

POLICE RECORD

Sylvester Denies Arrests Are 35,910 a Year.

VARIES WITH REPORT

Admits Facts Are Almost Inaccessible to Public.

TOO BUSY TO INVESTIGATE

"Go Around to All the Police Stations and Count Names on Blotter. This Is the Only Way I Know of Ascertaining the Exact Number of Persons Arrested for 1909," Says Superintendent of Washington Police — Declares Many of the "Cases" Mentioned in Annual Report Were Not Useless Arrests.

Table with 2 columns: Category, Value. Includes 'Arrests in Washington in 1909', 'Cases dismissed after hearing', etc.

Over one-tenth of the whole population of the District of Columbia suffered arrest during the year covered by these official statistics.

Over one-third of this astounding number, according to official record, had committed no offense warranting punishment by fine or imprisonment. In other words, approximately 10,000 people were arrested who ought never to have been arrested.

During the same year, 2,500 children—2,500—were taken into custody and sent to the House of Detention. In the great majority of these cases, as the results in the Juvenile Court demonstrated, the children thus arrested should simply have been turned over to their parents.

A thorough change of police policy, with the abrogation of nine-tenths of the harassing regulations under which unnecessary arrests are made, is believed to be imperative by those familiar with the situation.

EXPOSE CREATES STR THROUGHTOUT DISTRICT

The Washington Herald's account yesterday of many thousands of unnecessary arrests and detentions created a stir at the District Building.

Those in authority tried to explain facts that somehow refused to be explained.

Maj. Sylvester was somewhat nettled when a reporter of The Washington Herald called to see him in the afternoon.

"I deny the whole thing," said he. "What our report says is that there were 35,910 'cases' brought before the Police Court during the last year; not that there were that number of 'arrests.' Persons arrested usually have four or five cases against them. Of course, this is not always the case, but it is common."

TRUTH HARD TO ASCERTAIN.

When asked whether there was any manner of finding out how many actual arrests there had been during the time covered by the report, he replied that the only method would be to go around to all the police stations and count up the names of the people on the "blotter" of each station. "That is the only method that I know of, and I am too busy a man to take any time off to go into these useless details. I have made the report—or, rather, I have caused it to be made up—and my responsibility ends there. If any one chooses to misquote it or misconstrue what is in it, that is none of my affair."

"Another thing that was wrong in The Washington Herald's report this morning was that it said that all these cases had been arrests, and that they had been taken to the police stations—whereas the fact is that when any one has infringed the majority of the 3,000 or more police regulations he is not arrested, but is merely told that he is to appear before the prosecuting attorney at a certain date."

Exceptionally Beautiful Floral Designs executed by Blackstone, 14th & H.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate temperature; light westerly winds.

SEES FRAUD IN VOTE.

Dalzell's Opponent Has Primary Judge Arrested.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 6.—Representative John Dalzell, who has been declared to have won the primaries of Saturday by a majority of about 400 votes to-day found trouble and Dr. J. W. Black, his opponent who last night announced that he was being contested by Dalzell's people to-day began a series of suits which he claims will force Dalzell to admit defeat. Black early to-day caused the arrest of J. Harvey Evans, primary judge at McKeesport on Saturday, and a strong Dalzell man. Black accuses Evans of fraud as an election officer, specifying that he was seen to change at least four votes at one time on Saturday, ballots which had been offered for Black, but changed to Dalzell, after they had been given into the hands of the primary board. Black makes the charge that returns were changed for Dalzell all over the district; that the returns were held back until they could be altered, when it was found many votes were needed to give Dalzell the majority. Representative Dalzell is in Washington, but his manager, M. Coleman, asserts there can be no grounds for a contest.

CAPITAL GRINDS OUT 297 LAWYERS

Big Day for the Mills of Knowledge.

COMMENCEMENTS HELD

Georgetown Law School Gives 165 Diplomas.

Washington turned out 297 lawyers yesterday.

Graduation exercises of Georgetown University and the National University occurred simultaneously at two theaters, and huge audiences of friends and relatives cheered tumultuously as the Capital of the nation gave her generous contribution to the bar.

Georgetown's donation to the profession was 165. They received good advice and their diplomas at an impressive graduation at Chase's Theater. The National University gave 132 young legal lights to the nation, and they were handed their parchments before cheering hundreds at the National Theater.

The big batch of lawyers who received degrees last night swells the annual output of Washington to more than 600, as the Washington College of Law and George Washington University have already done their share toward making a new high record in the matter of making men for the courts of America.

About one-third of the total number of law graduates are Washingtonians, and many of them will practice here. But the majority will take their bar examinations elsewhere, and there is not a State or Territory in the United States that will not get one new lawyer from the Capital.

DIPLOMAS PRESENTED 165 GEORGETOWN STUDENTS.

Secretary Charles Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, started 165 young men along the straight and narrow path of the law last night with an address at the thirty-fourth commencement of the legal department of Georgetown University at Chase's Theater.

His address was brief and to the point. He warned the graduates that they have wood and won a jealous mistress, and that to keep in her good graces each young lawyer must give her his undivided attention.

The Secretary warned them to be wary of politics until they have a firmly established practice. He pictured to them the high principles that must be followed by every lawyer who hopes to climb to the heights, and closed with a reference to the responsibilities of the profession.

Theater Is Thronged.

Chase's was crowded to the last row in the balcony. Standing room downstairs was at a premium, and hundreds of pretty girls who have followed with their good wishes the fortunes of the stage through the ups and downs of college life, were there to applaud when each received his sheepshead.

Exuberant undergraduates made the theater ring with the gridiron and diamond yells of the Blue and Gray, and there was not a moment of the occasion when the dignified address of Justice Seth Shepard, of the District Court of Claims, and Secretary Nagel, to the awarding of diplomas, that was not filled with enthusiasm.

Justice Shepard called each graduate by name, and as he marched across the stage to receive his parchment, his admirers in the audience applauded. Those who received degrees as masters of law were decorated with bright colored sashes and medals.

Rev. Joseph Himmel, S. J., president of Georgetown University, presided. In his opening address, he told the graduates that the time when they must part from their alma mater was at hand, and advised them to be true to their principles.

REED QUOTED ON WAR WITH SPAIN

Spaniards Did Not Blow Up Battle Ship Maine.

SPEAKER TOLD SECRET MESSAGE OF PEACE WITHHELD TO AVOID PARTY PERIL.

Ex-Representative Lamb, of Indiana, recalls outspoken assertions made by Thomas Brackett Reed just before he retired from Political Life—Said Sigsbee's Ship Was Destroyed by Internal Explosion.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Terra Haute, Ind., June 6.—The recent discussion in the United States Senate with reference to the war with Spain, in 1898, has moved Hon. John E. Lamb, Speaker of the House of Representatives, which occurred at Palm Beach, Fla., in the month of March, 1899, shortly before his resignation as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"With my wife," said Mr. Lamb, "I was spending a few weeks at the Breakers Hotel, and one evening I learned that Mr. Reed, with a party of friends, had arrived at the Ponchartraine Hotel, quite a mile away. As I had known him quite well since serving with him in the Forty-eighth Congress, I went over to pay my respects. I found him in conversation with his daughter and Hon. Amos Cummings, then a member of Congress from one of the New York City districts, and a member also of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, whom I had known for many years as the political correspondent of the New York Sun.

"After a short talk, I suggested that they take a walk over with me, as it was a beautiful evening. Mr. Reed immediately excused himself to his daughter, and he and Mr. Cummings accompanied me. After we had walked out on the pier at the seashore, I invited the two gentlemen into the cafe at the hotel to take a lemonade. We sat at a table perhaps an hour. Naturally, the conversation drifted to the subject so much discussed at that time, the Spanish war.

"During the conversation I said, what was being so commonly remarked everywhere, that after the blowing up of the Maine by the Spaniards in the harbor at Havana nothing in the world could have prevented the war.

"At this time remark Speaker Reed, in his well-known drawing voice and his most sarcastic manner, said: 'Lamb, does anybody else here say that the Spaniards blew up the Maine?'

"I say, 'Why, yes; nearly everybody that I know believes it.'

"'Well,' he said, 'I don't know about that, but they don't say so here.' 'This nettled me a little, and I said, rather sharply: 'Mr. Speaker, what do you mean by that remark?'

"He said, 'I mean just what I say. I mean that I don't know what you mean by that statement. I mean that Admiral Sampson knew the explosion was internal and not external. I mean that the Naval Committee of the House knows, and that Amos Cummings here, who is a member of it, knows that the explosion was internal and not external. I mean that President McKinley knows that the explosion was internal and not external.'

"I mean further," continued the Speaker, "that on the Saturday before Congress met in the special session, which declared war upon Spain I was sent for by the President and told that the White House had read the message which he intended to send to Congress on Monday, a message which advised that Spain's request for arbitration be granted, and which I heartily approved. On the Sunday following, however, Mr. Hanna, Stephen B. Elkins, and a few others of that ilk went to the White House and persuaded the President that if he sent that message to Congress the Republicans would lose the fall elections and perhaps the control of the National House of Representatives. And so the message which I have just mentioned, and the next day at noon the message from the President was received by Congress which made the declaration of war inevitable.

"Mr. Reed spoke with great emphasis and considerable feeling, and did not even suggest that the conversation should be considered confidential, but did say that the time has not yet come to talk. Because of that statement I have not, until now, except to a few close friends, repeated what he said. Mr. Cummings alluded to it in a veiled way in a letter which he wrote to the New York Sun from Palm Beach at the time, in which he used my name as being present, but did not go into details. I only recall the conversation for what it is worth as a somewhat interesting contribution to a historical matter.

"It is earnestly to be hoped that the raising of the wreck of the Maine, even at this late date, under the resolution offered by the Hon. William Sulzer, of New York, will settle this much-disputed question, so that the world may know whether this wreck was the work of human hands, or simply a dreadful accident which brought about a decided change in the map of the world."

TRAIN DISPATCHING BY PHONE.

Richmond, Va., June 6.—President Waive, of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, to-day announced the complete success of the telephone train dispatching system just placed in operation between Richmond and Washington. Tests showed that the slightest whisper could be heard over the wire. The system is quite different from the ordinary telephone service.

Iowa Family Murdered.

Marshalltown, Iowa, June 6.—James Harding, wife, and son, living sixteen miles southwest of this city, were found murdered in their home this morning.

Arrives with Alaskan Gold.

Dawson, Alaska, June 6.—The steamship Schwatka has arrived from Fairbanks, the first boat of the year from the Lower Yukon. It brought \$200,000 of Tanana gold for Seattle. The gold is being shipped this year by express. The next steamship will bring \$1,000,000 of Fairbanks gold.

Pair of No. 1 Blinds for \$123.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. ave.

VETERAN CLERKS NEED TAFT ADVICE

G. A. R. Petition Goes to MacVeagh To-day.

NATURE IS KEPT SECRET

Secretary of Treasury Is One of the Signers of Petition for Contributory Pension Bill, Which Was Given Many Signatures in Department After Its Appearance Yesterday Morning for First Time.

At a meeting last night of department and post commanders of the G. A. R. an appeal to Secretary MacVeagh of the Treasury Department was formulated on the advice of President Taft and will be presented to-day.

A committee of the old soldiers waited upon the President a few days ago to protest against the discharge of veterans in the Treasury offices. He told them to prepare their complaint and present it to the Secretary. A report that the committee was appointed a week ago.

It was decided last night to call a mass meeting if the appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury failed. The result will be made known at another private meeting next week. The nature of the petition was not hanging back on the part of the G. A. R. as it was not thought courteous to do so before its presentation.

The enthusiasm with which the G. A. R. petition for the contributory retirement fund was signed yesterday may be taken as an indication, the petition will be presented to Congress in a few days signed by practically all of the civil servants in the District of Columbia.

The circulation of the petitions began early yesterday morning. The Civil Service Relief Association had the matter in charge and saw to it that through every division and bureau the clerks had a chance to affix their signatures. Even those who were thought to be strongly in favor of a straight-out pension system—a system that has no possible chance of getting through Congress—seemed to recognize that in the present conservative petition lay their only hope, and they signed.

Not the least hopeful feature of the day, and one that put heart into many of the aged clerks who fear dismissal very soon, and see no hope for themselves in the future, was the fact that the petition circulated in the Treasury Department was signed, top of the page and in the place of honor, by the Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury. With that as an example, there was no hesitating about the signing of the heads of divisions affixed their signatures, and the clerks followed suit. In the Department of the Interior the few who declined to sign were in such a minority that they were not mentioned.

In the Pension Office, at the Government Printing Office, at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at every division, and bureau the petition was waiting, and a eagerly signed almost unanimously.

It is thought that the work of finishing up the petitions will be done within the next three days, and then they will be immediately forwarded to Congress.

MISSING MAN FOUND.

J. R. Dickey Taken Home After Writing to His Sister.

Covington, Va., June 6.—J. R. Dickey, the civil engineer and railroad contractor, who has been missing from his work at Petersburg, Va., since May 11, has been found and returned home to-night.

A rambling letter received by his sister yesterday had been mailed near Marlinton, W. Va. It indicated that his mind was affected. His brother-in-law, John T. Delaney, went after him. Mr. Dickey, who he is a victim of tuberculosis, and had become melancholy and despondent.

Ten years ago he had symptoms of tuberculosis, and his present outside work was secured to fight it. He is popular and well known all along the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

TRY TO PREVENT PARDON.

State's Attorney and Railroad Do Not Want Bailey at Large.

Staunton, Va., June 6.—An effort is being made to induce Gov. Mann to parole Jim Bailey, an accomplice of John Kennedy, who wrecked a Norfolk and Western train near Staunton in 1902, killing several people. Commonwealth's Attorney R. S. Ker and the Norfolk and Western Railway Company are up in arms over the idea.

Bailey's mother, who was also an accomplice, was paroled last month, and authorities declare it would be dangerous for the two to be free.

Kennedy is at large, having escaped four days before he was to be hanged. Bailey is serving eighteen years.

Allowed to Do Business.

Trenton, N. J., June 6.—By consent of counsel representing various interests, Judge Rellstab to-day vacated the order he had made in the United States Circuit Court temporarily restraining the Continental Telephone and Telegraph Company from transacting business pending the determination of an application for the appointment of receivers.

THIRD VICTIM IS DEAD.

Deputy Sheriff Succumbs to Wounds Received in Riot.

Lexington, Ky., June 6.—A dispatch from Pikeville to-night says: "Boudy" Shepard, deputy sheriff, is dead as a third victim of a riot in the county Sunday night. Rowdies broke up a tent show and fired on the sheriffs, killing two and wounding Shepard. A posse was sent in pursuit, but late to-night returned.

WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT.

E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company; Walker D. Hines, acting chairman executive committee, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company; Frederic A. Delano, president of the Wabash Railroad Company; S. M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, a committee representing the twenty-four railroad companies defendant in a suit brought by the government in Missouri, in which Judge Dyer granted an injunction restraining increases in rates, met the President and the Attorney General to-day, pursuant to a request sent to the President a few days since.

The President stated to these gentlemen at the outset that the purpose of the suit was to prevent the proposed rate increases (which, under the existing law, could not be investigated at all until after they had become effective), so as to preserve the status until the new statute could be passed and the commission should have the power to investigate rate advances as soon as announced and before becoming effective.

He stated further that he thought the railroad companies must withdraw the tariffs enjoined and all other tariffs filed by them effective on or after June 1, 1910, and that some of them ought not to file any new tariffs involving rate advances until the new law should be passed, assuming that it would be passed at the present session of Congress.

After conference the railroad companies announced that they would adopt the view expressed by the President, and thereupon the President stated that if they did so his purpose in bringing the suit would be accomplished, and, such result being accomplished, he saw no occasion for pressing the suit, and the same would be withdrawn.

ROOSEVELT GUEST AT ROYAL DINNER

No Trace of Hoarseness in Speech of Noted Visitor.

HE TELLS OF THE "BIG STICK"

Entertained by Journalists, Former President Makes Characteristic Speech—Alludes to His Guldahl Remarks—Sees Only Peace Between This Country and Great Britain.

London, June 6.—Col. Roosevelt was the guest of King George and Queen Mary at dinner at Marlborough House to-day, after an hour with the new ruler. Mrs. Roosevelt and other guests were present.

Although Col. Roosevelt still sees Dr. Clair Thoman, the famous throat specialist, once a day, he apparently has recovered his voice, and to-day he was all appearances in the best of health and spirits. There was no trace of the hoarseness which has troubled him so much since his return from Africa.

It was evident to his friends to-day that he was in the best of health and spirits. He remarked that the weather during his stay was fine, and he was thus enabled to see all there was to offer.

Much to his disappointment, he did not see Marie Corelli this afternoon. Later he returned to the hotel, where there was a stream of callers.

The colonel later went to Stationers' Hall, where he was entertained by the American journalists in London. The most representative gathering that ever assembled at one time was on hand to greet the former President. The company included a majority of the editors and the best known publicists of London, and as well as a large number from the provinces and Ireland and Scotland.

The Hon. W. Lawson, son of Lord Burnham, owner of the Daily Telegraph, and President Taft, the company proposed Col. Roosevelt. He remarked that Mr. Roosevelt had before him the "big stick" in the world—namely, the composing stick of Benjamin Franklin, which is now in the possession of Guldahl. They had lent it for the supper.

The colonel, in reply, spoke at considerable length. "I have thoroughly enjoyed my stay in England," he said, "but judging from your comment on it, you have not shared my enjoyment."

He referred further to his Guldahl speech, which was foremost evidently in the minds not only of his hearers, but of himself.

Origin of "Big Stick."

He then explained for the benefit of his hearers the origin of the expression "the big stick," which he said occurred in a speech, answering certain gentlemen, all ardent believers in the policy of peace "with insult," and who, after attacking various nations, including Great Britain, voted down his proposals for a greater navy.

"My emphasis," said the colonel, "was on the words 'walk softly' and not on the 'big stick.' I felt it for the power of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt said that so far from its being a menace to England with chances of trouble between the two nations, it was a source of exact inverse ratio to the growth of the strength of the United States.

In closing, Mr. Roosevelt said that the moment a nation felt sufficiently sure of itself to be able to pass things by good humoredly it became a pleasanter companion for itself as well as for the rest of the world.

An entertainment followed by popular artists, including Classy Loftis. Things were kept going till early morning.

BEST GOLF RECORD CUT THREE DRIVES

Anderson and Thompson Are Chevy Chase Heroes.

SENATOR DEPEW A SPECTATOR

Witnesses 4-ball 36-hole Game That Establishes a New World Mark of 59, Anderson Holding Former Record of 62, Made at Geneva Lake. Excitement Runs High.

NO RATE RAISE

President and Railroads Form a Truce.

WITHDRAW THE SUITS

Interstate Commission to Decide Reasonableness.

TO SUBSTITUTE NEW BILL

Four-hour Conference at White House Between Ripley, Felton, Delano, and Hines, for Western Trunk Lines, and Mr. Taft, Attorney General Wickersham, and Secretaries Knox and Nagel, Results in Agreement that May Take in Eastern Roads Also, and Operate to General Solution of Long-standing Problem, Though End Is at Least a Year Away.

The twenty-five railroads of the Middle West involved in the government's injunction proceedings under the Sherman anti-trust law will withdraw all increased freight rates that they have filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission since May 1, and will voluntarily submit them to the commission for a ruling as to their reasonableness.

These railroads also will refrain from filing any further advances until the pending administration railroad bill has become a law and the way has been opened for a legal investigation on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission into all rate increases.

The government will have the temporary injunction which it has obtained vacated and the suit for the dissolution of the Western trunk line committee under the Sherman anti-trust law discontinued.

WILL REPLACE SHERMAN LAW.

In effect, the administration will substitute the operation of the railroad bill about to be enacted for the Sherman anti-trust law as regards rate making by railroads.

The agreement lifts the menace that has overshadowed the transportation business of the country ever since Mr. Wickersham undertook to apply the Sherman anti-trust law to a situation that has been regarded for years as inevitable.

It will extend, in effect, beyond the twenty-five roads comprising the Western Trunk Line Association.

All of the Eastern trunk lines which recently filed increased rates and also the twenty-four railroads comprising the Chicago and Ohio River Association will undoubtedly follow the example set by the Western trunk line committee and withdraw all increased freight rates that have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission since May 1 last.

President Brown, of the New York Central; President McRea, of the Pennsylvania, and the heads of other Eastern trunk lines will confer with President Taft at the White House to-day, and it has been plainly intimated that they will join in the action that was taken by representatives of the Western roads.

President Brown, of the New York Central, is already on record as favoring a

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SPEAKERS MUST BE IN ACCORD.

Senator Beveridge's Record on Tariff Not to Be Criticized.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 6.—Chairman Lee, of the Republican State central committee, called the executive committee together to-day to confer about the situation in the several Congressional districts and to lay before the members certain methods for the campaign which he had submitted to President Taft when in Washington recently and which the President approved.

In respect to the speaking campaign, it was the belief of the committee that there should be perfect accord among speakers who shall be invited into the State to help in the Congressional campaigns, and that the subject was elaborated on, there was a feeling that the speakers ought to be in accord with the policy fixed by the State convention in respect to the tariff.

In other words, even if speakers believe with President Taft that the Aldrich-Payne measure is a good law, Senator Beveridge's record must be approved.

Scott Has Big Lead.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 6.—Although on the face of the returns Senator N. B. Scott seems to have an overwhelming lead in his race for the United States Senate against Representative William F. Hubbard, yet the latter claims he is not discouraged, and that he will yet win out. His friends claim that while Scott may be getting the votes, Hubbard is getting the delegates. The results, however, do not bear out this contention. The standing to date gives Scott thirty-two votes and the anti-Scott forces eight.

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