

# GRAFT IS CHARGED

## FROM MESSINA FUND

### Lecturer for Academy of Sciences the Accuser.

Boston, Mass., July 17.—Declaring that greed and rapacity prevented more than half of the money sent to aid the earthquake sufferers at Messina from reaching them, Dr. Benjamin Sharp, of the Academy of Sciences, in Philadelphia, who has just returned from abroad, told today of the mismanagement—and graft—during the catastrophe, which he declares is now an open secret at Naples.

He says that he hopes his story will teach Americans never to invest funds to the Italians again, and cites cases in which the latter made money in every possible way out of the quake. He declares that each official through whose hands the money passed made something out of it.

With his wife and daughter, Miss Dorothy Sharp, the professor arrived home from Europe yesterday, and is now at his home at 24 Elm street, Brookline. He will go to Philadelphia next week, however, and will continue his work of enlightening people as to the true facts of the case in that city.

"In my opinion," he said, "not over one-third, and I am sure, not over one-half of the money and supplies sent to the Italian earthquake victims from the United States and other countries ever reached them." He places no blame, however, upon the American management and the distribution, and adds that the Americans and English in the stricken city did wonderful work in aiding the sufferers.

He declares the whole trouble to have been due to Italian mismanagement and red tape, and while he says that the Italians doubtless "grafted" much of the money, he admits that it will be difficult to place the blame.

Left for Italy on April 11.

Dr. Sharp, with his wife and daughter, sailed for Europe last November and left Italy the latter part of April. While not actually in the earthquake, he was in Naples at the time, and had a fine opportunity to watch the work of distributing funds and caring for the refugees.

"We got down to Naples shortly after the quake happened," says the professor. "There was a Dr. Paton, who has been at the zoological station in Naples four years and a perfectly perfect Italian. I think he is a New York man, and Dr. Harold Colton, of Philadelphia, was also studying at the station. These two men as medical men, and voluntarily at their own expense, hired two automobiles to take them to the quake region, Reggio, by night, the moment they got word of the disaster.

"When they reached the frontier of Calabria they were not allowed to proceed, on the ground that they were not members of the Italian Red Cross. Dr. Paton was taken ill and had to return by train. The train on which he came back, which was crowded with the earthquake wounded, was stopped and held at one place twelve hours, with a clear track, simply because red tape gave no authority to go ahead.

"An Italian battleship which came up from Messina to Naples with refugees from the earthquake, was ordered to return to the English Salvo Armata officers and a doctor whose name I don't recall, but who did grand work day and night, threw overboard from the ship those who died on the voyage, without keeping any record, and then turned the children, on the arrival of the vessel at Naples, over to any one who would take them. Many of these children were from the best families, and were turned over to people who wanted them to put them out begging. It was only with the greatest difficulty their relatives could find them and get them back from the slums.

"The Salvatorians had gotten back eight by the time we left, January 15.

"There is no question that the government officers go graft. Dr. Paul Mayer, one of the officers at the Naples zoological station, told me he could guarantee that not more than one-half the money subscribed at the time of the calamity ever reached the sufferers. A firm invoice of clothing sent by a firm in New York never reached Messina, and was sold at auction on the streets of Naples. The Italian government charged ground rent for 700 or 800 of the portable houses furnished by the Americans, and as the refugees had no money to pay the houses remained empty.

"Praises Salvation Army.

"The Salvation Army did splendid work, and I can't say too much for them. When the Russian soldiers landed at the time of the quake, the Italian soldiers were standing around with guns in their hands and not offering to assist those under the debris right in their feet, because they didn't have orders. The whole thing is due to the laxity, red tape, and methods of the Italian government. Italians are today dependent upon the foreigner for a living, and were it not for the Americans, English, and Germans who go there Italy would be bankrupt within two years."

Dr. Sharp believes that those who did their best to alleviate suffering in the far away country should know how little of that generous help reached its destination.

**PLOT IS UNEARTHED.**

Papers Found on Conspirators Tell Plans Against Government.

Mexico City, July 17.—The arrest of a number of revolutionary conspirators at Cuernavaca, state of Sinaloa, has brought to light a far-reaching plot to overthrow the existing administration of Mexico.

Papers found in the possession of Jose Ferrel, one of the local leaders in the alleged conspiracy, are said to reveal the scope of the movement. It was planned that the uprising should take place September 16, which is the anniversary of Mexican independence.

The names of the men who are directing the movement are in the hands of the authorities. The junta is reported to be located at San Antonio, Tex. The fact that large quantities of arms and ammunition were being purchased in Texas and Arizona and smuggled into the State of Mexico came to the knowledge of the government authorities recently.

It was by tracing one of these contraband shipments that the identity of the conspirators at Cuernavaca was established and their capture effected.

**Storm Damages \$1,000,000.**

Rome, July 17.—Storms in Northern Italy have done enormous damage. The villages destroyed in the Pavia district alone were worth \$1,000,000.

# LEFFERT BUCK DEAD.

## Noted Bridge Builder Stricken at Home on the Hudson.

New York, July 17.—Leffert Buck, the bridge builder, died suddenly today at his home in Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

He was acknowledged to have had greater experience in building suspension bridges of long span for heavy travel than any other American engineer.

One of Mr. Buck's most famous performances was the rebuilding of the International Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls.

He built a marine pier for the island of Trinidad, designed a steel arch for the old Clifton Suspension Bridge across the Niagara gorge. He built two bridges over the Genesee River at Rochester, one of which is an arch of more than 400 feet span.

In August, 1886, he became chief engineer of the bridge department, and built the Williamsburg Bridge.

# WARRANTS ACCUSE BANKERS

## Cashier of Failed Pittsburg Institution Charged with Stealing Funds.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 17.—Warrants were issued today for the arrest of David J. Richardson, cashier of the defunct Cosmopolitan National Bank; Alexander L. Richmond, Jr., a director in the bank, and Fred H. McKinnle, second vice president and a director in the bank, in connection with the failure of the institution last September.

Information against the three men was made this morning by National Bank Examiner P. E. Wagner before United States Commissioner William T. Lindsey. The bail of each of the three accused men was fixed at \$10,000.

Cashier Richardson is charged with making false entries and false reports to the Comptroller of the Currency and abstracting and misappropriating funds. Richmond and McKinnle are charged with aiding and abetting Richardson.

Specifically mentioned among the alleged misappropriation is one bond in the name of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Thaw for \$10,000. It is alleged that this bond was hypothecated by the three accused men for loans from country banks.

# WHITNEY WON'T PLAY.

## He Will Miss Polo Championship by Stay in London.

London, July 17.—Harry Payne Whitney has decided to remain in London until the end of October. Therefore, he will not be one of the players for the American polo championship.

# DIES AGED 112 YEARS.

## Woman Had Documents Which Prove She Was Born in 1797.

Lewiston, Me., July 17.—Mrs. Margaret McCarthy, New England's oldest woman, and probably the oldest woman in the United States, is dead today, at the age of 112 years.

Mrs. McCarthy was born May 19, 1797, at Minewash, County Cork, Ireland, and had documents which prove her age.

# WILL RENEW FIGHT ON BRUCE

## Negro Society to Take Charges to Congress.

Mass Meeting Called at True Reformers' Hall to Protest and "Save the Schools."

Despite the fact that the board of education at its recent meeting dismissed the charges filed against Roscoe Conkling Bruce, negro assistant superintendent of schools, by the Citizens' Association of Washington, the charges will not be dropped.

According to N. E. Marshall the same charges will be presented to the District Committee of both Houses of Congress with the request that a special committee be appointed to investigate not only Supt. Bruce's conduct in office, but also the whole school system of the District.

With this end in view, the association will hold a mass meeting at the True Reformers' Hall, Twelfth and U streets northwest, at 8 o'clock to-morrow night. A number of leading negroes will attend. Meetings of a like character, in which the existing conditions in the negro schools will be discussed, will be held from time to time.

Flying posters have been circulated announcing the meeting, and bearing the words: "Save the schools!"

Attorney Marshall, a graduate of Harvard College, prominent in Democratic politics in Boston, is leading the fight against Bruce. It is claimed by Marshall that Bruce is holding office by means of a political machine, in which are included some of the best known negro officeholders in the Federal service.

"We are going to push our charges against Bruce to the finish," declared Marshall last night, "and we are not going to let up in any way until he is removed from office and the right kind of a man put in."

"We do not expect the board of education to do anything. We intend to take our charges before Congress and have that body investigate."

# LIBBY PRISON OWNER DIES.

## Also Member of Grand Jury that Indicted Jefferson Davis.

Muskegon, Mich., July 17.—William Fay, part owner when the civil war broke out of the tobacco warehouse which became famous as Libby Prison, and a well-known scout after his Union sympathies forced him to leave his home in Richmond, Va. died today at his home at Lake Harbor. He was born in Massachusetts in 1822.

Fay was a member of the grand jury which indicted Jefferson Davis for treason.

# ABSORBS PHONE LINE.

## American Company Will Take Over the Bell of Pennsylvania.

New York, July 17.—The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania announced today to its stockholders that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had expressed its willingness to exchange stock with the Pennsylvania company at the rate of 7 to 1.

Directors of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania recommended to their stockholders that they accept the proposal. The exchange is to be made on or before August 31.

# AWAITS SPLENDID GEMS

## Diamonds Taken from Lloyd Home Will Be Returned.

GOVERNMENT HAS THEM ALL

Thought They Were Smuggled, and Sent Thief to Prison for Violating Customs Laws—Now He Has Disappeared, but Life Insurance Man Is So Happy He Doesn't Care.

New York, July 17.—Vice President Isaac F. Lloyd, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was pleased today to learn from Chicago that the Federal government had decided to return to him about \$500 worth of diamonds which were stolen from his home in this city four years ago.

The government has known all these years that the jewels belonged to Mr. Lloyd, and had been stolen from him, and the government also knew the thief and had mildly punished him.

The government did not punish him for the theft, but it punished him for smuggling the jewels that he stole. The thief disappeared after his short prison term for smuggling.

Government Is "Duped."

The government acknowledged that it had been "duped," as the Chicago inquirer puts it, when on Friday last a Francis Wright, in that city, signed a Federal court order that the diamonds in question be turned over to Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Lloyd is not criticizing anybody. He accepts the governmental mystery and just hopes that the diamonds are coming along.

Mr. Lloyd's house, at 23 West Seventy-third street, was robbed in the spring of 1905 by Lena Hoffman, alias Becker, alias other cognomens, who had obtained a place as maid and seamstress on false recommendation with forged signatures. She was arrested by a policeman on the street that presently she had the run of the house. Her sewing-room, in the front basement room, and there at the window she was often visited by her brother-in-law, Henry Hoffman, who, it was found later, had left his wife in Europe and come here with the seamstress.

Lena Disappeared; Gema, Too.

One day in March, 1905, Lena went out "for a few minutes" and never returned. Immediately afterward the loss of the stolen jewels was discovered.

In the following fall the police of Chicago arrested Hoffman on suspicion when they found him trying to sell loose diamonds. In his room they found 378 of these unset stones, and a large quantity of gold party jewelry which had been set; also some party melted silver.

Upon his arrest he "confessed" that the stones were smuggled and that he had sold them. The police thereupon turned him over to the Federal authorities and he was sent to Leavenworth prison for two years. In the meantime his accomplice had been arrested. She confessed the whole story of the robbery. Tiffany found she had not learned of the Lloyd robbery, but the authorities had got on the track through the finding among Hoffman's assets of a small gold Tiffany lock, the number of which Tiffany found that it had been sold to Mrs. Harvey Fisk, who had presented it to Mrs. Lloyd.

The seamstress got three and one-half years in Auburn prison, and the wife of Lloyd property had been disposed of by Lloyd Hoffman was caught, but much of it was recovered. It was a difficult matter to prove ownership of the jewels that had been taken from their settings, but the circumstantial evidence, which had been in detail of the woman made the matter reasonably clear. The government presently turned over to Mr. Lloyd the half-melted gold and silver, but the diamonds were retained.

# SEEKS DIVORCE NOW.

## Mrs. Newton Asks Permission to Serve Notice by Publication.

New York, July 17.—Mrs. Jeannette Newton, who attained some notoriety a year ago, when she was arrested on a charge of stealing \$50 worth of jewelry from her friend, Mrs. Evelyn M. Bell, the former wife of Louis V. Bell, the horseman, has started a suit for divorce from Montgomery Newton, who has had much notoriety in the past. Her suit was filed in court after serving twenty months imprisonment in London for conspiracy to defraud.

Mrs. Newton applied in the Supreme Court today for permission to serve summons and complaint on her husband by publication. She says she has been unable to learn what became of Newton after he got out of Old Bailey, in London, but says she has heard that he is now now at-demp on the staff of the governor general of Canada.

# THAW WANTS EXERCISE.

## Declares He Needs Exercise Before Taking Sanitary Examination.

White Plains, N. Y., July 17.—The greatest anxiety of Harry K. Thaw at present is to get out and take some exercise before he is examined by the insanity experts.

He insists that it is not fair to put a man who has been locked up for more than two years in jails and lunatic asylums to a severe mental test and expect him to make a favorable showing.

Justice Mills said today that lawyers would have to arrange this matter with the sheriff, but Sheriff Schoppert will not give Thaw the desired freedom until he is instructed to do so by a court order.

Thaw was informed of the attitude of the sheriff today, and through Attorney Morchauer he will apply to Justice Mills for an order allowing him to take a reasonable amount of outdoor exercise every day.

# IRISH TO UNITE.

## Project to Include Hibernian Patriots in All Parts of World.

Atlanta, Ga., N. J., July 17.—The project of uniting the patriots of the entire world in one society of Hibernians is close to success, according to reports received by the executive council of the Ancient Order of Hibernians here.

The reports came from the special Irish envoys, who declared that all but one important branch of the organization had consented to join in the movement. Orders were issued for fraternal exchanges between American associations and those of Ireland and other foreign countries.

Delegates to the meeting went on record as opposed to any move for embroiling the Hibernians in the passage of more land bills or other political measures, and special committees reported great progress in placing the study of Irish history in the curriculum of Catholic schools.

Final arrangements were also made for the ceremony of the unveiling of the statue to commemorate the death of the thousands of Irish fleeing from the famine of 1845, who died and were buried after their arrival in America. The statue is to be erected on an island in the St. Lawrence River, where the bodies are buried, and will take place August 15.

# SUTTON'S SISTER IN HARD FIGHT

## Continued from Page One.

to the ground. Sutton's friends declare that the other two men jumped him. This is the first point at which the two stories diverge.

Then Utley said: "Since a blow has been passed, you might as well fight," and both men took off their coats and went at it. Ostermann knocked Sutton down with a stinging blow on the nose, which twisted it out of shape. It had been built up with paraffin. Sutton lay on the ground and refused to get up, according to the statements of the officers.

The other two walked away and then Sutton got up and attacked Adams from behind, they say. Sutton's friends again take issue here and say other officers who were aggressors. Adams knocked him down. Sutton's sister says she can prove that her brother was attacked in both these alterations, from admissions made to her at her private inquest.

At that, Lieut. Utley ordered Sutton to be taken under arrest, and sent Adams and Ostermann to the police station to report the affair to Lieut. E. S. Willing, officer of the day, and to remain there until Sutton had been quieted.

Lieut. E. P. Roelker heard him swearing to kill every one in the camp, and ransacking his tent, according to this story, and intercepted him as he was coming out of the tent door bandishing a revolver in each hand, one his own, a Smith & Wesson, and the other a service Colt's. He brushed Roelker aside and ran down the road. De Hart met him and tried to calm him, and he ran on into the darkness, swearing.

Meanwhile, Adams and Ostermann, returning from the barracks, with Lieut. Willing and Lieut. W. F. Bevan, officer of the guard, encountered Sutton. He called out with an oath to learn if Adams was under arrest, and when Adams replied that he was, then, said the officers, Sutton started shooting. A few shots went wild and Roelker fell with a shot in his breast.

Adams Shot in Finger.

The next shot hit Adams in the finger, and he and Sutton closed. Then all the officers present closed in and tried to break up the fight. Adams was shot on his face and they jumped on him. His Smith & Wesson revolver had been taken away from him at that time. No one knows who took it away. While he was lying with his face in the dirt some one shouted, "Look out! He has another revolver." Adams saw the shot, "He has killed Roelker already."

Then, say the officers, he pulled out his hand with the Colt revolver in it and shot. The shot passed through his head.

Suicide Theory.

The board of inquiry held that Sutton, fearing that he was a murderer when he heard the remark about Roelker, deliberately killed himself.

Some of the navy officials say that Sutton was trying to kill the men holding him down and shot himself by accident.

Mrs. Parker replies to this that she wants to know who took the Smith & Wesson pistol away from her brother, and when and where he gave it to De Hart. De Hart says he does not know who gave it to him or when. If it contained any cartridges when it was taken away from Sutton, and was given to De Hart until after the shot that killed Sutton had been fired, there is a possibility, they say, that some one might have fired at the prostrate man as he lay on his face.

# MINISTER IN BERLIN.

## Left Persia Before Recent Trouble and Knows Little of Disorder.

Berlin, July 17.—John R. Jackson, United States Minister to Persia, journeyed today after a ten days' journey from Teheran, two days of which were spent in traveling in a carriage from the Persian capital to the Caspian Sea.

The journey was made in remarkable quick time. Mr. Jackson left Teheran before the recent developments occurred, and consequently he is unable to throw any fresh light on the situation. He will meet his wife here and will then go to the Bayreuth festival. He will sail for home in August.

# GLIDDENITES ARE PENALIZED

## Tourists Finish First Stage of Trip Across Continent.

Minneapolis, July 17.—Glidden tourists have completed one stage of their journey of 2,638 miles across the country and are this evening discussing the penalizations which have finally been made up and announced.

There is a remarkable lack of them, probably accounted for by the smaller tour than usual, but nevertheless the machines have been well strained in the runs from Detroit in five stages, and there are many more long days to come.

There are still eleven cars in the ranks of the Glidden contestants with their records intact, and none of the three competing for the Detroit trophy have had trouble.

Under the auspices of the Minneapolis Automobile Club there have been great entertainments arranged for the visitors. This morning they were taken out to the Minnesota Falls in special trolley cars, and to Fort Snelling, where there was a review of the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry and of the second squadron of the Fourth Cavalry.

This afternoon there was a special heat between Don Patch and Minor Hoar, the fastest horses in the mid-west, which they covered in 2:36-1/4. This evening an automobile parade took place, and to-morrow there will be a ball on Lake Minnetonka and dinner at the Tonka Bay Hotel.

# NO PAY FOR ABSENTEES.

## French Deputies Adopt New Regulation Governing Attendance.

Paris, July 17.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted a regulation that its members should sign an attendance book on arrival at the chamber, and any not signing for six consecutive sittings should be considered as absent without leave, thereby losing the right to draw payment for such sittings.

Many deputies opposed the regulation as being unworthy of the chamber's dignity.

# NEBRASKA GETS 'HAYSTACKS.'

New York, July 17.—The battle ship Nebraska, with Capt. J. T. Newton commanding, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard today bound for Provincetown, Mass., where she will take part in the fleet maneuvers. The military masts, known in the navy as the "haystacks," have been added to her equipment.

# CROWDS IN EXODUS

## London Hotels Cannot Accommodate Tourists.

## POLO MATCH DRAWS HUNDREDS

Hostesses Give Matchless Entertainments and Each Tries to Outdo Her Next Door Neighbor in Splendor of Appointments—Last Court Ball of Season Attended by Nearly 2,000.

London, July 17.—London is more crowded with Americans this season than for the past three years, according to the hotel proprietors.

Plenty of colonials and continentals are also in evidence. Some of the big hotels are turning away an average of seventy persons daily.

The Anglo-American polo match brought Americans to London earlier than usual. Many of them were forced to go to boarding-houses or to the less fashionable hotels. The weather spoiled all the motor trips and country excursions planned. The Americans have carried all before them socially this season.

They never before gave so many successful entertainments. Mesdames Mackay and Potter Palmer were rival hostesses Tuesday. Mrs. Mackay gave a concert, preceded by a dinner. Mesdames Nordica and Maria Gray and Mrs. Koberle were the artists. Among the guests were Lord and Lady Craven, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin, Lord and Lady Newborough, and Mesdames Chauncey and Newhouse.

Next door Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a dinner, followed by an entertainment. Russian dancers performing. Some of the guests were Ambassador Adams and Mrs. Reid and Mesdames Amory, Moore, Wade, Chance, and M. Drummond, and Ladies Cooper, Johnson, and Grand.

Miss Mildred Carter, with Lord Somers, assisted in leading a cotillon given by Baroness Edkington. It was a brilliant affair and was attended by many Americans.

Mrs. McCormick Goodheart's tea brought Americans together. Mesdames Reid, John McGee, Miller, and Mrs. James Henry Smith, and Consuelo Dowager Duchess of Manchester were present.

Mrs. Asquith's garden party Friday was converted into an ordinary reception on account of the rain. It was a brilliant affair and was attended by many Americans.

As usual, the theatrical, artistic, and fashionable worlds met at the prime minister's. Mesdames Cornwallis West, John Lewis, Waldorf Astor, Cavendish Bentinck, and O'Brien Ladies Channing, Willoughby, d'Eresby, and Grand were among the many Americans present.

The last court ball of the season, which was also practically the last large affair, differed from the previous ones in functions. More foreign royalties were present. There were nearly 2,000 guests, among whom were numerous Americans, accounts of whose superb gowns and jewelry fill columns of the newspapers today.

A daughter was born Thursday to Mrs. Forbes Robertson.

# FLEET GETS STRENGTH.

## Battle Ship Nebraska at Provincetown to Join in Maneuvers.

Provincetown, July 17.—The fleet was augmented to-night by the arrival in Massachusetts Bay of the battle ship Nebraska from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under command of Capt. J. D. Newton.

During the last week the sleek little torpedo boats and destroyers have dared the heavy fogs that hung over the bay and made attacks on the battle ships. These attacks were carried out so swiftly and so secretly that only those concerned knew after they had occurred.

Far out in the bay the destroyers were held with every light extinguished, and with the men aboard speaking in whispers, the torpedo boats and destroyers, raking and spearing, advanced upon the enemy.

Every searchlight ray was directed as much as a projectile during these engagements. A person on shore can imagine the disappointment felt when a light searchlight pierced the darkness, and falling full upon the torpedo boat, put her out of the game.

In spite of all this, it is said that three torpedo boats got through and, closing in on one of the battle ships, succeeded in forcing a fatal wedge at her stern.

# EXHIBITS AT NATIONAL FAIR.

## Family Shoe Store Represents This City at Retailers' Show.

The Family Shoe Store, of Washington, which was recently selected by the management of the first world's shoe and leather fair to represent Washington has an unusually large stock on hand, and is exhibiting at the show, the best exhibitors from the East.

The exhibit opened on July 1 last, and will close on the last day of the month. Cities from Maine to California are exhibiting their products. All of those who have booths are retailers.

# OPENING UP THE SUDAN.

## Railroad South of Khartoum Part of Cape-to-Cairo Scheme.

Khartoum, July 17.—The extension of the Sudan Government Railway line south of Khartoum, which forms another stage of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway, is now being rapidly pushed on at the rate of ten miles a week. The line follows the course of the Blue Nile, a distance of one to three miles west of the river, and does not actually strike the Nile until the thirty-eighth mile after leaving Khartoum. The forty-seventh mile has just been reached, and the work has proved remarkably easy. The money at present allotted for its construction on this year's estimate will be used to take the line to the sixty-fifth mile, but the budget for next year is not due till October next. The importance of the line for the development of the country is such, however, that it is probable that it will definitely be made for continuing the work forthwith.

The line is now entering that part of the country where the rising of May, 1908, took place. It crosses the desert to the White Nile, where a bridge is already under construction at Kost to carry it up to El Obeld in Kordofan. Here it will cross the center of the gum trade, one of the chief sources of wealth to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. At present the gum is brought down by camel to the river and thence by boat to Omdurman, which has always been the great center for sorting and selling. From there it has had to be reloaded into boats to cross the river and be loaded on to the railway on the other side for Port Sudan.

When it is possible to place the gum on trucks at El Obeld for direct transport by rail to Port Sudan, most of the merchants will move from Omdurman to El Obeld. Omdurman will, no doubt, lose greatly in wealth and importance, and some even predict that it will dwindle away to an insignificant village, so great is the proportion of its wealth depending on the gum trade. This remains to be seen. It will certainly be off the track as far as Kordofan is concerned, but from time immemorial it has been the converging point for caravans from great distances in the East, and natives of almost every tribe of Africa could probably be found in it.

# DIVORCE FOR MRS. SANKEY.

## Gets Final Decree from Evangelist's Son and Her Child.

New York, July 17.—Some Court Justice Greenbaum signed yesterday the final decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. Grace J. Sankey from John E. Sankey, son of the late Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, who died in Brooklyn last August. Mrs. Sankey received her interlocutory decree on March 23. There is no mention of alimony.

The Sankeys were married at Northfield, Mass., in October, 1882. They have a daughter, Grace Victoria, eight years old, and by the decree Mrs. Sankey gets the custody of the child.

For some time Mrs. Sankey was confined in an asylum at Astoria, and on April 1, 1908, his wife applied to Supreme Court Justice Hendrick for the appointment of a committee for her husband, and submitted affidavits of several physicians which alleged that Sankey had the hallucination that he was the greatest man living and the creator of the world.