

MR. HAVEMEYER AND OUR CUBAN GOVERNMENT PAID GOOD MONEY

To Bring About a Reduction in the United States Duties on Cuban Products—Some Testimony Brought Out by a Senate Committee To-day That Causes Much Comment.

Washington, June 11.—F. B. Thurber, president of the exporters association, a witness that has been wanted by the committee on Cuban relations, was before the committee to-day.

Senator Teller produced a copy of a voucher for \$2,880, showing that that sum had been paid by the military government of Cuba, by authority of Governor Wood, to the United States Export association, of which Mr. Thurber is president.

Thurber acknowledged that he had received the amount and said it was one of three payments he had received from the same source. The receipt was dated April 2, 1902, and states that it was for "advocating a reduction in the duties on Cuban products with a reciprocal reduction of United States products going into Cuba."

The witness said he thought \$20,000 worth of literature had been circulated. He said he had received a contribution of \$2,500 from Mr. Havemeyer of the sugar refining company when he solicited that gentleman for a subscription.

In response to questions from Senator Teller Mr. Thurber said he had been active in the effort to secure a reciprocal arrangement with Cuba. He had come to Washington originally at the instance of the export association and also of the Cubans who were favoring reciprocity.

He was not, he said, under salary from the export association, but he admitted that he received a percentage on the fees for membership in the association influenced by himself.

The witness said he had circulated a large number of circulars in the interest of a reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar and he submitted specimens of some of them. Being asked by Senator Teller who paid the expense incident to the circulation of this literature the witness replied that the Cuban committee had paid the larger part of it and that members of the association had paid part of it. He said he had been in the employ of the Cuban government for a time in the summer and fall of 1901 in connection with the preparation of the Cuban tariff, his employment being at the instance of Secretary Root.

In reply to questions Mr. Thurber said that the money referred to had all come through the Cuban committee, but Senator Teller insisted that the voucher which he had produced could not have emanated from the Cuban committee.

Mr. Thurber then said that all was done through an understanding that the export association should do all possible to get the industries on a proper basis. He denied, however, that the money was paid on a verbal order from General Wood given while the latter was in the United States.

Asked what was meant by the phrase "leaders of thought," in the bill he had rendered to the Cuban government, Mr. Thurber said that he had a list of 8,000 people in the United States who "represent something" to whom this literature was sent.

In reply to a question by Mr. Teller as to whether he had consulted Mr. Havemeyer of the sugar trust in the preparation of the literature, Mr. Thurber said: "After making my argument before the ways and means committee I told Mr. Havemeyer that I had been asked if I was representing him and asked him for a subscription. He gave me a check toward meeting our expenses."

CUBAN RECIPROCIITY

The Two Republican Factions Still Far Apart.

Washington, June 11.—The conference between the two factions of the republican senators over Cuban reciprocity continued to-day but without result.

Senator Aldrich, who is one of the managers for the reciprocity proposition said the matter was not settled.

The opposition still maintain confidence that a straight reciprocity proposition cannot pass and that if the bill is reported from the committee it will be amended in such a way as to prevent its final adoption.

Senators Aldrich and Elkins had an earnest discussion of the subject to-day but nothing like an agreement was reached.

Copies of the voucher presented in the Cuban investigation were freely circulated about the senate and caused a great deal of comment among senators.

Senator Culberson of Texas to-day introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That the secretary of war is hereby directed to send to the senate a full itemized statement of all money collected and disbursed by the authorities of the United States in Cuba from the military occupation thereof until May 30, 1902.

Senator Platt of Connecticut objected and the resolution went over until tomorrow.

SHAW SPEAKS

Tariff Reform and the Philippines Are the Issues.

Portland, Maine, June 11.—Governor John G. Hill was to-day renominated by opposition. He called attention to the public state convention. Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw made an address in which he discussed tariff reform and the alleged cruelties in the Philippines as issues of the fall campaign.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington. Washington, June 11.—Republican insurgents of both houses are feeling jubilant over the testimony given before the Cuban committee to-day by F. B. Thurber, president American Export association. They claim that Thurber has made good the contentions of the insurgents that the sugar trust is behind the pending reciprocity bill and is using its money freely to secure its passage. The rebate plan, they add, will be strengthened as a result of Mr. Thurber's disclosures, and under that plan the proposed 20 per cent will go directly to the Cuban government to be distributed among the real Cuban people.

It is probably too early correctly to estimate what effect Mr. Thurber's testimony will have on the bill now before the senate, but it is apparent that it has stiffened the back bone of the insurgents and had a somewhat demoralizing effect on the reciprocity forces. Whether the insurgent advantage will be permanent can only be conjectured.

It has been known from the beginning that the sugar trust was favorable to the reciprocity and opposed to the rebate plan. The hearing before the house ways and means committee two months ago showed this. It was also to be presumed that the sugar trust would use its money freely to further the reciprocity plan.

To-day's disclosures therefore should not be particularly startling to those who have been following the Cuban question carefully. It may, however, be startling to the country at large which has not been able to follow the question at close range and that is where the trouble is likely to come in, if public sentiment, owing to Mr. Thurber's testimony, should undergo a change, because of the belief that the sugar trust is unduly interested in the reciprocity bill, and is therefore hoping largely to profit by its passage. The ground may be cut from under the reciprocity plan and the so-called administration forces compelled to surrender. This is one of the possible outcomes.

On the other hand the reciprocity advocates may be able to make a statement which will show that the sugar trust is acting independently and has no undue influence with anybody in official life, and will not profit unduly as the result of reciprocity legislation. But whichever way it may be regarded, it is now up to the reciprocity forces to say something.

Mr. Thurber's testimony is the most sensational incident of the Cuban controversy thus far and it is the only topic of Washington to-day. Insurgent senators tell me that they will discuss in detail on the floor of the senate, should a reciprocity bill be offered for passage, the character of the sugar trust's connection with the proposed legislation, and will do it in a way to force the acceptance of the rebate plan. So whatever other effects temporary or permanent, the Thurber disclosures may have, they will give a new turn to the Cuban debate by furnishing the insurgents a club of considerable weight, the more important because it was unexpected.

—W. W. Jermaine.

THE ANOKA BRIDGE

It Winds Its Tortuous Way Around Congress.

Special to The Journal. Washington, June 11.—A favorable report was made in the senate to-day on Mr. Nelson's bill for the construction of the Minneapolis, Superior, St. Paul & Winnipeg bridge at Anoka. Senator Nelson will call the bill up for passage at the first opportunity.

Wind Cave. Secretary Hitchcock has received plats of the survey of Wind Cave, in South Dakota, and a report as to the advisability of setting it aside as a national park. The secretary will transmit the report to congress with the draft of a bill for the purpose suggested. The bill will provide that the reservations be in charge of the secretary of the interior, who may lease the cavern.

Free Delivery. Representative Martin secured an order for the establishment of free delivery service at Lead, S. D., and on Sept. 1 at Bismarck, N. D.

—W. W. Jermaine.

CLAPP'S SPEECH

Eloquent and Dignified Effort on Election of Senators.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington. Washington, June 11.—Senator Clapp made a dignified, eloquent and effective speech to-day in favor of the popular election of senators. It was closely followed by the most exhaustive and interesting presentation of the subject yet made in congress, which implies a great compliment to the senator. He was closely followed on both sides of the chamber. This speech and the one he made on the Philippine question not long ago, have come near establishing Clapp's reputation in congress as an orator and debater of the first rank.

—W. W. Jermaine.

OIL GUSHER

A Rich Strike Made at Red Fork Indian Territory.

Oklahoma City, O. T., June 11.—An oil gusher has been struck at Red Fork, which is pronounced by experts to be one of the most promising discoveries in the Indian Territory. Oil field No. 1 was struck at a depth of 1,600 feet. Experts say the quality is first class and the supply practically inexhaustible. The Red Fork field has been under development for about a year and this well is by far the best one struck yet.

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FLOUR DUTIES NEW JERSEY TOO

Secretary Hay Writes an Important Letter to Mr. Tawney. The Trust State Calls on the Beef People for Explanations.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington. Washington, June 11.—Secretary Hay has written a letter to Representative Tawney in reply to a letter from Mr. Tawney inclosing the inquiry of the Bay State Milling Company of Winona, Minn., as to whether it would not be advisable for this government to invoke the retaliatory clause in the Dingley law against Germany should that government pass the bill pending in its parliament providing for radical tariff increases. The interest of the Bay State Milling company lies in the fact that wheat and flour are the items whose tariff will be increased should the German bill become a law.

New York Sun Special Service. New York, June 11.—When the New York managers for the beef trust fled to Jersey City as a refuge from the process servers of Attorney General Davies they believed they were beyond the danger of legal molestation, because there

BOMBARDMENT

Venezuelan Revolutionists Trying to Smash La Guaira.

Berlin, June 11.—The German cruisers Gazelle and Falke have been sent to La Guaira, Venezuela, at the special request of the German chargé d'affaires at Caracas; Herr von Pilgrim Baltazar, in consequence of a revolution having broken out in the suburbs of La Guaira, leading

GARDNER'S COURSE

MAY HELP TO SETTLE CHRIS. NORBECK'S FATE

"Guilty" Is the Verdict Returned by the Gardner Jury Last Evening—Mayor Ames "Thunderstruck," Col. Ames Silent—Norbeck's Trial Opens and Several Jurors are Secured.

THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS. All eyes are on Gardner. If he will talk, more startling revelations involving the highest officials in the city administration are expected. Six jurors were secured in the Norbeck trial to-day. It was reported on the street to-day that unless Gardner's bail was furnished by 10 o'clock to-night he would tell all.

Irwin Gardner, Mayor A. A. Ames' confidential "assistant," and a man, to quote his own expression, who "had the handling of the graft," under the Ames administration, has been convicted of having received a bribe. The verdict was returned shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday evening, and was at once announced in a Journal extra.

Christopher A. Norbeck, a city detective, came to trial to-day for a similar offense. The two cases involve the same state of facts and, to a large extent, the same witnesses. Moreover, Norbeck's attorneys are Messrs. Erwin and Mead, who conducted the Gardner defense.

Gardner's conviction cannot operate otherwise than favorably to the state in the Norbeck case. Gardner was the trusted agent of the administration in the collection of money from criminals. A jury of twelve men has so decided, and there can be no doubt of the justice of their decision.

According to the evidence given in the Gardner case, Norbeck was merely a private in the ranks. He got his share of the money and helped to carry out Gardner's plans.

The work of securing a jury to try Norbeck was begun this morning, with Judge Harrison, who presided at the Gardner trial, upon the bench, and Assistant County Attorney Al J. Smith, who prosecuted Gardner, as the prosecuting attorney.

WHAT WILL GARDNER DO? It is known that before his indictment Gardner "gave up" much valuable information to the grand jury. He claimed to possess still further information, however, which he refused to divulge unless he could be assured that it would not get Mayor Ames into trouble.

The grand jury declined to make any bargain, but indicted Gardner himself. He was tried and convicted. He will now have an opportunity to talk. That he was the go-between for the administration cannot be doubted. That he can, if he will, implicate Dr. Ames, seems certain. The trial of his case first may have been a bit of legal strategy to remind him that it might be well for him to unboon himself.

Gardner stands to-day between the Scylla of ingratitude and the Charybdis of a long term in the state penitentiary. He has no assurance that his silence will suffice to keep the mayor clear from indictment. On the other hand, he will be given to understand that if he does not talk he may expect the worst. His situation is not an enviable one.

WITNESSES AGAINST NORBECK. New witnesses may be called in the Norbeck case. Their evidence, however, would be merely corroborative. "Billy" Edwards and Lincoln G. Crossman, "big mitters," will be the principal witnesses in the present trial as they were in the first.

Norbeck's own testimony upon the stand in the Gardner case will be used against him. He has admitted friendship with Edwards and other "big mitters." He has admitted that he entered their joints. Out of his own mouth the jury will hear many statements corroborative of state's witnesses. If Gardner was guilty it is difficult to see how Norbeck could have been innocent.

AL SMITH'S COMMENT. There was but one popular expression on the Gardner verdict—"Good!" Assistant County Attorney Al J. Smith, in speaking of the verdict, this morning, said:

"With the attention of a startled and alarmed community directed toward the trial, it would be false modesty on my part to assume that I do not fully appreciate the effect of the verdict just returned by the jury. I am amply repaid by knowing that the verdict meets with the approval of the people and I have been proud to know that my conduct of the case has met with the approval of my brother members of the bar, whose opinion I prize most highly. No person could have taken an active part in the trial without receiving some lasting impression. The dignity of the presiding judge, Harrison, the clearness of his rulings, the result of the experience of a long professional life; his endeavor to protect the rights of the defendant and yet preserve intact the rights of the state, will be a pleasant memory of the trial as long as I shall live, together with my regard and respect for his honor, Judge Harrison."

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED. Mayor Ames received the news while chatting with Governor Van Sant at the Elks' fair last evening. The mayor professed to be thunderstruck. Later in the evening he said:

"I don't know what to think. If such a verdict could be reached merely on the evidence given at the trial, I don't see any reason why the vicious class of professional lawbreakers cannot swear away the life and liberty of any citizen who interferes with their vocation. I believe there are plenty of errors in the record to allow the supreme court to reverse the decision of the district court. I think they are out to get me, and I suppose they will press their advantage. I don't believe Gardner is guilty, and I don't believe any of my officers are. I will not say there is a conspiracy. There is no question, though, that this is something which has been planned and carried out. I have evidence enough to show this. The verdict will demoralize every police force in the country."

Chief of Police Ames, himself under indictment, remarked that he had nothing to say.

The prisoner's comment on the case was: "Of course, I feel a little bad—I feel sorry for myself—but I'm up against it and I suppose it can't be helped."

When the court had received the verdict and thanked and discharged the jury last evening, he fixed Gardner's bail at \$10,000 and remanded him to the custody of the sheriff. The prisoner is still in the county jail in default of sureties. The maximum penalty for Gardner's offense is ten years' imprisonment or \$5,000 fine, or both.

NORBECK'S TRIAL BEGINS. Four Jurors Are Secured at the Morning Session. Christopher C. Norbeck, the detective on the police force, who figured so conspicuously in the trial of Irwin A. Gardner as the influential friend of Gardner and "Billy" Edwards the "big mitter" magnate, is now the central figure in a similar trial.

Without any formality, this morning Judge Harrison ordered the state to move one of the indictments against Detective Norbeck.

Al J. Smith, fresh from the triumphs of the Gardner case, moved the indictment charging Norbeck with receiving a bribe of \$50 from William Edwards and Lincoln G. Crossman on Nov. 5, 1901, for the purpose of procuring their immunity from arrest on account of their "big mitter" work.

Before proceeding with the work of moving a jury, Attorney Harry Mead moved that the case be adjourned until June 25, in support of which he read an affidavit from W. W. Erwin, to the effect that he had been retained to defend a murder case which was set for trial at Rhinelander, Wis., on June 16. The jurors and witnesses had been summoned and there was no way of putting off the trial.

There was no argument on the motion either side and when the affidavit was



Mark—You're welcome to your hobby, Teddy, I find this a more interesting game.

whether it would not be advisable for this government to invoke the retaliatory clause in the Dingley law against Germany should that government pass the bill pending in its parliament providing for radical tariff increases. The interest of the Bay State Milling company lies in the fact that wheat and flour are the items whose tariff will be increased should the German bill become a law.

Secretary Hay discusses the subject with great frankness in his letter to Mr. Tawney, saying that it is understood that the proposed higher rates are designed to "afford a basis permitting a material reduction in the negotiations of new reciprocal commercial treaties between Germany and other countries," and suggesting in the event of the Bay State company's approval of the proposed legislation, that the subject be referred to the state department which will continue until after the general parliamentary election next year and that its ultimate acceptance by the German government is by no means certain. This question of proposed increases in the German tariff was taken up with the president and the treaty department last week by Representative McCleary. Secretary Hay's suggestion that Germany is thinking of putting her rate higher so as to have a liberal margin for concessions in framing future treaties, it is believed here, will affect northwestern sentiment regarding the \$2 rate on lumber. That rate cannot be hastily lowered, say the members of the Minnesota delegation, if the United States is thinking of trying to make a trade treaty with Canada.

—W. W. Jermaine.

is no anti-trust law on the statute books of New Jersey.

It was out of the frying pan into the fire, however, for yesterday the Hudson county grand jury issued subpoenas summoning the local managers of the beef trust houses in Jersey City and several independent dealers to appear before a special session of the jury this afternoon. Subpoenas were served upon Charles Harris, manager in Hoboken for the Schwarzhild & Sulzberger company; Henry Alexander, manager of the branch house of Armour & Co., at 665 Henderson street, Jersey City; Michael Boyle, formerly employed by beef trust firms, but now with Samuel Nagle, an independent dealer; Morris Weisbart, of the firm of addition to more than a dozen other important witnesses who are connected in one way or another with the beef trust firms.

Local managers of Swift & Co., the Cudahy Packing company, Nelson Morris & Co., and the G. H. Hammond Co., will be summoned to appear before the grand jury in addition to more than a dozen other important witnesses who are connected in one way or another with the beef trust firms.

OPPOSED TO A CABLE

Discussion in the House Over the Pacific Line. Washington, June 11.—The house today went into committee of the whole upon the Corliss Pacific cable bill, and the treasury department in opposition. He called attention to the speech of Mr. Cannon yesterday in which the latter showed that the appropriations for the cable would exceed the estimated revenues by \$51,000,000, and urged this as the first reason why the government should not enter upon the expensive work of building a cable to the Philippines. He referred at some length to the possibilities in the development of wireless telegraphy and argued that it would be unwise on the part of the government to expend \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 for a submarine cable which might be valueless in a few years. Mr. Richardson read the contract under the post roads act of 1866, by which the Commercial Cable company agreed to the priority of government messages, the rates to be charged not to exceed 50 cents per word to Hawaii and \$1 a word to the Philippines and China, with half rates for government business, the control of the cable by the government in time of war, etc. He argued that these terms were in every way advantageous to the government.

AT WEST POINT

The President Is Saluted With 21 Guns. West Point, June 11.—President Roosevelt arrived at West Point at 10 o'clock today for a visit to the West Point Military Academy, and his staff, the cadet band and a detachment of cavalry. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

A feature of the day was the presentation to Cadet Calvin Titus of the medal provided by congress for his bravery in scaling the wall at Fokong, China. President Roosevelt planned the medal to the coat of the young man and extended his congratulations. Afterward a reception was held at Superintendent Miller's headquarters. While President Roosevelt stood on the porch of the house reviewing the lawn was covered with a large group of handsomely dressed women. The army and navy officers wore full dress uniforms. Governor Odell arrived while the reception was in progress.

HE WAVES IT ASIDE

Mr. Hanna Refuses to Put on the Crown. Washington, June 11.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Record, who is also the chairman of the district commissioners equivalent to mayor of Washington—and who has close relations with the president, sends the following to his newspaper:

President Roosevelt has received definite and emphatic assurance from Senator Hanna that he will not be the candidate for the presidential nomination in 1904, but that, on the contrary, he and his friends will advocate the nomination of President Roosevelt.

Senator Hanna is satisfied, it is said, to defer his presidential aspirations indefinitely, and his friends say that he intends to devote his life more and more to the effort of improving the relations between capital and labor, thus winning greater fame than a president.

Mr. Hanna, chairman of the republican national committee, and Postmaster General Payne, vice-chairman of the same committee, are now in favor of the nomination of President Roosevelt.

THE CREDIT MEN

Discussion on the Improvement of Mercantile Agencies. Louisville, Ky., June 11.—At the second day's session of the annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men an address on "Commercial Integrity" was delivered by W. B. Roberts of Portland, Oregon.

The report of the committee on improvement of mercantile agencies caused considerable discussion and was opposed by representatives of R. G. Dun and Bradstreet's mercantile agencies on the ground that certain of the proposed reforms were impracticable.

An amendment was accepted to the effect that the mercantile agencies in writing interviewing merchants ascertain in what markets they buy and file reports in the office most available for such markets. The report was then adopted.

HILL'S TRIP

The Great Northern President Sails for Labrador. New York, June 11.—James J. Hill sailed for Labrador and Greenland on the yacht Wacousta to-day. He said he would be gone six months and that the trip was partly for pleasure and partly for scientific investigation.

FIREMEN AT NEW ULM

New Ulm, Minn., June 11.—The thirtieth annual convention of the State Firemen's association opened yesterday and some 400 delegates are here.

Several showers rather marred the opening day. Yesterday afternoon Mayor Charles Weschoke delivered the address of welcome which was responded to by President Henry Engel of the association. The delegates were banqueted royally in Turner hall last evening and to-night there will be a grand illuminated parade.

DIRKS IS DEAD

New York, June 11.—Gustave Dirks, a well-known newspaper illustrator, shot and killed himself in his studio. He had been ill and broken down by overwork.

Dirks will be recognized by all readers of the Journal Junior as the man who drew the famous pictures. His work was quite well known, as it had been syndicated.