

# THE MARION DAILY MIRROR.

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## MISSING WOMAN WANTED AS WITNESS IN THE THAW TRIAL

### Mrs. J. J. Caine is Said to Know of the Relations Which Existed Between Sanford White and Thaw's Artist Model Wife.

### Jack Barrymore, the Actor, a Former Admirer of Evelyn Nesbit Enters into the Case and a Flutter of Excitement Runs Through the Court Room—All Witnesses, Including Thaw Family May be Excluded From the Room—All Members of the Thaw Family Excepting Countess of Yarmouth Exchange Greetings With the Little Wife.

New York, Jan. 29.—Subpoenaed servers of the district attorney's office, have thrown a dragnet over New York to locate a woman who said she knew what inspired Harry Thaw to take the life of Stanford White.

The missing woman wanted by the prosecution, is Mrs. J. J. Caine. Mrs. Caine was a great friend of Evelyn Thaw. Mrs. Caine knows much of the early relations between White and the artist model, the first meeting of Thaw and the "Flower Girl" and the difficulties with the mother that grew out of the association of Evelyn and the young Pittsburgh millionaire.

The presence of "Jack" Barrymore, the actor, in court has entwined another veil mystery about the case. Derrymann has been subpoenaed by the prosecution, and when he appeared in court and sat within the rail where Evelyn Thaw's name might fall upon him, there was a flutter of excitement and wonder at this dramatic move by Jerome Barrymore. Evelyn Nesbit long before White and Thaw fell victims to her rare beauty. Broadway often heard that Evelyn would snare Barrymore.

With the completion of the jury district attorney Jerome will make a motion to keep all witnesses for the prosecution and defense out

of the courtroom and today may be the last day Evelyn Thaw and Mrs. William Thaw, the mother of the defendant, may sit in court. If this is the intention the defense will call them, as an officially stated.

Harry Thaw's attorney told him today that he must not interfere further in the selection of jurors. Late yesterday, Thaw rejected a juror who seemed more than acceptable to the defense. Thaw had a heart to heart talk last evening with his counsel, during which all details of the defense were explained to him and today Thaw is in a calmer state of mind and seemingly contented with the moves of his lawyers.

All of the Thaw party was in court today when the trial was resumed. Evelyn, with her actress ebullience arrived. Evelyn carried a large lunch box, wrapped in white paper as did May Mackenzie and Mrs. Carnegie. All of the party exchanged friendly greetings with Evelyn and her companions, except the Countess of Yarmouth, who remained aloof.

Harry was in a happy frame today and smilingly turned to greet his wife and mother. Thaw read a letter which seemed to amuse him greatly. He smiled several times and once or twice chuckled audibly.

John S. Dennee, aged 40, a traveling freight agent and married

was selected as the tenth juror this morning.

New York, Jan. 29.—The fourth and sixth jurors in the Thaw case, Arthur Campbell and Harold R. Faire, were excused by consent of the attorneys on both sides.

## NEGRO ASSAILANT

### Chased by a West Virginia Mob and a Necktie Party is Promised.

Algonia, W. Va., Jan. 29.—Early this morning an unknown negro entered the home of James Gibson and after intimidating Gibson with a revolver assaulted his wife. A posse is now searching for him. Excitement is great and if caught, a lynching is not unlikely.

## DUTCH OFFICIALS KILLED BY NATIVES.

Batavia, Java, Jan. 29.—Three hundred natives with arms have killed and wounded many Dutch officials and adherents in the province Kediri. The vice governor is among the wounded. Troops have been sent to the scene.

## SIX ARE KILLED

### Wreck Occurs on the Boston and Maine at South Deerfield, Mass., This Morning.

North Hampton, Mass., Jan. 29.—Five persons were killed and about twenty-five injured in a railway wreck on the Pittsburg division of the Boston and Maine at Deerfield this morning.

Later reports place the dead at six, all trainmen. Only one passenger was injured. The wreck was caused by a freight crashing into the rear of a west-bound express train. The wreck immediately took fire and the bodies of the victims were incinerated.

## BEVERIDGE SAYS CONGRESS' POWER IS WITHOUT LIMIT

### He Asks That Congress Provide That Products of Child Labor be not Permitted to Enter into Interstate Commerce.

### Mr. Hanks May be Asked to State Upon What Basis He Made the Statement That Railway Rates Could be Reduced Without Affecting Dividends—Supplies for Starving Cattle in Montana will be Sold by the Secretary of War From Supplies to the Cattlemen at Actual Cost.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Senator Beveridge occupied the attention of the senate throughout Monday with a continuation of his argument in behalf of his child labor bill. He had not reached the legal and constitutional phases of the question after speaking for more than four hours, and arrangement was made whereby he will conclude today.

In taking the position that, as to power, congress could exercise any restraint it saw fit on interstate commerce, Mr. Beveridge met a fusillade of questions by his col-

leagues, and his progress in argument was slow. While he said the power to regulate was absolute, he maintained that the question of policy would always restrain any hurtful regulations.

When asked by Mr. Rayner if this power could be exercised to absolutely prohibit commerce between the state commerce of a pair of milk was an impossible one.

"If you would ask me if congress could prevent the entrance into interstate, he replied that the question milked from a cow by a young lady 13 years old, I should say yes."

"Could you put the young lady in jail for not being 18 years old?" asked Mr. Carmack.

The senate adopted a resolution directing the interstate commerce commission to report as to the position in its employ held by C. S. Hanks, who recently stated before the Boston chamber of commerce that railroad rates could be reduced ten per cent, without impairing dividends. The resolution also asks for the facts on which this statement was based.

At the interstate commerce commission no information was obtainable regarding Mr. Hanks' work there, or of any facts which it may have disclosed. It was explained there that pending the preparation of the reply to the senate resolution, the commissioners could not with propriety discuss the subject.

From other sources, however, it was ascertained that Mr. Hanks, who is a political economist, and who had been a classmate of the president at Harvard, and George

W. R. Harriman of Boston, had been temporarily employed in the statistician's office of the commission.

It is understood that they had expressed to the president sentiments substantially in accord with the statements made by Mr. Hanks at Boston, and had been given temporary employment with the commission to make good their contentions. These disagreed with the conclusions of the statisticians of the commission, the differences being attributed to variations in bookkeeping employed by Hanks and Harriman and those in vogue at the commission. President Roosevelt manifested a lively interest in the matter and talked with the commissioners about it.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was reported to the senate Monday. The bill carries \$3,985,478, the same amount as was carried by the bill which passed the house.

The senate committee adopted a provision providing for the rank of American diplomatic agents abroad when a foreign government appoints the United States that the "usual" to raise the ranks of diplomatic representatives.

It is believed that the executive will offer no objection to the repeal of the act which authorized the president to raise the grade of the American legations to the rank of embassies, because, in the opinion of some of the officials, the present diplomatic establishment is overloaded with officers of the highest grade.

Washington, Jan. 29.—A joint resolution was adopted by the house granting permission to the secretary of war to sell, during the next three months, to citizens of Montana, at actual cost to the United States at the place of sale, limited quantities of hay, straw and grain for domestic uses from the stock provided for the use of the garrison at Fort Assinaboine, Mont.

Representative Dixon, senator-elect from Montana, explained that there were 20,000 head of cattle in the vicinity of Assinaboine threatened with starvation by reason of the blizzard now raging, and in dire need of hay, straw and grain.

## FIGHT AT THE GRIDIRON CLUB WAS INDEED A ROYAL BATTLE

### THE CLINCH BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SENATOR FORAKER WAS MORE SENSATIONAL THAN WAS AT FIRST REPORTED—ROOSEVELT MADE THE FIRST ATTACK AND THE BUCKEYE SENATOR CAME BACK AT HIM SO HARD THAT HE COULD NOT FIND WORDS WITH WHICH TO MAKE A VERY EFFECTIVE REPLY.

Washington, Jan. 29.—As the facts are gradually coming to light regarding the sensational episode at the Gridiron dinner Saturday night, in which President Roosevelt and Senator Foraker were participants, it is evident the affair was of a much more serious character than is generally supposed.

It is said that the President, in his remarks on the Brownsville affair and the attitude of criticism of certain senators, made it plain he was talking particularly to Foraker. The latter accepted the chal-

lenge, and replied in a most vigorous manner. The Buckeye statesman is quoted as saying:

"No one in this country ever loved the president more than I did. No one ever fought harder for him, or more loyally. That was when he was in the right. But wrong, I have opposed him and shall always do so. People of my own state know I do my duty as I see it and they know as I myself told them they can retire me if they believe I have a misconception of it."

According to one who was pres-

ent at the dinner, says a local paper, "Foraker read the president a lecture which those who heard it will never forget. Finally when the senator finished the president jumped to his feet and struck back but he did not have time, nor could he find words to retort effectively. He declared, between clenched teeth, that the only place the Brownsville battalion could get justice was at the White House, the senate could not mete it out to discharged negroes because the power lay with him, and him alone."

## BLAMED THE DOCTOR FOR HIS WIFE'S DEATH

### Former Street Car Conductor is Arrested for the Murder of Dr. Charles W. Townsend Who was Murdered in His Bed Last Friday Night.

New York, Jan. 29.—Suspected of knowing something about the death of Dr. Charles W. Townsend, of Staten Island, who was mysteriously murdered in his home Friday night, the police have arrested John Bell, a former street car conductor, at his home in Brooklyn. The suspicions of the police were directed toward Bell by discovery that his wife died about a year ago, after an operation attending childbirth. Dr. Townsend was attending the woman, and had charge of the operation, being assisted by other doctors. Bell is reported to have blamed Dr. Townsend for his wife's death.

Bell was formerly employed as a conductor of a trolley line running to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and is said to have eloped with a young woman, who was a member of a family socially prominent in that place. Her parents objected to her marriage, and Bell and his young wife removed to Staten Island, where he found employment as a street car conductor.

After his wife's death, Bell traveled about the country, and at the time of the earthquake was employed in San Francisco. Recently he returned to the home of his parents in Brooklyn, where he was staying when arrested.

The arrest was made in a sensational manner. The two detectives who took him into custody were accompanied to the Bell home by a squad of police, who surrounded the home. When the detectives asked for Bell they were told he was not at home, but they forced their way into the house and found him. Presenting their revolvers, they told

him that resistance was useless, whereupon he surrendered. He declared that Townsend was no friend of his, but that he had nothing whatever to do with the murder of the doctor.

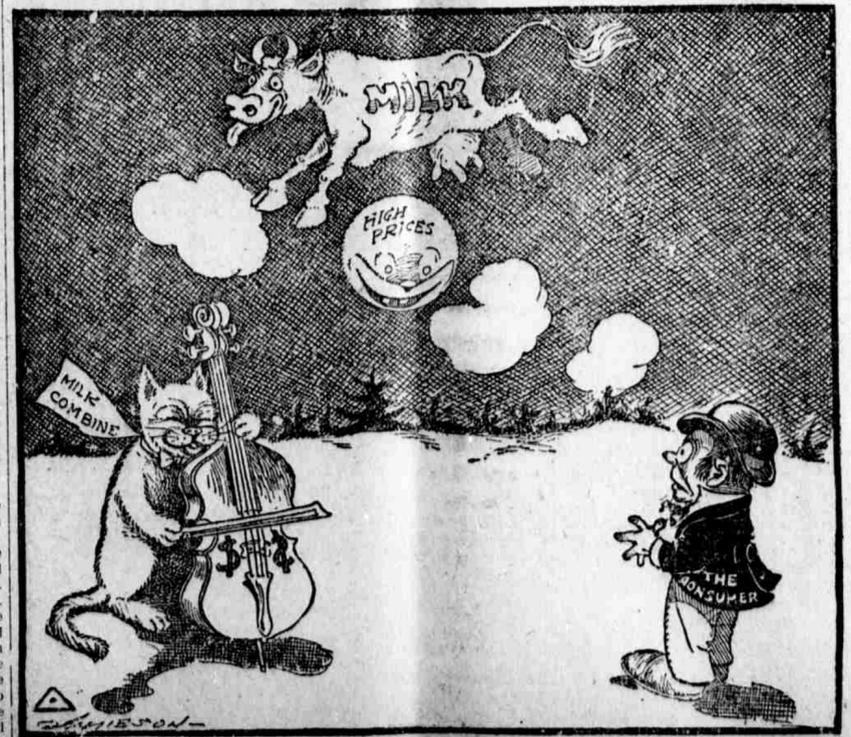
The police, meantime, began an investigation of Bell's actions on the night of the shooting.

Inspector Schmittberger said today that his detectives say they can produce two witnesses who claim to have seen Bell in the vicinity of the Townsend home and in other parts of New Brighton Friday night and Saturday morning.

Inspector Schmittberger told of a scene which occurred late Saturday night at the bedside of Dr. Townsend. He said the prisoner, Silverman, was taken a second time before Dr. Townsend, who asked that Silverman's cap be pulled down over his eyes, and that a handkerchief be placed over the lower part of the man's face. When this had been done, the inspector said, the wounded man exclaimed: "That is the man that shot me." Then turning to Silverman, asked: "What hellish work and devilry work were you up to last night?" Silverman made no reply.

When Bell was arraigned before the police court, the detectives said they had not questioned the prisoner as much as they wished and Magistrate Baker announced that he would send him to the Tombs and give him an opportunity to retain and consult counsel. He will be given a hearing Wednesday. As he left the court room on his way to the prison, he called out to the crowd which gathered: "You need not worry about me, I have nothing to be afraid of."

WITH APOLOGIES TO MOTHER GOOSE.



—Jamieson in Pittsburg Dispatch.

## BOYCOTT HAS NOT AFFECTED AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA

### Consul General Rogers at Shanghai Sends a Special Report to the State Department on the Subject—Surplus of American Goods in Chinese Markets Cause the Slump in the Imports of Last Year.

Washington, Jan. 29.—In a special report to the state department on the subject of the trade relations between the United States and China, Consul General James L. Rogers, at Shanghai, states that the boycott has had nothing to do with the falling off of trade. The subject was deemed to be one of such importance, that the state department today gave out the following statement regarding it.

Mr. Rogers states definitely and positively that the boycott had nothing whatever to do with the present trade conditions as between China and America, with the single reservation that there may be some small and trivial boycott effect as to American flour entering China through Hongkong.

Inquiry made by the consul general has developed these facts: The surplus of cotton piece goods which remained after the close of the year 1905, and which was still further increased by the deliveries under contracts made in December, 1906, and January, 1907, has furnished the supply with which Shanghai and northern China merchants have met the small and diminished demand from Manchuria, a region constituting the natural market for American cotton goods and where the boycott never existed.

When the impediments to foreign trade in Manchuria, owing to Japanese war occupation, and other causes connected therewith, were fully understood and appreciated in Shanghai in the early spring of 1906, it became certain there would be a great shrinkage in imports, not only

from America, but from other nations. The commercial situation in Manchuria was added that of all northern China, and especially the Yangtsze valley, where the surplus goods of all kinds, imported principally by speculators who hoped to run the blockade in the north, were worked off at prices favorable to the Chinese, thus overstocking the country for a time when the Chinese, through crop failures and high prices had little money for luxuries or even necessities.

Present day investigation, says the consul general, discloses that the trade of England with China through Shanghai is in the same proportion as the American and such is understood to be the rule with the other commercial nations. And yet, in some things, particularly metals and machinery, America has gained.

As a further instance to show the absurdity of the statement as to the boycott effect on trade, Mr. Rogers cites the report that the Standard Oil company in China, will have the largest year's business in its history. Although this conclusion, he says, is brought about by the high price of silver which has obtained, thus enabling large gains in the conversion it is understood that the volume of business done by the company was greater, yet American kerosene was the chief object of attack during the boycott period.

Mr. Rogers states that under the most favorable conditions from now on it will take China many months to restore normal conditions of trade from those of and subsequent to the war in Manchuria.