

## MORGAN ART ON VIEW IN 1914

Metropolitan to House \$75,000,000 Array in New Wing.

4,100 PIECES ARE LISTED

Son Authorizes Temporary Loan Exhibition as Soon as Possible.

LOUVRE IS ONLY RIVAL

The Fragonard Panels, Which Dubarry Rejected, Will Have a Special Room.

It was definitely announced yesterday at the Metropolitan Museum of Art that the \$75,000,000 Morgan art collection will be exhibited early in 1914.

The northeast wing, which will be finished in a week or two, will be used to show everything from miniatures to tapestries. It will be a temporary loan exhibition.

The museum made public this letter from J. Pierpont Morgan:

"To the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art:

"I desire that the objects of art left by my father should be exhibited for the benefit of the public as soon as may be.

"I know that it was in my father's mind to make a loan exhibition of them in the new south wing which is to be built, in which I understand that an appropriation has been assured by the Board of Estimate. A long time, however, must necessarily elapse before the construction of the new wing makes such an exhibition possible.

"I understand from various talks with Mr. Robinson that it is quite possible to arrange in the new northeast wing a temporary installation of the objects, which will be while not a final character of great advantage to the people of New York, since it would enable them to see the things and get the benefit of them pending such final disposition as may be made of the objects under Mr. Morgan's will.

"It can be done, therefore, I should like to have the things shown at a loan exhibition to be opened some time early in 1914. I quite understand that the construction in the new northeast wing would be only temporary in character, and would not be satisfactory as the more permanent arrangement, which would be possible, but I am impressed with the fact that a delay of two or three years at least must occur if we decide to wait for the most perfect conditions, and it would be an opportunity of seeing these objects in your very truly,

J. P. Morgan."

In replying Robert W. de Forest said for the trustees:

"It is perfectly understood by us, and will be understood by the public, that this loan exhibition commits you or the other trustees of Mr. Morgan's estate to any disposition of them to their ultimate disposition."

Dr. Edward Robinson, director of the Museum, said yesterday:

"The galleries in the northeast wing will give us 20,999 square feet of floor space, with a corresponding amount of wall space, all of which will be needed for the Morgan art objects, numbered 4,100. The walls, as the building comes to us, will be white, and will be confronted first by the problem of suitable background colors, and the construction of at least 150 show cases.

"The objects of art are still in the sealed cases in which they arrived and they will be unpacked until the new galleries are ready for them. There are eight galleries in the new wing, all over the upper floor.

"There are no changes contemplated in the positions of the paintings and objects belonging to Mr. Morgan that are already upon loan exhibition. The great 'Madonna' by Raphael and the English portraits will remain in the present in the gallery where so many thousands of visitors have already viewed them."

"The Morgan collections, which are probably surpassed only by the Paris Louvre, were reassembled from five points. Many objects came from the London town house at 13 Prince's Gate; others from Dover House, Mr. Morgan's villa at Putney, just outside of London; from the South Kensington Museum; from a Paris storehouse and the most famous of the pictures, the Raphael came from the National Gallery, London.

"Among the paintings not yet shown in America are fourteen famous wall panels of Fragonard. These require special architectural setting, and Mr. Morgan wishes to have them shown exactly as they were in his home at Prince's Gate, which was carried out in a special room constructed in the eighteenth century mansion. These wonderful paintings were done for Mme. Dubarry. The Raphael panel showed a fascinating lady reclining at a trysting place. Mme. Dubarry never waited for any one, she had and she waited the pictures.

"The new acquisitions may be summarized as follows:

"Paintings, including the snuff boxes and other small objects, part of the eighteenth century, classical bronzes and jewelry, bronzes of the Gothic and Renaissance periods, silver, metalwork, bronzes and clocks; jewels, crystals and objects in amber, Italian majolica, early French bronzes, French and German porcelain, Chinese porcelain, Venetian glass, tapestries, furniture, ivories, small carvings in boxwood and hollyhock, bronzes, miniatures and thirty-one paintings, besides the Fragonard panels.

## FLEET ANCHORS IN HUDSON.

Eleven Warships Here for Maine Monument Dedication.

The Atlantic fleet of battleships came up the harbor last night, twelve hours ahead of time, and anchored in the Hudson in a line extending from Seventy-second to 145th street. The dreadnought Wyoming, Rear Admiral Badger's flagship, led them.

The ships arrived yesterday morning, but rain and fog hid them from shore observers. They were scheduled to loaf all day and have small gun drill and proceed up the bay early this morning. But the plan was changed.

The fleet is here for the dedication of the Maine monument to-morrow. Besides the Wyoming there are the Florida, the North Dakota, the Delaware, the New Hampshire, the South Carolina, the Kansas, the Virginia, the Georgia, the New Jersey and the Rhode Island, accompanied by the naval tugs Ontario, Sonoma and Lebanon. The battleship Vermont had to be left behind in dry dock.

Liberal shore leave has been ordered for the 13,000 men of the fleet, 4,500 of whom will be in the land parade to-morrow. Last night 2,400 came ashore. On Saturday afternoon the fleet will leave for Hampton Roads and Annapolis, where 320 midshipmen are to be taken aboard for a summer cruise. When the ships anchored last night a position was left vacant to be filled by the cruiser Cuba, which the gunboat Yankton will escort to anchorage this morning.

## MRS. WATERBURY GETS A DIVORCE IN MAINE

Decree Granted on the Ground of Cruel and Abusive Treatment.

PORTLAND, Me., May 28.—Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, who for a year has been living quietly at Cumberland Fore-ridge, a summer suburb five miles from this city, to gain the necessary legal residence in Maine, got an absolute divorce from her husband to-day.

None of the evidence in the hearing, which was held in the chambers of Associate Justice George A. Haley of the Maine Supreme Court, was made public. In addition to handing down the decree giving Mrs. Waterbury her freedom Judge Haley allowed her the custody of her two minor children. No alimony was mentioned.

The divorce was granted on the ground of cruel and abusive treatment. Immediately after the hearing Judge Haley left for his home in another city and nearly all of those connected with the case left town except Col. Frederick Hale, attorney for Mr. Waterbury. The latter was not present to contest the case.

Col. Hale refused to talk about the case. Newspaper men, who tried to see Mrs. Waterbury to-night, were denied an interview. Her maid speaking for her refused to call Mrs. Waterbury and said simply "She has nothing to say."

Lawrence Waterbury, the well known New York polo player, said over the telephone last night that he was not the man against whom the decree was granted.

## GIBSON JURY CANNOT AGREE.

Sends Out Word of Disagreement Early This Morning.

NEWARK, N. J., May 28.—The case of Burton W. Gibson, whose trial on the charge of murdering Mrs. Rose Menschik Szabo began here last Friday, went to the jury soon after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The jury sent word at 12:15 this morning that it was unable to agree.

Supreme Court Justice Tompkins told the jurors to take into consideration the fact that Gibson failed to make an accounting of the funds belonging to Mrs. Szabo which he had withdrawn from the banks after having had himself appointed executor of her estate.

In summing up for the defense Robert H. Elder said that the prosecution had failed to prove that an assault had been committed and that without it there could not be a conviction for murder in the first degree. He also asserted that the State had failed to prove premeditation to kill on the part of the defendant.

District Attorney Wilson in summing up for the prosecution denounced Gibson as the slayer of Mrs. Szabo.

Gibson and his wife broke down during the summing up.

Bumors are current that the jury stood 10 to 2 or 11 to 1 for conviction.

## "I KILLED MY WIFE," HE SAYS.

Stoyer Insists He Murdered Bride Supposed to Be Suicide.

Mrs. Elsa Stoyer, who had been married only a month, was found dead here yesterday in her home, 274 Morton street. She had been shot in the temple. Her husband, Heinrich Stoyer, said that she had killed herself because, on her way from Germany to be married, she allowed a young man on the boat to kiss her once.

At 10:45 last night the husband surrendered himself to Policeman Randolph at Fourteenth street and Third avenue. "I killed my wife. I want to go to the electric chair. She wasn't a suicide at all," he said to the policeman.

At the Fifth street station house Stoyer's talk was rambling, but he insisted that he was a murderer. Lieut. Quirk and Capt. Falconer sent him to Bellevue for observation.

Dr. Thornton said Stoyer was not a subject for the psychopathic ward and sent him back to the station house.

Stoyer came to this country five years before his affianced. She waited until he sent for her and reached here April 18. They were married that day and the next she told her husband that on the way over a young German farmer had fallen in love with her and had begged and won a single kiss.

## SULZER HAMMERS AT PRIMARY OPPONENTS

Addresses Three Big Meetings Here and Gets a Warm Greeting at Each.

HITS MURPHY AND BARNES

Turns Down Duell's Non-Partisan League—Vetoes Murtaugh Bill.

Gov. Sulzer resumed public speaking last night in the interest of his direct primary campaign.

He addressed three big meetings in Brooklyn, Harlem and the Bronx, and attacked leaders of both parties who oppose his stand.

His audiences were friendly and at times enthusiastic.

The Governor failed to appear at the meeting in Carnegie Hall, organized by the Non-Partisan Direct Primary League.

Before coming to New York he vetoed Senator Murtaugh's hydro-electric bill and the Waters measure, which permitted private corporations to develop water storage projects.

Lieut.-Gov. Glynn issued a statement denouncing the Governor for vetoing the Murtaugh bill, charging him with neglecting party pledges and playing into the hands of the "power kings."

## SULZER APPEALS TO VOTERS.

"Override Your Leaders If They Oppose Direct Primary."

Gov. Sulzer began his campaign for Statewide direct primaries in New York last night with a speech that delighted more than 2,000 men and women at Prospect Hall in Brooklyn. It might not be called a wildly enthusiastic meeting, but his every word received close attention.

When the Governor arraigned John H. McCooey for his declaration that there was no sentiment in Kings county for direct primaries the crowd let go with a yell that showed they at least did not subscribe to the opinion of the Democratic leader. Also they shouted approval when the Governor told them to get after Senator Carswell and Assemblyman Hamilton, who voted against the bill at the recent session.

"There are some men," he continued, "who say they are political leaders and yet they are opposed to an honest primary. I have seen in the papers that Mr. McCooey says there is no sentiment for direct primaries in Brooklyn. If he were here to-night he would think differently. The presence of so many citizens on a night like this is pretty good evidence that there is considerable sentiment for them here."

It was 9:15 o'clock when he left the Brooklyn meeting. The party stopped at a drug store while the Governor regaled himself at the soda fountain. He was asked here if he had anything to say in reply to the statement of Lieut.-Gov. Glynn charging him with having betrayed his party pledges and being false to the people in vetoing the hydro-electric bill introduced by Senator Murtaugh and regarded by the majority leaders as one of the most important measures of the session.

"I don't think there will be time," he replied. "I'm sorry, but I've got to get up to the meetings in Harlem and the Bronx. We're sending a battery of good speakers to Carnegie Hall and they will be all right there."

The Governor arrived at the New Star Casino at 10 o'clock. The place seats 3,500 persons and every seat was taken, with long lines of standees in the aisles and at the rear of the big room. A band was playing "The Star Spangled Banner" and everybody got up to do honor to the national air and the Governor at the same time. Henry Morgenthau was chairman of the meeting and he raised his hand imperiously, while the cheering and applause went on for several moments before he could make himself heard. Just as soon as he had begun the shouting started again. Finally he made it known that he was to read a letter from Hearst.

A Letter From Hearst.

The letter was to Balmbridge Colby and asked pardon for the inability of Mr. Hearst to be one of the speakers at the direct primary meetings. He pleaded a press of business, but gave assurances of his sympathy with the movement and promises of his support. He also sent a contribution of \$500 to the direct primary campaign fund.

When the Governor stood up there was another outburst of applause. This was quite the most enthusiastic meeting he has addressed since he began his campaign a week ago last Monday. The crowd had already heard Comptroller Freudenstadt and John Purroy Mitchell, Borough President McCannoy and Judge William H. Wadhams were on the stage awaiting their turn.

"I've just come from Brooklyn," said the Governor right at the start. "Mr. John H. McCooey says there isn't any sentiment for direct primaries over there. Well, if he had been here he would have seen that he was wrong. There was an outburst of laughter and the Governor followed with:

"I know there is more public sentiment in this city for direct primaries at this time than there is for any other reform you want. My experience at Al-

## TO STOP NAVY RESIGNATIONS.

Officers in Good Health Will Not Be Permitted to Quit.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Officers of the navy who have their health will not be allowed to resign hereafter. The Department is determined to break up the practice of men receiving military and naval training, afforded free by the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and then "jumping the job" for higher pay at the first attractive opportunity.

The Department issued some months ago a pronouncement against the permission to midshipmen and passed cadets to resign from the service without physical deficiency compelling retirement. To-day Secretary Daniels was asked: "At what grade in the service will the line against resignations be drawn hereafter?"

"I do not point the finger," was the prompt response. "There can be no excuse acceptable to the Navy Department for the resignation of an officer who has his health and the necessary amount of physical vigor. It will not be tolerated."

"It is not fair to the Government that a man should go for four years to Annapolis and receive compensation while he is engaged in his studies, be graduated and then be discharged because the Government's charge for that long and then disregard the obligation of service he owes to his Government. This applies to all ranks. There will be few exceptions."

By H. S. PRIEST.

"St. Louis, May 28.—The railroads are in a peculiar situation. The price of everything that enters into the cost of operation, including taxes, has increased. The price of commodities they haul has increased. They have not been allowed to advance the price of transportation.

"If these great arteries of exchange and distribution are strangled or starved to death the result must inevitably be disastrous to every other business."

"The trend of legislation has been and is to protect private capital until it is invested in railroads, when it ceases to be private capital and becomes property subject to legislative exploitation, both State and Federal.

"Under such conditions no one is anxious to invest money in any form of railroad securities and does so only under speculative conditions or in taking the gambler's chance.

"All business is in a halting attitude because all business seems to be more or less the subject of legislative control. This discourages enterprise and progress.

"Business needs emancipation from legislative influence. It has been pursued until it is a nervous wreck.

"Railroads must be managed by their owners. They must be owned either by the Government or by private persons. If owned by the former it will be managed as it may please. If owned by private capital it must be allowed to manage them as it may please, subject only to the obligation to give adequate service at a price which is reasonable for the service rendered, without regard to the profit which the owners may make in rendering such service.

"Any other rule of trade will in the end be disastrous to the country because dishonest and immoral."

## FRISCO'S BANKERS ANGRY.

Said That Yeakum Receivers Named Have Withheld Branch.

The strain in the relations between the Frisco's management, centered in Henkle, E. Yeakum and associates, and the bankers for the road, Speyer & Co., which was shown on the day of the receivership announcement, increased yesterday over the question of the receivers appointed by the Federal Court in St. Louis.

The bankers are dissatisfied with the selection of E. L. Whitchell, president of the road, and Thomas H. West of St. Louis, both of whom are Yeakum men, thoroughly representative of the Yeakum management and members of the syndicate which controlled the road through the \$60,000,000 stock ownership.

The bankers, who represent a very important part of the great bonded indebtedness of \$208,837,872 of the company, feel that the bondholders' interest is paramount in the company and that the receivers appointed should not be so intimately allied with the stock interests in the railroad.

Speyer & Co. refuse to discuss the matter. A third receiver is being talked of. It is thought, however, that this will not solve the difficulty, even if the third man be acceptable to the banking interests.

The story heard in Wall Street on the day of the receivership had not played an open game and had failed to reveal the true condition of the company when it sold only a month before the receivership \$8,000,000 general lien 5 per cent. bonds to banking interests, which in turn sold them in Paris, was squarely faced yesterday by C. W. Hillard, vice-president of the Frisco.

"All interests connected with the road knew exactly its financial status at that time, its earnings and its outlook," he said. "The management of the road never had any idea of a receivership until just two or three days before it was announced. At the time the bonds were brought out we were perfectly confident that the road could get what money it needed and a receivership was never thought of. We considered the road in good shape."

The rush of protective committees to form yesterday was one of the features of the receivership, and it was said by men of long experience in railroad reorganization work yesterday that not in the history of the industry was there a large and divergent list of protective committees in a railroad failure. The large number makes it a certainty that reorganization presents peculiar difficulties. It was a feature of comment that in all the multitude of committees none has been formed to look after the interests of the Frisco common and preferred stock. This is in the hands of the Yeakum-Hawley-West syndicate and will be looked after by Mr. Yeakum and others without the formality of a protective committee.

The stocks and bonds of the road sagged heavily yesterday. The second preferred dropped 3/4 points to 15 on a 24 hour St. Louis, will be served in the a carte style instead of table d'hôte as at present.—Ad.

Continued on Third Page.

## H. S. PRIEST ANALYZES RAILROAD SITUATION

Must Be Either Government Ownership or Freedom From Legislative Meddling.

PRIVATE CAPITAL MENACED

Attorney for "Frisco" Receivers Says Investors Are Afraid to Take Railway Securities.

H. S. Priest of St. Louis, one of the leading railroad lawyers of the United States and attorney for the receivers of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company—the Frisco—telegraphed to THE SUN last night this statement on the railroad situation in this country:

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Continued on Third Page.

## STORE GIRL PICKS UP \$55,000.

Mrs. Walker Had Left Bag Containing Jewels in Macy's.

A sales girl in the millinery department of R. H. Macy & Co. picked up on Tuesday a woman's handbag containing diamonds and pearls valued at \$55,000 which had been left on a counter. The bag belonged to Mrs. William L. Walker of 30 West Fifty-ninth street, and it was returned to her five minutes after she missed it.

Mrs. Walker was on her way down town to put the jewels in her safe deposit box. She stopped in the store to look at some hats and left the bag on the counter when she went out.

A salesgirl noticed the bag and told a floorwalker. He sent it to the lost articles department, where Mrs. Walker found it when she inquired. The management of the store withheld the salesgirl's name on the ground that the incident was not unusual except in the matter of the value of the contents of the bag.

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## CRIMINAL ON HUNGER STRIKE.

Vicious English Woman Says She Will Emulate Mrs. Pankhurst.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 28.—Emulating Mrs. Pankhurst, whose hunger strike brought about liberty from Holloway jail soon after she began her three year sentence, Alice Hall, a notorious criminal, who was sentenced to-day to a similar term of penal servitude, declared her intention of refusing food and accompanying the announcement with the confident assertion: "I shall be out of prison in three weeks."

There is intense curiosity as to how Home Secretary McKenna will deal with this problem. Will he allow the woman to take a pleasant rest in the Surrey pine woods and employ a score of detectives to watch her?

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## CARNEGIE HERO TO BE EVICTED.

Forced to Buy House With Reward and Cannot Meet Payments.

SHARON, Pa., May 28.—Unable to pay the interest on money loaned to apply on his house, after receiving \$1,000 from the Carnegie Hero Commission, Henry Horwig will be evicted by Sheriff Train.

Horwig saved two men from drowning and the Carnegie Hero Commission sent him a medal and \$1,000, but stipulated he must invest in a home. He could not meet the payments and the house was seized to-day.

## FUND FOR CORNELL COEDS.

Dr. White Will Use Part of Carnegie Gift for Them.

ITHACA, May 28.—A fund for needy and meritorious women students at Cornell will be founded by Dr. Andrew D. White with a part of the \$25,000 given to him last winter by Andrew Carnegie to be used at the university for any purpose Dr. White saw fit.

Dr. White first proposed to give it to the loan fund for men students, but finding that fund already largely decided to utilize it for the women. He will set aside \$7,000 now and probably increase it to \$10,000.

The balance of the funds in his possession, which with other gifts amounts to \$20,000, will be used for installing a new organ in the new auditorium of the college of agriculture.

## FLIES 640 MILES IN A DAY.

Aviator Makes Only Two Stops in Turin-Rome-Turin Trip.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, May 28.—The French aviator Perreyon, carrying a passenger, made a flight from Turin to Rome and return, in fifteen and a half hours to-day.

Perreyon started from Turin at 5 o'clock this morning and arrived at Rome at 11:30, having made only one stop at Pisa for the purpose of replenishing his supply of gasoline. On the return trip he left Rome at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, stopped at Pisa and reached Turin at 9 o'clock.

## PAINTED SOARS AND WOUNDS.

Mendicants' Artist Sent to the Jail and for Six Months.

Magistrate Levy in Jefferson Market court yesterday sentenced Joseph Hoffman, 32 years old, to six months in the jail and a half year to-day.

Hoffman's art and specialty was the application of artificial wounds and injuries to mendicants by means of iodines, colors and bandages.

Hoffman admitted that his income varied from \$7 to \$12 a day.

## L. C. PAGE ADMITS GAMBLING.

Stopped Payment on Check Given in New York House.

BOSTON, May 28.—L. CONES PAGE, the Boston publisher, and at one time president of the Boston National League baseball club, testified to-day that he had gambled five or six times each year for the past twenty years in New York. This came out at the trial in the Municipal Court of a suit brought by Alexander F. Moore, a New York advertiser, to recover on a check for \$1,500 given by Page to the banker in Elliott's gambling house on Forty-first street, New York, on November 24, 1912.

Page testified that he had drawn the check payable to the order of "Colfax & Co." and that about three hours later, in consequence of some information given to him about "Elliott's" he had stopped payment on the check by telegram. Page did not say what the information was but he was confident that he had been charged \$1,500 in excess of his losses at the roulette table.

Judge Parmenter reserved decision.

## MILITANCY EVEN IN INDIA.

Golf Links at Simla Damaged by Some Suffragettes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.