

THE MARION DAILY MIRROR.

VOLUME XV. NO. 159.

MARION, OHIO, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1907.

PRICE TWO CENTS

BEAUTIFUL WIFE OF HARRY THAW AGAIN ON THE STAND

Curious Mob Congregates Before the Court Room Doors in the Hope of Gaining Admission to the Room to Hear the Wife's Testimony.

Three of Mrs. Harry Thaw's Most Intimate Chorus Girl Friends are Arrested and Held as Witnesses While the Detectives are Searching the City for Two Others--Evelyn Nesbit Thaw Tells More of the Secrets of Her Life but the Testimony is not so Sensational as That of Thursday.

New York, Feb. 8.—District Attorney Jerome had three of Evelyn Thaw's intimate chorus girl friends, Mable Follette, Anna Crane and Edna Chase, arrested early today, and detectives are searching for two others, Hattie Forsythe and Paula Desmond. Jerome hopes to prove by these girls that much of the criminal relationship existed between White and the artist's model after her alleged seduction by him. The girls were taken into custody and are being held under surveillance in an uptown hotel.

A frantic mob of people, drunk with curiosity, gathered in the grounds of the criminal court building early today in a vain hope of getting into the Thaw trial. A few were fortunate enough to secure admittance to the courtroom.

Mrs. Evelyn Thaw took the witness stand again today when court opened. Though her manner was composed, she showed signs of suffering.

Delmas read the postscript of the letter placed in evidence yesterday. The letter was written by Thaw to Longfellow, counsel for the Pittsburgers, and was the third of four, but not read in the evidence yesterday. The letter told of Thaw's desire to do everything he could do for Evelyn Nesbit and said "He never did anything respectable."

The reading of the letter occupied some time as the writing, phraseology and abbreviation of words was confusing to counsel.

Delmas read another strange letter in which the pronouns were jumbled and the contents a jumble of ideas. After he read the letters Delmas asked:

"Did you at any time tell Thaw about the episode relating to White, from the time of your arrival in New York in November of 1903 until Christmas, next?"

"He asked me why I had spoken to White again," said Mrs. Thaw. "I told him I was driving in the park and saw White, who said, 'Oh, Evelyn,' there was a surprised look on his face. Next day I received a telephone message from White asking to see me. I told him I couldn't see him. He answered that it was a matter of life and death. He came to the Hotel Savoy where I was. He tried to kiss me, but I wouldn't let him. White spoke about Thaw and said a great many things to me. I was with Thaw and White. He said Thaw was a morphia fiend and I told him I didn't believe it. He said Thaw was a bad man and I should not have anything to do with him. After that he came to see me constantly. White made arrangements

with me to see Abraham Hammell to secure him to protect me from Harry Thaw.

"I told Hammell of my trip abroad. Hammell told me many things about Thaw and said he was a very bad man. Hammell said Thaw ought to be kept out of New York, even if strong methods had to be resorted to. He called another man in the room and dictated to him. Hammell told me not to interrupt him. He started off the dictation by saying that I had been carried off to Europe by Harry Thaw, against my will. I tried to stop him, but he shook his head. He went on and said I had been kept away from my mother and had been ill treated, which was not true.

"I saw Hammell again and he asked me why I didn't sue Thaw for breach of promise. I told him that was absurd."

"What did Thaw say about this when you told him?"

"Thaw said Hammell was a blackmailer and a shyster lawyer," replied Mrs. Thaw.

"When did you see White again?"

"One night White came rushing into my apartments at Hotel Navorie in an excited state of mind. He sat down on a trunk and asked me, 'What did you tell Hammell about me?' I told him I had told him nothing. White said, 'Something must be wrong. Hammell just squeezed a thousand dollars out of me and the Lord knows when he will squeeze another.'"

Evelyn said Thaw again asked her if she had signed any papers for Hammell. She recalled signing a paper for White. She had asked White about it, and he had put her off and that she went to see Hammell again. She was then shown a paper with his name on it but could see only her signature. Hammell took a match and burned the paper.

"After your marriage did White try to approach you?"

"Yes, I passed him on Fifth avenue and White held out his hands to me and said 'Evelyn.' That was all then. Thaw made me promise to faithfully tell him if White ever tried to speak to me again. I kept that promise. Some time later I was riding down Fifth avenue in aansom cab. I saw White in another, following my husband and I drove quickly home.

"Did you ever tell Thaw why Stanford White sent you to school in New Jersey?"

reels, and it is said he took the governor prisoner. The fighting lasted for nearly ten hours. Government officials here announce today that the revolution is purely local and the cabinet is preparing a plan for federal intervention. The federal troops on scene took no part in the fighting.

MINIATURE REVOLUTION OCCURS IN PORTO RICO

Rebels Under Leadership of Colonel Sarriento Attack the Government House at San Juan, Kill Sixteen, Wound Twenty-three and it is Claimed Carry Governor Godoy Away Prisoner.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Feb. 8.—Sixteen are dead and twenty-three are in a hospital at San Juan, as the result of a fierce attack on the government house by revolutionists, who routed Governor Godoy. Colonel Sarriento is at the head of the

BANK WRECKER WILL NOT ESCAPE PROSECUTION

Plea of Abatement in the John R. Walsh Case is Dismissed by Judge Anderson--The Judge Says He Proposes to See to it That the Prosecution is Pushed.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—Judge Anderson in the United States district court yesterday dismissed the plea of abatement made in behalf of John R. Walsh, former president of the Chicago National bank, and under indictment on charges of mismanaging that institution.

It was claimed by the attorneys for Mr. Walsh that he has not been given a proper hearing before the grand jury, and that facts unfavorable to him had been presented to that body, and mitigating circumstances suppressed.

The government demurred to the plea advanced in behalf of Mr. Walsh, and the court sustained the demurrer in every particular. The opening argument for Mr. Walsh was made by attorney John

S. Miller and the closing argument by Attorney Hamill. Just before dismissing the plea, Judge Anderson asked Mr. Hamill:

"Do you think that if I were to sustain this plea in abatement that it would end this prosecution?"

"I do not know," said Mr. Hamill.

"Well, I know it would not," said Judge Anderson; "I would insist that another grand jury investigate this matter thoroughly. All that could be gained by granting this plea would be delay. This case should be pushed to trial just the same as any other case, and I intend to see that it is. The plea in abatement is dismissed, and the government sustained."

GOVERNOR IS SHOT

Four Men Who Try to Capture Terrorist are Shot Down and Assassin Suicides.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.—Governor Alexandrovsk, of Penza, was shot and fatally injured by an unknown terrorist in a theatre there last night, and four men who tried to capture the would-be assassin were shot. The assassin ended the tragedy by committing suicide.

TRAINS MEET HEAD-ON

One Man Killed and Twenty Three Injured in Wreck in Chicago This Morning.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—One man was killed and twenty injured in a wreck on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad in the city this morning. A westbound passenger train collided head on with a westbound suburban train, heavily loaded. It is claimed that the engineer failed to see a block signal.

QUARTET OF MURDERERS

One Confesses, Implicating the Others and a Lynching is Threatened.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 8.—Richard Matthews has confessed at Jackson, N. C., to the murder of his nephew, Paul Rainey, and implicates James, Henry and Sonny Barner, three brothers, who were placed under arrest. Matthews says Rainey was dethroned with an axe, and the purpose was robbery.

Intense excitement prevails, and the populace may storm jail tonight and lynch the quartette.

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ROCKEFELLER GIVES THIRTY TWO MILLIONS FOR EDUCATION

The Largest Bequest Ever Made by One Man is Announced by John D. Rockefeller Jr. for His Eather--A Total of \$43,000,000 for One Cause.

General Education Board Holds a Meeting in New York City and its Members are Staggered by the Enormity of the Gift Made by the Oil King--Special Purposes in the Letter are not Announced and Rockefeller will Direct the Lines Along Which the Money is to be Used.

New York, Feb. 8.—Thirty-two millions of dollars' worth of income bearing securities was the gift which John D. Rockefeller, through his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., announced to the general education board, when it assembled for a special meeting in this city late yesterday afternoon.

For general education purposes throughout the country is given as the purpose of this donation—the largest single prize ever handed out for such purposes.

Mr. Rockefeller previously had given the board \$11,000,000 for the same work, his contributions now amounting to \$43,000,000.

The general education board apparently was not prepared for this gift, which was announced simply in this letter:

New York, Feb. 6, 1907. General Education Board, New York City.

Gentlemen—My father authorizes me to say that on or before April 1, 1907, he will give to the general board income bearing securities, the present market value of which is about thirty-two million dollars (\$32,000,000), one-third to be added to the permanent endowment of the board, two-thirds to be applied to such specific objects within the corporate purposes of the board, as either he or I may from time to time direct any remainder not so designated at the death of the survivor to be added also to the permanent endowment of the board. Very truly,

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Most of the members of the board were surprised at the announcement, and amazed at the size of the gift. Dr. Buttrick, the secretary, said he did not know the gift was to be made until he received the letter. Other members did not know of the donation until the letter was read.

A special meeting of the board was called to consider a communication from Mr. Rockefeller, the purport of which was not known. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., acting for his father, appearing shortly after the meeting was called to order and handed the letter to the secretary, Dr. Wallace Buttrick.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., remained throughout the session of the board, asked if he had anything to add to his letter, he replied he did not believe he could add anything of importance to it, as the letter explained itself.

Members of the board when asked what the "specific purposes" referred to in Mr. Rockefeller's letter meant, said that it was in the line of educational work, and was intended, in their opinion, to give Mr. Rockefeller the right to direct the disposition of the fund to such institutions, within the province of the board, as he may deem proper.

The elder Mr. Rockefeller is not a member of the board, but his son is a member and the active direction doubtless will come from him.

The board voted to accept the gift and in appreciation, drafted a letter

to the elder, Mr. Rockefeller as follows:

"The general education board acknowledges the receipt of the communication of Feb. 6, 1907, from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a member of this body, announcing your decision to give to the board for the purpose of its organization, securities of the current value of thirty-two million dollars (\$32,000,000). The general education board accepts this gift with a deep sense of gratitude to you and of responsibility to society. The sum, added to the eleven millions (\$11,000,000) which you have formerly given to this board, makes the general education board the guardian and administrator of a total trust fund of forty-three million dollars (\$43,000,000)."

"This is the largest sum ever given by a man in the history of the race for any social or philanthropic purposes. The board congratulates you upon the high and wise impulse which has moved you to this deed, and desires to thank you in behalf of all educational interests, whose developments it will advance; in behalf of our country, whose civilization for all time it should be made to sustain and elevate, and in behalf of mankind everywhere, in whose interests it has been given, and for whose use it is dedicated."

"The administration of this fund entails upon the general education board the most far-reaching responsibilities ever placed upon any educational organization in the world. As members of the board, we accept this responsibility conscious alike of the difficulties and its opportunities. We will use our best wisdom to transmute your gift into the intellectual and moral power, counting it a supreme privilege to dedicate whatever strength we have to its just use in the service of men."

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed)

FREDERICK T. GATES, Chairman.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, Treasurer.

DR. WALLACE BUTTRICK, Secretary.

ROBERT C. OGDEN, J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

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EX-MAYOR OF WARREN DIES VERY SUDDENLY

Warren, O., Feb. 8.—George Prodmore, the ex-mayor, dropped dead in his apartments in Packard flat here this morning.

FORAKER SHOWS THAT THE PINCHING SHOE HURTS

He Becomes Sarcastic When it is Suggested That He Wants Booker T. Washington for a Witness--Threat of the President to Appoint a Negro Calls Forth Some Sarcasm.

Washington, Feb. 8.—When Winter Washington, one of discharged negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry, was called by Senator Foraker as a witness in the Brownsville inquiry before the senate committee on military affairs, Senator Overman asked if he had seen Booker Washington.

"No," said Mr. Foraker, "Booker Washington is too busy attending to his senatorial duties to come here." He referred to the interest of Booker T. Washington in the question of having a negro appointed to a federal position in Ohio, patronage which has been regarded as belonging to the senators from Ohio.

There was nothing unusual in Winter Washington's testimony. He was a member of Company D and his story was not unlike those told by his former comrades. His idea of the Brownsville affair, however, was that "Mexican greasers" and "Texas cowboys" had done the shooting in order to make trouble for the negro soldiers.

Five witnesses were examined yesterday. All were members of Company D of the discharged battalion of negro soldiers, except the last on the stand, former Sergeant Luther T. Thornton, of company B. He testified that when aroused by the firing on the night of August 13, he was under the impression that the barracks were being fired upon by people of the town and that a similar opinion was expressed by some other members of his company. He said the reports of firearms sounded to him like revolvers and shotguns.

He told of the call to arms and of the inspections, of hearing that broken company C's gun racks had been broken

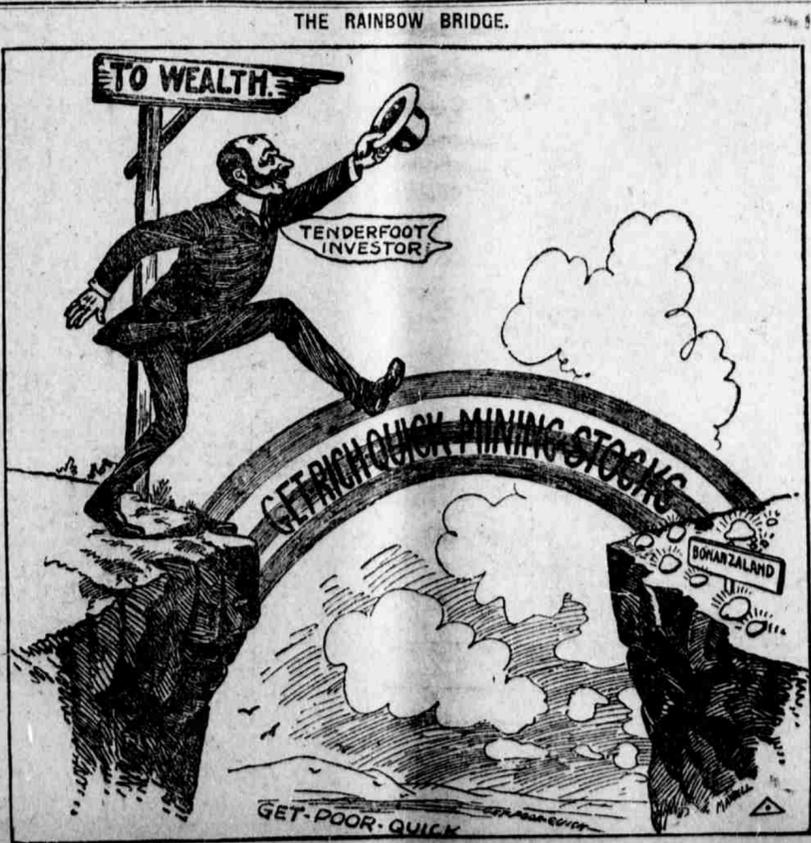
and of his understanding that these had been broken upon orders of Lieutenant Greer of Company C, because the non-commissioned officer having the keys could not be found.

He was cross examined sharply about the possibility of a soldier getting out of the reservation in the night without being detected and he did not think the man could get his arms and get out. It was pointed out that the man already had ammunition, and the witness replied that this ammunition had to be accounted for at inspections, and if any were used, the loss would be discovered.

He said that he had not heard that bullets from army ammunition had been found in the town until after the arrival of Major Blockson to make an inspection for the war department.

In addition to the witnesses on the stand at the forenoon session of the committee, Sergeant Fraser was recalled and he corrected his testimony of yesterday by saying that he had surrendered his ammunition at Fort Reno instead of at Fort Brown. He said he had noticed his error in a newspaper report of the proceedings.

Senator Warner pressed the witness closely as to the paper which carried the report and Senator Scott acting chairman, declared that Senator Warner was unfair. Senator Warner replied that he was not prepared to take a lecture, especially an unjust lecture, and there followed a general discussion as to the manner of examining witnesses. It was generally agreed that the senators should proceed as they pleased.



—Maybell in Brooklyn Eagle.