

"GRAVE DANGER," SAYS LINDENTHAL BRIDGE DESIGNER SUG- GESTS TEST OF MODEL.

City Officials Admit Estimated
Stress of 20,000 Pounds—
Quebec Bridge Fell Under
18,000 Pounds.

The statement in The Tribune yesterday morning to the effect that there was serious apprehension among competent bridge engineers regarding the safety of the Blackwell's Island Bridge on account of the large increase in the weight of material put into the structure over the quantities provided for in the original plans raised no end of a storm in the Bridge Department and among city officials generally.

Mr. Ingersoll, the chief engineer of the Bridge Department, asserted that The Tribune's story was absolutely without foundation, as did the assistant engineers of the department in personal charge of the work. James W. Stevenson, the Bridge Commissioner, characterized the story as utterly absurd. Mayor McCellen facetiously remarked that he expected the Bridge Commissioner to let him know when the collapse was expected, so that he might be present. The engineers of the Bridge Department admitted, however, that the maximum stress to which the main compression, or carrying, members of the bridge will be subjected when the structure is completed was estimated at twenty thousand pounds to the square inch. When this admission was made it was pointed out that the Quebec bridge fell under a similar stress of eighteen thousand pounds a square inch, that the stress was never put upon them.

Gustave Lindenthal, former Bridge Commissioner, who personally superintended the preparation of the original plans for the Blackwell's Island Bridge upon which the contract for the superstructure was awarded, stated in the most positive manner that the design of the main compression members of the Blackwell's Island Bridge as erected was inferior to the design of the corresponding members of the ill-fated Quebec bridge. He stated, also, that he was strongly of the opinion that if these members of the Blackwell's Island Bridge were ever subjected to the maximum stress of twenty thousand pounds a square inch there would be grave danger of the structure collapsing.

AGREE WITH MR. LINDENTHAL.
The statement made by Mr. Lindenthal regarding the design of the main compression members of the Blackwell's Island Bridge bears out opinions expressed by other competent bridge engineers. If it is true that the main compression members of the Quebec bridge were better and more strongly designed, and still failed under a stress of 18,000 pounds a square inch, it is difficult to see how the corresponding members of the Blackwell's Island Bridge, if they are, as stated, less strongly designed, can withstand a stress of 20,000 pounds a square inch, or 11 per cent more than the stress under which the Quebec bridge failed.

It seems plain to the ordinary lay mind that under such conditions the main compression members of the Blackwell's Island Bridge cannot be expected to sustain a stress of 20,000 pounds a square inch and still be safe. There is, however, a simple and comparatively inexpensive way in which all controversy regarding the safety of the new bridge can be set at rest. The same course, suggests Mr. Lindenthal, could be followed as was followed in respect to the Quebec bridge, only before and not after any possible disaster. A model of the main compression members that may be subjected to this maximum stress of twenty thousand pounds a square inch of such proportionate size that it might be tested in the largest existing testing machine in the country could be made and submitted to a test up to the limit of the load it is expected to sustain.

This would demonstrate satisfactorily whether the Bridge Department has made the mistake of providing for a stress upon these members past the point of safety. Such a test, The Tribune is informed, could be made within a single month and at a cost small enough to be insignificant when compared with the cost of the bridge and the great importance of the issue.

The Tribune has been handed a lemon this time," was the remark made by Mr. Stevenson when a Tribune reporter joined the numerous gathering of newspaper men that besieged the Bridge Commissioner's office yesterday morning. "The entire story is absurd, and I am astonished that it was printed without first being referred to this department for its side of the case. With reference to the financial end of the subject there had been expended upon the Blackwell's Island Bridge up to March 1 of this year \$14,055,000, of which amount \$745,000 was for material. The rest represents the amount of money that went into the bridge proper."

"Is it true that after the fall of the Quebec bridge your engineers were instructed to go over the stresses?" the Commissioner was asked.

AN INCREASE OF 25 PER CENT.
"Yes, they did make an investigation, but no written report was prepared. The result of the investigation was given to the chief engineer and myself verbally, and that result was that the actual stresses did not exceed the calculated stresses by more than 14 per cent. The weight of the superstructure as originally planned was \$14,000,000 pounds, and the actual weight will be 16,000,000 pounds. There will be an increase of about 25 per cent in the amount of steel used, but that increase in weight has been provided for by an increase in the carrying capacity of the main compression members. It is not true that the whole increase of \$2,216,000 in the cost of the superstructure over the contract price, as stated in The Tribune, represents the increase in the amount of material put into the suspended part of the superstructure. Part of the amount will be used to provide material to be used in other than these parts.

When the original plans and specifications for the bridge were prepared the work was evidently done in a hurry, for no detailed working drawings were prepared by the department. The contract consequently was awarded upon the basis of weight a pound of material supplied, and the contractor had to prepare their own working drawings from the strain sheets and general plans of the bridge. The original plans were changed because it was decided to add to the traffic capacity of the bridge. Naturally in working out the new plans the weights were increased over those estimated in the contract specifications.

"But it is ridiculous to say that the bridge is

MURDER IN "L" STATION. Pugilist Stabbed in Presence of Passengers—Mystery in Case.

In the sight of several men and women leaving a train at the uptown station of the Third Avenue elevated road at 28th street last night Thomas Perimo, a lightweight pugilist, was stabbed to death by two assassins, who escaped before the witnesses could recover from their horror and give chase. The victim fell the train and was on his way down the stairs with several passengers when two men suddenly sprang at him on his first landing and plunged their knives into his breast. The wounded man sank against the railing of the stairs and the assassins ran to the street and in different directions.

Charles Sheridan, of No. 322 East 31st street, and Samuel Silverman, of No. 214 Livingston street, Brooklyn, carried the unconscious man to a drug store. An ambulance was called from Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Lowthian rushed the man to the operating table, but he died in forty minutes.

The body was not identified until early this morning, when Detective Michael La Grua, of the Central Office, went to the morgue and said the murdered man was Thomas Perimo, an Italian, twenty-one years old, of No. 84 Catharine street, a lightweight pugilist, who has fought several battles under the name of "Kid Tempe." La Grua says he was walking along Park Row when he met an Italian he knows, with his head bandaged. He said he asked the man what was the matter.

"Oh, I had some trouble uptown," replied the man. "I went around to St. Gregory's and got my head wrapped up."

La Grua says he knows this man knew Perimo well. The detective is now looking for the man he met in Park Row.

George Kaiser, a driver, of No. 512 West 16th street, was taken from his home later in the night to Bellevue Hospital, with two stab wounds in his chest and another in a shoulder. He said that he had been attacked by ten men in Avenue A, dragged into a doorway and stabbed by one of them, James Daly, a crippled pedler at the elevated road station. Said Kaiser was one of the men who rushed past him immediately after the murder on the "L" stairway.

Suspicion fell on Kaiser soon after he was taken to the hospital because of his vague description of the men who are supposed to have assaulted him. The surgeons under whose charge he was placed in the hospital said that his wounds looked as though they might have been inflicted with an instrument similar to the one used in killing the stranger. Kaiser was later taken to the prison ward of Bellevue. He refused to talk about himself.

TORNADO KILLS TWELVE. Starts in Omaha and Devastates Nebraska Towns.

Omaha, May 12.—Twelve persons are known to have been killed and a score injured by a tornado which swept over the northern part of Sarpy County at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The storm, which gained velocity on its way south, started in Omaha about 4:30 o'clock. At Bellevue the college buildings were damaged to the extent of probably \$50,000, and several persons were injured.

The heaviest loss of life is reported at Louisville, a junction point on the Missouri Pacific and Burlington roads in Cass County. Near the village of Ritchfield, Elmer Leader was killed and his father was seriously injured. Edward Miller, a farmer near Ritchfield, was fatally injured.

FINE HOME DYNAMITED. House of G. D. Sherman, at Port Henry, N. Y., Partly Wrecked.

Port Henry, N. Y., May 12.—Dynamiters attempted to wreck the \$125,000 house of George D. Sherman, near here, early to-day. A heavy charge of the explosive placed near the front of the dwelling store tore off the piazza and broke all the windows on that side of the house. The explosion started a fire which was checked before it had gained much headway. Mr. Sherman and his family were not injured by the shock.

The dynamiters gave warning of their intended outrage in a note received by Mr. Sherman last night. The house, Idylhurst, is considered one of the most beautiful in this part of the state, where the Sherman family is prominent.

Detectives from Albany arrived to-day to investigate the dynamiting. They considered the threatening note a valuable clue. Mr. Sherman had discharged three men from his employ on the day the note was received.

RUN OVER BY TAXICAB. Man Said To Be Professor Badly Hurt in Upper Broadway.

A man believed to be Clarence Drethuit, said to be a professor of chemistry, living at No. 111 West 115th street, was hit by a taxicab at 65th street and Broadway last night, knocked down and dragged several yards. He received a scalp wound, a possible fracture of the skull and internal injuries which may result in his death.

The man was crossing the street when two taxicabs approached, running abreast. One of them struck him and knocked him over in front of the other. Before the second chauffeur could stop his machine, the front wheels had passed over the man's body.

The chauffeur picked him up and a detective called an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital.

DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER TO AID. Will Join Countess of Warwick in Ohio So- cialist Campaign, It Is Announced.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Bellefontaine, Ohio, May 12.—Announcement was made to-day by C. E. Wharton, socialist nominee for Congress in the 8th Ohio District, that the Duchess of Manchester, daughter of Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, would join the Countess of Warwick in stumping the district this fall against Ralph D. Cole, Republican, and R. E. Nivin, Democratic nominee.

MILLIONAIRE BANKER INDICTED. James Treadwell Charged with Perjury Fol- lowing Confession of J. Dalzell Brown.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
San Francisco, May 12.—James Treadwell, mining millionaire and director of the wrecked California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, was indicted for perjury to-day, after the grand jury had heard the confession of J. Dalzell Brown, manager of the bank, who began an eighteen months' sentence in San Quentin to-day. Brown gave all the details of alleged manipulation of the funds by Treadwell and Walter T. Barnett, and corroborated his statements with documentary proof. Treadwell and Barnett both swore they had nothing to do with these transactions.

"THE" ALLEN DEAD CORONER INVESTIGATING. Foul Play Suspected in Fate of Notorious Gambler.

"The" Allen died last night at the home of his son-in-law, Clarence E. Owen, at No. 17 West 8th street, under conditions which warranted coroner Harburger, who investigated the death, in ordering an autopsy. He halted the embalming of the body, and early this morning examined the relatives and household of the former poolroom man and gambler.

Allen's physician, Dr. Hermann Becker, of No. 102 East 68th street, said his patient died from locomotor ataxia, but one of the dead man's brothers, Martin Van Buren Allen, of No. 256 West 146th street, declared it his belief that Allen was the victim of foul play.

The coroner was not apprised of the death until midnight, although Allen died at 10:30 o'clock in the evening. He was informed that Allen had been ill and out of his mind since last Thursday, and since that day had been in the care of a trained nurse, who told the coroner he had found the sick man disturbed both physically and mentally, and had been told that Mr. Allen was insane.

Allen leaves three brothers—one a half-brother—and all were in the house when coroner Harburger made his investigation. They are William Allen, the half-brother; Martin Van Buren Allen, Frank Allen, and Martin Van B. Allen said that he had been sent for last Thursday, but that persons in the house had told him "The" believed that he (Martin) was trying to poison him and that this so angered him he stayed away. Last night, when he was informed that his brother was dying, Martin hurried downtown. He was emphatic on the subject of foul play.

He told the coroner Theodore had said to at least a dozen people that he believed he had been poisoned. The coroner also learned that so fearful was Allen that he would be poisoned that he would not take a drink of water without first seeing some one else take a sip of it.

The coroner interrogated the other brothers, and they both said Allen had been fearful of being poisoned, but this, they said, was due alone to his disordered state of mind.

William Allen, according to the coroner, at first denied that his brother had talked of poison, but when it was suggested that he think again he is said to have made the admission that what Martin said was true.

"The" Allen, the "wickedest man in New York," who defied ax and wheel and writ for more than fifty years, was seventy-five years old. His career dates back to the palmy days of the Mercer street precinct, when that place was the "sporting" section of New York. It began in the 60's, when Allen, who had served his country honorably in the Civil War, returned to New York and set himself up as the king of gamblers, the sport of sports.

The records show that he had been indicted time and time again; that he had been arraigned in the police courts nearly two hundred times; that he had been in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court three times; that he had been in the Court of Appeals twice, and that he had been in the federal courts twice.

When he was first taken ill, about two years ago, Allen went to District Attorney Jerome and told him that he was through with the gambling business forever. "I would have quit long ago," he said, "but I didn't feel like backing down under fire. I always thought the Percy-Gray law was unconstitutional, and that to me or imprisonment for violating it while other gamblers were being protected by the authorities was the rankest kind of injustice. That's why I hung on."

BEGINNING OF GAMBLING CAREER.
Allen became a gambler through accidentally meeting a professional who took an interest in him and initiated him into the business. He was born in the old 4th Ward and began to earn his living when he was ten years old. He worked in a butcher shop owned by "Bill" Pool, who was afterwards murdered by "Lew" Baker. During the Civil War he served as lieutenant in the 25th New York Volunteers and was honorably discharged at its close.

His two brothers, Wesley and Jesse Allen, who were better known as "Boss" and "Red" Allen, were bright stars of the sporting life in New York some forty-odd years ago, when "The" was known as the wickedest man in town. Besides being known to the police as a gambler, "The" had the reputation of being one of the most successful barroom "scrappers" in New York. Once he got into a fight with an Italian named Carrera, who tried repeatedly to stab Allen. After a few minutes of rolling on the floor Allen managed to get hold of a heavy mineral water bottle, and with it he knocked the Italian unconscious, after the latter had nearly bitten his nose off.

"Red" Allen's brother, however, was shot and killed by a pistol in the hands of Allen in 1878. The murder indictment, however, was dismissed after Allen told his story in court.

"Of his Civil War record he used to say: 'My war record? I went into the first battle of the Civil War, and remained in the service until the last one was fought. Six months after enlisting I was assigned to the secret service. I assumed the role of a fugitive from the Confederate States, went to Montreal, had a reward of \$50,000 placed on my head, and to get information for my government, joined the raiders in their attacks on St. Albans, Vt. I was captured there by the United States forces and sentenced to be executed the next day. A telegram from Secretary Stanton to Gen. Sherman, in command of St. Albans, saved me. That, I suppose, was the narrowest escape from death I ever had. It was Henry Ward Beecher who, by telegram, informed Stanton of my plight. Beecher was billed to lecture in St. Albans the day of my arrest.'"

Allen's slight figure stood 5 feet 6 inches in height, was for the greater part of his life a familiar in Greenwich Village. He was credited with running the West End Club, at No. 59 Sixth avenue, for more than a quarter of a century.

ATTACKED BY "BOSS" TWEED.
Away back in the old days "Boss" Tweed attacked Allen. There may have been a reason for the attack by Tweed and his subordinates, but Allen never "gave up," as he put it. This was after the death of Malloy, and Allen dated his "solitary life" from the hours following his arrest after the killing of Malloy, when he found himself a prisoner in the city.

"The" was known to be a man of great energy and he kept the promise at a great expense to himself.

After many unsuccessful attempts to close his place at No. 59 Heccker street in 1898, Inspector

FIND CLINTON'S BODY EXHUMED AT CAPITAL. Body of First Governor Will Be Reburied at Kingston.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, May 12.—The body of George Clinton, twice Vice-President of the United States and first Governor of the Empire State, of which he was the executive for twenty-one years, was yesterday exhumed at the old Congressional Cemetery and transferred to the United States Naval Hospital, where it now lies, awaiting removal to the old Clinton home, at Kingston, N. Y. The body was found to be in a most remarkable state of preservation, in spite of the fact that it had rested in the leaden coffin for ninety-six years. The chemicals in the soil had seemingly petrified most of the upper portions of the body and head, and even the cloth of the coat and silk of the long stockings seemed to be as strong and substantial as when new. The granite monument which has so long marked the grave in the old cemetery has been taken down, and started on its way to Kingston last night. The coffin will follow within a fortnight.

The exhumation was witnessed by Louis F. Ganet, a great-grandnephew of Governor Clinton; Benjamin M. Brink, of Kingston; Chaplain R. R. Hoos, of the navy; Brigadier Robert M. O'Reilly, surgeon general of the army, and Dr. Marcus Benjamin, one of the leading officials of the Smithsonian Institution and president of the Society of the War of 1812.

After workmen had been engaged for two weeks in removing the monument and its foundation, and an excavation ten or twelve feet in depth had been made, no trace of the coffin had yet been found. By the use of a pole driven in the earth as a probe, exactly after the method pursued by General Horace Porter in seeking for the body of Paul Jones, and after considerable exploration, the metal box was finally struck, at a depth of nearly twenty feet. The digging was then renewed and finished and the leaden box brought to light. It was immediately transferred to the Naval Hospital, where Dr. O'Reilly presided at an autopsy. Measurements of Governor Clinton's skull were taken and a minute examination of the entire body was made. The upper portions of the body were found to be in a better state of preservation than the lower, but, considering the fact that the body had been in the coffin for nearly a century, all agreed that its lifelike appearance was remarkable.

It is the intention of Governor Clinton's descendants in New York and New England to make the reburial the great feature of Kingston's Memorial Day exercises. On that day the old town will celebrate its 250th anniversary, and it will be a source of the greatest pride to all the citizens to be able at the same time to pay fitting homage to the memory of their most distinguished townsman.

If present plans are carried out the body of Governor Clinton will be accompanied to the Union Station in Washington by an imposing military escort, led by General Bell, chief of staff of the army. In the procession will be representatives of patriotic organizations, companies of marines and soldiers from the various branches of the service, and a large attendance of government officials and private citizens. President Roosevelt has been invited to attend, and if he cannot be present will send a representative. The body will be accompanied from Washington by a guard of honor selected from the patriotic societies and will make the journey from the capital to New York City by train. The railroad company has signified its desire to transport the coffin as well as the monument to New York free of charge.

At New York the coffin will be transferred to a revenue cutter and will probably be escorted up the Hudson by several torpedo boats. The transfer from the boat to shore and from shore to the cemetery at Kingston will be marked by appropriate exercises.

BANK'S LOSS, \$1,250,000. Bail of Cashier of Allegheny Na- tional Increased to \$100,000.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Pittsburg, May 12.—On being informed officially by National Bank Examiner William L. Folds that the default of Cashier William Montgomery of the Allegheny National Bank would reach at least \$1,250,000, George Toner, bondsman, this afternoon issued bonds and a bail place for Montgomery, and had him delivered up to the United States marshal. Toner was on Montgomery's bond for \$50,000, and it has been noted about that Montgomery had publicly announced that he would commit suicide.

The United States authorities decided to increase the bail to \$100,000, and after Montgomery had been "sweated" for four hours and made a signed confession of how he had looted the bank, Toner again signed his bond for \$50,000, and R. R. Quay, son of former United States Senator Quay, also went on a bond for \$50,000, thus freeing Montgomery.

Montgomery was forced to give over all his bank stock to the directors to-day. His Tonopah extension stock was given up yesterday, and, dumped on the market here, caused a small slump.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY IN SIX MONTHS. So Prophecies Authority on Subject at Car- negie Lyceum.

A large audience at the Carnegie Lyceum last night vigorously applauded specimens of Lumiere colored photography shown on the screen by William D. Murphy and J. E. Brulaur at the annual entertainment of the Camera Club of New York. J. E. Brulaur, introduced as an authority on colored photographic work in this country, said that small pocket kodaks would soon photograph in colors. He added:

"I mean by this that I have personally investigated the wonderful strides that the Lumiere Brothers, of Lyons, France, have made in this art, and I believe that small kodaks will take pictures in beautiful colors within six months. The process has already been invented, and only minor details of a mechanical nature have yet to be completed."

VILLAGERS KILL CHURCH ROBBER. Twenty-seven Knife Wounds Found in Body Near Courtrai—Seven Arrests.

Courtrai, May 12.—Practically the whole population of the village of Belleghem, a short distance from Courtrai, armed with clubs and knives, attacked and killed a man who was caught in the act of robbing the Chapel of the Virgin to-day. The villagers had been highly incensed at previous church robberies, notably that of the Church of Notre Dame, in this city, last December, when Van Dyck's masterpiece, "The Elevation of the Cross," was stolen. Seven of those implicated in the killing of the burglar were arrested. Doctors who made an examination of the body found twenty-seven knife wounds.

So easy and delightful! Spencer's Toric eyeglasses with Hold-firm guards. Now 31 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

GOV. HUGHES GRATIFIED. Says Wallace's Election Is "Begin- ning of End"—Carnegie Happy.

Washington, May 12.—It is the beginning of the end," was the way Governor Hughes of New York characterized the election to-day of William C. Wallace as State Senator to fill the vacancy in the 47th New York District, caused by the death of State Senator G. P. Franchot. The election is regarded here as a triumph for Governor Hughes in his fight against race-track gambling in the Empire State, and he was the recipient of congratulations on returning to his hotel after the dinner in honor of the Governors at the White House to-night.

"I am gratified at the result," said the Governor. "It is what I have been expecting all along." His face beamed with pleasure as he was pressed to hold an informal reception in the hotel lobby. Andrew Carnegie was one of the first to congratulate the Governor.

"Nothing I could have heard would have pleased me more," he said. "I knew you would win. I am so happy I shall sleep less to-night than usual, and if I were a drinking man I should invite the crowd to have one," he added, turning to the group of Governors, Senators, Representatives, newspaper men and others who had gathered about Mr. Hughes. "But, of course, all of you would refuse," added the laird of Skibo with a twinkle.

"It would no doubt surprise you," said the Governor, "how many of us would accept the invitation were it given."

"What effect will the passage of the anti-gambling bill in the District of Columbia have on the situation in New York?" Governor Hughes was asked.

"I do not care to say," he replied. "You may draw your own inference. It shows the feeling of the people on this question."

Governor Hughes said he would return to Albany to-morrow night, as his presence is required there.

TWO SEIZURES OFF CUBA. Revenue Cutter Fires Shot Into Tortoise Fishing Schooner.

Havana, May 12.—The schooners Emma Smith and General, carrying crews of twenty and seventeen men respectively, have been seized for engaging in tortoise fishing among the keys south of the Isle of Pines. The Emma Smith was anchored and was readily captured, but the General tried to escape and was not stopped until a revenue cutter shot her amidships, after firing three shots across her bows.

The two schooners hail from Nassau, and aboard of them was found all the paraphernalia for tortoise fishing. Hundreds of pounds of tortoise shell was discovered. It was in this locality that the British schooner Exceed, with a crew of twenty-one men, was captured a few days ago.

MR. TAFT LEAVES COLON. The Secretary's Successful Trip as Peacemaker.

Colon, May 12.—Secretary Taft sailed from here at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the *Prairie for Charleston*. During his stay on the isthmus, which has lasted six days, the Secretary has had not an idle moment. So many affairs of importance had to receive his attention that he was unable to accept any of the many social invitations extended to him.

Secretary Taft's efforts were directed mainly to improvements in the administration of the canal zone, the consideration of the boundary dispute between Panama and Colombia and the relations between Panama, Colombia and the United States. There have been many conferences in which Secretary Arias, President Amador, Foreign Secretary Arias, Mr. Squires, the American Minister; Señor Arango, the Panamanian Minister, and William Nelson Cromwell, the legal adviser of the canal company, have taken part, and while no official statement has been given out relative to much that has been accomplished, it is announced that a satisfactory agreement has been reached. The matter of the boundary line will be taken up by Mr. Taft with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root when he reaches Washington.

Havana, May 12.—Governor Magoon to-night announced that he had received a dispatch from Secretary Taft on Saturday inviting him, in the name of the Panamanian administration and people, to go to the isthmus to settle disputes which had arisen. Governor Magoon sent Secretary Taft a message saying that he would give two weeks, beginning June 1, to the consideration of these questions.

As yet Governor Magoon has not specified whom he will appoint Governor ad interim, but presumably it will be Major General Barry. The Governor recently received a dispatch from the Secretary of War instructing him not to withdraw the 25th Infantry from Cuba until after the Governor's conference with General Barry.

IDAHO FOR TAFT. Delegates Instructed in Harmonious State Convention.

Wallace, Idaho, May 12.—Republicans of Idaho, in state convention to-day, elected a delegation to the national convention, headed by James H. Brady, of Pocatello, the acknowledged head of the party organization. The delegation is pledged to use all honorable means to bring about the nomination of Secretary of War Taft for President. The other delegates are B. F. O'Neil, Warren Truitt, C. C. Cavanaugh, J. W. Hart and E. M. Heigho. The convention was entirely harmonious, transacted all its business and listened to four speeches in less than three hours, and every action taken was by unanimous vote.

NEW WAY TO SAVE THE DROWNING. Surgeon Advocates Cutting Open the Chest and Working Heart by Hand.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Hartford, Conn., May 12.—It is believed by Dr. D. F. Sullivan, who, while operating on Nuncio C. Chial at St. Francis's Hospital on Sunday, as told in The Tribune, twice saved his patient from death by gently grasping the heart and squeezing it in time with its normal pulsations until it beat again of its own accord, that many lives might be saved by this method of artificial respiration. To all appearances the man was dead twice, and yet he lived again when the heart was squeezed, sending the blood coursing through the arteries.

Dr. Sullivan thinks that if a person could be operated upon immediately after being taken from the water in many drowning cases life might be conserved. He advocates opening the body and removing the ribs until the heart is visible and is accessible, in order that the fingers may be inserted to handle it. In many accidents life still lingers long after the person seems to have ceased to breathe.

TO CROSS CONTINENT IN AUTO. Portland, Me., May 12.—Mrs. E. E. Teape and daughter, Mrs. Vera MacKelvie, of Idaho, left this city to-day on an automobile trip to Portland, Ore., for their health. They will make no attempt to speed and will travel only in the daytime.

WALLACE ELECTED BY 248 PLURALITY CARRIES ORLEANS COUNTY, TUT LOSES NIAGARA.

Victory for Governor's Anti-Gam-
bling Policy Claimed—Light
Vote in District.

Lockport, N. Y., May 12.—William C. Wallace (Republican) was elected to-day Senator from the 47th District, receiving a plurality of 248 votes over Henry A. McMahon, the Democratic candidate. The total vote was: Wallace, 7,601; McMahon, 7,353. This is about two-thirds of the normal vote in the district.

The total vote of Niagara County was: Wallace, 4,982; McMahon, 5,581; McMahon's plurality, 599. The total vote of Orleans County was: Wallace, 2,619; McMahon, 1,772; Wallace's plurality, 847.

The 47th Senate District is made up of Niagara and Orleans counties, and the election to-day was a special ope to fill the vacancy



WILLIAM C. WALLACE, OF NIAGARA FALLS, Who was elected State Senator in the 47th District yesterday.

created by the death of Senator S. P. Franchot, a Republican. An unusual feature of the brief but active campaign that preceded the election was the obliteration of party lines, the real issue being the anti-gambling attitude assumed by Governor Hughes. The newly elected Senator will have a seat in the present extra session of the Legislature, and he is expected to act with the friends of the Governor when an attempt is made to pass the racing bills, which would prohibit public betting at the race-tracks in the state. These bills failed of passage at the regular session by a tie vote. This vote was taken some time after the death of Senator Franchot, and it was expected that the stand taken by his successor would determine the fate of the bills at the extra session.

Early in the campaign the Republican candidate was committed to the support of the Governor, while McMahon was generally understood to hold views in opposition to those of Mr. Hughes on the matter of racing. Accordingly, the outcome to-day is claimed as a victory for the anti-gambling policy of the Governor. While this is true in a sense, the expression at the polls cannot be regarded purely in the light of a gambling issue. Another factor in the fight was the objection expressed chiefly throughout the farming communities to the special election. The election involved considerable expense, and it was frequently threatened that many who thought this expense unjustified would vote against the Republican candidate without regard to their sentiment on gambling. The returns show that the light vote was due to a great extent to the failure of the farmers to go to the polls. In 1906 Franchot polled 11,948 votes, and Fluhrer, Democrat, 10,474.

From a party point of view, McMahon made heavy gains in Niagara County. He carried his home city of Niagara Falls by 498, a normal Democratic vote, and in Lockport received a majority of 582, a decided gain. He carried Niagara County by 539. The country vote was not polled to nearly its full strength. Similar conditions existed in Orleans County so far as the country vote was concerned, except in those districts where the issue had been made the subject of Sunday sermons in the churches. In Orleans County, however, the normal Republican plurality was held proportionately.

In the few days preceding the election Governor Hughes made a speaking tour of the district, accompanied by Wallace. The Governor addressed several mass meetings in the interests of the Republican candidates, and other meetings were held at which demonstrations in support of the Governor were made. The prohibition vote was an inconsiderable factor, totalling about three hundred. The prohibition candidate, Hartman, during the campaign announced that he would be satisfied if the prohibitionists voted for Wallace. The election throughout the district passed off quietly, and the use of voting machines in many instances made the early determination of the contest possible.

"HANDWRITING ON WALL" Albany Considers Wallace's Election Great Hughes Victory.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Albany, May 12.—The election of Wallace is regarded here as a great victory for Governor Hughes. Warm Hughes men have never doubted the result for a moment, though they have recognized that it would be close, because all conditions were against the Governor. They feel now that its effect on the legislative situation here will be salutary.

"Governor Hughes remarked in one of his speeches in the district that there would be handwriting on the wall very soon in this state," declared one Hughes man. "Mr. Barnes, of Albany County, who has defied and denounced the Governor, always has declared that the real test of public sentiment was at the ballot box. I wonder if this handwriting on the wall won't appear to him a little. It strikes me that it ought to make the Governor's enemies in the Legislature pause a little before carrying out their dire threats."

Politicians are studying with keen interest the details of the vote in the several districts, and comparing notes as to the effect of the result on