IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE ARCHBALD

Thirteen Articles of Impeachment Embraced in the Charges. "Prostituted His High Office for Personal Profit" Is One Charge.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Special. The Judiciary Committee of the House presented to that body today articles of impeachment against Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the Commerce Court, who is characterized as "one whose sense of moral responsibility has become deadened."

The presentation of the charges, consisting of thirteen articles of impeachment, was one of the most solemn proceedings witnessed in the House in years.

Chairman Clayton, of the Judiciary Committee, made the report, the adoption of which will mean the trial before the Senate of Judge Archbald.

In the indictment Judge Archbald is termed by the Judiciary Committee as "one who has prostituted his high office for personal profit."

The resolution charges in the customary form that Judge Archbald has been guilty "of misbehavior and high crimes and misdemeanors."

The impeachment proceedings grew out of the now famous Culm bank deals in which the judge is alleged to have been involved, in Pennsylvania, and the papers of impeachment contain a lengthy review of the recent hearings before the House Judiciary Committee.

The report of the committee is unanimous.

The report of the committee charges that "the testimony shows that at different times, while Judge Archbald was a judge of the United States District Court, he sought and obtained credit and in other instances sought to obtain credit from persons who had litigation pending in his court.

"The testimony shows that after Judge Archbald had been promoted to the position of United States circuit judge and had been designated as one of the judges of the Commerce Court, he, in connection with different persons, sought to obtain options on culm dumps and other coal properties from officers and agents of coal companies, which were owned and controlled by railroad companies."

It is further charged that the testimony shows that when the assistants of the judge would locate properties, the judge would then take up the matter of purchase or sale with the officials of the coal companies and railroad companies.

"While these negotiations were being conducted," says the report, "and while agreements were sought to be made the railroad companies, with whose officers Judge Archbald was making contracts and seeking to make agreements, were common carriers engaged in interstate commerce with litigation pending in the Commerce Court."

A PUBLIC SCANDAL.

The disclosures of these options, contracts and agreements, the Judiciary Committee says, amounted to "a public scandal" when aired in the press.

"The testimony fails to disclose any cause in which Judge Archbald invested money of his own," admits the committee, "but shows that he used his personal influence as a judge in consideration of which he received or was to receive his share in the property or profits of the deal."

The committee says that such a course makes Judge Archbald guilty of "having grossly abused the proprieties of his office as judge."

In conclusion the committee states that "the conduct of this judge has been exceedingly reprehensible and in marked contrast with the high sense of judicial ethics and probity that generally characterizes the Federal judiciary."

The committee avers that a judge should be the personification of integrity, of honor and of uprightness in his daily walk and conversation.

SWEEPING CRITICISM.

In its sweeping indictment, the committee declares to the House:

"Your committee is of the opinion that Judge Archbald's sense of moral responsibility has become deadened. He has prostituted his high office for personal profit. He has attempted by various transactions to commercialize his potentiality as judge. He has shown an overweaning desire to make gainful bargains with parties having cases before him. To accomplish this purpose he has not hesitated to use his official power and influence. He has degraded his high office and destroyed the confidence of the public in his judicial integrity. He has forfeited the condition upon which he holds his commission and should be removed from office by impeachment."

STORK'S BUSY FOURTH IN PATERSON HOMES

NEW YORK. Special.—Fetching the eighteenth baby to one family and the seventeenth to another was a part of the Fourth of July duty of the stork in Paterson, N. J.

Moses Hoeck, of 125 Pearl Street, was the proud father of No. 18, and he, his wife and their twelve surviving children greeted the new arrival and lost no time in naming it.

Nicholas Bosland, of 139 Lawrence Street, was the father of the seventeenth arrival at that hearthstone. The latest comer was promptly christened Helen. Sixteen of the seventeen Bosland children are alive.

The full roster of the births in the Bosland family is: Paul, born in 1889; Fred, 1890; Henry, 1891; John, 1892; Carrie, 1894; Johanna, 1896; Gertie, 1897; Minnie, 1889; Jennie, 1900; Maude, 1902; Nicholas, 1903; Jacob, 1904; Krine, 1905; Katie, 1907; Lena, 1909; Lent, 1910; Helen, 1912. The Lena born in 1909 died only a few months.

PENALTY PAID BY THREE

MURDERERS WHO DIED IN SING SING PRISON WERE ALL HYSTERICAL.

OSSINING, N. Y.— Special.—Three murderers were electrocuted in rapid succession at Sing Sing prison early today.

The three men were the most hysterical ever executed here, and each kept moaning or praying to his God.

The men electrocuted were:

Zansara, Italian, implicated in murder of Mrs. Mary Hall at Yonkers, November 9, 1911.

Cerella, Italian, who killed a woman at the Millville reservoirs.

Williams, negro, who killed Allen, State agent at Croton in 1912.

Voltage was used for each and three contacts were required to kill Zansara and Williams. Only two were necessary for Cerella.

Zansara showed greater terror of the electric chair than any man previously executed at Sing Sing. He moaned and sobbed in hysteria, but before he was strapped into the chair he knelt in prayer.

Before his execution Zansara wrote a statement to Warden Kennedy, in which he declared that he alone was guilty of the murder of Mrs. Hall. There are other men awaiting execution for this crime—Vincenzo Cona, Angelo Giusti, Filipo DeMarco, Lorenzo Cali and Salvatore DeMarco.

The statement made by Zansara that all the others were innocent was the fifth that he had made. No two were alike, and the other Italians probably will be unable to secure new trials. Zansara was in the chair nine minutes.

Cerella prayed in a loud voice before he was strapped in. He was in the chair for five minutes. Williams was in the chair eight minutes.

PICK AMERICANS TO WIN HONORS

STOCKHOLM.— Special.—American athletes are now the overwhelming favorites in the fifth renewal of the Olympic games.

The ease with which they swept the boards in the 100-meter spring was a revelation to the followers of European athletics, and as a result Americans anxious to bet on their team were unable to place wagers of any magnitude today.

What few bets were made installed the Americans as favorites, with the odds at four or five to one.

The great stadium was filled today for the third day's exhibition in international athletic prowess.

The following Americans were entered in the more important events of today:

800-meter, final—Melvin W. Sheppard, J. E. Meredith, David S. Caldwell, C. S. Edmundson, Ira Davenport and H. N. Putnam.

Running high jump, final—J. C. Johnstone, of the Boston Athletic Association; George Horine, of Leland Stanford University; Egon R. Erickson, of the Mott Haven Athletic Club; A. W. Richards, of Brigham Young University; James Thorpe, of Carlisle Indian School, and H. J. Grumpelt, of the New York Athletic Club.

10,000-meter run, final—Louis Tewanima, of Carlisle Indian School; Louis J. Scott, of the South Paterson (N. J.) Athletic Club; U. F. McGuire, of North Attleboro, Mass.

Standing broad jump—Platt Adams, of the New York Athletic Club; Ben Adams, of the New York Athletic Club; F. V. Belote, of Chicago; R. L. Beatty, of Columbia University; J. A. Butler, of the Brooklyn Center Young Men's Christian Association; F. Fletcher, of Notre Dame, Ind.; Leo Goethring, of the Mohawk Athletic Club; A. L. Gutterson, of the University of Vermont; F. C. Irons, of the Chicago Athletic Association; E. R. Thayer, of the Chicago Athletic Club.

10,000-meter walk—F. H. Keiser, of the New York Athletic Club; Edmund Rense, of the Mohawk Athletic Club; Samuel Schwartz (unattached); Alfred Voellmeke, of the Pastime Athletic Club.

400-meter relay race—F. V. Belote, of Chicago; C. C. Cooke, of the Cleveland Athletic Club; J. I. Courtney, of the Seattle Athletic Club; Rupert Thomas, of Princeton.

Emil Lunghi, the holder of the world's record for the half-mile run, was disqualified and was not allowed to start in the 800 meters. Lunghi represents Italy.

10,000-meter walk, preliminary heats; first heat, George Goulding, Canada, first; E. J. Webb, England, second; A. Rasmussen, Denmark, third. Time, 47 minutes 14½ seconds.

The United States lost again in the final of the 10,000-meter run, this event going to Finland.

H. Koplemainen, of Finland, won a smashing victory in this event, taking the lead at the start and never losing it.

Louis J. Scott, of the South Paterson (New Jersey) Athletic Club, and U. F. McGuire (unattached), of Boston, dropped out, but America got some consolation from the fact that Louis Tewanima, of the Carlisle Indian School, finished second. Steenroos, of Finland, finished third.

The winner's time was 31 minutes and 20 seconds, and he crossed the finish tape half a lap ahead of the American Indian.

The final in the running high jump was won by A. W. Richards, of Brigham Young University, who beat the old Olympic record by three-quarters of an inch.

Richards' jump was 6 feet 3¾ inches.

The old mark of 6 feet 3 inches was made by Porter at London four years ago.

Lische, of Germany, was second, with 6 feet 3¼ inches, which also topped the old mark, and George Horine, of Leland Stanford University, was third, with 6 feet 2 inches.

Yankees won in one, two three order in the final of the 800-meter event, this being the second time during the meeting that they did so. J. E. Meredith, of the Mercersburg Pa.) Athletic Club, was the winner of the 800 meters; Melvin Sheppard, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, was second, and Iran Davenport, of Chicago University, finished third.

Meredith's time was 1 minute 51 9-10 seconds.

The record for the distance is 1 minute 52 1-5 seconds, made by Mel Sheppard, at London, four years ago.

As the American flag was raised three times, signifying that the Yankees had captured the first three places, the stadium burst into cheers.

AMERICAN GIRL TO WED A JAPANESE MERCHANT

NEW YORK.— Special.— Blushing, Miss Winifred Louise Barnes Thursday admitted that she is going to marry Sangora Ono, a wealthy Japanese merchant of this city, and she added, "You see I love him more than any one else."

The wedding will take place June 20th at the "Little Church Around the Corner," and the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Lewis.

"Then you think that a woman can be as happy when she marries one of another race as she could if she married one of her own?" the reporter ventured to ask Miss Barnes.

"I know I shall be very happy," she replied.

Miss Barnes met Ono in Syracuse last fall in one of his stores. He waited on her, and it was a case of love at first sight.

Miss Barnes was graduated from Syracuse University and from the Emerson Dramatic School in Boston. Mr. Ono is a graduate of the University of Tokio, and came to this country nine years ago.

"What are your views on the wisdom of the marriage of two persons of different races?" a reporter of The World asked Dr. Houghton last night.

"Well, speaking generally," replied the doctor, "provided both are Christians and other things equal, I see no reason to object. I do not see why they should not be as happy as though they had married one of their own race."

After the wedding the bride and groom will live in Mr. Ono's bungalow at Asbury Park until fall, when they will go to Japan for a honeymoon. Miss Barnes' mother will give her away.

Governor Woodrow Wilson, Democratic nominee for President, and William F. McCombs, his successful campaign manager, congratulating themselves at the Governor's home, Sea Girt, N. J., July 5th.

KAISER WORKS TO CHECK DUELS

PROSPECTIVE COMBATS THREATENED TO DECIMATE CLUBS AFTER RACE-TRACK ROW.

BERLIN. Special.— The Kaiser is said to have participated not only in trying to avert the duels of Count Konigsmarck, an ex-cavalry officer and a member of the Union Club of Berlin, and the stewards of the Hamburg Racing Club, but also in arranging a settlement between the two clubs, whose animosity threatens a serious setback to racing in Germany.

The row grew out of an incident on Derby Day—June 23d—when the police, at the instance of Steward Kaemmerer, ejected Count Konigsmarck from a box at the Hamburg Club race-track at Hamburg because he refused to get off a chair on which he was standing in the box which had been rented by the Union Club. Count Konigsmarck sent challenges for a heavy pistol duel at short distance to each of the seven stewards. The challenges were accepted.

Each club held a meeting to discuss the affair. The Union, which includes the elite of Berlin, supported Count Konigsmarck solidly. Mediators have been on their way from Berlin to Hamburg all through the week in an endeavor to settle the matter on the basis that the Hamburg Racing Club should apologize to the Count, who would thereupon withdraw his challenges.

The Racing Club and the Count refused to accept, Konigsmarck insisting that only blood could wipe out the insult. It looked bad, as further challenges were feared from other members of the clubs, most of whom are soldiers.

The Kaiser finally took the matter up. He appealed first to the two clubs to stop the row in order to save racing, of which they are the mainstay. It was announced on Wednesday that Steward Kaemmerer had resigned from the Hamburg Racing Club. This is taken as an indication of the first step toward a settlement of the row, and it is believed that as a result of pressure and advice by the Kaiser the incident will be closed without any duels, which in Germany, unlike France, are usually of tragic ending.

CAMMORRIST CASE GIVEN TO JURY

JUDGE CAVALIERE ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE, OWING TO EXCESSIVE WORK.

VITERBO, ITALY.—Special.—After a long-drawn-out procedure of a year and a half the famous Camorrist trial drew to its final stage today. On the verge of collapse, from his seemingly endless task, presiding Judge Cavaliere Bianchi, of the Assize court, finished his instructions to the jury and the jury retired at 10 o'clock.

The presiding judge, as well as the others figuring in the great trial, have been worn out alike by the fatigue attending the case as well as the intense heat which has been prevailing here for several weeks. Signor Bianchi said that he had not been able to obtain any rest for three nights because of his mental activity and the necessary concentration of mind incident to summing up.

The judge has had to review millions of words of evidence and speeches.

It was not considered likely that the jury would report before night and perhaps later, although this was problematical.

The jurors were instructed to make fourteen separate findings, based upon the multitude of counts in the indictments against the prisoners.

DIXON ISSUES ROOSEVELT CALL

NAMES AUGUST 5TH AS THE DATE FOR THE CONVENTION OF THIRD PARTY.

NEW YORK.— Special.—Reaffirming "thou shalt not steal" as one of the cardinal principles of this campaign, the National Progressive Provisional Committee last night issued the formal call for the convention, at which it is planned to name Theodore Roosevelt once again for President. Chicago is the place and August 5th the date. Here, in part, is what Manager Joseph M. Dixon described as the latest "declaration of independence":

"To the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences, who, through repeated betrayals, realize that today the power of the crooked political bosses and of the privileged classes behind them is so strong in the two other organizations that no helpful movement in the real interests of our country can come out of either;

"Who believe that the time has come for a national progressive movement, a nation-wide movement on non-sectional lines, so that the people may be served in sincerity and truth by an organization unfettered by obligation to conflicting interests;

"Who believe in the right and capacity of the people to rule themselves and effectively to control all the agencies of their government, and who hold that only through social and industrial justice thus secured can honest property find permanent protection;

"Who believe that government by the few tends to become, and has, in fact, become, government by the sordid influences that control the few. * * *

"To all in accord with these views a call is hereby issued by the provisional committee under the resolution of the mass meeting held in Chicago on June 22d last to send from each State a number of delegates whose votes in the convention shall count for as many votes as the State shall have senators and representatives in Congress, to meet in convention at Chicago on the fifth day of August, 1912, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for the position of President and Vice President of the United States."

JUSTICE REFUSES TO HALT LOVE AFFAIR

BALTIMORE, Special.—The affairs of the heart should not be interferred with, especially when an evening's hand-holding and cooing might be spoiled, is the opinion of Justice Smith at the Eastern Police Station. The ruling was made without a moment's deliberation, and is as unanimous as one justice can make it.

The question was presented for determination by a man who sought to swear out a warrant for a youth, who he alleged, brought his fist in contact with the man's eye. There was no doubt that something hard had been up against the man's eye. It will probably be closed for several days to come. The man explained that the youth was in a fight with his son, and that when he interfered he received the blow. He did not know definitely where the alleged offender lived, but he was positive that at a certain hour tonight he would call to see a young woman.

Justice Smith refused to arrest the young man while he was paying court to his girl, but instead sent a notice to the young man's home directing him to show cause why the warrant should not issue.

"It might not amount to anything," said the justice aside, "then why should I be instrumental in breaking up their little love affair?"

PAIR OF SCISSORS ONLY CLUE TO CRIME

RICHMOND, VA.— Special.— Every detective connected with the Richmond Police Department has been directed by Detective Captain McMahon to do his utmost to ascertain if the young woman who was recently murdered and the body hid in a hedge near Bon Air lived in the city.

Though the prevalent belief is that the woman was an octoroon, many insist that she was white, and the Commonwealth's Attorney of Chesterfield county, Haskins Hobson, is at Bon Air trying to definitely settle the question of the woman's color.

Chesterfield county has no fund with which to employ detectives. The board of supervisors meets today, however, and it is possible that an appropriation may be made to defray the expenses of the investigation. In such event it is understood that Luther Scherer, who played such a prominent part in the Beattie murder investigation, will be asked to look into the Bon Air mystery.

The authorities at Bon Air are preserving the only pieces of evidence found on or near the body. This evidence consists of a piece of bloody ribbon, a garter and a pair of small scissors. The ribbon was wrapped around the woman's neck. The scissors were found on the ground a few feet from the body.

When the ribbon was unwrapped it was found that the woman's throat had been cut. Except for the ribbon and garter the body was naked. The woman had been dead several days when the body was found. Disintegration had begun, and it was impossible to tell from the skin whether she was white or colored. The face had been mutilated by vultures so as to render any immediate identification impossible.

The body was just a short distance from the public road. If taken there in a carriage or automobile it could have come from Richmond through Forest Hill by the River Road, or could have been carried across the new bridge near Westhampton.

It was at first supposed that the scissors had been used to cut the clothes from the body. It is now thought that the scissors, being very small, dropped from a pocked in the dead woman's clothes.

Indications are that those who carried the body to Bon Air were in a great hurry and worked in the darkness, being afraid to carry a lantern. Otherwise it is not probable that they would have left the garter, and it is positive that they would not have left the scissors.

The scissors are now looked upon as the most important piece of evidence in the hands of the authorities, as they may establish the identity of the dead woman and send the murderer to the electric chair.

PORTUGAL FEARS ANOTHER REVOLT

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS RUSHED TO DUTY TO PREPARE FOR SERVICE.

LISBON. Special.—Fresh revolution is brewing in Northern Portugal and this time the insurrection seems to be of dangerous proportions. Land and sea forces are being moved against the rebels and President Manuel De Arriaga declares that the revolution will be stamped out.

Monarchist sympathizers crossed the Spanish frontier and are in the mountains. Strikers at Oporto and other northern cities joined forces with the Royalists.

The armored ship Vasca De Gama has gone to Oporto, with 200 bluejackets on board.

Many deputies and senators who are army officers have left the capital to join their regiments.

The authorities here are closely watching a body of conspirators who are believed to be plotting the assassination of a number of prominent Republican leaders.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN IN WELL LIGHTED STORE

NEW YORK.— Special.—An officer on fixed post seventy-five feet away, a brightly lighted store, barred windows and doors, a night watchman and a 'burglar proof" safe all failed to prevent the clothing store of William Isaacs, at 86 Bowery, from being robbed sometime between Saturday night and Monday morning of $924 in money and $500 worth of merchandise.

When Mr. Isaacs' son Leonard opened the store Monday morning he found that a large safe which had stood in the center of the store by the cashier's desk had been rolled to the rear behind a partition, drilled, and the entire door blown off with nitro-glycerine. Two electric batteries, a number of jimmies and a monkey wrench lay beside the safe.

Examination showed that robbers had gained entrance by forcing the bars of a second story rear window, which is on a level with an extension of the building. The fire escape of a lodging house next door is close to this extension, and it is thought that the burglars climbed down this escape.

WOULD DIE RATHER THAN WED MAN SHE LOVES

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Special... That she might prevent a temperamental mesalliance with Sidney Hargraves, a well known Los Angeles capitalist, who has paid suit to her with offers of marriage for years, Miss Dollo Leon Morton, a talented and beautiful concert pianiste, who has been the protege of Tetrazzini and Paderewski, attempted to end her life this morning by drinking wood alcohol in the home of Mrs. C. N. Buernie, 808 Masonic Avenue.

Miss Morton's life was saved with difficulty by physicians at the Central Emergency Hospital after they had almost given up efforts to resuscitate her.

"My love for Sidney Hargraves knows no reason," said the handsome pianiste yesterday afternoon at the fashionable apartments of Mrs. Buernie. "It was this devotion that made me try to kill myself, and I am sorry that I was not successful, for he can never realize how unhappy we would be if married. He would be happier after my death, I am certain, and I can wish nothing better than to die for him. Our lives would be ruined if I consented to marry him, and without me he might find happiness in years to come.

STEAMER PANAMA ADRIFT IN OCEAN

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.— Special. The Pacific mail steamship Panama is drifting helpless 250 miles south of this port and aid is being rushed from San Pedro. The sea is calm.

SALOME MODEL HAS A ROMANCE

DAUGHTER OF AN ITALIAN GIRL, WHO INSPIRED REGNAULT, TELLS THE STORY.

NEW YORK. Special.—The mystery of the identity of the lovely Italian girl who posed as the model for Regnault's famous "Salome," which is soon to enrich America's collection of art treasures, has been puzzling art lovers, historians and literary men ever since the fine canvas was bought by Knoedler & Co. at the Doucet sale, and has been unexpectedly solved by the model's own daughter, Mlle. Renaudot.

The revelation comes in the shape of a well-written article in L'Illustration, which has created all the more sensation, as Mlle. Renaudot is well known in Paris, being one of the most talked about women here because of her achievements in science. She has been especially prominent in astronomy, which, as reported in wireless dispatches, gained her the distinction of being the first woman entrusted with a very responsible position at the Paris Observatory, where she is acting as first assistant to M. Flammarion.

Mlle. Renaudot, who seems to handle a pen with no less mastery than she displays in locating new stars, begins by saying that she is induced to disclose the identity of Regnault's model in order to put a stop to the numerous tales which have been circulated, tending to give a false idea of her mother's character. She then proceeds to tell a simple, touching story of her mother's romance.

Maria Latina was the name of the beautiful Sabine girl, born at Tivoli in 1853, who inspired the patriotic French painter. While she was living with her mother in Rome, in 1867, Maria was noticed during the Christmas Eve service in St. Peter's by the French sculptor, Renaudot, who was then studying in Rome with Regnault.

Renaudot and Maria were soon engaged, and it was during this time that the girl posed for the friend of her future husband.

When the Franco-German War broke out both Renaudot and Regnault enlisted in the army, but immediately after the armistice in 1871 Renaudot returned to Rome, where the wedding was celebrated.

The couple lived happily in France until Christmas Eve, 1900, the anniversary of their first meeting at St. Peter's, when Maria Latini, still lovely at forty-seven years, died very suddenly.

The grief over her loss proved unbearable to the husband, who followed her to the grave within three weeks.

GETTING READY FOR CUP RACE

Grandstand to Be Quarter Mile Long—Expect Big Crowds.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.— Special.— Three grandstands, with seats for 50,000 persons, will be erected before the Vanderbilt cup race to be held here in September.

Another stand for the accommodation of newspaper and telegraph men will also be built. Enormous stands have been planned, figuring on the attendance at previous Vanderbilt races.

The main grandstand will be approximately a quarter of a mile long and will be divided into sixty sections.

BRITISH RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEET

BISLEY, ENG. Special.—The annual of the British National Rifle Association opened today with fine weather prevailing.

The targets were set at 900 and 1,000 yards.

The chief event of the day was the Waldegrave match.

TWO OFFICERS ARE HURT IN AEROPLANE

PARCHIM, GERMANY.— Special.— Lieutenant Behnke, of the imperial aviation corps, and another officer, who was making a flight with Behnke, were severely injured in an aeroplane smashup near here today, the machine being demolished.

JEROME LOSES POINTS TO THAW

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.— Special.— William T. Jerome, special deputy attorney general opposing Harry K. Thaw's fight for release from Matteawan, was worsted in two legal encounters at Thaw's habeas corpus hearing today. Immediately upon court's opening Mr. Jerome asked Judge Keogh to decide whether there would be an oral summing up of the hearing, stating that he had prepared a written brief.

"I don't think this a case where oratory should be used," said Jerome. "I do not wish to appeal to the largeness of heart of yours which is so well known to the bar, but rather to your intellect. I am not desirous of orating about the aged woman tottering to her grave—"

"I protest against that sort of talk," interrupted Attorney Shearn, jumping quickly to his feet. "I feel Mr. Jerome has no right to say such things."

Mr. Jerome tried to continue his characterization of Mrs. William C. Thaw, but Judge Keogh ended his attempt by siding with Mr. Shearn, saying: "I think that is unnecessary, Mr. Jerome."

The judge then ruled that Shearn could make an oral summary and that Jerome might submit his brief following the taking of testimony.

Jerome's protest over allowing reading into the record the testimony given by Mrs. William Thaw at the second trial was also overruled.

"Thaw was born a potential paranoiac and never had a normal mental standard," testified Dr. MacDonald today.

"His exaggerated ego increased after youth, until he gave signs of excessive personal grandeur."

Dr. MacDonald admitted that he might be mistaken, as no man is infallible in his deductions. The alienist testified that he had received about $10,000 for his professional services from the State.

BLIND SENATOR VISITS WILSON

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY HASTENS DOWN STEPS TO WELCOME MR. GORE.

SEA GIRT, N. Y.—Special.— Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, arrived here today. Governor Wilson was surrounded by friends and delegates from New Jersey to the Baltimore convention, who were his guests at luncheon this afternoon, when Senator Gore alighted from his automobile. The Governor hastened down the steps of the cottage to greet the senator.

"How are you, senator? I am delighted to see you," said the Democratic standardbearer.

"I am glad to be here," replied the blind orator.

"I have been wanting to see you ever since the convention," continued Governor Wilson, "and two or three times have been on the point of wiring you to come. I feared that you could not come today because you might feel you were needed in Washington on the Lorimer situation."

"Never fear," said the senator; "I'll be back there in time to cast one vote."

Governor Wilson and the senator then retired for a conference.

LIVE FROG CROAKS IN WOMAN'S STOMACH

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Special.—A live frog that crawled and clawed and croaked lived for nearly a year in the stomach of Mrs. L. V. King, of Deanwood.

After reducing the woman to a living skeleton the frog was finally extricated by physicians of the Emergency Hospital with a large pump.

The frog is now preserved in alcohol. It measures, all told, about seven inches.

As a tadpole it was swallowed by Mrs. King in well water last August. Weeks passed before the woman realized there was some living creature in her stomach. She consulted doctors, but they laughed at her.

Last spring the frog, now reaching to its full growth, began to climb into her throat and nearly suffocated her, and several times she fainted with pain.

Two months ago Mrs. King declares, the frog began to croak. She distinctly heard it many times and her relatives bear her out. She came to the Emergency Hospital here and the frog was pumped out of its hiding place.

The frog lived ten minutes in a tub of water. It croaked and sang just like any "regular frog." Then it died.

According to physicians this is the first time on record that any creature of the proportions of this frog has ever lived in a human stomach for the period of eleven months.

TEACHERS MEET IN WINDY CITY

TEN THOUSAND EDUCATORS ASSEMBLE, REPRESENTING THE NATION.

CHICAGO, ILL.— Special.— More than 10,000 teachers of public and private schools are in Chicago to attend the fiftieth annual convention of the National Education Association, which opened its first regular session at 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon.

The battle for control of the convention began early in the day at the initial meeting of the seventy-eight men and women comprising the board of directors.

Sex jealousy played an important part. Members of the "old line" were said to be alarmed over the increasing activity of women, who prenominate.

DEATH BARES DUAL LIFE OF 16 YEARS

NEW YORK.— Special.—A poorly dressed woman entered Barker's Hotel at Port Jefferson, Long Island, and exhibited a photograph to the proprietor.

"I'm looking for William E. Hunt, superintendent of a shipyard down here. This is his photograph. Do you know him?" she said.

Mr. Barker looked at the photograph a moment, and then turned to the door, pointing at a passerby.

"There is the undertaker who buried him two weeks ago," he said.

The woman showed signs of collapse, but finally told the hotel man that she is a niece of Hunt's wife, who was at that moment in destitute circumstances. She added that the woman had been evicted two days ago from her home because she couldn't pay her rent.

"Then this must have been another Mr. Hunt," Barker said. "The wife of the man who died here is living in Port Jefferson with her four children. But you seem to have the right photograph."

He then directed the woman to the home of the widowed Mrs. Hunt, where she told a story that left no doubt that the dead man had been a bigamist. She said that for sixteen years the shipyard superintendent had been married to the New York woman, and came home every Friday night, to stay over Sunday. Mr. Hunt married the Port Jefferson wife forty years ago.

FIND TWO STARVING IN STREET WITHIN HOUR

NEW YORK.— Special.—Within an hour Friday afternoon the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station found two persons practically starving. The first was a woman, Mary Gustavsen, thirty-five, a waitress of 202 East Thirty-first Street; the second was a deaf, dumb and blind man, apparently about sixty-five years old.

Miss Gustavsen was found on the steps of the Arsenal in Central Park stupefied. An ambulance was called from the Presbyterian Hospital, and Dr. Eaton diagnosed her case as plain, simple starvation.

Sympathetic policemen crowded around the ill-clad woman in the station house, took up a purse and were bent on "setting her up" to the best "feed" that money could buy, but she steadily refused to eat anything and sank, semi-conscious, to the floor. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Night Superintendent John F. McHale told a reporter that Miss Gustavsen had entered the hospital on the 3d of July.

"When I saw her," he said, "I thought she was a very ill woman and immediately took her in. Doctors who attended her said we had a case of malnutrition. She was assigned to a comfortable bed and food was prepared for her. The woman steadily refused to eat and Saturday at 1 o'clock she was discharged."

When the woman was carried to Bellevue again food was prepared for her at once, but neither nurses nor doctors could persuade her to touch a morsel. When she was questioned again she only muttered, "My friends and relations will have nothing to do with me."

When a reporter called at the woman's address her sister Matilda said that Miss Gustavsen was ill and that it was ridiculous to suppose that she had been deserted by her relatives. "She ought to be in the hospital; that's the best place for her," the sister said.

Policeman McGrath found the deaf, dumb and blind man lying semi-conscious on the steps of 165 East Ninety-fifth Street. He was too weak from starvation to walk and he too was sent to Bellevue Hospital. He is five feet nine inches tall, weighs about 165 pounds and had gray hair and a gray mustache.

STRIKE IS ENDED WITHOUT TROUBLE

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Special. The strike at the Johnson & Johnson plant here ended today, when 3,000 operators returned to work. Police surrounded the factories, but there was no trouble.

At the plant of the New Brunswick Cigar Company 1,000 strikers appeared, ready to go to work, but Superintendent Krieger announced that this plant had been shut down till fall.