

HE TRIED TO GET MRS. SCHIFF TO WRITE TO HIM

Brandt's Expulsion From the Household Followed the Same Day.

WROTE FROM TOMBS ALSO

Third Letter to Mrs. Schiff May Be Shown at Albany, but Not to Be Made Public.

The various reports which are to be forwarded to Gov. Dix for his examination before he decides whether or not he will pardon Folke E. Brandt, who was formerly a servant in the household of Mortimer L. Schiff, and who was sentenced in April, 1907, to thirty years in prison for burglary, are, with one or two exceptions, prepared, and will be forwarded early to-morrow morning to Albany.

Among the papers which will be laid before the Governor are two letters written by Brandt to Mrs. Schiff. One is an undated letter supposed to have been written on February 11, 1907, which was the day Brandt was discharged from the Schiff household. This letter, which was the cause of his discharge, was followed by another three days later in which he asked Mrs. Schiff to pardon him for anything which he had previously said that was objectionable to her, and begged that she would be kind enough to give him a reference that would assist him in getting a new place.

The first letter is written on plain white paper and extends over eight pages. It addresses Mrs. Schiff as "My dearest lady," and throughout dwells upon Brandt's attachment for her. It says that he realizes the error he is committing in broaching such a matter and asks Mrs. Schiff's pardon if she is offended. He says he would like her to express her views in a note to him. This letter Mrs. Schiff showed to her husband and Brandt was forthwith discharged.

The second letter, which was written on Hotel Victoria paper, but with an address in West Forty-sixth street, expressed penitence.

Mr. Gans said yesterday that he has a third letter in his possession written also by Brandt to Mrs. Schiff. He said that this would be shown to Gov. Dix if asked for, but that it is not to be made public. This letter was written four days after Brandt was sentenced by Judge Rosalsky and was enclosed in a letter to Brandt's attorney, Carl Fischer-Hansen, for the latter to deliver to Mrs. Schiff. Either by mistake or otherwise it was opened and taken to Judge Rosalsky on April 11. The latter told Fischer-Hansen to return the letter in the day. When he did return Brandt's lawyer found the Judge in a consultation with Assistant District Attorney Noll and Mr. Gans. The letter was read and then turned over to Mr. Gans to keep. Mr. Gans gave yesterday as the reason for his taking it that he was Mr. Schiff's lawyer. When Assistant Attorney General asked Mr. Gans recently to show him the third letter Mr. Gans said that it would be brought forth in case the situation demanded it and that all probability the Governor would see it.

It is understood that the report which District Attorney Whitman will send to Albany is that of the letter which was the cause of the pardon. It is said that he thinks Brandt's plea of guilty was made under a misunderstanding of the situation and a misunderstanding of the law in the case. With Mr. Whitman's report will also be forwarded that of Judge Rosalsky.

Among the papers of the District Attorney is a copy of a letter which was written by Mr. Schiff on March 11, 1907, the day following that on which Brandt was arrested at Mr. Schiff's office. It contains Mr. Schiff's story of the entrance of Brandt into the Schiff home and of the assault on Mr. Schiff. Mr. Schiff said that he and Mrs. Schiff came home on March 11 just after a clock after dining out with friends and were sitting at their door. Mrs. Schiff at once retired while Mr. Schiff went into the library to read. When he went to his dressing room he found there Brandt, who was in the household as Lawrence de Folke. The room was dark and suddenly Brandt lit him on the head with a bowling pin. Mr. Schiff says that being only sitting he was able to get up and talk to Brandt. He thought Brandt was out of his mind and tried to get him to leave the house quietly.

Mr. Schiff in his affidavit goes on to say that his intruder had brought with him from downstairs not only the tennis bat and the pin and a large silver canister, but Brandt had left his coat and shoes down in the cellar. Mr. Schiff persuaded him to go after them, with instructions to meet him at the front door. There Mr. Schiff gave him \$20, as he had promised, in order to get him to leave and closed the door. After that Mr. Schiff told his wife. He found that two diamond stickpins were missing.

In his effort to get Brandt to leave he had told him that he thought there was something good in him yet and that if he would come around to his office on the following Monday, he [Mr. Schiff] would see if he couldn't help him in some way. Brandt did come and found there Henry Rogers, the Pittsford attorney, besides Mr. Schiff and two stenographers, Mrs. Mabon and MacDonald. The two latter put Brandt through the usual mental and physical examination and found him to be sane. They also were present, according to Mr. Schiff, when Brandt made his full confession to Rogers, after his arrest on the spot. This confession, signed as it is by Brandt, is an important part of the case that is to be made out by Mr. Schiff's lawyers. It makes it clear that Brandt had been recovery stricken since his discharge. Brandt tells how he entered the house at 11 in the evening, left his shoes and coat below and went upstairs to await the coming of his former employer. He says he struck Mr. Schiff in self-defense and then demanded money. The reports of the two witnesses will be sent to Albany. Brandt was arraigned before Judge Rosalsky twice for pleading. The first time was on March 25, when represented by Chester S. Bayles, he pleaded not guilty, but three days later, when Fisher-Hansen was suggested as counsel, Brandt changed his plea to guilty.

Among the other reports which the District Attorney has is the report of the reports of Police Sergeant Joseph D. Woodbridge who was assigned to look up Brandt's past. He reported that Brandt had lost several places for dishonesty and in 1905 had admitted a check forgery. ALBANY, Jan. 27. There will be no formal or public hearing at the executive chamber on Tuesday next on the application of Brandt for executive clemency. Opportunity will be afforded on that day

to a representative of the law firm of Parker, Sheehan & Hatch to present in behalf of Mr. Schiff, such matters as he may desire Gov. Dix to consider when passing upon Brandt's application for a commutation of sentence. There is nothing before the Governor that calls for a public hearing. Brandt's case is similar to a score of other applications of men undergoing sentence in the State prison who believe that the circumstances connected with their conviction justify an application of that policy of dealing with criminals which is designed to restore to the employment of liberty where there is indication that reformation has been effected. What is taking place in the Brandt case is not unusual. It is a matter of current experience in a host of cases that are presented for review by the Governor. Brandt has made application to Gov. Dix that his sentence be commuted so that the State Board of Parole may in its discretion liberate him from prison on the condition under which several hundred men sent to State prison have been freed. He has based that application upon the grounds that he pleaded guilty under misapprehension of what his punishment would be, that the term of thirty years was not warranted by the circumstances and that he is entitled to the benefit of the law under which he might have been sent to a state reformatory for an indeterminate sentence through the operation of which he would have served a far shorter term. Gov. Dix will be able to receive in person the attorney who may appear on Tuesday. His illness will prevent him from doing so, but Attorney Owen Lincoln Porter, who is the legal adviser of the Governor in such matters, and who was the person to whom Brandt made his personal appeal at Clinton prison, will receive such matters as may be presented and will transmit them to the Governor.

The presentation of Mr. Schiff's views may be made either in written or oral form, either by the attorney who may appear on Tuesday. In either case, however, there need be no public hearing. Mr. Porter will receive the attorney in private conference and the views will be made a part of the papers filed with the case.

SHOE MACHINERY CO. HEARING.

One Witness Says the Company Has Perfection Plans to Escape Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. Charles J. Jones of Boston, president of the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company, today told the House Judiciary committee that the United Shoe Machinery Company has already perfected a plan to escape the consequences of the prosecutions the Department of Justice has instituted against the company and its officers for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. He declared also that his antagonism to the United Shoe Machinery Company has resulted in his removal from the directorate of the First National Bank of Boston.

Former Representative Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, appearing as counsel for the Shoe Machinery Company, read into the record of the hearing testimony to show that Attorney Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, who is interested in the prosecution of the Shoe Machinery Company, was formerly a stockholder, director and counsel for the company. He also inserted testimony given by Mr. Brandeis before the Massachusetts Legislature in 1906, when he defended the machinery company.

Attorney Brandeis said that he welcomed Mr. Littlefield's exposure of his record in connection with the company. He said he resigned from the directorate of the company when it became apparent that the concern intended to persist in a policy that ultimately would work to the injury of the people. His relations were still friendly with officers of the company, he said. He asserted that he had become convinced that the company has been and will be guilty of most flagrant violations of the Sherman anti-trust law and that it has been demonstrated that it is a monopoly.

The statement of Mr. Jones concerning the United Shoe Machinery Company's plan to escape the consequences of the federal prosecutions recently instituted, was not challenged, but his remark about being removed from the directorate of the First National Bank of Boston brought forth statements from Representative Weeks of Massachusetts. Mr. Weeks is a vice-president of the First National Bank and when Mr. Jones told of having been removed from the directorate because of his opposition to the United Shoe Machinery Company he challenged Mr. Weeks to deny it. Mr. Weeks said that he had never asked permission to make a statement. He said Mr. Jones had been one of twenty-five directors in the First National Bank.

"Mr. Jones is a man of a combative disposition," said Mr. Weeks. "He became engaged in two controversies with other members of the board. The first one had to do with the New Haven road, which has two members of the directorate of the First National. Subsequently he engaged in a controversy with another director who was interested in the United Shoe Machinery Company."

Mr. Weeks said the other members of the directorate were for harmony, and he decided to dispense with the service of Mr. Jones. The testimony of Mr. Jones covered a wide range of information relative to the methods of the United Shoe Machinery Company. He declared that 90 per cent of all the machinery used in the manufacture of shoes is made by the United company and that 90 per cent of all the shoes were made on their machinery. He said that all of the so-called essential machinery made by the United company is leased to other makers of the secondary machinery is sold. He described the lease contracts as "unfair, unreasonable and exorbitant."

COCKFIGHT IN DURANDO'S.

Police Raided the Clubhouse and Got 41 Men and 36 Birds.

Police Inspector Farrell and four of his detectives—Hart, Hagen, Single and Downey—raided a cockfight in Durando's clubhouse at Dyckman street and the Speedway late yesterday afternoon, arrested William Durando, the proprietor, made prisoners of forty-three men found in the place and confiscated thirty-six game cocks, including such famous fighters as Blunker, One Eyed Colleen, Irish Gray and Waldo. Before the raid was ended the reserves from two precincts had been called out and half of the population of Kingsbridge had gathered.

The clubhouse has a large room under an upper veranda and here the bird fanciers got together. Just off this room is a small one. The police got wind of the affair and the four detectives managed to get into this small room before the rest of the party gathered. Just as things were ready for the first fight the police stepped out of their hiding places. Their appearance created such an uproar that they had to draw their pistols. Then they telephoned for help and held the crowd until assistance came.

The patrol wagon had to make several trips to the Kingsbridge station before the first three prisoners and the thirty-six birds were transported. Every other man was either a Smith or a Brown. They were all charged with aiding and abetting Durando, who was accused of violating section 161 of Chapter 16 of the Penal Code. They were taken to the night court. In the night court Magistrate Appleton held Durando in \$100 bail for trial in Special Sessions and the other prisoners were held in \$10 cash bail each.

JOURNALISM SCHOOL BUILDING PLANS

Details of the Structure to House the Work of the Pulitzer Endowment.

PART OF NEW QUADRANGLE

Building Will Be Five Stories Tall and on the Southeast Corner of South Field.

Plans for the building to house the school of journalism at Columbia University, endowed under the will of the late Joseph Pulitzer, were announced at the university yesterday. The building is to be at the southeast corner of Broadway and 116th street, and when completed will be the fourth of the group of buildings which will form eventually a quadrangle around South Field. The building will be of brick and Indiana limestone and in size and general architectural design resemble Hamilton Hall, which occupies the corresponding position at the corner of Amsterdam avenue. The external dimensions of the building will be 208 feet by 55 feet in inches, with a height of five stories and basement. The entrance will be on the south front, consisting of three doors grouped under a portico of massive columns and opening into a spacious vestibule, which it is proposed to place a suitable memorial inscription. On the first floor immediately adjoining the vestibule will be the director and the administrative board. The remainder of the floor will be occupied by two large lecture rooms having a capacity of about 220 each, including municipal chairs. The larger rooms will be especially available for public lectures. They will be accessible from Broadway through a street entrance within fifty feet of the subway station.

The second floor, which will have a ceiling height of twenty feet, is planned for a library similar to the college study in Hamilton Hall, and a reading room which can be used as a newspaper reading room if that is thought desirable. Each of these will be about fifty feet square and the entrance will be through a central door and a spacious connecting corridor. This corridor will serve as a laboratory for a collection in current history and politics, including municipal chairs. Documents relating to all branches of modern governmental activity, indexes of current history and politics, pamphlet literature, including municipal chairs, subjects at the most accessible point immediately above on a mezzanine floor will be lecture rooms for class instruction. The upper floors will be reached by two elevators as well as by two flights of stairs, which, like the rest of the building, will be fireproof. The class rooms and lecture halls will be arranged about thirty, ranging in seating capacity from thirty to 300 students each, with a total seating capacity of 2,200.

The basement will be well lighted, the upper half of the windows being above the street level, and will provide space for the university bookstore, for a large coat room for the students and an office for student publications, as well as the ventilating machinery of the building, and a vault under the terrace in front of the building will be available for the university's press and also, if at any time it becomes necessary or desirable, for a newspaper press.

The building will stand upon a terrace five feet above the general level of South Field, which will be reached by a broad flight of granite steps.

HIT WOMAN WITH IRON BAR.

Negro Indicted for Double Murder in Dr. Cannon's House Arrested.

Mrs. Lillian Schwartz was hurrying to her home at 223 West 143d street about 7:30 o'clock last night when she was attacked from behind by a negro who attempted to snatch her handbag from her. She resisted and the negro struck her with a club with an iron bar covered with cloth. He knelt her down and kicked her, grabbed her bag and ran. Men chased him to Convent avenue, and south to 146th street. James Seaman, a fireman, stepped out before the running negro here and had a tussle with him, using the iron bar. The negro was finally landed in the West 125th street station.

Law Practice by Corporations.

The executive committee of the Bar Association has directed its committee on general affairs to make such an investigation as it should find to be practicable into the question of whether there is any general violation in the payment of the penal law for legal corporations to practice law or appear as attorneys.

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CALLS FEDERAL BUREAU FOR CHILDREN USELESS

Elbridge T. Gerry Also Thinks It Would Interfere With State Sovereignty.

ASKS "WHAT IS ITS USE?"

Would Pile Up Records, Good in Theory, but of No Practical Value, He Thinks.

The children's societies of the country are interested in the bill introduced in the Senate at Washington by Senator Borah of Idaho providing for the creation of a Federal children's bureau. The bill comes up for final discussion in the Senate on Tuesday and the societies are making a fight against it. John D. Landry, president of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, is opposed to the bill, and Elbridge T. Gerry, founder of and counsel for the society, said in opposing the bill: "There is no need for the passage of any law to enforce laws for the protection of children. That is a matter belonging to each State. The scheme is a dangerous one. Practically it creates an additional department of the United States Government for the purpose of dictating to States the laws they should pass for their own government on the subject of their children. Connected with this there is a 'chief' with a definite salary, who apparently is to advise and direct the whole subject everywhere, so the States are to be guided and governed by this political appointee in disregard of the right of each sovereign State to regulate its own police powers by appropriate legislation within its geographical limits. To place such a power in the hands of a governmental department located at Washington and to expect it to be enforced by a political appointee who of necessity cannot be familiar with every statute in every part of the Union is in reality to invade rights which have existed since the foundation of the national Government and are by its Constitution

AGAINST JOHN MITCHELL

United Mine Workers Also Put a Ban on Boy Scouts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—The charge by John Mitchell, ex-president of the United Mine Workers, that the resignation of Hiram H. Hiram, offered an amendment to the constitution prohibiting members of the union from being members of the Boy Scouts of America. The Boy Scout movement is a detriment to the labor movement," said Hiram. "The Boy Scouts are young thugs and strike breakers and we ought to oppose the movement in every way."

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ON TUESDAY, JAN. 30TH. A SPECIAL SALE WILL BE HELD OF WOMEN'S AFTERNOON & EVENING DRESSES IN NEW SPRING MATERIALS AND FASHIONS REGULARLY SOLD FOR \$55.00 AND \$58.00 AT THE UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICE OF \$38.00. FOR MONDAY, JAN. 29TH. INFANTS' AND LITTLE CHILDREN'S DRESSES. A RECENT IMPORTATION OF HAND-MADE AND HAND-EMBROIDERED DRESSES, IN SIZES SIX MONTHS TO TWO YEARS WILL BE ON SPECIAL SALE AT THE UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES OF \$1.50 & 2.00. SPRING STYLES ARE SHOWN IN INFANTS' AND LITTLE CHILDREN'S COATS, DRESSES, ETC. ALSO AN ATTRACTIVE SELECTION OF BONNETS AND HATS JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS. LARGE REDUCTIONS IN FRENCH UNDERWEAR. IMPORTED HAND-EMBROIDERED NIGHT ROBES, CHEMISES, COMBINATION GARMENTS, DRAWERS AND CORSET COVERS, IN A NUMBER OF STYLES THAT ARE TO BE DISCONTINUED, ARE ON SALE AT MUCH LESS THAN THE REGULAR PRICES. INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE ARE SPECIAL LOTS OF FRENCH CHEMISES AT 75c., \$1.00 & 1.25. WOMEN'S FOOTWEAR AT REDUCED PRICES. BUTTON BOOTS OF TAN OR BLACK RUSSIA LEATHER OR IMPORTED PATENT LEATHER PER PAIR, \$3.75. SATIN EVENING SLIPPERS PER PAIR, 3.00.

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