but when Mr. Robert wrote to them recently he received replies that indicated that Douglas was known in that part of the country merely as a very pleasant fellow who had been there for a short time and had taken an interest in National Guard affairs. Robert wasn't satisfied and told his sister so.

Last Friday Cruikshank, or Douglas, called Miss Robert on the telephone to tell her that he was going to sail for Porto Rico. He had an opportunity to make a lot of money down there, he said, and wanted to go down to look it over. He wouldn't be gone long. He asked Miss Robert to see him off and she went with him to the boat. She saw his trunk, a big one of the old fashioned kind, too large to be put in Cruikshank's cabin as he requested, put on board. She talked with Cruikshank a few moments and then went away. Mr. Robert said yesterday that he didn't believe that Cruikshank had gone to Porto Rico. He wouldn't go where anybody that might be looking for him would find him, Mr. Robert thought.

Cruikshank tried to get money from Miss Robert. Apparently he did get enough to buy a motor boat, which he named Carol, after Miss Robert. He said he paid $900 for it, and he told Lawyer Lowen E. Ginn of 115 Broadway, a former Potsdam man who has been representing Mrs. Cruikshank in matters pertaining to her husband's reappearance, that if anything was realized on his assets left behind this time it was to be used to repay Miss Robert.

Francis Robert denied a report that


*Continued on Sixth Page.*



Essential to good eyesight—an Oculist and then DACHIERA.—*Adv.*


## MIXED THOSE DE MILLES UP.

### Mrs. Olive Branch and Not the Playwright's Wife Was in Court.

William C. De Mille, the playwright and author of "The Woman," was not delighted when he opened his evening paper on the elevated railroad on his way home last night to read there of the appearance of his wife, who has helped him in his writing, in the West Side police court as complainant against Mrs. Pearl Spencer, the wife of Homer Spencer, a civil engineer of 108 East Twenty-fifth street.

According to the story the complainant said that Homer Spencer was her nephew and that Mrs. Spencer was a guest at a party given by Mrs. De Mille at the Evanston apartments, 272 West Ninetieth street. There, said the complainant, Mrs. Spencer had taken a diamond brooch of Mrs. De Mille's and pawned it to buy a fur overcoat.

Now as the playwright and his wife live at 137 West 115th street and neither has been in the Evanston apartments Mr. De Mille made up his mind before he got home that something was wrong and when he got home his wife confirmed his impression emphatically.

As a matter of fact the woman who appeared in court gave her name as "Mrs. Olive Branch De Mille" to Detective Quinn when she asked him to arrest Mrs. Spencer. She said that Mrs. Spencer had taken a diamond brooch valued at $900, pawned it and bought a fur coat with the proceeds. The theft, she said, occurred when Mrs. Spencer visited her in her apartments in the Evanston.

Nobody could be found last night who could explain how Mrs. Olive Branch De Mille came to be confused in court with Mrs. William C. De Mille, whose name was Anna A. George before she married.

## BLASTS FOR FIRE USE NOW.

### Department to Have Acetylene Mixture That'll Go Through Steel Quickly.

As a result of the Equitable fire and the experience in rescuing President Giblin, imprisoned in the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, the Fire Department is to be equipped at once with acetylene blasts for use in the downtown district.

The experience in trying to rescue Mr. Giblin, when two iron bars had to be sawed through with handsaws in order to extricate him, was a novel one for the department and served to show the imperative need of adding to the present equipment an appliance that could do such a job in quick time. Commissioner Johnson lost no time in having a test of such appliances, and one has been ordered and will be part of the equipment of Engine 31, which is stationed at 87 Lafayette street and responds to practically all of the fires in the financial district. Commissioner Johnson said yesterday that other downtown companies would be similarly equipped within a short time.

At a test conducted before the Commissioner at Fire Headquarters last week it was demonstrated that a blast made by a mixture of oxygen and acetylene gas could go through a steel slab twelve inches thick and seven-eighths of an inch wide in five minutes and ten seconds. It took one hour and twenty minutes to cut through just one of the steel bars that held Mr. Giblin a prisoner. A blast of the kind the department is to carry could have severed the two bars which had to be cut to release him inside of five minutes. At the recent test it took five minutes to cut a hole wide enough to admit a man in a steel gate whose bars were an inch thick. So far as is known the New York Fire Department will be the first to carry such equipment.

## DIDN'T COME OUT FOR TAFT.

### Bronx County Also Dodged by the Republican County Committee.

No attempt was made to dive into the Presidential situation at the meeting of the Republican county committee last night. It had been announced beforehand that some of Mr. Taft's friends would present a resolution of some sort commending the Administration and committing the county organization to support of Mr. Taft's renomination. The leaders headed off this project for the reason that it would have raised a row in the meeting and because they thought it would be expedient to wait and see how matters developed.

The committee on resolutions, instructed to report what attitude the organization should take on making The Bronx a separate county, dodged a positive recommendation, but reported that there did not seem to be sufficient support in The Bronx of the proposal to warrant action by the committee. The report was laid over for consideration at the next meeting.

The special committee appointed to consider changes in the election law advocated the use of voting machines all over the State and the adoption of the Massachusetts ballot. The report was adopted except as to the Massachusetts ballot. Consideration of that was postponed. W. H. Wadhams submitted a report suggesting various changes in the primary law. These will be considered at a special meeting.

## HAD 32 OPERATIONS.

### Young Woman Leaves Hospital After Spending Seven Years on a Cot.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Margaret Doyle, 30 years old, left the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital to-day after having been on a cot for seven years and having undergone thirty-two operations.

She first entered the hospital to have a bone in her leg straightened. Six operations were necessary to make a perfect leg and she was about to be discharged when she was attacked with appendicitis. That operation was followed by twenty-five others to correct aftermaths of the first appendicitis operation.

"It began to seem that every time the surgeons had a spare minute," said Miss Doyle, "they put me on an operating table."

Miss Doyle now is practically well, the only fear of the physicians being that a craving for some narcotic may come to her. She has suffered so much pain that a great deal of morphine has been administered. It has left her emaciated, but her will power has saved her from becoming addicted to the drug.


FLORIDA ONE NIGHT OUT
Via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Four electric lighted steel trains. Inquire 1184 Broadway.—*Adv.*


## THREE BIG TRUST INQUIRIES LIKELY

### Taft's Attitude Toward the Atlantic Ship Pool Investigation.

### SENATE TO HAVE A PART

### Stanley Committee May Be Empowered to Tackle the Harvester Company.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—To-day's developments in the House Committee on Rules foreshadow Congress inquiries into three great commercial interests—the foreign shipping combine, better known as the "Atlantic pool"; the International Harvester Company and an unorganized entity that has come to be referred to as the "money trust."

It became known to-day that President Taft approves, or at least does not disapprove, the proposed investigation into the activities of the foreign shipping combine, which, according to Representative Humphrey of Washington, a Republican, violates the Sherman act and the railroad rate law, and imposes restrictions on American commerce that tend to a restraint of trade.

The President's attitude toward the shipping combine was disclosed at a hearing before the Committee on Rules. Mr. Humphrey made the statement that it was Mr. Taft's belief in case action was held to be desirable that any inquiry undertaken in the case of the foreign shipping combine should be made jointly by the House and Senate. Mr. Humphrey declared that it was the President's opinion that as an investigation of the shipping combine would to some extent have a bearing on our international relations the Senate, as a part of the treaty making power, should have representation in such inquiry. From what was learned to-day the Democratic leaders of the House intend to follow the suggestion of the President. In fact Representative Hardy of Texas, a Democrat, introduced soon after the committee meeting a resolution providing for a joint inquiry into the affairs of the shipping combine. There is good reason to believe the resolution will be reported favorably.

Statements made to-day indicate that House leaders do not believe a special committee should be created to probe the affairs of the Harvester Company. This concern has directors who serve in a like capacity with the United States Steel Corporation. There is a strong probability that supplemental legislation will be passed directing the Stanley committee to bring the affairs of the Harvester Company within the scope of its investigation.

For all practical purposes the triangular plan to bring the shipping trust, the Harvester Company and the money trust within the scope of one inquiry has been abandoned. Present indications are that the shipping combine and the Harvester Company will be treated as indicated, and a resolution passed, authorizing a special inquiry into the activities of the various banks and corporations that comprise what is known as the money trust.

It is the general belief that if the Senate and the House decide to make a joint inquiry into the operations of the shipping combine the results may be far reaching. Representative Humphrey charges that this combine is fostered by the German Government and that the German lines form the keystone of the system. The Atlantic pool has been made the subject of investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission and its affairs have been inquired into by the Attorney-General. Representative Humphrey asserts that the present anti-laws have been unable to cooperate with a foreign corporation that violates the laws of this country, and he wants an inquiry ordered in order that ways and means may be found to meet the situation. Mr. Humphrey has repeatedly charged on the floor of the House and in committee that the influence of this combine is so potential that it has been able to prevent the passage for many years of bills designed to upbuild the merchant marine.

Appearing before the Rules Committee to-day in support of the Harvester Company resolution, Representative Lobeck of Nebraska, a Democrat, prodded J. P. Morgan and George W. Perkins.

"This investigation should be undertaken if for no other reason than to show the people how much money Morgan and Perkins received for promoting this trust," said Mr. Lobeck. "We also ought to know just what method was employed to give the Steel Corporation $20,000,000 worth of stock in the harvester trust."

Mr. Lobeck insisted that despite statements and figures to the contrary the Harvester Company sells cheaper abroad than it does in the United States. Lobeck formerly was engaged in the sale of farm machinery out West. His occupation gave him an insight into the business, he said. He declared that harvesters that cost the Nebraska farmer $135 are delivered in Austria for $90. He said that since the formation of the trust small dealers have been crushed and the farmers placed at the mercy of the big combine.

Hearings on the Harvester Company and the shipping combine were closed by the committee to-day. Further public hearings on the money trust will be held later.

### Can't Get His Old Name Back.

Morris Sakoloff of 459 East 175th street got permission in the City Court two years ago to change his name to Sacks. He asked Chief Justice O'Dwyer yesterday for permission to take his old name because he has gone into partnership with his father and finds it difficult to convince creditors and others that Sacks is the son of Sakoloff. The court denied the motion and said that the law will change a person's name but once. Some lawyers say a man can change his name himself if he pleases.


FLORIDA—CUBA, SOUTH SEA LEVEL ROUTE, ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
4 trains daily. All steel electric lighted Pullmans. Superior roadway and service. 1218 B'way.—*Adv.*


## JUDGE TO HOLD COURT AT HOME.

### Crowded Out of Even the Wretched Accommodations in the Court House.

Supreme Court Justice Gerard notified the litigants and their counsel yesterday in the cases of Beatty vs. the Guggenheim Exploration Company and Hagan vs. Hagan, which were continued from the December term of the Supreme Court, that he will hold court to-day at his residence, 725 Fifth avenue. Justice Gerard said that all the court rooms are occupied and Justice Delany is holding court in the library. Justice Gerard has been hearing these cases in the court room of Trial Term Part V., which Justice Erlanger refused to use because it is unsanitary.

## ANOTHER COLD WAVE.

### Drop in Temperature Due Along Atlantic Coast To-morrow Night.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Another cold wave is starting to-night from the Northwest and is due here in the morning, in the Ohio River valley to-morrow night and along the Atlantic coast Saturday night.

Snow is falling over Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Idaho, Montana and Missouri.

## WALDO'S NEW SLEUTH SCHEME.

### Wants to Have Detectives Mix With the Public and Find Out Things.

Police Commissioner Waldo is going to have another system of managing his sleuths if the Mayor approves of his plan for reorganizing the detectives which he told about at a dinner of the Business Men's Association at the League House in Flushing last night.

The Commissioner says he's going to have men picked for detective duty according to their detective ability and they're to be permanently assigned to police stations. Then they're going to stick in their precincts and get acquainted with everybody. They're not to report to Headquarters as they used to do, but to detective chiefs.

Borough President McAneny said that the transit conferences were nearly over and that something would be done by the Board of Estimate pretty soon. Whereupon ex-Comptroller Metz arose and said: "The bunch that's running things in this city has been in office two years and done nothing but talk."

Borough President McAneny said that this was not so.

## LITTLETON NOT A CANDIDATE.

### Congressman Announces He Will Retire From Politics and Stick to Law.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 18.—Congressman Martin W. Littleton announced here to-day that at the end of his present term in Congress he will quit and devote himself to his law practice. Referring to national politics, Mr. Littleton said he had paid little attention to the candidates in the field.

"The East and South will have to elect a Democratic candidate for President," said Mr. Littleton, "and in my opinion they should have recognition. I have paid little attention to the candidates spoken of. I have paid more attention to the principles for which they stand."

## ST. LOUIS FOR ROOSEVELT.

### Committee Indorses the Colonel for the Presidential Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—At a special meeting to-night the Republican city central committee of St. Louis adopted a resolution indorsing Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican Presidential nomination.

The resolution was introduced by Chairman W. E. S. Jarrett. It was carried by 15 to 10, three members being absent.

Ormsby McHarg, a Washington lawyer and politician, who has been touring the South in the interest of Roosevelt, has been in St. Louis within a week. He conferred with Jephta D. Howe, former chairman of the Republican city committee.

## THEY WALKED THE TRACK.

### Three Men Who Don't Do It Habitually Sue for Arrest for Trespass.

Former Assemblyman James J. Hoey, who is a candidate for appointment as State Superintendent of Insurance; Emanuel I. S. Hart, a lawyer, and Philip O. Bischoff, an accountant, filed suits yesterday to recover $5,000 each from the Long Island Railroad Company for false arrest for trespass. Mr. Hoey said yesterday that he and the other plaintiffs had gone past their station and when they got off at Woodhaven and asked a railroad employee what to do he advised them to walk back down the track. They hadn't gone more than 100 yards when the railroad policemen arrested them.

## BROKER CRAM SURRENDERS.

### Member of Cram, Mulliken & Co. Is Accused of Larceny of $67,137.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Benjamin H. Cram of New York, formerly head of the firm of Bram, Mulliken & Co., brokers at 5 Congress street, this city, surrendered himself to the police here late to-day and was held in $15,000 bail on an indictment which charges him with the larceny of $67,137. Seven complainants are mentioned in the indictment against Bram, the most important being Alice E. Robinson of Malden who claims to have lost $58,495 in cash and stock certificates. Alfred A. Mulliken, the other firm member, is under arrest in New York and Inspector Waite is there endeavoring to arrange for his extradition.

## DARTMOUTH GETS GIFT.

### Hiram Hitchcock's Widow Leaves Property and Money to College and Town.

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 18.—By the will of Mrs. Emily Howe Hitchcock, who died on Wednesday night in the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, which her husband established, Dartmouth College becomes the possessor of forty-five acres of land adjacent to the campus. The property, which was the largest single holding in Hanover outside of the college holdings, is valued at $50,000. Dartmouth is also left a collection of antiquities. The hospital, which bears her name, gets $20,000, and the local public library, which Mrs. Hitchcock founded, $50,000.

Mrs. Hitchcock was 69 years old. She was the widow of Hiram Hitchcock, a former trustee of the college and for many years an owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.


MAILLARD'S BREAKFAST COCOA.
Finest winter drink of all. "It satisfies and keeps out the cold. Easily prepared.—*Adv.*


## CHARLES W. MORSE IS NOW A FREE MAN

### President Taft Commutes His Sentence, to Take Effect Immediately.

### CLEMENCY COMES TOO LATE

### Gen. Torney Gives Morse Six Months to Live, and Not More Than 30 Days if Kept in Prison.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Charles W. Morse, the former New York banker, who was sentenced to a term of fifteen years in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, is now a free man. President Taft late this afternoon commuted Morse's sentence to expire immediately. This clemency has come so late, however, that Morse probably will never again know what real freedom is.

Brig.-Gen. George H. Torney, chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery of the army, gives Mr. Morse less than six months to live, and in Gen. Torney's opinion the end would come within thirty days if Morse's confinement as a Federal prisoner continued.

It was on this report by the army surgeon that President Taft finally decided to end Morse's confinement, which has extended over practically two years. Attorney-General Wickersham concurred in this action and the commutation of the sentence was announced following a conference between Mr. Taft and his chief legal adviser. Here is the official statement given out at the White House:

The President this afternoon commuted the sentence of Charles W. Morse to expire at once. This action was taken on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, based on the following report of Surgeon-General Torney:

"A careful review of these reports make it clear to my mind that he (Morse) is suffering from a combination of diseases due to degenerative changes which are incurable and progressive. The reports show that both the condition of the kidneys and of the heart is growing worse. I regard the attack of cardiac dyspnea, or heart block, from which he suffered on the morning of the 15th inst. as an ominous occurrence. In my opinion the prisoner's duration of life will in all probability be less than one month if kept in confinement, and in the event of his release under commutation of sentence it is not probable that he will live as long as six months."

This action by President Taft brings to an end one of the most extraordinary efforts ever made to secure the release of a Federal prisoner. The pressure to which President Taft has been subjected in the Morse case has been the strongest that he has had to face during his three years in the White House. The only instance comparable with it was the case of John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker, who was paroled by the board of parole after having served the requisite time, and who died only a few days after leaving the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth.

The efforts to free Morse began almost before the doors of the penitentiary at Atlanta had closed on him. The President was besieged with pleas for leniency from Morse's powerful friends in the political and financial world. From the start, however, Mr. Taft was determined that the New York banker should pay the penalty of the law as an example to other would-be violators of the national banking act. Mr. Taft's determination was further strengthened when it was reported to him early in Morse's term of confinement that he had been violating the prison rules and that his friends had been smuggling money to him in his cell.

When the efforts of Morse's friends proved unavailing Mrs. Morse herself, who has stood faithfully by her husband from the beginning, undertook a personal campaign in her husband's behalf. She solicited signatures to a monster petition which, as it was finally presented to the White House, bore the names not only of well known men in all parts of the country but many Senators and members of the House of Representatives. This petition, it was said at the time, contained thousands of signatures. President Taft's own son, who was a classmate in Yale University of Mr. Morse's son, was reported to have signed the petition and to have entered a personal plea in Mr. Morse's behalf.

The first formal application for pardon for Morse was filed in May, 1911. He had been a Federal prisoner since January 3, 1910. This application for pardon was on the ground that his sentence was excessive. President Taft declined to consider the pardon until the end of the present year or until Morse had served three years of his full term. Morse's friends have always contended that his sentence was excessive and officers of the Department of Justice have been inclined to agree with this view. He was originally sentenced to a term of fifteen years in prison, or five years under each of the three counts under which he was convicted. On appeal two of those counts were stricken out, but the court did not reduce the sentence. Morse's legal advisers have always contended that in striking out the two counts of the indictment the punishment under these counts also should have been stricken out. If this had been done his sentence would have been only five years in prison. Under the sentence as it has stood, however, Morse would not be eligible for parole until 1915.

Several months ago Morse's health began to break down and his friends renewed their efforts for a pardon on the ground that he had only a short time to live. They asked that he might be released so that he could go to Carlsbad to take the baths. President Taft was unwilling to grant the pardon unless convinced that Morse was in a critical condition and likely to die. He was transferred from the penitentiary at Atlanta to the prison hospital at Fort McPherson and placed under observation of army physicians.

A special board of army surgeons from Washington was sent to Atlanta by Presi-