

HONDURAS TREATY BEFORE THE SENATE

Contract with New York Financiers to Refund Republic's Debt Has Also Been Signed.

MAY END TROUBLE THERE

Ratification of the Convention Will, It Is Believed, Do Much to Insure Tranquillity in Central America.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Jan. 25.—The treaty between the United States and Honduras, after many vicissitudes, was submitted to the Senate to-day. At the same time this treaty was signed by the Honduran Minister, Dr. Luis Lara, and signed the contract with certain New York financiers for the refunding of the Honduran debt. The completion of these negotiations is the occasion of the utmost satisfaction to the Secretary of State and an earnest hope is entertained that the Senate will see its way clear promptly to ratify the convention.

While the injunction of secrecy imposed on instruments of this character makes it inadvisable to give the text of the treaty, it is probably wise to make public some information regarding the purpose of the convention and the necessities which led to its negotiation.

The increasing interests of the United States as a nation in the tranquillity of those countries bordering on the Caribbean, the approaching completion of the Panama Canal, the friendly interest of this country in the affairs of Cuba and the gratifying success of the existing convention with Santo Domingo have all pointed the way for this agreement with Honduras.

The negotiations which led to the Washington convention of 1907 gave emphasis to the desirability of establishing a strong and stable government in Honduras, for it was then appreciated that if that country, stretching as it does across the center of Central America, possessed those characteristics which would contribute more than anything else to the progress and prosperity of the five republics whose peaceful welfare has always been of pre-eminent interest to the United States.

Embarrassed by Foreign Debt.

As President Taft pointed out in his speech to the American Club, of Pittsburgh, last May, Honduras has been embarrassed with a heavy foreign debt and its finances have been sadly disorganized. The President said: "American citizens have not an actual interest in the railways and wharves of the country, and an American banking house has finally undertaken to refund the debt, rehabilitate the finances and advance funds contributing directly to the country's prosperity and commerce."

To insure the services of this banking company, to exercise such supervision as was necessary to protect both Honduras in its fiscal relations and American citizens in their dealings with that country the convention just submitted to the Senate was essential. The ratification of this convention will, it is believed, pave the way for such friendly offices on the part of the United States as will forestall further turbulence and bloodshed in Honduras and insure the respect of such financial obligations as are involved in the contract completed simultaneously with the treaty.

Fully to appreciate the motives which have actuated the Department of State in entering into this convention it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that the Monroe Doctrine of itself imposes obligations upon the United States with regard to the republics on this continent which render its relations to them markedly different from those entertained toward other nations, and as has been said, the proximity of Honduras both to this country and to the canal which will be in effect "a part of the coast line of the United States," renders the prosperity and tranquillity of Honduras of more than ordinary moment.

Financiers and Diplomacy.

The United States has, therefore, under long recognized principles of international law, and in pursuance of its moral obligation under the Washington convention, embraced an opportunity to take definite steps toward the maintenance of peace in Honduras. To this



OTTO H. KAHN. Who spoke last night in praise of E. H. Harriman.

HOW HARRIMAN EXCELED

Otto H. Kahn Tells of Ten Years' Association with Him.

JUSTIFIES THE ALTON DEAL

Banker at Y. M. C. A. Address Praises Friend and Then Submits to Quizzing.

Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in an address last night before the members of the Finance Forum of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, in West 17th street, briefly outlined the last ten years of E. H. Harriman's life, and gave an estimate of his character and capacity. This estimate was a very high one indeed, the result of ten years of business intimacy. Toward the end of his remarks Mr. Kahn had this to say of his friend:

"I have said before that he came to hold a greater power in the railroad world than I have ever seen to be held again by any one man. In this remark I had reference not only to the very exceptional combination of qualities in him of which I know of no parallel to this particular combination in our industrial-financial history, but even more to the fact that his death coincided with what appears to be the ending of an epoch in our economic development. Therefore, I believe, there will be no successor to Mr. Harriman; there will be no other career like his."

Mrs. Harriman Present.

Mrs. Harriman was present to hear this appreciation of her husband. Her name headed the list of guests, which included Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cassatt, ex-Judge and Mrs. Robert S. Lovett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ludvig, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gillispie, Oliver Harriman, George W. Perkins, John Harlan Rhoads, James Speyer, Theodore P. Shonts, a Barton Hepburn and a score of other personal friends and business associates of the railroad man. On the platform and in the gallery gave the gathering the aspect of a memorial meeting.

Mr. Kahn cited many instances illustrating the iron will and unquenchable energy of Mr. Harriman and also his love of a fight and indifference to public criticism. Of his general characteristics he considered the most faulty to be his proneness to make enemies, and of his specific acts the only two he branded as unwise, in his judgment, were his sudden raise of the Union Pacific dividend rate from 5 per cent to 10 per cent in August, 1896, and the purchase in the same year of large blocks of stock in other railroad companies for the account of the Union Pacific. These two transactions, he thought, should have been avoided as tending to rouse public suspicion.

Justifies Alton Transaction.

On the other hand, Mr. Kahn considered the Chicago & Alton readjustment, which brought perhaps the greatest storm of criticism upon Mr. Harriman, entirely justifiable. "The practice, the formula on which it was based," said he, "had become generally accepted; it was sanctioned by the then existing laws as well as by long custom, and it was not a connection with it was done publicly in the full light of day; every stockholder was treated alike, no one was damaged directly or indirectly; the service of the railroad was improved, the capacity increased, the average rate decreased; the profit realized on the transaction, amounting to a good deal less than disingenuously represented to the public by Mr. Harriman's detractors, was by no means excessive or unusual, considering the duration of the investment and the risk of the business."

After he had finished his address Mr. Kahn consented to answer, so far as lay in his power, whatever questions members of the audience wished to ask him.

In answering one question the banker pointed to the vastness of Mr. Harriman's ambitions by saying that he planned a railroad system girdling the world and had one said, before the government undertook the construction of the Panama Canal, that if no one else wanted to build it he would. Nevertheless, Mr. Kahn said, Mr. Harriman did not contemplate controlling the entire railroad system of the United States, considering that the concentration of railroad power would not go beyond the mark set in the last years of his life.

E. WATTERSON ON STAND

Doesn't Recall Shooting Martin—Probably Insane, Doctors Say.

Kington, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Ewing Waterson, son of Colonel Henry Waterson, of Louisville, was probably insane at the time he shot Michael J. Martin, a saloonkeeper, at Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., last July, and probably still is insane, according to testimony given to-day before a commission appointed by County Judge Cantino.

Dr. Elbert D. R. Laughran, who examined Waterson on behalf of the people in connection with Dr. Maurice W. Ashley, superintendent of Middletown State Hospital for the Insane, testified. They based their opinion on an examination they made of him and on testimony given at various hearings before the commission. Only inability of the physicians to establish positive hallucinations deterred them from declaring that Waterson was undoubtedly insane.

Waterson was himself a witness to-day and described in detail occurrences of the day when he shot Martin, up to within a short time before the shooting, when he said he lost consciousness and when he regained it found himself under arrest.

He admitted whiskey was poison to him, and added that he would rather drink poison than touch whiskey now. He justified previous assaults in which he had figured and said if he desired he could refute many statements made by his family concerning his eccentricities. The decision of the commission will be announced on Monday.

FIREMEN BUSY FOR A TIME

Just Put Out Apartment House Blaze When Called to Hotel Nearby.

The members of Engine Company 22 and Truck 16 had barely extinguished a small fire in the basement of the apartment house at No. 76 East 92d street, last evening, when they received word that the old Madison Avenue Hotel, now the Melbourne, at the corner of Madison avenue and 53d street, was on fire. They hurried over and made short work of that blaze.

CANAL ENGINEERS RESIGN.

Newchester, Jan. 25.—Division Engineer Thomas W. Barrilly, in charge of the Western Division of the large canal, and Resident Engineer C. A. Ingham, of Middlebury, sent their resignations to State Engineer Bessell, to take effect February 1. Engineer Barrilly's term expired January 1, but State Engineer Bessell asked him to retain his place.

PHILLIPS FUNERAL PUBLIC

Senator Beveridge Announces a Service in St. George's.

BURIAL TO BE IN INDIANA

Many View Body of Novelist Before Removal to National Arts Club.

The body of David Graham Phillips, the novelist, who was shot by Fitzhugh Cogle Goldsborough, the young violinist, who imagined the author was seeking to harm him, lay in humble state yesterday in the Fourth avenue undertaking rooms of William J. Minor, sexton of the Little Church Around the Corner.

Many of the dead writer's literary friends visited the Minor establishment during the day and viewed the body. A curious crowd gathered on the street in front of the place after the body was removed from Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning. Only those who continued the attendants that they had known Phillips personally were admitted.

Mrs. Carolyn Everett, Phillips's sister, his brother, Harrison Phillips, of Denver, and Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, were at the undertaking rooms for some time during the day, completing the arrangements for the funeral. The body was taken late in the afternoon to the apartment in the National Arts Club on East 19th street, where the novelist and his sister made their home.

In deference to the wishes of the many friends of the novelist, Senator Beveridge, after consulting with the family, announced last night that a public funeral would be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in St. George's Episcopal Church at Fifth street and Rutherford Place. In the absence of Bishop Grosz, Archbishop George F. Nilson, assisted by the Rev. Hugh Kirkhead, the rector of St. George's, will officiate. It was also expected that the Rev. Dr. Bainford, former rector of the church, will be present. A male chorus of sixteen voices will give the music.

The speakers will be Robert W. Chambers, the writer; Senator Beveridge, Joseph H. Sears, of the Appleton publishing house; George Horace Lorimer, editor of "The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post"; John O'Hara, Congreve, of "Everybody's Magazine"; Arthur W. Little, editor of "Pearson's Magazine"; Otto Carmichael and Samuel G. Blythe. The body will be placed in the receiving vault in the Marble Cemetery, at 3d street, between First and Second avenues, to be taken eventually to Mr. Phillips's former home in Indiana for burial, it was said.

Bishop Saw the Shooting.

When Senator Beveridge, Mr. Lorimer and Mr. Blythe, who had taken the details of the funeral arrangements upon themselves, gathered in an Eastern hotel yesterday he told them that he had witnessed the shooting of Phillips. The Bishop lives at No. 7 Gramercy park, only a few doors away from the spot where Goldsborough approached Phillips on the street and fired six bullets into his body. Bishop Grosz said he had planned to be out of the city and regretted that he could not officiate at the funeral.

The relatives of the dead novelist denied emphatically yesterday that he had ever known his assailant. His brother and sister both said that he had told them that he had never met Goldsborough. "I am sure he did not know him," Mrs. Everett said, "for if he had I am certain I would have known it."

Phillips's mother lived in Los Angeles, and he had not been able to attend the funeral. He had two married sisters, one living in Madison, Ind., his native town, and the other in Georgia. They are expected to be present at the funeral.

The dead man's friends and relatives are all of the opinion that the act of the young musician in shooting Phillips was that of an insane man who had no other grievance against the novelist than the one that he had nourished in a vagrant brain, as shown by the diary he left, in which he declared that the author meant to do him bodily harm and was trying to injure his reputation. Phillips's brother said yesterday that the threatening letters which his brother had received at various times during the last few months were not signed, and they could not be sure that they came from Goldsborough.

Regarded as More Than Eccentric.

Ernest Lyman, who has a restaurant at No. 140 Fourth avenue, furnished more evidence yesterday to show that Goldsborough had premeditated the shooting and was regarded by some of those who knew him as more than an eccentric.

According to Lyman, Goldsborough had been eating at his place during the last six months. He was well known to the waiters as "the crazy violinist," and to the proprietor, and on his last visit to the restaurant, last Saturday morning, he showed a lot of newspaper clippings pertaining to his work as a violinist. When Mr. Lyman suggested that he preserve the clippings, he remarked that he would not need them any longer, but did not explain why. Lyman paid no attention to the remark, although he did notice that Goldsborough on leaving the restaurant said "Goodby" instead of his usual "good night." The next he heard of him was that he had shot Phillips.

It became known yesterday that a few days before he was shot Phillips had sent to Charles Frohman three acts of an unfinished drama based on the author's story "White Magic." Mr. Frohman has read the play and said he thought well of it. He said he intended to have a well known dramatist finish it and would produce the play later in the season.

The dead author's sister and brother have received hundreds of messages of condolence since their brother's death. Many well known literary men have been eager to pay their fellow worker and friend a high tribute both as a man and a writer. David Graham Phillips was his own great story teller since the days of Washington Irving and Nathaniel Hawthorne, said Alfred Henry Lewis, the author, at his home in this city last evening, and added: "You can't say too much in praise of either the man or his works from me."

"Though Phillips was not the kind of man to gather around him a host of friends the friends he did make were bound to him by ties that transcended the heart of every one when they were parted by his death, and most of them were men worth while."

A. H. Lewis's Estimate.

"Follows like Samuel Eltche and Lincoln Stephens and me don't write stories," continued Mr. Lewis. "We just work up characters; we're really newspaper men. For my part, I'm too much of a cynic to take life seriously. I think the world's on the road to shipwreck all the time, only, like the sea, it balled lifeboat with the airight commitments; it never gets there."

"But Phillips had a serious purpose in his writings. He really felt on the subject of trusts and politics. He was really sorry for the poor, down-trodden laborer. I think, and I've said it in print, too, that there is only one fool bigger than the workmanman, and that's the man he works for."

"I'll tell you one thing, though, if I ever got any sort of a chance to take the heart of every one who sent me letters, as Phillips did, and who thought me—I'd be after him like a conqueror. He remarked two or three times, 'Remember that he had received such letters, but before any one ever had a chance to advise him what to do he always turned the matter off by saying that they must have come from some crank.'"

"It is my impression that he told me that some fellow had been pointed out to him as a man who had tried to see him at his

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DESTITUTE, SEEKS DEATH

Mrs. Emily Goebel's Husband Took His Own Life.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Detroit, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Emily Goebel, of New York, attempted suicide in her room at the Wayne Hotel in this city to-night. She was saved by the quick action of Detective Stanton, who knocked a bottle containing carbolic acid from her hand. Two detectives had been sent to the hotel to investigate a complaint of Mrs. Goebel that a dress had been stolen. It was learned that she was destitute, with unpaid board bills. She then made the attempt upon her life.

Mrs. Goebel has been a writer on sociological topics for newspapers and magazines under the pen name of "Jane Jones." She is about forty-five years old. Her husband, the late Adolph Goebel, of New York, once a wealthy mining and cattleman, lost his fortune in Wall Street seven years ago and then committed suicide. He was a cousin of the assassinated Governor Goebel of Kentucky.

"It's none of the world's business," said Mrs. Goebel to-day, "why I should attempt to end my life. Anybody has a right to destroy his or her self without explaining the motives."

She will be held in the matron's ward until able to travel, and will then be sent to Chicago, where, she says, she has friends.

MAN FOUND HANGING IN PARK

Probably a German Waiter, Police Say. After Searching the Clothing.

As Mayberry Walked, of No. 200 West 142d street, was walking in Fort Washington Park last evening he was startled by coming into contact with a body hanging from the limb of a tree. He called a patrolman and the body was taken to the West 133d street station house. No marks of identification could be found on it. The man was about forty-five years old. Beneath his outer coat he wore a waiter's jacket and in his pockets were found a pair of gold-rimmed eyeglasses, a German newspaper and a copy of a German poem. The police thought the man was a German waiter out of work.

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FOUR DAYS ON SINKING SHIP

Six Men Saved After Living on Raw Meat and Condensed Milk.

Boston, Jan. 25.—Their gaunt faces and emaciated bodies testifying to the horrors through which they had passed while clinging to their sinking ship for four days, and subsisting only on nearly raw meat and condensed milk, the six men of the British launch schooner Helen Schaffer were brought into port to-night aboard the fishing schooner Joste and Phoebe. Captain Larry Norris of the fishing schooner picked up the men about forty miles west of Seal Island, off the Nova Scotia coast, on Friday. The rescued men were Captain Isaac A. Hopkins, of Halifax; Mate William Green, cook George Flarpell and seaman Stephen Verge, William McGrath and Bruce Austin. Captain Hopkins said he left Fort Hastings, N. S., early in January, for this city.

FATALITY BURNED SWEETHEART

Young Man Poured Oil on Girl's Clothes and Set Her Afire.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Bloomington, Ind., Jan. 25.—Charged with attempting to murder his sweetheart, Miss Lillie Loford, seventeen years old, of Elizabettsville, by pouring kerosene on her clothes and then applying a match, Louis Skelton, twenty-six years of age, of Smithsville, was arrested this afternoon. The charge against Skelton was made by the girl's father, Walter Loford. The girl is at the point of death and the doctors say there is no chance of her recovery.