county districts are said to be strong for Roosevelt.

Eight delegates will go to the national convention from the ten counties in this corner of the State, and the Roosevelt interests claim a clean sweep. The Taft managers, in the words of State Deputy Highway Commissioner E. A. Jones, chairman of the Lackawanna Taft committee, say it will be "close."

A complete set of delegates to the State convention on both sides is also in the field as well as legislative and Congress candidates.

AS WASHINGTON SEES IT.

Either Taft or Roosevelt May Be Put Out of the Race.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The men in Washington who follow politics are unanimous in their opinion that to-morrow's primaries in Pennsylvania will be the crisis in the Roosevelt-Taft campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination. Both sides are showing to-night more nervousness than they have at any other time in the fight.

Republicans generally acknowledge that if Roosevelt sweeps Pennsylvania as he did Illinois it will be a blow from which the Taft boom will have great difficulty in recovering. President Taft's political managers realize that the eyes of the Republicans in the South are centred on this Pennsylvania contest. Southern delegates to the Republican conventions in years past have been notorious for jumping to the winning bandwagon, and if Roosevelt should add Pennsylvania to the prestige that he gained through the Illinois victory many Republicans fear the President would find some of his Southern strength slipping away.

For Roosevelt also to-morrow's primaries are regarded as vital. If President Taft is able to control the Pennsylvania delegation by a substantial majority it is the impression here that Roosevelt's boom will have met its fatal blow.

Defeat for the President in Pennsylvania on the other hand would give impetus to the talk that is now being heard in many quarters of the possibility of bringing forward a compromise candidate. In the opinion of many political observers the turning of Pennsylvania against Taft would make the selection of a third candidate, a man like Justice Hughes, absolutely necessary, inasmuch as it would demonstrate that President Taft could not hold the Republican strongholds of the country.

In Pennsylvania the fight will be on national lines and the Taft people will not be able to plead special State issues, as they did in the case of the Illinois defeat. Roosevelt has, it is true, endeavored to emphasize the Penrose machine issue in Pennsylvania, but the impression is that the showdown between Taft and Roosevelt in that State to-morrow will be a fair one.

Republican leaders in Pennsylvania connected with the Taft wing of the party think Roosevelt may get at the outside twenty of the sixty-four delegates to be elected to-morrow. They are inclined to believe the number will be very much less. They expect Roosevelt to show his greatest strength in the Pittsburg district and possibly in Philadelphia.

STANDING OF CANDIDATES.

Claimed for Taft, 339; Claimed for Roosevelt, 146.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The standing of the Presidential candidates to-night, according to the latest information received from the respective headquarters, was as follows:

REPUBLICANS.

Delegates in convention	1,076
Necessary to choice	539
Claimed for Taft	339
Instructed for Taft	318
Claimed for Roosevelt	146
Instructed for Roosevelt	128
Instructed for La Follette	36
Instructed for Cummins	4

DEMOCRATS.

Delegates in convention	1,092
Necessary to choice	728
Instructed for Clark	130
Instructed for Wilson	30
Instructed for Marshall	30

WILL APPLY CHRISTIANITY.

American Evangelist Seeks Solution of London Problems.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—The Rev. Dr. Len Broughton, the Atlanta, Ga., evangelist, said in an interview here to-day that he had come to England solely with a view of applying orthodox Christianity as a solution of the problems of human need. The greatest need, he said, is the social kind. The Church is able to supply it as well as every need of the body, soul and spirit.

Dr. Broughton outlined his schemes, which include settlement work and a hospital.

LISTEN TO ABDUL BAHA.

Persian Philosopher Addresses 200 Disciples at a Studio.

Abdul Baha Abbas, the Persian philosopher and teacher who arrived here on Wednesday for a four months preaching tour, gave a short talk last night to 200 disciples at the studio of Miss Harriet S. Phillips, 39 West Sixty-seventh street. Fatigued from his travelling, the venerable priest did not speak long. He had spoken in the afternoon at the residence of Howard McNutt, 935 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Abdul Baha was accompanied by Dr. Ameen U. Fareed, his physician; Mirza Mohammed, Mirza Ahmad Sahrah and Said Assadullad. He does not speak English, but his sayings and parables were told to the audience through Dr. Fareed, who will accompany the priest in this country. The substance of his talk was universal love and peace, and he said that there is good in everything if only we put ourselves about to see it.

"It is perfect happiness," the sage said, "to be with you. There is no joy except when friends meet face to face. You know the first teaching of God is love, and serving humanity is the same as serving God."

Stopping a minute while his eyes rested on the electric lights in the ceiling, he continued:

"May love radiate from you like the light from these electric lights, like the stars in the heavens." He said that this is the century of blessed perfection; it is the cycle of light, it is the period prophesied by all prophets.

Abdul Baha is also a man of wit. In his talk in Brooklyn in the afternoon he said that the streets of New York were like theatres. Therefore he could not see the reason why we have so many theatres.

"The English language," he said later, "seems to consist of one word—'allright.'"

Coroner's Jury Blames City for Child's Death.

A Coroner's jury in Jamaica, Queens, after investigating the drowning of two-year-old Annabella Erskine of Whitestone in an open sewer drain, found that the child's death was "due to negligence on the part of the city of New York in not properly safeguarding said sewer" and recommended that a further investigation be made by the Grand Jury.

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ROW OVER WILSON IN HUDSON COUNTY

Governor's Opponents Try to Take Back Committee's Indorsement.

HOLDUP PREVENTS ACTION

Chairman Hennessy Tackled in Street and Roll Book Taken From Him.

An attempt of the anti-Wilson members of the Hudson county Democratic county committee to undo the work of the committee in indorsing the candidacy of Gov. Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency two weeks ago was thwarted in Jersey City last night by the work of three holdup men who tackled Tax Commissioner James Hennessy, chairman of the county committee, in the street near the clubhouse of the Democratic Club of Hudson county in Mercer street and stole from him the roll book containing the names of all the members. Without the roll it is impossible to take a vote and the meeting broke up.

Two weeks ago, with one-third of the total membership of the committee present, Gov. Wilson was indorsed by a vote of 62 to 36 after the executive committee had approved of the indorsing resolution by a vote of 14 to 8. At an informal meeting of the executive committee last night it was decided by a count of 14 to 10 to submit to the county committee a resolution setting forth that it is for the best interests of the Democratic party that the delegates to be elected to the Congress district conventions shall be unpledged to any candidate for the nomination of President. There were 200 or more persons on hand at the county committee meeting, and the fun started as soon as Commissioner Frank Hague of the Jersey City Street and Water Board introduced the resolution.

Hague was formerly the chief lieutenant of Mayor H. Otto Wittpenn, but he is now against the Mayor. He is leading the anti-Wilson forces in Hudson county and Wittpenn is one of the Governor's chief supporters. As soon as Hague arose Patrick J. Donnelly, president of the Jersey City Fire Board, shouted, "You deserted Wittpenn!"

"I do not owe Wittpenn any more than he owes me," retorted Hague. Other Wittpenn men pitched into Hague and the anti-Wilson allies came back at the Wittpennites. Bedlam ensued and Hague insisted on having a rising vote on the resolution, following the precedent established when the original Wilson indorsement resolution was adopted. Hennessy declared it would be out of order to have a rising vote and said he would go to his office in the city hall and get the committee's roll book.

This announcement produced another outbreak. Hennessy left the hall and Hague made a motion that Hague be elected chairman of the meeting. Hague declared the motion carried and mounting the rostrum reconvened the meeting. Rival factionists broke loose again and George F. Wittpenn, president of the Jersey City police board, announced that he was going to call the police. He was dissuaded from doing so by anti-Wilson men, who said the presence of the police might convey the impression that hoodlumism was present. Hague finally adjourned the session as Chairman Hennessy came in.

Hennessy's face was flushed and he was greatly excited. He declared the meeting open again and said:

"Gentlemen, as I was on my way back here from the City Hall I was held up by three men. They stole the roll book out of my hand and ran away."

There was another hubbub and Hennessy declared the meeting adjourned for keeps.

Hennessy subsequently explained that as he was nearing Engine Fire House 3 three men came down the street abreast. The tallest of the three made a vicious lunge at him with his fist and as he ducked one of the others grabbed the roll book out of his hand. All three skipped around the corner into Grove street and got away. Hennessy intimated that the holdup men had been instigated by Hague and his friends to get the book.

"We had the votes and could have beaten them," he said. "The reason I would not permit a rising vote was because there were many ready to vote who were not members of the committee."

"That holdup business was raw stuff," said Hague. "They saw that we had them beaten to a frazzle and some of Wittpenn's friends stole the book so there could be no showdown."

Edward Rice, Democratic leader in West Hudson, said at the meeting: "Wilson is being repudiated all over the country. He ignored us in Hudson county in the matter of appointment and should be repudiated here."

Former Sheriff James Kelly during the turmoil of the redhot session said: "If you keep this up you will disrupt the party."

"Two fellows are breaking it up now," replied Sandy Clements. "They are Wilson and Wittpenn; yes, and the chairman too."

POCKET THE COLONEL? NOT UP IN SPRINGFIELD

Mill Owners and Manufacturers Take Him to Dinner Hinting No Politics.

ROOSEVELT TALKS RIGHT OUT

Cheered When He Says It Is Not Necessary to Strangle Business to Control It.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 12.—Col. Roosevelt struck a new wrinkle when he arrived in Springfield to-night. He found himself in the hands of the Commercial Travellers Club of Springfield, who swell with conscious pride as members of an organization described as "the oldest and the largest in the United States." When they got hold of the Colonel to-day it looked as if they were going to pocket him before a small audience of 300 diners in a banquet hall in the Kimball Hotel and have a pleasant little talk from him on his experiences in Africa or other harmless topic. There were mill owners and manufacturers in numbers and they were not boiling over with enthusiasm for the Colonel.

Hardly had the latter seated himself at this exclusive board than there arose W. G. McKechnie, one of the travellers, Democrat, prospective candidate for Congress, who said: "This body is in no sense political and does not take into consideration the political beliefs of its guests. Religion and politics play no part and have no place in the constitution of this club. It is in no sense political."

Then in a little aside, explaining that the real burden of the club's existence was "to uplift the home and the city," Mr. McKechnie, Democrat, harked back to his main theme in this way: "We here are men of all parties. And in order to avoid any misapprehension let me state that one of our cardinal principles is the right of free speech.

This was being addressed chiefly to the Colonel, looking grim though polite and apparently ready to start something.

Mr. McKechnie continued, turning to face the Colonel while he let loose this little pleasantry: "Though we are not in politics here I may say that we Democrats are looking with considerable complacency this year upon the differences in the Republican party and the progress of the principles being advocated by our distinguished guest."

The speaker did not stop here, but included a kindly word or two for Col. A. P. Langtry, Secretary of State in Massachusetts, who was to introduce the Colonel. "Why apologize for being here?" came a voice from the rear, and Mr. McKechnie sat down.

Col. Langtry then introduced the Colonel, who was in his best form, and full of the humor of the situation. In his opening words he slipped a wallop in the direction of Mr. McKechnie. In a minute he had the travellers in roars and Mr. McKechnie blushing like a new blown rose.

"I was duly impressed with Mr. McKechnie's explanation that there are no politics here and that therefore he ought to warn me that both he and the toastmaster utterly disagree with my policies, then stating that he looked with equanimity upon the differences now disturbing the Republican party."

Turning to Mr. McKechnie the Colonel then shot this one and the audience roared:

"Mr. McKechnie is apparently under the mistaken impression that his own side is boiling over with harmony."

There was a burst of applause, and the Colonel stood smiling, unable to go on for some seconds.

"If Mr. McKechnie is really fervently impressed that it is so, I would suggest to him that he arrange a joint debate between Messrs. Bryan and Underwood and Harmon and Wilson." The crowd burst into laughter once more, while Mr. McKechnie blushed his reddest.

The Colonel thanked the Secretary of State for his introduction and then opened up his speech in these words:

"I couldn't refrain from speaking politics to you, for my politics represent my deepest and most earnest convictions as to the vital needs of our people. Of course I should speak of them to you."

Then the Colonel plunged into the most earnest speech he has made in the campaign. He realized that the audience was hostile to him and it roused him to his strongest effort. He spoke mainly of business conditions and policies and of his belief in the necessity of the time for remedying the conditions of unequal service and reward among the working people, the need for a measure to insure absolutely the passage of such social benefit laws as workmen's compensation, limiting excessive hours and dangerous forms of labor which he suggests in his doctrine of the recall of judicial decisions.

He sailed into the crowd, telling them that they and others like them, the class of people that enjoyed the best of life, should take it upon themselves to be the leaders "in getting justice for all that are less fortunate than you are, not only for their sakes but for your own.

"I want you to do it not because you are compelled to but because it is borne in upon you to do it and you can't help yourselves from not doing it, because you realize and sympathize with the less fortunate."

When the Colonel had finished, dripping with perspiration in the intensity of his feeling, he had the crowd cheering with enthusiastic good will. And then the Colonel, the Secretary of State and Mr. McKechnie all shook hands.

They began to warm up when the Colonel talked on business and applauded him heartily when he said:

"We cannot go back to such conditions as obtained in the '50s of unlimited competition between weak rival business concerns."

He spoke for an industrial commission to control big business as the Interstate Commerce Commission controls railroads, saying:

"The railroads said that the Interstate Commerce Commission meant ruin when I first planned it, but now nineteen out of twenty railroad men say that it would be impossible to go back to the old conditions. It is bad to strangle business, but it is worse if the policy is one of sham strangle."

"The effect of the Sherman anti-trust law now is to prevent legitimate combinations. I believe that it should be kept on the statute books for use against the big corporations guilty of anti-social practices.

"Uncle Sam should behave toward the corporations precisely as you trade with your grocer, hardware man or book seller. When the grocer becomes a captain of industry he gets too big for you to deal with.

"Then bring in Uncle Sam, who puts his hand on, or should put his hand on, and says: 'Now we'll have a square deal; we'll see that you behave well.'"

The Colonel after leaving the commercial travellers addressed a meeting of 1,800 at the Central High School. He rejoiced in the meeting of the travellers for the fight he had on his hands before them.

Senator Dixon on the train to-day said the Colonel would leave for Nebraska Monday, speaking in that State at Hastings, Omaha and Lincoln on Wednesday and Thursday. The Colonel will be gone over a week. South Dakota and Kansas, the Senator said, are clamoring for him and it is possible that he may go to both those States.

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ANOTHER VOODOO MURDER.

Family of Five Slain With an Axe as In Other Fanatic Killings.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 12. The butchery of a negro family here this morning is thought to be the work of a religious fanatic for human sacrifice.

Five persons, a husband, wife, two children and a brother of the woman, were killed in the same little cottage some time between 2 and 7 o'clock this morning.

Ten months ago a family of five members were murdered in precisely the same manner and at about the same hour within two blocks of the same house. In each case some member of the family, father or mother, had white blood.

William Burton, the husband and father murdered to-day, was a pure blood negro, black as night. His wife was half white. Their two children showed the strong strain of white blood in their skin, but with the negro hair and other physical characteristics.

Ten months ago the Casaway family, father, mother and three children, were killed with an axe. The Casaway woman was half white. Her children showed the white strain.

In the murders of to-day the fiend used an axe. The heads of the victims were crushed in and then the throats of the adults were cut. In the case of the Burton woman a single blow of the axe chopped off half of her skull and face. Her husband's skull was crushed in at the frontal bone as if hit by a steam hammer.

Not a clue was left by the murderer. He gained entrance and exit through a kitchen window.

The murders of to-day and the ones here ten months ago are identical with those recently done at Lafayette, La., Beaumont and Glidden, Texas, and other places in the Southwest. In each case an entire family was killed and in each case some member of the family was of white blood.

GAVE UP INCOME OF HIS FEE.

"Country Lawyer" Pershall's Services to Cornelius H. Van Ness.

It developed yesterday at the trial before Surrogate Fowler of the contest of the will of Cornelius H. Van Ness that the estate, supposed to be worth nearly $1,000,000, consisted of only $1,100 when Mr. Van Ness died last summer, this amount being the unpaid interest on a trust fund left by his second wife.

William A. Pershall of Port Jervis, who drew up the will and described himself as an "ordinary country lawyer," testified that when he drew the will in 1901 he knew that Van Ness, who was then 83 years old, had no property because he had conveyed it twenty-four days before to his young third wife, Mrs. Alice Wood Van Ness. The deed of gift was prepared by Mr. Pershall. In spite of this the will contained a bequest of $25,000 for Mrs. Arthur Parsons, a daughter of Van Ness by his first wife, who is contesting the will, and smaller sums to other relatives.

It developed that certain important documents in the case have disappeared and Surrogate Fowler said after reading the affidavits that it seemed to him that the papers disappeared after they had been intrusted to Mr. Pershall and Henry Bacon, another lawyer, by a clerk of the Supreme Court in Orange county. Among these documents is a letter alleged to have been written to young Mrs. Van Ness, soon after her marriage by Arthur Pobe, a medical student, disclosing a plot on the part of the young woman and Pobe to get the aged man's money. Rastus S. Ransom, counsel for Mrs. Van Ness insisted that the only thing known about the documents is that they have gone.

Mr. Pershall testified that for his legal services to Mr. Van Ness he got $10,000 in railway bonds, and that for about eight years afterward he paid $1,600 a year to Harry Wood, brother of the young widow. The lawyer said Wood came to his office after he got the bonds and told him he thought such a large fee was excessive and that the lawyer ought to give him the income from the bonds during the lifetime of Mr. Van Ness.

"I told Harry that while the fee might seem large it was smaller than other lawyers had charged Mr. Van Ness," said the witness, "but in order to make things satisfactory all around I would give him the interest on the bonds while Mr. Van Ness lived. I paid it to him for nearly eight years, until I felt that I could not afford to do so longer. That's all there is to it."

It was brought out that when Van Ness transferred the property to his wife he held mortgages aggregating $652,900 and foreclosure suits were brought as fast as the mortgages fell due and were not paid. Mr. Pershall didn't know what became of the money. The case went over to Tuesday.

Rear Admiral Howard Detached From Atlantic Fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Orders were issued by the Navy Department to-day detaching Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard from command of the third division of the Atlantic fleet. The vacancy will be filled by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, recently in command of the fifth division, and Rear Admiral Howard will probably be ordered to board duty in Washington.

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GOV. HARMON ANSWERS BRYAN IN HIS OWN STATE

Says He Is Accused of Wall Street Dicker That Antedates Seat in Cabinet.

HIS SHERMAN LAW RECORD

Even Republicans Praised His Prosecution of Trusts—Work in Ohio.

OMAHA, April 12.—Gov. Harmon of Ohio was greeted by a large audience when he arose at the Auditorium to-night to deliver his address to the Democrats of Nebraska.

Bernard McNeny, president of the Harmon League of Nebraska, introduced United States Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Harmon's most influential supporter in Nebraska, who after a brief address introduced the Ohio Governor.

Hitchcock took a rap at Mr. Bryan's attitude on the primary, declaring that the difference between him and Bryan was that he proposed to abide absolutely by the result of the primary next week, while Bryan would abide by it only if it resulted in the indorsement of his candidate.

Gov. Harmon was greeted with applause when he arose and his speech was generously applauded. He said in part:

I am here by the invitation of my good friends in Nebraska and, while I am always averse to speaking about myself, I feel that it is due to them to speak of some matters of a public nature about which falsehoods have been circulated so wholly unfounded that persistence in them cannot be ascribed to proper motives. It would not be necessary to do this at home.

There has been no retraction of the published statement that I took part in a sale of Government bonds which occurred months before I entered the cabinet. And as the facts are matters of public record, making the charge without inquiry was mere wantonness.

As that is the only attempt at specification under the charge of favoring any interests but those of the public, its complete refutation discredits the charge with every lover of fair play. When one has been in public life as much as I have, his conduct affords a better test of him than the assertions of others or his own.

Among the many things it was my good fortune to accomplish as Attorney-General, the one which is best known, and for which even my Republican successors have commended me, was securing from the Supreme Court the first decisions upholding the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. These were not announced until my term had expired, but afterward became the basis of the cases in which that wholesome law was enforced, until the recent ones wherein the idea of reasonableness was introduced. Yet, though these facts are of common knowledge, the false statement is reiterated that I neglected my duty in that regard.

But my first election as Governor, when Ohio went Republican by almost 70,000 majority, was due to the knowledge of my public services and the belief by the people of Ohio that their continuance would bring about reforms whose need had become urgent.

One of these related to favoritism and graffing in connection with the deposit in banks of the public money. While I was making the campaign largely on these matters one of my associates on the ticket, as was afterward learned, was trying to better his prospects by promising deposits in case of his election to bankers who would give him support by votes or contributions. This man is now noisily "progressive" and fabricator in chief of a "League" at whose first meeting the doorkeeper was under indictment for bribery in the Legislature and is now in the penitentiary.

Only the Governor and Treasurer were successful at that election, and another member of this "league," who, I understand, has been stumping in Nebraska, did his best to prevail on the Treasurer to break faith with the people by going on with the favor practice they had so sharply condemned. I sent for him and threatened to denounce him publicly. It turned out that he had a client who had borrowed $200,000 of State funds from one of the favored banks which had them at 2½ per cent. interest, while it was paying 4 per cent. interest on all other deposits.

But the Treasurer kept the faith and under the promised plan of free and fair competition, open to all banks alike, the State has ever since received nearly double the former interest on its funds.

Some members of this "league" are known lobbyists, office brokers and dealers in illicit favors with the ring which long disgraced the Republican party in Ohio. The "progress" they want is backward, like the crab's, to the fruitful times when they swapped votes they could control in the Legislature with the bosses on the other side in return for advantages of some sort to themselves.

The reforms that have been secured in Ohio had to encounter their opposition and every public officer is a "reactionary" to them who insists on restoring to the public service honesty, economy, efficiency and devotion to the common interest of the people who pay him, with no favors on the side to anybody.

Standing for or permitting special privileges or advantages of any kind through the action of a government maintained by all the people for their equal benefit is an offence little short of treason in the eyes of the Democrats. These are matters of right and wrong with us and not of mere economics.

The intimation that I ever was or could be, actively or passively, guilty of this offence I resent as a slander without excuse or mitigation. I would rather be charged with theft, because that would involve no betrayal of trust reposed by my countrymen and would admit of restitution.

It is said, and I think truthfully, that I have the confidence of the men who conduct the business enterprises, great and small, which have done so much to make Ohio what she is; and if the same be true of like men throughout the country I am glad to know it. But I am proud because it is equally true that this sentiment extends to the men whose labor carries on these enterprises and to those who blend the sunshine and rain with the soil that we may live. All these united in choosing and rechoosing me as Governor, not because they sought special favors at my hands, but because they shared the belief that I would be faithful, impartial and just to all citizens alike, as Democratic principles require.

Memorial Tablet for Custom House.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Robert Bailey has advised the memorial tablet committee, a Catholic body, that the national Government has acted favorably on a request to affix a tablet on the western wall of the Custom House at Bowling Green as a memorial of the first chapel in which mass was said in New York city. This chapel stood on a portion o fthe present site of the Custom House and the mass was said by a Jesuit missionary, the Rev. Thomas Harvey, who acted as chaplain to Gov. Dongan's suite. The tablet is to be unveiled in June.

BEACH WANTS EARLY TRIAL

Again Cables Attorney to Have Case Pushed Forward.

AIKEN, S. C., April 12.—Frederick O. Beach sent this cablegram from Paris to-day to his Aiken lawyers:

"Am returning next week; have trial soon as possible."

Mr. Beach's lawyers to-day began laying the groundwork of the defence. T. S. Fuller of the New York law firm of Nicoll Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, who have been retained by Mr. Beach, came to Aiken and held a conference with D. S. Henderson of the Hendersons, who with J. B. Salley were retained by Mr. Beach a few days after the attack was made upon Mrs. Beach and before Mr. Beach was accused.

To an interviewer Mr. Fuller said that he had come down to get a line on the situation in order that there may be better cooperation between the Aiken and the New York lawyers, adding that when the case comes up for trial his firm will be represented here.

Mr. Henderson, who issued a statement yesterday, said to-day that the charge against Beach was worked up by Baughn, who was lured by the reward.

Mayor Gyles said positively that the city had employed Baughn and that the Council held an executive session after its meeting Monday night to pay him for his services. Solicitor Gunter verified the statement that Baughn came here at the instance of Mayor Gyles, who is Gunter's law partner. Solicitor Gunter said this afternoon that he had requested Gov. Blease to allow the prosecution to draw upon the Governor's contingent fund so that the State may carry on its investigations and employ attorneys to aid the Prosecutor.

GIRL WITH STOLEN BABY STILL MISSING

Continued from First Page.

riage and walked coolly down Madison avenue to the next corner, where she turned westward toward Central Park.

The subsequent search of the police leads them to believe that Annie, carrying the infant, entered the park at Ninety-sixth street, five blocks below. That is the last any one interested has heard of her. They were not able to get a coherent story for nearly an hour. By that time Abraham Fleischman had been summoned from his work and the grandfather had come from his business. The register of the hospital sent the police over to Brownsville, where the identity of the girl was established beyond a doubt and enough information gained to spread a police net. Mrs. Boyorsky had only sorrow for the frantic relatives who followed the police over. "I am sorry," she said. "I have feared for some time that Annie must go to some place, but I think she will come home all right; she always comes home. She does not mean any harm to your child she will take good care of it."

Capt. Werzansky of the East 104th street station would not wait for that. Very promptly he put Detectives White, Donovan, King, Oswald, McGowan, Quaine, Cruise, Cessatti and De Guido on the case, sent his reserves over into the park and notified headquarters to send out the alarm. They covered Broome street, where Annie used to live, visited an aunt and uncle in Thirty-eighth street, combed back and forth in the streets east of Madison north of 100th street and called up all hospitals. The Fleischmans, Rappaports and their relatives went over through Brownsville and other East New York districts, circulating the alarm among their Russian speaking compatriots.

It seemed impossible for a girl with so many noticeable charactertistics to elude all this hunt, but not a sign could be discovered during Thursday night. She is about 5 feet 4 inches in height, brown haired and gray eyed, one of the eyes being distinctly crossed. She wore no hat. She wore a three-quarter length black cloth coat, under which was a gray sweater; she wore a brown skirt and black shoes. In addition to this the general air of weakness, the pallor of her face and the listlessness of her walk would attract attention anywhere. The baby is warmly clad in white and is healthy. According to her father, any time her bottle is not presented according to schedule you can hear her yells three blocks away.

The first theory of a woman of unsound mind simply wandering through the streets talking to the child in her arms has not altogether been abandoned, but the police are favoring one other in the light of discoveries. Annie had only 10 cents when she left home, but no one has reported a wailing infant in the street in care of a girl. The other link is the discovery that with all her love for the babies Annie was not above doing a little bit of business with them. She has reason enough to derive profits from her pitiable appearance. Over in Brownsville they say that while she had the Probolitsky infant she got enough money by her tale of woe to go to several moving picture shows.

Mrs. Bogorard of 38 East 112th street reported to the Fleischmans yesterday that on Thursday morning, before she went to the hospital, Annie had come to her house and begged successfully for 10 cents. Mrs. Isidore Anik of 416 Bradford street, East New York, has told the police that she gave Annie 10 cents on a plea earlier in the day. A conductor of the Madison avenue car line has said that he thinks Annie and the infant rode north with him at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon from Ninety-eighth street to 114th street. The police were told of the visit to the park by the fruit store man at the Ninety-sixth street corner.

Around 5 o'clock last night the East 104th street detectives led by Detective King, started for Communipaw. They had a message that a girl answering the description of Annie was over there.

BLAMES TRUST FOR LOST JOB.

Contractor Says Brick Concern Shut Off His Supply of Material.

State Senator John B. Rose, president of the Greater New York Brick Company, which is being investigated by Assistant District Attorney Ellison, before Magistrate Freschi, in an effort to determine if the concern is violating the law, was quoted by a witness at yesterday's hearing as saying with regard to the plans of the company: "What we are going to do is Sherman law-proof."

Graham Murtha, a brick dealer, said that this was part of a talk made by Senator Rose at the meeting last July, at which the plans of the company were put before the dealers. Murtha said that the custom of "accommodation riding," by which dealers in the old days were accustomed to take brick from whatever barge was most convenient, whether consigned to them or not, and being charged for the same, apparently had been discontinued by the Greater New York company.

He had been refused the accommodation several times, he said, and that while Senator Rose had told him no war had been declared on his firm, they were delivering brick for the Masonic Temple, for which Sayre & Fisher, a New Jersey concern, had a contract, and the Greater New York company didn't want its boats used to help Sayre & Fisher.

Senator Rose said, according to Murtha, that the old custom of "accommodation riding" was merely a privilege to be extended or revoked, and that it had been revoked in his case. Murtha said his firm lost the delivery of brick for the job on this account.

Rose, he said, explained to some other directors of the Greater New York company, who were present, that Murtha alone out of all the dealers had not bought from the company and was fighting the company. Murtha added that he had the same difficulty when he tried to get brick for work on the Aeolian Company's new building in January last.

The chances of our boys' suits making a "home" run are 129 to 1.

129 different patterns to pick from and every pattern picked out especially for boys.

With not only a style that's smart, but fabrics and making strong enough to stand even the strains of baseball.

Norfolks and double breasted suits.

Sizes 8 to 16.
$5.50 to $18.50.

As for boys' long trouser suits—

We've twice as many patterns as we had last year.

Sizes 13 to 16 years.
$14 to $25.

In youths' suits there's not only wide variety of fabrics but variety of models.

Four distinctly different types.

Sizes 32 to 35 chest; $16 to $22.

With increasing variety of course for big brothers and Dads who wear Spring suits from 34 to 54 chest.

$18 to $48.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

CALLS T. R. BIG DEMAGOGUE

Who Leads Little Demagogues to Criticise Courts.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 12.—Delegate D. F. Anderson, a lawyer who in the constitutional convention this week attacked the Ohio Supreme Court, was himself scored to-day by former Congressman John A. McMahon, aged 79, of Dayton, the Nestor of the Ohio bar.

Mr. McMahon took occasion in an argument in a case before the court for remarks aside.

"Denunciation of the courts has been made popular to some extent by a big demagogue, formerly a President of this country," said Mr. McMahon. "Little ones begin to think they are equally privileged."

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Nearly 30,000,000 potatoes, or 115,400 bushels, were brought to Boston on the Leyland liner Armenian from Liverpool yesterday.

Nine thousand Chicago carpenters who struck April 1 returned to work yesterday, having won a wage increase from 60 to 65 cents an hour.

Dorothy Durkee, a Worcester, Mass., normal school student, feared she was "growing a corn." Examination of her shoe yesterday revealed a one carat diamond.

Bud Parrot, a life prisoner in the Colorado State penitentiary, went from Fort Collins to Denver unguarded yesterday to make a personal plea for clemency to the State Pardon Board.

Mrs. Laura M. Spidell, suing her husband for divorce in Boston, stood on the witness stand yesterday in shoes, stockings, a wrapper and an overcoat. She said her husband had taken all her other clothes.

A. Lee Hardesty, president of the Hardesty Ditch and Reservoir Company, Fowler, Ohio, and a prominent stockman, was almost instantly killed when his automobile turned turtle on the Santa Fe trail yesterday.

After twenty-one hours the jury in the case of Mrs. Anna Huning, on trial at Hillsboro, Mo., with Joseph Seidel, charged with murdering her husband, Martin Huning, failed to agree yesterday and was discharged.

Andrew Madura, who served a year in Moundsville, W. Va., penitentiary for a Black Hand outrage and was released because of his wife's efforts, rewarded the woman yesterday by fatally stabbing her. Madura then stabbed himself. Both are dying.

Deeds were recorded in Lenox, Mass., yesterday transferring from William D. Sloane of New York his Elm Court property to his wife, Emily T. Vanderbilt Sloane. To his daughter, Mrs. Lelia Vanderbilt Field, Mr. Sloane has transferred his Highlawn property. Mrs. Field has made a lease of the property to her father for his life.

The two oldest women in Philadelphia celebrated yesterday. Aunt Mahala Ayers, an inmate of the Home of the Aged, took an automobile ride because she is 112 years old and still enjoys health. Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Magill marked her 104th birthday by giving a party.

A bill providing that applicants for marriage licenses shall state in the application whether previously divorced and if so the reason passed the Massachusetts House yesterday to be engrossed. The vote was 87 to 27.

The Bank of Hillsboro, N. C., was blown open by robbers on Thursday night and $5,000 was stolen. Automobile tracks showed that the cracksmen came there after alighting from an Eastern train and fled through the country.

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VICHY

Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout and Indigestion.
Ask your Physician
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