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An ad. in The Star is a salesman calling at thirty-five thousand homes every day and being given courteous consideration in the parlor or library.

STATEMENT HEAD

Groff's Admissions to Inspector Admitted as Evidence

POST OFFICE CASE

STARTLING STATEMENT OF A PROMISE OF IMMUNITY.

Mr. Douglass Objects to a Remark of Mr. Beach—Many Tilts Between Counsel.

This was an exciting day in the trial of the alleged Post Office Department conspirators. Throughout the forenoon there were clashes between counsel on opposing sides, and the bailiff was compelled frequently to rap for order.

Mr. Holmes Conrad of the special counsel for the government, despite his indisposition from the grip, jumped into the case with vigor. He cross-examined the witnesses that were called by the defense in an effort to show that the statement made by Diller B. Groff to Inspectors Rolfe and Tharpe was made under duress.

Conrad Objects.

Mr. Maddox's voice was in poor fettle, but he took part in the proceedings. At one time, when Mr. Maddox had taken issue with Mr. Conrad over his methods of questioning a witness, the latter arose, and with much emphasis said:

"Your honor, I have heard often in this case the statement by members of opposing counsel that what the witness said was not so, and at other times it has been declared, regarding representatives here of the government, that 'counsel knows that what has been said is not so.' I object to this. It is an intimation that attorneys standing here in court, in the discharge of their duties, are not honest.'

Judge Kumler Also.

While Mr. Conrad was cross-examining Diller B. Groff Judge Kumler took exceptions to a question that was propounded by the special counsel.

"Doesn't counsel for government know that the whole or nothing of the conversation can be admitted?" the Ohio lawyer asked in thundering tones.

"Don't get excited," said Mr. Conrad in a docile voice. "We concede your proposition."

Mr. Douglass was severe in his examination of Inspector Tharpe. The latter, who is an old newspaper man looked the counsel for the defense directly in the eyes and answered the questions with precision and care.

Admission of Groff's Statement.

When court convened Attorney Douglass, for the defense, took up the question of the admissibility of the declaration of Diller B. Groff, denying any acquaintance with the Lorenzes, or as having had any transactions with them. He said there should be some investigation in reference to the manner in which the statement was obtained.

Justice Pritchard replied that, in the event of there being any difference of opinion or controversy as to whether or not it was a voluntary statement, he would make the matter clear to the jury.

On behalf of the government Mr. Keigwin, assistant district attorney, said the declaration was offered as testimony of the witness to an independent fact, and the purpose of it was to show that the defendant, when confronted with charges, resorted to evasion, subterfuge and falsehood. Replying to a question, Inspector Rolfe, who resumed the stand this forenoon, said this statement was not made under any threat or duress at the time.

Groff Not Warned.

Justice Pritchard interjected the remark that any statement made to a government official under these circumstances was in the nature of a confession, and he would inquire further into it.

Cross-examined by Attorney Maddox, Inspector Rolfe said that when he and Inspector Thorpe called on Mr. Groff they answered that they had called officially.

Mr. Groff, he said, asked them to call again, but Mr. Rolfe said he remarked to Groff that they wanted the statement then. He admitted that the inspectors did not caution Groff about making any statement that might incriminate him.

Groff Explains.

With the view to showing that the declaration was obtained under duress, Diller B. Groff took the stand in his own behalf. He declared that the manner of the inspectors, when they called, was "overbearing, gruff and bulldozing."

The witness described the meeting and told of his request that the inspectors call again, because he was sick, whereupon, he testified, they answered:

"We have got to have the statement now."

Groff's manner on the stand was nervous and impetuous. He declared that he had been a sufferer from insomnia; that he had not slept any the night before and only two hours the night before that.

Mr. Taggart came back at Groff. The latter denied that he was well enough to transact other business that day. He was shown the declaration which he signed last April and said it was read to him and he did not understand one word of it.

Startling Statement.

There was a sensation in the court room when Mr. Groff testified that when the inspectors came to him they handed him another statement and said:

"We want to arrest two men, and if you will give us the information that will convict them we will return this one and give you $13,000 and let you ride in the government bandwagon; and we will ride with flying colors."

Question Objected To.

Mr. Douglass in his examination of Inspector Thorpe insisted upon his answering questions in a different manner than the witness cared to answer. Mr. Douglass was aggressive in his questioning, but he was unable to get the witness to make admissions that were desired. Justice Pritchard became nervous.

"I think you have gone far enough with this manner of examination, Mr. Douglass," he said.

"I think, your honor," Mr. Douglass replied, "that we should have a right to conduct the examination in this way. We purpose showing that this whole thing is honeycombed with intimidation."

Mr. Conrad was on his feet in an instant.

"I object to this talk of counsel for defense," he said. "There has been nothing in the way of evidence adduced here that would tend to show that there has been intimidation."

Inspector Thorpe is possessed of much dry humor. He resembles not in a small degree the late Sol Smith Russell in "Peaceful Valley." His voice is very much the same. There was much laughter in the court room and the bailiff had to rap vigorously for order when, in answer to Mr. Douglass' question if Mr. Groff was in

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

INTERESTED IN CANAL

Southern Countries Waiting for Work to Begin.

EXPECT MUCH BENEFIT

COLOMBIAN WAR TALK HEARD MOSTLY IN EUROPE.

Attitude of American Naval Commanders on the Isthmus Praised—Best Policy for Bogota.

Mr. Charles M. Pepper, United States commissioner to the various Spanish-American countries interested in the proposed Pan-American railway, has returned to Washington after an absence of ten months. With regard to the feasibility of filling in the links in the intercontinental line Mr. Pepper stated to a Star reporter this morning he thought when his report was made it would show that the project was not only feasible but much nearer realization than is commonly supposed. He looks on the building of the Panama canal as one of the most important agencies for the promotion of the railway project through the overflow of private capital which will seek investment in the South and Central American countries.

Revolt Expected to Take Place.

Concerning the Panama situation, Mr. Pepper said that in South America he had a chance to hear what was going to happen, and in Central America and Mexico the comment on what had happened.

"I was on the isthmus in April," said Mr. Pepper, "and at that time, partly from information received from influential Colombians who favored the canal, and partly from the very clear evidences that there would be a revolution if the treaty were not ratified, my opinion was that the chances were in favor of its ratification. But soon after my opinion changed. At every South American capital I heard almost the same story. Hardly a government in South America was not informed of what was going on, and within a month after the Colombian congress met they were sure that Colombia would be capable of almost any act of folly.

"Some of those governments felt no direct interest in the treaty, while others were intensely interested in it, especially the Pacific coast countries. Most of them deplored the conditions. I should not wonder even if some of them, as far as they could do so diplomatically, had let the Bogota government know that they thought the ratification of the treaty was in the interest of all South America. At the same time, after a few weeks they gave up hope and then they waited for the revolution. The Panama people were like the Cubans—they had juntas or committees at work in different parts of South America.

Questions Asked in Central America.

"In Central America," continued Mr. Pepper, "only two questions were asked. The first was, How soon would the United States begin to build the canal? The second was, whether Colombia would avail herself of the good offices of the United States and try to reach a peaceful settlement with Panama and adjust her diplomatic relations.

"The first question, of course, only could be answered in Washington, but I think it will be found that the two countries of Nicaragua and Costa Rica which had the most concern in not seeing the Panama canal built are the readiest now to take advantage of building it across the isthmus. I do not know whether or not the newspaper reports which stated that the treaty would be ratified were supplemented by official advices, but it was very clear that those governments were the quickest to realize the situation. I reached Panama three or four days after the new government was established, and after a short stay left for Central America. By that time they were fully making up their minds. Both Costa Rica and Nicaragua will have a very largely increased demand for their products when work on the canal is begun.

War Talk Heard Mostly in Europe.

"As to what Colombia would do, there was much difference of opinion in Central America. There are many of Colombians in all those countries. Some of them were very fiery and wanted to fight the United States at once, but after the first effervescence there was not so much of this talk. It was discouraged by the governments. They were not inhospitable to the Colombians, but they didn't care to have their countries made the centers of agitation. One Colombian of a good deal of prominence told me that most of the war talk came from his countrymen who were living in Europe, and in proof of this he showed me a bunch of newspaper interviews dated at Paris. He thought that when they got back to Colombia they would not find it so easy to get armies for an invasion of Panama.

"At the same time, there are very many hot-headed Colombians who, it is generally recognized, are capable of any act of folly, and personally they are brave enough. It was the sincere desire in Central America to have these hot-heads curbed, but I do not know whether any of the different governments have made official representation to Bogota. The opinion everywhere was that the quicker the United States got to building the canal the sooner the possibility of the Colombian extremists precipitating trouble for themselves would be ended."

Best Policy for Bogota.

Mr. Pepper was asked about the reports of Cauca, Bolivar and other departments of Colombia endeavoring to separate themselves from Bogota.

"There was some of this talk on the isthmus," he said, "and also in Central America. Whether there is any definite movement it would be hard to say. But both these states really would benefit by the construction work on the canal, and if the Bogota government wants to hold them its wisest course would seem to be to come to an understanding that the republic of Panama is a fact and to enter upon diplomatic relations with it and then get what benefit can be had from the canal. Cartagena, Baranquilla and other ports in Bolivar will have a big increase in their trade with Colon as soon as the canal work is begun. Cauca, which is on the Pacific, will have the same benefit through its connection with Panama. It is an immensely rich country. A good many development enterprises were under consideration and some capital actually had been invested, but most of the capitalists were simply waiting to know about the canal. Now that it is to be built, if Cauca's political ties with Bogota are to be retained it would seem that the surest way to do this is for Bogota to establish peaceful relations with Panama."

Mr. Pepper was asked about the action of the naval commanders in Colon and Panama. "I did not know," he said, "that there had been any criticism. They were acting with discretion and firmness. If there is any criticism the testimony of the foreign consuls, both in Colon and Panama, ought to have some weight. Many of these have taken pains to express their approval, and I presume this has been done in official reports to their governments. Certainly they are very outspoken in their praise.

Revolt Was Widespread.

"There appears to be a notion," said Mr. Pepper, "that the separation movement was confined to Colon and Panama and the territory directly interested in the canal strip. This is not true. It was about as near universal, geographically and otherwise, as a revolutionary movement could be. I do not know from personal observation about the Indian tribes in Darien, though I was informed in Panama that before the movement was started their support had been gained. Certainly from Panama and Colon north to the boundary of Costa Rica the movement was universal. At Bocas del Toro, which is on the Atlantic side, and at David, on the Pacific side, they had more arms and were better drilled than in either Panama or Colon. The fact is that everybody on the isthmus had arms and was ready to fight. They began getting ready six months before the actual revolution. If President Roosevelt had not taken the stand he did today there would have been a bloody civil war on the isthmus, and in the end the United States would have been forced to intervene as it did in Cuba. The Bogota politicians themselves expected the revolution. They made little preparations to meet it, partly because there was a savage factional fight over the election of President Marroquin's successor and partly because they thought the United States would put it down for them. That was what I heard in Panama and Central America, and I have no doubt that it was the truth. But the chief thing now is to get at building the canal as quickly as possible. That may help the Bogota politicians retrieve their mistakes and prevent the entire disruption of Colombia, though I found no one who had any sympathy for the politicians."

THE SILVER TENOR.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

Subcommittee Not to Meet Until After February 10.

A meeting of the subcommittee of the national democratic committee to determine as to the representation of the District of Columbia on the national committee, and to prepare a plan for holding primaries in the District, will probably not be called until after February 10. When the subcommittee adjourned at the Shoreham two weeks ago today it was expected that another meeting could be called at about this time. It has been found, however, that there has been difficulty in securing various papers filed with the national committee four years ago bearing on this case, and it will also be inconvenient for some of the members of the subcommittee to be here during the next two weeks. The delay will give additional opportunity to secure papers on file in Chicago, if they can be found.

DEEPER CHANNEL AT NORFOLK.

Hearing by the Rivers and Harbors Committee.

A proposition was presented to the house committee on rivers and harbors today for a survey of the channel at Norfolk, Va., from Sewell's Point to Lambert's Point, to ascertain the necessity and cost of deepening it. The matter was presented by a delegation from Norfolk consisting of Capt. W. R. Mayo of the chamber of commerce; T. S. Southgate of the city council, Capt. W. R. Boutwell of the Harbor Association, Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington of the navy yard, and M. G. Davis Reed of the Business Men's Association, T. S. Montague, F. T. Wonnycutt and L. P. Slater of the Portsmouth city council, and W. B. Shafer and H. Pile of the Berkeley city council.

STATE DEPARTMENT ADVICES.

Macoris, San Domingo, Surrenders to the Insurgents.

Minister Powell cables the State Department from San Domingo under date of January 23 that the town of Macoris has surrendered to the revolutionists.

This was the only cablegram waiting for the acting secretary when he arrived at the State Department this morning.

The far eastern situation, it is realized, continues grave, but from several sources the State Department hears that the powerful influence of the Russian emperor for peace may yet avail to prevent a recourse to arms.

To Refund Money Collected for License

Senator Ball today introduced a bill in the Senate directing the Commissioners to refund moneys collected by the Commissioners as license fees from certain individuals, firms, etc., under an order issued by the Commissioners December 30, 1895, for stands on Louisiana avenue and B street between 9th and 10th streets.

Senator Hanna Better.

Senator Hanna, who is ill with the grip at the Arlington Hotel, was very much better today. Yesterday he was quite ill, and his physician ordered that he should remain in his room for several days until he fully regains his normal condition of health.

The Thomas Reaches Manila.

The War Department has been advised of the arrival at Manila this morning of the transport Thomas.

FIFTEEN MEN KILLED

BY FALLING OF CAGE IN A MINE.

Accident Occurred at the Independence Mine, Located in the City of Victor, Col.

VICTOR, Col., January 26.—By the falling of a cage today in the Stratton Independence mine located near the center of this city fifteen men are dead and another severely injured.

In the main shaft sixteen men were being hoisted in a cage from the sixth, seventh and eighth levels. When the cage reached the surface the engineer, for some unexplained reason, was unable to stop the engine, and the cage, with its load of human freight, was drawn up into the gallows frame, where it became lodged temporarily. The strain on the cable finally caused it to part, and the cage released shot down the shaft with terrific speed. Two of the occupants, L. P. Jackson and James Bullbek, had become entangled in the timber rods near the top of the gallows frame. Jackson was crushed to death by the sheeve wheel falling upon him, while Bullbek had a marvelous escape from death, but received painful injuries and was rescued from his perilous position. The other fourteen men were hurled to death down the 1,500-foot shaft.

As soon as possible the shift boss and a number of miners went down into the mine through another compartment of the shaft. They found all fifteen dead, the bodies scattered at different points. Arms and bodies had been torn, heads crushed and clothing stripped from the victims. From the 700-foot level to the bottom the shaft was spattered with blood, while here and there were found pieces of flesh clinging to the projections. At the bottom of the shaft stands twenty-five feet of water and into this the cage plunged, carrying some of the men into the water with it.

THREE KILLED IN COLLISION.

Seven Injured in Same Disaster on Burlington Above St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 26.—During a blinding snow storm an accommodation train on the main line of the Burlington road crashed into the rear end of the limited through train known as the Denver express bound for St. Louis, which had stopped last night to take water from a tank at Gardeene creek, forty miles north of this city. Three dead bodies were taken from the wreck and, with four injured, brought to St. Louis over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas on a relief train. Seven others are reported to have been injured, one missing, and it is believed that bodies will be found under the debris.

The dead:
K. William Conover, Denver, Col.
Elmer English, Macon, Mo.
Benjamin Bennett, negro porter, St. Louis.
Injured:
George Seeberger, Quincy, Ill.; scalp wound and bruised.
J. M. Barbee, address not known, bruised and internally injured.
W. M. Davis, Cincinnati, internal injuries.
Dr. Edward B. Clements, Macon, Mo.; ankle fractured and internal injuries.
Missing:
Engineer John Nunns of the accommodation, Hanibal, Mo.

The rear end of the Denver express was standing on the bridge over Gardeene creek when the crash came. The bridge and accommodation train took fire from the demolished locomotive and burned. The loss of the bridge temporarily blockaded traffic.

GEN. LUKBAN ARRESTED.

Filipino Leader Charged With Atrocities Against American Soldiers.

MANILA, January 26.—Gen. Vincent Lukban, formerly of Samar, and the instigator of the Balangiu and other atrocities, has been arrested here. He is charged with conspiracy in company with Gomez Ricarte, whose conduct attracted considerable attention during the Smith-Waller campaign.

APPLIES FOR PROMOTION.

Consul General Gudger Would Like to Be Minister.

Hezekiah A. Gudger, at present United States consul general at Panama, has formally applied for promotion to the place of minister to Panama, which he expects is soon to be vacated by Mr. Buchanan. The latter accepted this position at considerable personal sacrifice in view of his large business interests, at the solicitation of the President and Secretary Hay. It was understood, when he was appointed, that his assumption of the duties of minister would not involve a long stay on the isthmus, and that he might quit as soon as conditions there would admit. He is about to return to the United States, and it is assumed that the state of affairs he desired now exist on the isthmus.

Mr. Gudger has a fine record as a consular officer. He was appointed from North Carolina in 1897, and has acted in a semi-diplomatic capacity through the disturbed conditions that existed on the isthmus prior to the appointment of Mr. Buchanan, earning the commendation of the State Department officials. His present salary, with fees, amounts to about $4,500 per annum, while the new diplomatic post of minister to Panama is salaried at $10,000 per annum.

DROPPED ON TIME.

Noon Was Indicated Accurately by the Time Ball Today.

Ever since the big snow storm and sleet, which began about a month ago, the time ball on the staff of the Navy Department building, which has for many years, with almost unfailing regularity, indicated to the citizens of Washington the exact hour of noon, has been inoperative. First the sleet and ice accumulated on the iron staff and effectually checked the hoisting apparatus, and recently a "ground" on the wire connecting the ball with the naval observatory prevented the operation of the latch or trigger which drops the big ball at the noon signal. Supt. Baird, who takes a special interest in this time signal, has spent many anxious hours in trying to straighten out matters, and has finally succeeded so that the big ball dropped on time at noon today.

THAT PROFFERED B. AND O. PASS.

Mr. Baker Wants to Know How Much Law Has Been Violated.

Representative Baker of New York today introduced a resolution authorizing the judiciary committee to investigate to what extent the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had violated the Revised Statutes in offering an annual pass over its lines to Mr. Baker, which, he asserts, was done on July 21, 1903, by George F. Hamilton, as division counsel of that road. The committee is instructed to advise the House what action should be taken to instruct the Attorney General to prosecute the road, or Mr. Hamilton, or any one else in this connection.

MISSISSIPPI SENATORS.

They Are Safe and Will Follow Gorman Against Canal.

Senator McLaurin of Mississippi is good for a seat in the United States Senate until 1913, if he lives. He has just been elected by his legislature for another term of six years, which will not commence until his present term ends, which will be March 3, 1907.

Senator Money, his colleague, has an eight-year sitting before him. He has been re-elected for six years, which will commence to run in March, 1905, and continue until 1911.

All this comes about from the fact that the Mississippi legislature meets quadrennially and elects senators at the session preceding the expiration of their terms.

When these senators came back to Washington they told leader Gorman they would follow the party caucus against the Panama treaty, notwithstanding their legislatures had instructed them to vote for it. Long before their terms expire the legislature which elected them will have dissolved and in the meantime they will have to do the business with their colleagues and the caucus every year. It is a case of a bird in the hand worth two reprimands in the bush.

COLOMBIA'S MONETARY REFORM.

The American Gold Dollar to Be the Unit of Value—Paper Issues Stopped.

A belated report has been received at the State Department from Minister Beaupre, at Bogota, Colombia, upon the monetary law of Colombia, which was passed by the Colombian congress at its last session.

The bill provides that the monetary unit shall be the gold dollar of the United States of America; that future emission of paper money be prohibited; that in the department of provinces, where silver has hitherto been current, the coinage shall keep to the gold unit, according to prices of silver in the market; that all paper money which the council shall collect be publicly burned; that the council shall fix, day by day, the rate of exchange, and that the following sources of income be at the disposal of the council for the amortization of the paper money; the rent from the emerald mines, from the pearl fisheries, from the prudence of the exploitations of the national forests, harbor and lighthouse dues, tonnage etc.

Secretary Hay Much Improved.

A report comes to Acting Secretary Loomis from Thomasville, Ga., to the effect that Secretary Hay already shows marked improvement in condition and is enjoying spring weather and roses.

HARRISON ARRESTED

Chicago Mayor and Other Officials Held

BY CORONER'S JURY

RESPONSIBILITY FOR IROQUOIS DISASTER THE CHARGE.

Cases Will Probably Go to the Grand Jury, Which is Now Sitting.

CHICAGO, January 26.—The coroner's jury which for three weeks has been investigating the responsibility for the fire in the Iroquois Theater returned a verdict last night by which the following persons were held to await the action of the grand jury:

Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago.

Will J. Davis, proprietor in part and manager of the theater.

George Williams, building commissioner of Chicago.

Edward Laughlin, building inspector under Williams.

William Sallers, fireman in the theater.

James E. Cummings, stage carpenter.

William H. Musham, chief Chicago fire department.

William McMullen, who had charge of the light that caused the fire.

Finding of Jury.

The finding of the jury follows:

The cause of the fire was drapery coming in contact with a flood or arc light; city laws were not complied with relating to building ordinances, regulating fire-alarm boxes, fire apparatus, dampers or flues, on and over the stage, and fly galleries.

There was violation of the ordinance requiring fire-proofing of scenery and all wood work on and about the stage.

Asbestos curtain was inadequate and was destroyed.

Building ordinances were violated in that aisles were inclosed on each side of the lower boxes and in absence of fire apparatus on the orchestra floor.

Building ordinances were violated in that there was no fire apparatus in the gallery or first balcony.

Will J. Davis is held responsible as president and general manager. He was primarily responsible for the observance of the laws, and was bound to see that his employes were properly instructed as to their duties in case of fire.

Charge Against the Mayor.

In relation to Mayor Harrison the verdict reads as follows:

"We hold Carter H. Harrison, as mayor of the city of Chicago, responsible, as he has shown lamentable lack of force, and for his efforts to escape responsibility, evidenced by the testimony of Building Commissioner Williams and Fire Marshal Musham; and, as heads of departments under the said Carter H. Harrison, following this weak course, has given Chicago inefficient service, which makes such calamity as the Iroquois Theater horror a menace until the public service is purged of incompetents."

Building Commissioner Williams was held "for gross neglect of his duty in allowing the theater to open its doors to the public when the said theater was incomplete and did not comply with the building ordinances of the city of Chicago."

Fire Marshal Musham was held responsible "for gross neglect of duty in not enforcing the city ordinances and failure to have his subordinate, William Sallers, fireman in the theater, report to him the lack of fire apparatus in the theater." Sallers was held for not reporting the lack of fire apparatus; McMullen for carelessness in handling the light that caused the fire; Cummings, a stage carpenter, for not providing the stage with proper fire protection.

Implied Charge of Homicide.

Although the coroner's jury did not make any specific charge against the persons held, the implied charge is homicide, as each was held to be responsible in a measure for the death of the Iroquois victims, and the coroner had no authority to fix a bond. If arrested the defendants must remain in jail until released on bonds fixed by some court.

There is a possibility that the present grand jury will hear the charges. Two days' time is estimated to be all that will be required to present the matter to the grand jury, and as the present grand jury has five days of its session left, it may find time to dispose of the matter.

Eight Warrants for Arrest.

Bearing the eight mittimi issued as the result of the inquest into the Iroquois theater disaster, Coroner Traeger and a number of detectives today left the city hall with authority to arrest Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Manager Will J. Davis and the six lesser city officials and stage employes who were ordered held to await action of the grand jury.

The first persons taken into custody were William McMullen, operator of the flood light from which the Iroquois fire is said to have started, and James E. Cummings, the stage carpenter at the Iroquois, under whose direction, it is alleged, the apparatus was constructed which interfered with the descent of the asbestos curtain. The mittimus for Mayor Harrison was taken in charge by Coroner Traeger in person.

The coroner ordered that as the other mittimi were served the accused should be taken to the Central police station and held until all had been arrested. The prisoners were then to be taken before a judge to furnish bonds.

Will J. Davis was arrested in bed at his home on Grand boulevard. Mr. Davis was allowed to dress and eat breakfast. Meanwhile his attorney, who had been telephoned for, arrived and the party left on the elevated railroad for the business center.

"Where are you going to take Mr. Davis?" asked his attorney.

"To the city hall and then to the county jail," responded the arresting officer.

"You don't have to do that," said the attorney. "You can take him to the sheriff's office in the county building."

"We have our orders," replied the officer, "and can show no favors. It is planned to bring all the accused to the city hall and after they are booked take them to the county jail, where the question of bonds will be taken up."

Mayor Harrison Gives Bond.

Some time after the arrest of Manager Davis, Mayor Carter H. Harrison presented himself at Coroner Traeger's office in the criminal court building. The mayor was accompanied by his brother and cousin and by former Mayor Hempstead Washburne. The coroner greeted them, and the party then went to Judge Walker's court, where bonds of $5,000 were furnished. The mayor left then for his office in the city hall, which is a half a mile distant from the jail and almost within a stone's throw of the Iroquois Theater.

Fire Marshal Musham was served with a mittimus at his office. A similar course was pursued with City Building Commissioner Williams and City Building Inspector Loughlin. In custody of two detectives, Messrs. Musham, Williams and Loughlin walked to the criminal court building and gave bonds to answer any action by the grand jury. The stage fireman, William Sallers, was the last of the accused to be taken into custody.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Cabinet Discusses Panama Canal Situation.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS

SENATOR ALLEE TALKS OF THE PROBABLE DELEGATES.

President to Receive Delegates to the Good Roads Convention Now in Session Here.

The Panama canal situation was the principal theme at the cabinet meeting today, the President doing a good deal of the talking, in the absence of Secretary Hay, who is in the south. Except Secretary Hay, all the members of the cabinet were present, and the meeting lasted about an hour and a half. At its conclusion little concerning the details was disclosed, but it was admitted that much time was occupied in discussing the Panama situation, both as regards the treaty pending in the Senate and as regards the situation on the isthmus. The situation in the Senate, especially the presentation of new resolutions of inquiry, was especially discussed. The attitude of the President is that the administration has given all the information it possesses. While no serious complications in Panama are expected, information has reached the government, presumably through official channels, that induces a careful regard for the developments of the isthmus. Neither Secretary Root nor Secretary Moody would discuss the matter. Acting Secretary Loomis of the State Department conferred with the President immediately after the cabinet meeting, but he, too, was uncommunicative.

The situation in the far east was little discussed, as there is no information, but the silence and lack of information from both Russia and Japan are looked upon as probably ominous. The State Department has never been so short of information, and the foreign ambassadors here have nothing from their governments indicating the outcome. The belief is gaining ground that Russia is pretending to desire peace, but that she is hurriedly getting ready for the conflict she regards as inevitable, now or in the future.

Delaware Politics.

Senator Allee of Delaware, who was at the White House today, is chairman of the republican organization of his state. He said that he will call a meeting of the state committee for some time in February, and this committee will arrange for the state convention that will select delegates to the national convention. It is presumed that there will be two state conventions in Delaware and two sets of delegates to the republican national convention. Senator Allee, however, is chairman of the Delaware faction that was recognized by the last republican national convention as the regular one, and consequently the convention that will be held by this faction will be regarded by the national convention as regular in every way, it is probable. J. Edward Addicks is the national committeeman from the same faction and attended the recent meeting of the national committee. He will probably be the representative of the regular faction on the next committee. Despite the fact that the regulars, as they are called, will meet under regular auspices and send delegates chosen in a regular way to the national convention, there is little doubt that the anti-Addicks faction will also hold a convention and elect delegates. This faction has a state organization of its own, and so far has shown no disposition to join with the regulars. The latter faction some time ago made a proposition to enter into primaries with the other faction, the only condition to be that the majority should rule in the selection of delegates and officials. This proposition was declined, and no efforts have since been made to get the factions together.

Senator Allee, who is taking a high stand in the Senate, and whose ability is recognized, says that the regulars expect to carry the state this fall for all the republican tickets. He believes that the regulars have greatly strengthened themselves and are prepared to win without a combination with the antis. "Ninety-five per cent of the republicans of Delaware," said Senator Allee today, "want to see J. Edward Addicks sent to the Senate. He has fought for many years for the party and has done more than any other man for it. He deserves to represent the state in the United States Senate, and I am satisfied that his ambitions will be gratified."

Senator Ball, who represents the anti-Addicks faction, was a White House caller, merely presenting some friends. There is no dispute about the patronage in the state. The counties are divided between the two senators and each senator recommends the appointments in his own portion. The President follows these recommendations.

Indorsed by South Carolina.

The state executive committee of the South Carolina republicans met recently in Columbia and arranged for the state convention to meet Wednesday, February 24. That the delegates from the state will be for Roosevelt, thoroughly instructed as that, is known to be certain. The state executive committee passed resolutions commending the administration of the President, his wisdom and fitness and concluded with this: "We believe him to be the best and strongest man in our party for chief executive for four more years and heartily indorse him." The delegates will be instructed for him, Capt. John G. Capers, the national committeeman and administration representative, having given orders some time ago to all the leaders that instructions must be applied.

Good Roads Visitors.

The President made an appointment to receive the general committee of good roads workers who are in Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The appointment was arranged for by a subcommittee from the general committee, consisting of Martin Dodge, Ohio; Frank J. Wilcox, New York; W. A. Walker, Wisconsin; M. D. Swisher, Pennsylvania, and R. A. Meeker, New Jersey. The subcommittee was reminded of the deep interest of the President in the work for good roads, and was assured of the President's desire to meet all the members of the general committee, which is in Washington laying before the proper committees of Congress the views of the advocates of good roads. When the President went west last spring he made a speech to the national good roads convention, then in session. The next convention will be held at St. Louis in May.

Gen. Fred. D. Baldwin, who is in command of the Department of Colorado, called on the President today with Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan. Gen. Baldwin was complimented by the President on his splendid army record. Gen. Baldwin has three times received the thanks of Congress for gallant and meritorious conduct in war, an unusual record. Fred. W. Stevens of Detroit, general counsel of the Pere Marquette railroad, was also presented by Representative Smith.

There were a number of callers before the cabinet meeting, but most of them desired to introduce friends.

Invited to Visit Richmond.

A delegation of Dixie Aerie of Eagles, Richmond, Va., called upon the President