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WHOLE NUMBER 18,039. RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1909. THE WEATHER TO-DAY: FAIR. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JEROME RETIRES, LEAVING FIELD WITHOUT FIGHT

New York's District Attorney Abandons Third Candidacy.

BATTLE NARROWS AGAINST TAMMANY

It Is Anything to Oust Tiger From Control of City's Finances—McCarren's Men Ruthlessly Kidnap Name and Emblem of Hearst's New Party.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The expected announcement of District Attorney Jerome's withdrawal was made to-day by John A. Henneberry, who gave out this statement at the Jerome headquarters:

"After careful reflection, it seems to me I ought no longer to continue as a candidate for election to the office of District Attorney of New York county, and I have to-day filed my declination of nomination as a candidate for that office."

"WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME."

Charles S. Whitman, the Fusion candidate for District Attorney, made this statement when informed of Mr. Jerome's withdrawal:

"I think it very desirable that the issues be so narrowed that the people can decide as between Tammany and anti-Tammany. To that extent I am gratified by the withdrawal of Mr. Jerome's third candidacy."

While it had been known that Mr. Jerome would not continue in the race, there had been a great deal of interest in the question whether or not he would come out in support of Mr. Whitman, the Republican nominee. Mr. Henneberry said to-night in reply to a question on this point:

"I don't know what Mr. Jerome will do, but I rather think that he will simply allow himself to drop out of the campaign and will take no further interest in it."

Mr. Jerome, beginning Monday, will be out of town for a couple of weeks.

Fight to Oust Tammany.

With William Randolph Hearst's name as an additional asset to the Republican-Fusion ticket, New York's municipal campaign shaped itself definitely to-day as a fight to oust Tammany Hall control in the city finances. Both Hearst and Otto T. Bannard, the Republican-Fusion nominees, say that their election is a matter of secondary importance so long as the remainder of the Fusion ticket wins out, for this will mean Tammany defeat in the Board of Estimate, which controls the purse strings of the greater city, and is a medium through which economy or extravagance may be exercised regardless of the Mayor.

Hearst's followers, now known as the Civic Alliance, having accepted his conditions that he head a ticket composed of the bulk of the Republican-Fusion nominees already selected, arrangements to obtain the signatures requisite to make his nomination legal are already under way, and the formal petition probably will be filed with the board of elections early next week.

William M. Ivins, the Republican who ran against Hearst and McClellan four years ago, issued a statement to-night. His statement says, in part:

"There will be a mass-meeting at Carnegie Hall on Monday night to put Mr. Hearst in nomination. A platform will be presented for adoption that will be a frank and genuine expression of purposes, instead of a series of platitudes, loopholes and non-commitments, such as the platform upon which the other candidates for Mayor are running.

"Mr. Hearst will attend the meeting in person and declare his attitude with respect to the entire matter of city government."

Hearst's friends all predict that he stands ready to make another whirlwind campaign as in 1905—a campaign followed by the recount and much legal controversy, finally resulting in McClellan's being elected by a rather slender plurality.

Everybody Satisfied.

Bannard and the Republican leaders expressed nothing but satisfaction to-day at Hearst's entering the field. Maintaining that Bannard will be elected regardless, they profess to feel jubilant that Hearst has added strength to the remainder of the Fusion ticket.

All talk of Bannard's withdrawing and allowing Hearst to head the ticket to victory was denounced as preposterous. Bannard was in the race to stay, they said, and would win.

Charles F. Murphy and other Tammany leaders continue to brand the entrance of Hearst as a "deal."

Charles H. Gehring, Hearst's political manager, turned his back on the new Civic Alliance party for a few minutes this afternoon and Senator McCarren's organization kidnapped the infant.

A squad of McCarren men from the Kings County Club hustled across the bridge with a petition bearing the name and emblem of Mr. Hearst's brand-new party, organized after Tammany grabbed the Independence League and filed it with Election Commissioner Doolin, just nineteen minutes before James A. Allen, Mr. Gehring's messenger, appeared with the bonafide petition, name and emblem.

Place in Uproar.

Five minutes after the news got to the Civic Alliance headquarters at the Hotel Hermitage, the place was roaring with excitement. Mr. Gehring said the trick would fail because he had filed with the Secretary of State, thirty-six hours before, the name and emblem of the Civic Alliance.

"Anyway," said Mr. Gehring, "it won't make any difference. Mr. Hearst can run under a straw hat if necessary."

Justice Gaynor's principal contribution to the situation to-day was an

(Continued on Page Two—Column 2.)

FERRER ON TRIAL

He Makes Broad Denial of Charges Brought Against Him.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

BARCELONA, October 9.—The trial of Professor Francisco Ferrer, the anarchist leader, began to-day. The court-martial assembled in the model prison. The charges chiefly related to Ferrer's relation with the paper, El Progreso, his proposal to establish a Spanish republic, and the founding of a school for anarchists. Ferrer denied the charges and said he concerned himself with education only. He attributes his present position to enemies who wish to ruin his publishing business.

Much hearsay testimony regarding remarks attributed to Ferrer was introduced. General Brandeis testified that he had heard it said that Ferrer had made large amounts of money in speculation.

The Alcalde of Premia, where Ferrer took refuge during the troubles in Barcelona, swore that Ferrer had told him that a republic would be proclaimed in Barcelona and Madrid.

Ferrer, speaking in his own defense, described how, with the police dogging his steps, he tried to keep out of sight during the rioting. He denied that he had been involved in politics and declared that he was solely interested in the improvement of the education of the youth of the country. He considered that the uprising in Barcelona was quite spontaneous, and attributed the incendiarism that had occurred to the madness of the moment. He was convinced that his prosecution was the work of enemies. Ferrer denied the testimony of other witnesses and protested against the acceptance of hearsay evidence and the introduction of what he wrote as a youth, four years ago, when he agitated for the establishment of a republic with the aid of the army.

He denied that he shared the anarchistic views of Morrel and Estevanes.

SYRIANS INDIGNANT

They Deny That They Are of Any but Caucasian Blood.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, October 9.—Members of the Syrian-American Society met to-night at their headquarters at 98 Washington Street to protest against the action of five States in the West and Middle West in refusing to grant naturalization to Syrians on the ground that they are of Mongolian extraction and therefore ineligible for citizenship. The States which have barred them are Ohio, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois and California. There has been no legislation against them in these States, but when a Syrian applied for citizenship at the end of his declaration of intention he was refused. Clerks of the court have been ordered by some one in authority to recall declarations of intentions made by Syrians.

The meeting held to-night was attended by 200 of the most prominent business men of that race in the city. Zia Pasha, special envoy from the Turkish government to the Hudson-Fulton celebration, attended in an unofficial capacity. Speeches were made indignantly denying that the Syrians were of any but Caucasian blood, and the statement was made that all civilization spread westward from Syria. The only action taken was to appoint a committee to see how best to bring this matter to the Federal authorities, but Zia Pasha said that he would try to bring the matter to the personal attention of President Taft. The committee consists of Dr. Joseph J. Yabroudie, Abraham Gabriel, A. M. Malouf and Piedro Caran.

The Syrian-American Society is the strongest organized body of Syrians in the country, and was formed for just such a matter as this.

MADE ILL BY PIE

Prisoners in County Jail Are Poisoned by Pastry.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, ILL., October 9.—Two-score of prisoners in the county jail are critically ill, suffering from the effects of poison said to have been contained in pies sold at the jail lunch counter. So serious do jail officials consider the poisoning that Dr. Haiden Cleminson, awaiting trial on an indictment of murder, has been called upon to make a chemical analysis of the food sold to the prisoners at the lunch counter. As yet he has found no trace of poison.

During the night attendants were attracted by the cries and groans of those taken ill, and emergency calls were sent for physicians. Dr. Cleminson was also requested to assist in caring for the sick men.

The only prisoners who suffered were those who had purchased pies during the evening. This convinced officials that the pastry was the cause of the illness.

The lunch counter is said to be owned by a brother-in-law of Sheriff Strassheim, and has been patronized by prisoners who tired of the jail cooking. Six physicians, most of them living near the jail, attended the sick prisoners and believe they will recover.

INFANTILE HORSETHIEF

Sheriff Bribes Him With 25 Cents Not to Go to Penitentiary.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BUTTE, MONT., October 9.—Eddy Bond, aged six, and Johnny Thomas, aged eight, were arrested to-day on a charge of horse-stealing, having taken a horse and buggy from a hitching post and gone into the country.

Thomas "peached" on his infantile companion and informed the officers that Bond had stolen nine horses in the same way during the past few months, turning them loose in the country after driving them till worn out. The confession cleared up a lot of horse-stealing mysteries. The Bond boy startled the officers and court by admitting his guilt, and saying he was ready to go to the penitentiary. Sheriff O'Rouke had to bribe the infantile horsethief with 25 cents to get him out of the notion and go home.

GROOM A SUICIDE

After Twelve Hours of Married Life He Kills Himself.

BATON ROUGE, LA., October 9.—After only twelve hours of married life, John Ellam, secretary of the Baton Rouge Insurance Agency, shot and killed himself here to-day. Yesterday evening at 6 o'clock Ellam was married to Miss Land, of this city. At 6 o'clock this morning he asked his wife to bring him a cup of coffee. She had hardly left the room when a revolver shot rang out. Rushing back into the room, she found her husband lying dead with a smoking revolver by his side.

New York Horse Show, November 8-13. Old Dominion's personally conducted excursion to New York, November 5 and 6. Round trip tickets, $13. Party limited. Apply early. Office 221 East Main Street.—Adv.

DUKES AS COSTLY AS DREADNOUGHTS

Chancellor Makes Bitter Attack on House of Lords.

VIGOROUS DEFENSE OF NEW BUDGET

England Has Had Stormy Week of Politics and End Is Not in Sight—King Seeking to Act as Peacemaker—Election Is Assured.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, October 9.—This has been a week of great political excitement, culminating in Prime Minister Asquith's sudden visit to the King and the announcement that the House of Commons would adjourn a week from to-day.

There is no longer any seriousness in the attempts to keep up the pretense that the visits of Lord Rosebery, the Earl of Cawdor and Premier Asquith to Balmoral were not connected with the political crisis. The official and reasonable enough explanation of the week's adjournment is that fully a week is required for drafting alterations to the budget, but there is no doubt that these visits to the King and the week's adjournment have one object, that of affording an opportunity to ascertain whether the constitutional crisis involved in the rejection of the budget by the House of Lords cannot be averted.

It is not suggested that the King is giving the weight of his personal aid to either side, but rather that he is acting in home politics as he has so consistently done in international politics in his favorite role of peacemaker.

Meanwhile nothing is said or done to throw the slightest light on the situation. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declares to-day that the Lords must pass the budget as it stands, but despite the assurances such as this from responsible ministers, there is a strong tendency to revert to the first idea that a general election will come in November. It seems almost impossible that the point of dissolution can be reached in such a short time, but the Spectator fears it. The Outlook warns the Unionists against a sudden dissolution. The Saturday Review admits that it appears absurd, but says if the government thinks the psychological moment has come, then dissolution will occur in November.

Speculation on these points and interest in the "constitutional crisis" have put the budget itself, free trade, tariff reform and other planks in both political platforms into the background, but the Unionists evidently intend to play unemployment, which is expected to be greater than ever during the coming winter, as their chief card against the budget.

Bitter Attack on Lords.

Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech at Newcastle this afternoon made a vigorous defense of the budget and a bitter attack on the House of Lords. He declared that the bill was now practically in the form in which it was going to become an act of Parliament. He said that instead of the measure being an attack on industry and property, it was a fact that since its introduction in the House of Commons trade and industry had improved.

The only stock which had gone down since the introduction of the bill, said the chancellor, was that in dukes, in which there had been a great slump. A fully equipped duke costs as much to keep up as a couple of Dreadnoughts. So long as dukes were content to be mere idols and preserved that kind of stately silence which became their rank and intelligence, said the chancellor, all went well. When the budget came, however, they stepped down from their perches because the measure knocked a little gilt off their stage coaches.

What the Lords would do with the budget, declared the chancellor, concerned themselves more than it did the government. The more irresponsible and feather-headed among them wanted it thrown out. What the others would do depended inthe first place on reports from the country.

The chancellor went on dramatically: "What our fathers obtained through centuries of struggle, strife and bloodshed we will not lightly give up. We are not going to be traitors (loud cheers). The constitution is to be torn to pieces. Let them realize what they are doing. They are forcing a revolution.

"The Lords may declare a revolution," said the chancellor, "but it is the people who will direct it (loud cheers). Issues will be raised that they little dream of."

The chancellor concluded by declaring the government was going to have all the taxes in the budget or none.

TEARFUL LAMENTATIONS

England Weeps Over Buying of Her Art by American Millionaires.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, October 9.—From time to time some fine picture or other historic work of art comes to public notice in England. Whenever this happens there is a humorously pathetic outpouring of lamentation in the English press, and the precious possession's certain fate is wept over with bitter tears. A trans-Atlantic voyage is at once assumed to be its doom. The celebration of this artistic wake is sad enough when the anticipated sailing of one old master, one ancient folio, is lamented, but this week there has been a weeping lamenting for a gallery full of ancient masters. Oddly enough the gallery in question has been filled entirely with the view to helping Great Britain keep her art treasurers at home.

The trustees of the National Gallery have collected "a national exhibition" of great works of art, and have housed them in the Grafton Galleries, where for a year to come they hope to collect entrance fees from the public sufficient to form the nucleus which will enable them to purchase for the country pictures which otherwise would be sold to those artistic ogres, "the American multi-millionaires." Before Grafton Galleries' doors were

(Continued on Page Four—Column 1.)

COURT DOCKET IS FULL

Many Important Cases to Be Threshed Out in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9.—When next Monday the Supreme Court begins its term for 1909 it there will be 630 cases on the docket, a considerably larger number than for several years past.

Ordinarily the court attends to no business on the first day of the term beyond making a formal call upon the President, but as the absence of the President from the city will render unnecessary this formality, a number of motions and petitions will be received.

The real business of the term will begin on Tuesday, when the call of the docket will be commenced. Of the assigned cases which will be taken up in order, the suit of the government for the dissolution of the tobacco trust probably will be argued towards the end of next week. A number of cases involving interstate railroad interests are also included in the list.

There are several cases of importance which have been docketed since the court adjourned last June which have not yet been assigned, among which is a case involving the validity of the Missouri 2-cent rate law.

Owing to the illness of Justice Moody, only eight of the nine members of the court will be present at the beginning of the term. The last assurances received from Mr. Moody's physician were favorable to ultimate recovery, but his return to his duties before the end of the year is not expected.

MR. HUFTY IS HUFFY

He Wants $50,000 for Alienation of Wife's Affections.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

ASBURY PARK, N. J., October 9.—While speeding shoreward for New York on a Pennsylvania train this afternoon, Theodore D. Wilson, a New York stock broker, was arrested on a warrant in a suit for $50,000 damages growing out of Wilson's alleged infatuation for Mrs. Malcolm Hufty, the wife of a Washington lawyer.

Mr. Hufty last summer employed five detectives to watch his wife and Wilson, with the alleged result that the two were found living together in a bungalow near Deal Lake. The next night Mr. Hufty called late at the bungalow and kidnapped his two little boys. They were hurried in a racing auto to Washington, where it is said they are now living.

Mr. Hufty, in his declaration, charges that the broker is responsible for breaking up his home. He charges that Wilson, who was best man at his (Hufty's) wedding, took Mrs. Hufty away from their home while he (Hufty) was absent in Canada. The latter charges that he afterwards found the couple at Atlantic City. Efforts to reconcile husband and wife failed, and, as charged, Mrs. Hufty and Wilson came to Asbury Park, where they lived together, and where evidence upon which the $50,000 suit is brought was procured. Mr. Hufty now resides at the Hotel Normandie, New York, but still keeps his Washington law office in operation.

Mrs. Hufty was Miss Mary Page, of Alexandria, Va.

HIS POEMS DESTROYED

Poet, on Deathbed, Makes Bonfire of Manuscript.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

SAN FRANCISCO, October 9.—It was discovered to-day by Publisher A. M. Robertson and Ina Coolbrith, the poet, that Charles Warren Stoddard, author of "South Sea Idyls," had destroyed on his deathbed a number of unpublished poems written a short time before his death.

Robertson had expected to publish the collected poems of Stoddard, who died recently in Monterey, but when he sent for the manuscript none could be found. Then the poet's housekeeper was catechized, and she said that on the day before his death Stoddard had her make a fire in the fireplace. Then he cast into it many manuscripts. Among these were unpublished poems and the originals of many which were printed.

Stoddard had read several fine poems to Miss Coolbrith and others during his last illness, but these songs were evidently destroyed by the writer.

YOUTHFUL PROGIDY

Boy of Eleven Years is Admitted to Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., October 9.—All records at Harvard for the age of students were broken to-day when a boy named Sidis, eleven years of age, was admitted to standing in the university as a special student. Sidis comes to Harvard after spending one year at Tufts, and was therefore admitted without the usual entrance examinations.

For many years Sidis has been known, not only in Boston, his native city, but also throughout all New England, as a prodigy in mathematics, and it is in this department that he will specialize at Harvard. Not in the history of the institution has a boy of such years been allowed to register as a member of the university, although a few cases are on record of students coming to Cambridge still wearing their boyhood kilts. Sidis will take his degree with the class of 1913, and will probably remain in the university for the regular period of time.

YVETTE GUILBERT RETURNS

She Has Acquired Knowledge of English and Some Embonpoint.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, October 9.—Yvette Guilbert, with more embonpoint than she had when she was last in New York, returned to-day by the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Besides plumpness, Mme. Guilbert has acquired a knowledge of English that will enable her to sing in the language. She showed in the English she practiced on the reporters that she had been a faithful student. She professed to be a bit shocked when she learned that vaudeville performers played here in "sacred concerts." She said she was glad that she had to work only six days a week. This, she said, was very hard work, as she had to dress and undress eight times a day for the matinee and night performances.

"Why," she asked, "do you call them sacred concerts? It is too bad to use a good word in that way."

Mme. Guilbert will appear to-morrow night at the Colonial Theatre. She says she will not wear any sensational gowns, but will "just sing."

BUZZ-SAW AND BIGAMY

Awaiting Trial for One, Prisoner Kills Himself With Other.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., October 9.—A prisoner at the county jail awaiting trial on a charge of bigamy, who gave his name as George Mosby, committed suicide to-day by cutting his throat with a buzz-saw.

Mosby was put to work in the chair factory. He was carrying chair posts from the shop to the store cellar when he suddenly stopped, put down his load and, walking over to the buzz-saw, threw over the lever which sets the saw in motion and dropped across the machine with his neck back against the saw. None of his fellow-workmen saw him until he rolled off on the floor.

CLOTHING SOAKED, TAFT GOES TO BED

Plays Role of School boy Who Had But One Shirt.

RAIMENT IS DRIED AT KITCHEN FIRE

President Spends Day in Glories of Yosemite—His Rest Now Ended and He Will Resume His Speechmaking—Turns Eastward Monday.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

EL PORTAL, CAL., October 9.—President Taft's rest at Yosemite Park is over, and to-morrow morning he will resume his speechmaking tour. He will stop off at Merde in the morning long enough to attend services at the Presbyterian Church, and in the afternoon he will speak before the united church congregations of Fresno. He will reach Los Angeles early Monday morning, and after a two days' stay there will turn east.

The President left the park this afternoon, burned by the sun of three days of staging, and feeling fit to face the most enthusiastic local committees that ever arranged a banquet. The President also came out singing the beauties of Yosemite, like other tourists, and saying he would make every effort in his power to make them more accessible to the public. With the President when he left the park was John Muir, the naturalist, who had been close at his side for three days. To him the President tendered his sincere thanks for having unfolded before his eyes many of the beauties of the park that otherwise would have passed unnoticed.

Goes Down Long Trail.

The culmination of the President's sight-seeing tour of the park came properly enough on his last day there, when he descended on foot the steep winding trail from Glacier Point to the foot of the Yosemite Valley. It took the President three hours to make the descent, and almost every step opened up a glorious panorama. It was a four-mile walk for the President over rocks and through sand ankle deep in places, but Mr. Taft stood it better than other members of his party. Congressmen McKinley and Needham, native Californians, both gave out and had to call for horses that were being led by cavalrymen in the rear of the party. The President, while sympathizing with them, mopped his brow and laughed heartily as the two Californians were helped into their saddles. The trail at times took him along the brink of precipices where a slip or a fall would have been fatal.

The President stopped for only two brief rests on the walk down, and his face was streaming with perspiration when he finally landed on the floor of the valley. A stage was waiting for him, and carried him to one of the Sentinel Hotel cottages.

The President had expected to find his baggage at the hotel, but it hadn't arrived.

No Clothes, Goes to Bed.

His clothes were soaking with perspiration, and so, like the boy who had only one shirt, the President undressed and went to bed. He was in bed more than an hour while his clothing was being dried in the kitchen of the Sentinel Hotel. The President probably would have had to take his luncheon in bed if the stage with the baggage had not arrived just in time. The President took the going-to-bed incident as a good joke. He knew that it was hopeless to call upon any of the members of his party to help him out in his plight.

The President was up this morning in time to see the sun rise—that is, he appeared on the veranda of the Glacier Point Hotel in both slippers and pajamas and watched the eastern light gradually break over the snow-capped Sierras and chase the shadows from the valley, 3,200 feet below him. The President's room at the little hotel looked out across the valley to the giant Half Dome of the Ostwall, and he had requested that he be awakened as the sun came up. Afterward, however, the President returned to his room for another hour's nap.

Major W. W. Forsythe, superintendent of the park, had planned to take the President down the four-mile trail on mulcback. He had two mules, either of which, he "allowed," would carry the President safely. Mr. Taft, however, declined and, taking a strong mountain climber's staff, started the descent. Before leaving Glacier Point, though, he had one more view of the valley from the famous overhanging rock. When the President started on his downward trip he was 7,200 feet above sea level, and some of his friends were fearful that he would find the walking too strenuous, but the altitude did not cause him any discomfort.

Mr. Muir explained to the President when he started that the Glacier Point trail was originally worn by a thirsty man who lived on the top of the cliff. His wife wouldn't allow him to keep any whiskey in the house, and to get it, he had to go down to the hotel in the valley. There weren't many places where he could make the descent, but he found them and opened up the trail, which later greatly improved, so that a sober man could travel it with safety.

The President had a good deal of fun with the aged naturalist on the way down. Mr. Muir has spent most of his life in the Yosemite, and admits he is in love with it. The mere suggestion by the President of the possibility of cultivating anything on the floor of the valley was sufficient to cause the old man to pause on the edge of a cliff and deliver a little sermon.

"Why," he exclaimed, "this is nature's Cathedral, a place to pray in. See these two fields with fences around them. It is a shame, a sacrilege. You might just as well set up a free lunch counter in the corner of a great cathedral as to put these

(Continued on Page Two—Column 1.)

NO "ENEMYSHIP"

Mme. Gadski Declares She and Mme. Sembrich Are Friends.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, October 9.—"Why is it you American girls must take your marvelous voices to Europe? There is more love of art in Chicago and New York than there is abroad. Singers of great fame who can shout and scream that come to America are nobody. It is because the Americans know the very best music and must have art. But you need grand opera in English in all your cities. Without that you will waste all this rich talent that is yours."

Mme. Johanna Gadski—Frau Tauscher it should appear when not on the programs—paid this tribute to American audiences and art to-day.

Talk of a clash of the music-makers—with Mme. Gadski in Orchestra Hall and Mme. Marcella Sembrich in the Auditorium, where they were to have met the same afternoon in a rivalry of lilting strains—had been silenced. Mme. Sembrich had silenced it—or perhaps it was an Atlantic gale; anyhow, she telegraphed impresario Neumann of "a bronchitis," and Mme. Gadski will sing alone.

"But it is such nonsense to talk of enemyship between Mme. Sembrich and me," protested Mme. Gadski, with an eloquent sweep of her arms.

"Not 'enemyship,'" interposed Herr Tauscher, jealously guarding the English usage of his better half. "The word is 'enmity.'".

"Yes, yes," echoed the songstress, clasping her hands. "We know nothing about all this. My plan in Chicago is for business only. Formerly I have come here under Mr. Neumann. This year my manager in New York says it shall be Mr. Wessels. All that is nothing to me.

"But really, am sorry that Mme. Sembrich and I shall not sing the same day. It would test Chicago's love of art. But Mme. Sembrich and I are friends."

FLAMES IN ASYLUM

Building Is Ruined, But All Inmates Make Escape.

CLEVELAND, O., October 9.—Fire destroyed the men's convalescent cottage of the Cleveland State Hospital for the Insane, at Newburg, a suburb of Cleveland, to-night. Fifty insane invalids, awakened from their sleep by the flames, fled to the street in paroxysms of fright, or, huddled in corners, resisted the urging of attendants, who besought them to leave. A hasty roll-call when the building was evacuated showed that all had escaped.

The fire broke out beneath the roof of the building. It spread rapidly, and in a few moments after its discovery the entire building appeared to be in flames. Efforts of the firemen were hampered by the necessity of caring for the escape of the patients, and the upper portion of the building was completely burned before the fire was brought under control. The structure is regarded as a total wreck.

WILL IS PROBATED

Millions of Stuyvesant Distributed Among Members of Family.

TRENTON, N. J., October 9.—The will of the late Rutherford Stuyvesant, of New York, has been offered for probate in the Probate Court of New Jersey. Mr. Stuyvesant died on July 3 last, leaving an estate worth several million dollars.

Mr. Stuyvesant left $200,000 and a large plot of land in the borough of Manhattan jointly to his brother, Winthrop, and his brother-in-law, Henry White. A number of other gifts ranging from $1,000 to $10,000 are left to other relatives.

The country estate known as "Tranquility," in Allamuchy township, is left to Mr. Stuyvesant's widow for use during her life, after which it is to become the property of his eldest son, Lewis Rutherford Stuyvesant. The widow also inherits the residence at 246 East Fifteenth Street. The residue of the estate is left to the widow and children, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company being named as trustee.

"SON-IN-LAW" SUED

He Is Served With Paper in Case for Automobile Hire.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

CINCINNATI, O., October 9.—Congressman Nicholas Longworth arrived at home to-day to make stump speeches in the municipal campaign.

"Welcome to our city," said Constable Brown to Longworth impressively. Constable Brown was from Magistrate Lamping's court, and while he extended his right hand of fellowship to the Congressman his left clutched a legal-looking paper bearing the inscription "E. E. Ertel vs. Nicholas Longworth, suit for $73.75 for automobile hire." Congressman Longworth was stumped.

The suit was filed in Magistrate Lamping's court by Erel E. Ertel, of Loveland, as assignee of the Gunther Brothers Company. It charges that Congressman Longworth got $73.75 worth of automobile service on September 4, 1908, and has never paid the bill.

The suit is set for trial Tuesday. Councilman Rippey, Longworth's business representative, declares a mistake in the books of the Gunther Brothers Company is responsible for it.

WARFARE TO HILT

Boston Will Get First Real Taste of Musical Battle.

BOSTON, October 9.—From the Metropolitan Opera-House, through the Boston Opera Company, comes a preliminary announcement of the plans of the management of the Metropolitan for the eleven performances that it will undertake at the Boston Opera-House in January, March and April of next year.

From the schedule it appears that they will fall into groups of five and six, respectively—the first at the middle of January, the second at the end of March, and the third beginning of April, when the Manhattan company will also be holding the stage of the Boston theatre. Thus will Boston have its first taste, on the spot, of the operatic warfare to the hilt that next winter promises to develop in New York and Philadelphia.

NO DAMAGE DONE

Birdshot Did Not Seriously Injure Hartranft Monument.

CARLISLE, PA., October 9.—Colonel M. A. Elbick, secretary of the Petersburg battlefield commission, has received from Jones Bros., of Boston, official notice that after full investigation they find that "no damage was done to the Hartranft division monument, except what might be lead shots about the breast and face caused by a discharge of small birdshot."

Members of the division had been disturbed by reports from Petersburg that the statue had been badly injured.

$10.75 TO CALIFORNIA via Washington Sunset Route. Tourist car, without change. Berth, $8.50. Liberal stopovers. Office 920 East Main Street.

SWEET REVENGE TAKEN BY TIGERS ON FORBES FIELD

They Outplay Pirates and Capture Second Game.

HONORS NOW EVEN IN WORLD'S SERIES

Pittsburg Gets Away to Flying Start, But Is Speedily Stopped by Flinging of "Wild Bill" Donovan—Ty Cobb Pilfers Home Plate.

Yesterday's Result.

Pittsburg Pirates	2
Detroit Tigers	7

How They Stand.

Clubs	W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg,	1	1	.500
Detroit,	1	1	.500

Monday's Game in Detroit.

PITTSBURG, PA., October 9.—The American League champions from Detroit evened up the contest in the world's championship series by defeating Pittsburg 7 to 2 at Forbes Field to-day. As Pittsburg won the opening game each team now has one victory to its credit, and at least five contests will be necessary before the series will be decided.

Detroit's ability to hit the National League pitchers and Pittsburg's inability to connect with the curves of "Wild Bill" Donovan tells the story of the game. Pittsburg got away to a flying start by the scoring of two runs in the first inning, but Detroit tied the score with two in the second. The American Leaguers batted Howard Camnitz out of the box in the third inning, when they took a commanding lead by scoring three runs. Vic Willis succeeded Camnitz, and two more runs from his offerings in the fifth inning gave Detroit its total of seven runs.

Detroit made nine safe hits from the combined curves of Camnitz and Willis, getting six from the former in two and one-third innings and three from Willis during the remainder of the game. The Detroit hitting total included two-baggers by Schmidt and Crawford.

Donovan allowed only five hits, and two of these were two-baggers by Leach and Miller in the first inning. After that the Detroit twirler was an enigma to his opponents and another two-bagger by Leach in the third, a single by Abstein in the fourth and an infield hit by Wagner in the ninth represented the Pittsburg hitting during the last eight innings. Only sixteen batters faced Donovan in the last five innings, and the supposedly hard-hitting Pittsburg men were absolutely helpless in the face of his wonderful flinging.

During the last four innings Willis also pitched remarkable ball, and only twelve men faced him in that time. Two men reached first base in that time, but one was caught stealing and the other was doubled up.

Cobb Steals Home.

The most sensational feature of the game, which was witnessed by more than 30,000 spectators, was a steal home by Ty Cobb in the third inning. This was a remarkably well-timed bit of work, and the entire Pittsburg team and crowd were caught off their guard. It was on the first ball pitched by Willis after he succeeded Camnitz that the daring play was made. As soon as Willis started to wind up, Cobb started for the plate, and by a daring slide he reached the base in time to beat Willis's bewildered turow. Gibson was so surprised that he dropped the ball after Cobb slid in. This scored the third run in the third inning.

Leach was again a star in the game with two two-baggers in his first two times at bat. In the field he played a star game, but his work could do nothing to stem the tyde that flowed steadily toward Detroit. Ty Cobb made his first hit of the series with a single over second base in the seventh inning. Wagner made a hit in the ninth and still leads Cobb in the batting duel betwen the two leading hitters in the major leagues. Wagner has made two hits in seven times at bat for an average of .286, and Cobb has hit safely once in six times up for an average of .167. Wagner struck out in the first with Leach on third, but Miller's two-bagger scored Tommy.

Pittsburg started with a rush when Byrne walked and Leach immediately scored him with a ringing two-base hit to right. Clarke sacrificed Leach to third, Donovan to T. Jones, and Wagner struck out. Miller shot a long hit into the crowd in the temporary stand in right field and completed a circuit of the bases, scoring Leach. The umpires—Evans and Klem—held a conference and trotted out to look at the stand, and decided it was a two-bagger under the ground rules because the stand was only temporary. Leach scored all right, but Miller was sent back to second base. Schmidt missed an easy chance to retire Abstein by muffing a foul fly, but Abstein later struck out.

After that Pittsburg was helpless with the bat.

Opens with Two-Bagger.

In the third inning Leach opened with a two-bagger, but the remaining three were easy outs. Abstein opened the fourth with a hit, but did not get any further, as Wilson, Gibson and Willis popped up easy flies.

D. Jones started by beating out a hit to Wagner, but there was nothing more doing in the first.

It was in the second inning that Detroit began to break into the limelight by scoring two runs. Crawford opened by striking out, and Delehanty