OF MEN SCORE

Windows Were Broken All Over Manhattan Island.

WOKE UP THE GOTHAMITES

Many Big Buildings Trembled and People Were Badly Frightened-Some Thrown to Ground.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, March 3.-A terrific explosion, at Homestead, the Jersey end of the Pennsylvania tunnel at 12:15 o'clock this (Sunday) morning rocked the entire island of Manhattan from the Battery to the Bronx, routed out nearly every one in Jersey City and blew out the windows of nearly all the houses in the town of Union. A score of workmen were more or less se riously injured.

The force of the explosion was so pow erful in Manhattan that some one was turned out of bed in every house, and it was feared at first that the explosion had send out their ambulances, and police headquarters was ready for any emergency. When no word came from any of the tunnels in Manhattan, attention was directed to Jersey City, and it was said at first that the explosion had been caused by dynamite stored at the tunnel end at Homestead. Later word came that the shock had been caused by the blowing-up of gas works in Union Hill.

At the Erle railroad offices in Jersey City it was said that the boilers in the workings of the Pennsylvania tunnel at Homestead had blown up. No report of the accident ad reached them which gave any definite

### Windows Broken.

City felt at first that the trouble must have been at some part of their tunnel system, and said so, although declaring that they did not know where it was.

Windows were broken all over the island of Manhattan, especially in buildings front-Ing on the Hudson and North rivers. With-In an hour after the explosion thousands of telephone calls were received at police headquarters asking for news of the crash. Nearly every one spoke of having windows broken, or of being thrown out of bed by the concussion Just before the crash occurred a fire in

a six-story building at Walker and Center streets had caused the sending in of two alarms. There were several small explosions at this fire, and it was believed that the fire had something to do with the crash.

he Erie rallroad had many inquiries. as the company is digging a new tunnel through the Bergen Hill, and has a great amount of dynamite stored there. They declared early that the trouble was at the Homestead end of the Pennsylvania tunnel. definitely that the explosion was in the Pennsylvania tunnel and was caused by the casualties could not be learned. blowing up of boilers. The number of

## Tall Buildings Trembled.

The shock of the explosion broke probably levery window in Homestead and at Union Hill, and was felt in this city, where many tafl building trembled perceptibly. Thousands of persons were awakened from sleep. Momestead is a hamlet within the town of North Bergen and about four niles west of Hoboken. It is to be the derminal for the Jersey end of the tunnel, rwhich, after two years' work, is now hearing completion. The gang of men employed was within a few hundred feet of the proposed tunnel and nearby where the explosives were stored

These were contained in a magazine constructed of galvanized iron and built on the surface of the ground. The contractor at this point and owner of the explosives is one Bradley. The magazine was built against a hill, on the opposite side of which several men were working on the isurface. These latter suffered most.

## Four Tons of Dynamite.

It is now learned that the jar New York and its environments felt early this morning was due to an explosion of a magazine of dynamite, said to have held four family residence. ons, at the Jersey end of the Pennsylyania tunnel at Homestead, in the town of Union. It blew out all the windows in the itown, rocked the Jersey coast from Jersey City to Weehawken, and shook the Island of Manhattan as it has not been jarred for a long time.

The latest news from Homestead, the scene of the explosion, is that from forty to fifty houses have been demolished. Two people are missing and about a dozen people injured. A thousand pounds of dynamite exploded

## ALDRICH BILL PASSED.

## House Democrats Vainly Resorted to Filibustering.

The Aldrich currency bill was passed by the House last night, yeas 160, nays 72. By a vote of 175 to 100 the financial bill was taken up and the previous question ordered. The democrats began a filibuster Representative James of Kentucky offered an amendment to the bill directing that the Secretary of the Treasury, before tional banks, must advertise for bids on the rate of interest to be paid, and provid-ing that in no event shall the rate of inter-est be less than 2 per cent, and that na-tional banks shall not have government funds deposited in them in excess of the funds deposited in them in excess of 50 per of their capital stock. The Speaker ruled that the amendmen

vas out of order, as the previous question had been ordered. Mr. James appealed from the decision, but the Speaker was upheld. The bill was then passed.

At 1:20 a.m. the House took a recess until

The republicans lined up, with two or three exceptions, solidly for the Aldrich bill, the democrats being just as solid against it. Mr. Fowler of New Jersey explained the provisions of the bill and its needs were set forth by Mr. Powers of Maine and Mr. Prince of Illinois, who said that it was one of the best pieces of leg-islation enacted at this session. Mr. James of Kentucky said the bill was in the inter est of Wall street and the money changers Others in opposition were Mr. Lowis of Georgia and Mr. Williams of Mississippi.

of the country. The amendment which the Senate has inserted in the agricultural bill endowing agricultural colleges means millions upon millions more. Never has there been more extravagance; never has there been less regard for the future."

Mr. Clayton of Alabama moved that the House recede from its disagreement and concur in the Senate amendment. The amendment provides for an annual increase of \$5,000 for agricultural colleges until a total of \$50,000 has been reached. The discussion on the amendment con-tinued more than an hour when a further conference was ordered.

When the conference report was presented a separate vote was asked for on the paragraph inserted by the Senate appropriating \$25,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to survey and ascertain the natural condition of the watershed in the southern Appalachian and White mountains, with a view of setting apart those sections as a national forest reserve.

Mr. Overstreet of Indiana moved that the

House recede from its disagreement and concur in the Senate amendment, with a substitute, providing for the examination of the sources of all streams in the United States, with a view of determining the advisability of reserving them for the protection of the forests. After considerable debate the Overstreet amendment was defeated 71 to 121. Mr. Lamb of Virginia then moved that the

House recede and concur in the Senate amendment, and on that Mr. Mann of Illinois demanded a roll call "to put the states' rights fellows on the record," he said. Mr. Lamb's motion was adopted. 136 to

The conference report on the agricultural bill was finally approved by the House.

## PANAMA CONDITIONS

### COMMERCIAL MEN THERE FOR STUDY—STEVENS PRAISED.

PANAMA, March 2.-In order to effectively study th conditions here the visiting members of the Commercial Clubs of Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and occurred here. The hospitals got ready to St. Louis, who arrived at Panama yesterday, have appointed committees on hygiene and sanitary conditions, plan of management, climate as it affects Americans, housing and food conditions, efficiency of labor employed, progress of the canal construction, efficiency of the plant and social and racial conditions.

> The visitors called on President Amador this morning and the Panama Commercial Club today gave a reception in honor of the Americans. At the reception of the Tivoli Hotel last

> night to the members of the Commercial Clubs, President Amador and Secretary of the Government Arias, ex-Governor Fran-cis of Missouri, Chief Engineer Stevens, Prof. Elihu Thomson, the electrical ex-pert, and many of the chiefs of canal divisions made speeches. In the course of his remarks Mr. Thomson said:

### A Magnificent Enterprise.

"It is a magnificent enterprise, organized upon a most substantial basis, and it is progressing as we could hardly have hoped it would. I had been thinking that a sealevel canal was the best, but after looking over the matter I have come emphatically to the conclusion that a lock canal is not only the best, but the only one possible All the speakers, including the chhiefs of the canal divisions, highly complimented Mr. Stevens on his great work and deplored is approaching departure.

Mr. Stevens yesterday received notice of als appointment as temporary chairman of he Panama canal commission, and it is loped here that the appointment will nade permanent so as to minimize the effect of his departure from Panama.

## TO AID MR. CORTELYOU

### WINTHROP TO SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

It was announced last night that the Presi-It was announced last night that the Presi-dent had tendered to Beekman Winthrop of El Rosaffo and taken to the Castillo de New York, at present governor of Porto Guaya Oninoco, there to awa't advices from At 1:15 o'clock this morning it was learned | dent had tendered to Beekman Winthrop of Rico, the position of assistant secretary of the treasury for which position he was but the story as it is now being circulated recommended by Postmaster General Cartelyou, and that Mr. Winthrop had accepted the appointment. It is expected that he will assume his new duties at an early date.

## RECENT DEATHS.

### Funeral Services to Be Held This Afternoon and Tomorrow. Services will be held this afternoon and

comorrow in tribute to residents whose deaths occurred recently, as follows: The funeral of George F. Kozel, who died suddenly Tuesday last at Ithaca, N. Y., will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from his late residence, 2233 13th street northwest. Interment will be made in Rock Creek cemetery. A delegation from the Washington Lodge of Elks will attend the services in tribute to his memory. The lodge will meet this afternoon at 1 o'clock in memorial session to arrange for the last

Mrs. Ann Charlotte Jacobs, widow of the late Cornelius Jacobs, died yesterday afternoon at 5:45 e'clock, at her home, 1226 12th street northwest, in the ninety-second year of her age. The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the

Funeral services over the remains of Thomas T. Fleming, who die Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, will be held at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning at the family residence, 1530 New Jersey avenue northwest. Following the services at the house the remains will be taken to Immaculate Conception Church, 6th and N streets northwest, where requiem mass will be

said. Interment will be made in Mount Olivet cemetery.

The members of Division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Washington Aerie, No. 125, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of both of which organizations the de was a member, will attend the funeral in

## AN APPEAL FROM LABOR.

### Congress Asked to Investigate Arrest of Miners.

Organized labor has asked Congress to institute an investigation into all of the facts and circumstances attending the arrest in Colorado of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George F. Pettibo officers of the Western Federation of Miners, and their deportation to Idaho to stand trial on charges of complicity in the murder of ex-Gov. Frank Steunenberg. To that end Senator Carmack yesterday introduced petition signed by hundreds of workingmen and citizens, and also had printed in the Record the dissenting opinion of Associate Justice McKenna to the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. that the court could not inquire into the ircumstances surrounding the alleged "kid napping" of the three men. Senator Hey-burn then secured an order for the printing of the majority opinion of the court.

The petition asks for the enactment of "such laws and measures as may be re-quired to redress the grievous wrongs com-mitted against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and to safeguard and protect the citizens of this country from legalized kid-napping and deportations by administrative

order in the future."
The fact that these men had not been in Idaho for several years prior to the time they were arrested for complicity in the unenberg murder is recited. It is declared that the decision of the Supreme Court that it could not inquire into the alleged "con-spiracy of the governors of Idaho and Colo-

# WAS PAREDES SHOT? H. B. McDONALD DEAD THAW'S GREAT FEAT

Executed.

UNTRUE REPORTS

Given Misleading Information.

Leader Said to Have Been Shot Along | Funeral Arrangements are not Com-With Ten Others-Killed Quickly.

Special Dispatch to The Star. NEW YORK, March 2.-The friends in this city of Gen. Antonio Paredes, the Venezuelan revolutionist, who was recently captured with his band of twenty-three men, say that the reports coming through the State Department at Washington from the Venezuelan government concerning the manner of Paredes' death are misleading in the extreme.

They say that instead of being shot while trying to escape from the fortress where he and his followers were confined he was deliberately executed on an order that was signed either by Castro himself or by Secretary General Torres Cardenas, the president's right-hand man.

The account of how Paredes came to his death was sent to the State Department at Washington by Jacob Sleeper, charge d'affaires of the American legation in Caracas. The account seems to be based entirely on information furnished by the Venezuelan government. One of the dispatches quoted by Mr. Sleeper in reference to the manner of Paredes' death was, he says, transnitted to Castro by Gen. Jesus Garcia, who led the forces tthat captured the revolutionary band. The dispatch said: "I fulfill the duty of advising you that this morning at 3 o'clock, taking advantage of carelessness on the part of the guard, Paredes and his officers, seizing some arms, attempted to escape, and the struggle resulted as follows: Ensign Richard F. Prato, Sergeant Nicholas Acosta and Private Antonio Nedina killed and a number of our troops slightly wounded. Of the revolutionists. Paredes and several of his officers perished n the struggle. I lament the occurrence.

Shot in Cold Blood, Perhaps. Many Venezuelans here who sympathize with Paredes denounced the dispatch today as being utterly false and misleading. They say that Paredes and his followers were shot in cold blood, but that Castro wanted to make it appear that he had lost his life in a fight because nobody had been executed in Venezuela for thirty years prior to the death of Paredes, and there is a great

prejudice against that form of punishment One of the Venezuelans showed to a Star reporter an account of the death of Paredes is considered in Trinidad as a sort of offi-cial organ for the British government. This. true story of how Paredes and his followers were disposed of. The article says:

"It will be remembered that according to the news previously received Gen. Paredes, Caracas. The above intelligence was received officially by the Venezuelan government, contains details of a horrifying nature. I cuto, where President Castro is said to be convalescing, to Gen. Luis Varela, president of the state of Bolivar, to send instructions to Los Castillos, where Paredes was con-fined, to Gen. J. M. Penalosa and Col. Benavides, at Barrancas, to shoot Gen. Paredes and his followers. At the same time the steamer Cocorro was dispatched from Ciu-Bolivar, by Gen. Varilla conveying Gen. Jesus Garcia on board with sealed or

### ders to be opened at Barrancas. Held a Conference.

On his arrival there Garcia held a conference, at which Gen. Penalosa said that he would not commit such a crime, and Col. Benavides also declined to take such action Gen. Garcia then took the order from his pocket and said, "I will carry out the order," and showed it to Gen. Paredes, who said, "I know all about it," and laid bare

Paredes was then taken to a place called El Apostatero—a sand bank—and was there shot along with ten others. It is stated that the first shot killed Paredes on the spot. Prior to the execution Gen. Garcia offered Paredes a drink, and also offered to bandage his eyes, but the prisoner replied that was not a drunkard, and that he was born with his eyes open and would die in that way. The bodies were thrown into the

A little later on, six others, young men, who had escaped when Gen. Paredes was taken prisoner, presented themselves and, having surrendered to Gen. Garcla, they also were infinediately taken to another bank, called Yguna, and shot, and their bodies were thrown into the river. The prisoners were not biindfolded, but were all bound with their hands behind them before they were thus put to death. Those who have since arrived by the steamer Delta say that while coming down the river several bodies were seen floating—among them the body of Paredes himself.

## An Act to Cover.

The story thus given is also at variance with the general telegrams that the government part met their death through the mutiny, not in the fight which had taken place at El Rosario when Paredes was taken prisoner. This stateme: t is said to have been put forward to cover the act of the government in ordering the execu-

tion. A petition was circulated today among Venezuelans here protesting against the execution of Paredes, who was well known in New York as well as in Trinidad, where he owned several large cocoa plantations. He came of a distinguished family in Venezuela and was wealthy and well educated. In the revolution of 1889, when Capello for the government with a force of 200 men. The city finally fell and Paredes, who had been wounded, was captured. He was sent to prison and spent several years in chains in solitary confinement. He was released when Castro proclaimed general amnesty. About six months ago he came to this country and bought a quantity of arms and ammunition, which were shipped to his plantation in Trintdad. These munitions of war were used to equip his little band when they started out to invade

### the Castro government. Skating Races at Pittsburg.

Venezuela with the idea of everthrowing

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 2.-At the professional ice-skating races at Duquesne gardens tonight Norval Baptie of Bath Gate, N. D., won both the half and twomile races. Time, 1.19 4-5 and 5.58. Belle-

His Friends Claim That He Was For Years Senate's Chief Clerk He Thinks Jerome May Allege and Parliamentarian.

MADE HIS DEMISE UNEXPECTED SOME VERY ODD LETTERS

Venezuelan Gevernment Said to Have | His Position Had in Turn Been Held | Defendant Has Written Many Curiby Father and Grandfather.

GEN. GARCIA TOOK A HAND CYCLE OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS

Tomorrow.

plete, but Services to Be Held

Hubbard Bowyer McDonald, chief clerk and parliamentarian of the United States Senate, died at the Bachelor Apartment House, 17th and H streets northwest, at 6 o'clock last night of cancer of the liver. Until two months ago he was in apparently robust health; two weeks ago his condition became serious. He began to sink yesterday morning and was unconscious several hours before death came. His son and only child, Donald McDonald of New York, was at his bedside.

Although the final arrangements have not yet been decided upon, Donald McDon ald stated last night that his father would be buried from St. John's Episcopal Church tomorrow afternoon, interment to be at Rock Creek cemetery. Mr. McDonald's wife is in New York. His sister, Mrs. Sinclair, and his brother, William J. McDonald, both reside in Washington.

Early in January Mr. McDonald complained of pains in his shoulders and limbs which, he stated, were rheumatic in character. They became so acute that he obtained a leave of absence from the Capitol and went to Hot Springs, Ark., upon the advice of friends, to get the benefit of the baths. He remained at that resort sev weeks, but instead of improving his condition grew worse, and he returned to Washington February 15. He was then attended by his family physician, Dr. Ralph Walsh, and his illness was diagnosed as cancer of the liver, which finally proved

## His Sufferings Intense.

According to a statement made by his son last night, Mr. McDonald suffered intense agony almost every moment up to within a few hours before death claimed him. "Those last few hours." said Donald McDonald, "must have been pleasant ones to my father, as the expression of suffering and pain passed from his face as he lay unconscious, his life rapidly ebbing away. When he died there was a slight trace of smile about his mouth."

Mr. McDonald was regarded as an authority on parliamentary law and on practices of the Senate and was appointed March 4, 1873, to the position which he held at the time of his deata. He was born in Washington in 1854, and after several years of instruction by a private tutor was graduated from Georgetown University. He was married in 1874.

The position of chief clerk and parliamentarian of the Senate which Mr. McDonald held was also held by his father and grandfather. Among some of Mr. Mc-Donald's most treasured papers were those containing requests from prominent sena-tors, including Daniel Webster, Stephen appointment of his father to the place to appointment of any commission. which Mr. McDonald succeeded.

His grandfather, John Gunn McDonald was a prominent man in his time and was in high favor with the national leaders and prominent senators in the early part of the nineteenth century.
When he died a paper was passed around the Senate requesting the appointment of his son, Andrew McDonald, Hubbard McDonald's father, to the position. The appointment was made upon the earnest solicitation of twenty-eight senators, being

posed the Senate at that time. Among his effects Mr. McDonald has the letter which was written by Mr. Benton and signed by the senators alluded to, with their various recommendations, urging his father's appointment. He looked upon the paper as interesting and valuable, because of the aggregation of signatures of the of the aggregation of signatures of the ost prominent men in public life at that me. His father died in office after a time.

### service of nearly forty-two years. His Own Appointment.

Speaking of his appo' ment some time

ago Mr. McDonald said: "My own position was created at the request of my father, although I was a trifle young, and I was assigned to duty March 4, 1873. I was appointed a journal clerk in 1878 under a political change of administration of the Senate, but was superseded by my predecessor in 1883, who was reto that office, but died March 12. 1898, and I was again appointed journal

Mr. McDonald's mother was a Miss Ann Johnson, daughter of Thomas Johnson nephew and secretary of Thomas Johnson an early colonial governor of Maryland. She was born at Annapolis in 1787, and died

in 1881. As chief clerk and parliamentarian of the Senate it was Mr. McDonald's pleasure and duty to break in President Ruosevelt when he was Vice President. Referring to this experience, Mr. McDonald once stated that Mr. Roosevelt was one of the most obdurate of all the Vice Presidents that it had been his fortune to coach. Mr. Roosevelt was a man, he said, of the most de-cided opinions, and was at first wont to pay but little heed to the early precedents in parliamentary practice. Had Mr. McDonald lived another year he would have completed the cycle of one century during which he, his father and his grandfather were in the service of the

### United States Senate. Death Unexpected.

The news of his death came as an especial shock to his many friends because until his late illness he was a man of fine physique and athletic build. At one time he was a great lover of outdoor sports, but in these he had not indulged in recent Mr. McDonald was a member of the

## DINNER WILL BE NOTABLE.

Metropolitan Club and was prominent in

social circles.

Surprises in Store for Guests of Representative J. Hampton Moore. Among the many features which are

promised to distinguish the banquet which Representative J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia is to give at the Raleigh Hotel tomorrow night in honor of Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio will, it is said, be the formal launching of the presidential boom of Senator Knox of Pennsylvania. There will be a number of speeches which are to be particularly significant. Secretary Shaw of the treasury, whose term expires tomorrow, is expected to make an address, as are Representatives Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, who also goes out of office tomorrow; Speaker Cannon, Representative Richmond P. Hobson of Merrimac fame and John E. Reyburn, mayor-elect of Another feature of the dinner

the presence of the Five O'Clock Club of Philadelphia, a noted organization, and the Gridiron Club of Washington. Mr. Moore has also invited the members of the House nittee on rivers and harbors, the sylvania delegation in Congress and a num-ber of prominent republican and democratic

Insanity.

ous Communications Recently.

HIS WIFE AT THE TOMBS

She Finds the Alleged Murderer in a Very Bad Humor-He Assigns

the Cause.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, March 2.- The fear of the ppointment of a lunacy commission to decide whether or not Harry K. Thaw is now sane pervaded the entire defense yesterday, including Thaw himself. Everything within the last few days has pointed to just one thing-District Attorney Jerome is going to use every effort to have Thaw examined by a commission. It is not settled yet just how Mr. Jerome will proceed to have the commission appointed, but it may come to the point where he will lay before the court evidence in his possession on which to base the belief that Thaw is not sane now.

Those who have talked with Mr. Jerome have got a firm impression that he believes. on what he knows now, without having had the chance of having his experts examine him, that Thaw is insane. Mr. Jerome fixes this belief on several things, some of which have not become public during the trial. The most interesting collection of papers which Mr. Jerome has received are twenty one letters written by Thaw to J. Deniston Lyon, the Pittsburg banker, since the killing of Stanford White. Several of the letters were written during the trial. From what has been learned in this city and from Pittsburg about the letters it would seem that they were not written by a man in the possession of all his mental facul-

### Refers to a Conspiracy.

In some of the letters Thaw refers to a conspiracy on the part of some reporters attending the trial to hurt his case. He has also prepared a list of the newspapers which he describes as friendly and the ones that are unfriendly. Thaw also speaks in a sort of rambling way about the conduct of his case, and asks the opinion of Mr. Lyon on some of the jurors. When the letters about the jurors had been written Banker Lyon had not been to this city and knew nothing about them except what he had seen in the newspapers.

It is within the discretion of the court to appoint a lunacy commission. When a man goes to trial it is presumed that he is sane and able to advise with his countors, including Daniel Webster, Stephen A. Douglas and Thomas H. Benton, for the defense will make their stand against the contend that Thaw is sane now and that he is thoroughly able to advise with

and look after his interests.

Thaw's lawyers, Hartridge, Delmas, Peabody and O'Reilly, had a conference today, at which plans were formed to fight the appointment of a commission. After it was over Mr. Hartridge said: "We are not afraid of any application for a commission. We are ready to fight it, and we feel certain that a commission will never be appointed. We are perfectly satisfied with the defense that has been made, and we are confident of the acquittal of Thaw." When Thaw read the newspapers in the Tombs today he was not very much pleased. All accounts of the trial told him that the apparent aim of Mr. Jerome was to have a lunacy commission appointed. Thaw seemed to be very much depressed.
"I guess it's a combination of the weath-

er and expert testimony," he said to one of the keepers.
Young Mrs. Thaw arrived at the Tombs early in the morning. told the driver of her automobile to return to the Lorraine and get Mrs. William Thaw. Then she had a talk with her husband. She was in very good humor. She said she was going to talk with her husband as long as she could and she did. She did not leave the Tombs until 1:30

o'clock, the time for the departure of all In the meantime Mrs. William Thaw, accompanied by her daughter, the Countess of Yarmouth, called. They remained with the prisoner a very short time. After that they went to the office of Lawyer Delmas, where they got some letters for Mrs. William Thaw.

## His Sanity Doubtful.

It was learned today mat a number of physicians have examined Thaw in the Tombs. These doctors were to be called as witnesses, but it is said that a number of them declined to testify that Thaw is now sane. For that reason they were shunted aside by the defense. It is understood that Mr. Jerome has the names of these doctors. One of them is Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who wil' be called as a witness by District Attorney Jerome.

It was reported today that the representative of the American embassy at London who has been mentioned in the testimony of young Mrs. Thaw had written a letter to District Attorney Jerome. When asked about it Mr. Jerome refused to make any comment one way or the other. It is known, however, that this man, who is one of the secretaries of the American embassy at London and still there, has written an explanation of his connection with the

### case to friends here. Met at the Claridge's.

According to this man, who is well known in this city, he met Mrs. Nesbit and her daughter when they arrived at the Claridge's Hotel in London, after they had left Paris. This was just after Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw says she told her husband the story about White. The American representative had known Mrs. Nesbit and her daughter in this country and he called on them in the hotel. He says that he found Mrs. Nesbit sick and in bed.

He took her daughter for a drive and for lunch. He asked her what she was doing and she said she was with Thaw. He was surprised and asked her what had changed her opinion of Thaw, as in America she had told him that she couldn't tolerate Thaw, and that when he sent her presents of jewelry and things to the theater she

returned them.

She told this man, according to his explanation, that while she did not care a great deal for Thaw, he had been kind to her and her mother and that he had prom-ised to marry her in two years and educate

### Miss Simonton Appears. The following day he called at the hotel

again. He found Mrs. Nesbit still in bed and very much disturbed. She showed him a note which her daughter had left for her. In the note the young woman said she was going motoring with Thaw, and that they would be gone for a fortnight, and for Mrs.

ford was left with plenty of money to take care of her. Thaw paying all the bills.

Dr. Wagner to Appear. All this week will be taken up with the trial, unless it is interrupted by the appointment of a lunacy commission. After ever completed. Dr. Wagner, another of the defense's alienists, will be cross-examined. After that it is probable that Mrs.

william Thaw will go on the stand. Then the final hypothetical question will be submitted to Drs. Hammond and Jelliffe.

If Mr. Jerome puts in a case in rebuttal his principal fight will be made on the affidavit which young Mrs. Thaw is said to have made in Abe Hummel's office. In that affidavit she denies that she ever told Thaw in Paris the story about White, but that she told Thaw it was not true. This was a few days after she returned from Europe, where she had been with Thaw in 1903. Mr. Jerome expects to get the affidavit in as evidence on the ground that it has to do with the vital question involved in the trial of whether she ever really told this story to Thaw.

BUSY DAY.

SIX SUPPLY BILLS SIGNED

Between Returning From Luncheon and Dinner Time.

### THE THAW TRIAL.

No Action in Respect to Publication of the Testimony.

No action will be taken by the Post Office Department respecting the publication by newspapers of the details of the Thaw trial now in progress in New York. Some time ago President Roosevelt di

rected Postmaster General Cortelyou to inquire into the subject of the publication of the detailed testimony adduced in the case with a view to keeping from the mails, if that were possible, papers, publishing the suggestive and salacious details. The Postmaster General submitted the question to Judge Goodwin, attorney general for the Post Office Department, for an opinion. Judge Goodwin has decided that a fraud order issued against any news- luncheon yesterday he found a pile of encerning the trial that might be offensive would not lie, because the publication would be a fact accomplished, before the order was issued. The only recourse would be and returned to the White House. The to warn newspapers that violations of the White House officials didn't count the trelaw in respect to the publication and dis-semination of offensive matter through

of the Department of Justice. The United the hundreds. The President was comdistrict of New York sent to various New York newspapers post office inspectors, with a warning that he would institute prosecu-tions against them if they should violate the law. No other steps have been taken when he ceased work to go to his dinner in the matter.

## CORONA WRECK BLAME LAID AT DOOR OF GOVERNMENT

BY CAPTAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2. \_ The

steamer Roanoke, which was the first boat to reach the steamer Corona when the latter was wrecked at the entrance to Eureka harbor yesterday, arrived in port today. Capt. Dunham issued a statement in which he criticised very severely the manner in which the harbor is buoyed. He blames the United States lighthouse board for the wreck. There have been four steamers wrecked on the Humboldt reef during the year-the Newsboy, Corinthian, Sequoia and Corona—and Capt. Dunham declares that all might have been prevented if the lighthouse board had taken proper precautions to have the chan-nel marked with buoys so that pilots would know where to steer their vessels. He asserts that the buoys in use cannot be seen when the water at the bar is

## WON THE MILE RELAY

G. W. U. RUNNERS DEFEATED ST.

JOHN'S COLLEGE. " at land

BALTIMORE, Md., March 2.- The Fifth Regiment Armory was well filled tonight with an audience that showed great interest in the indoor games of the Johns Hopkins University, and the 5th Regiment Athletic Association. Baker of Swarthmore broke the South Atlantic record for the half mile.

The summaries follow: One-mile relay-George Washington University won from St. John's College. Time,

One-mile relay-Western Maryland College wen from Catholic University of Washington. Time, 3.48. Half-mile run-Baker (scratch), Swarthmore College, first; Herring, Mount Washington Athletic Club, second; Griffith, Mount Washington A. C., third. Time, 2.01 1-5, breaking the South Atlantic rec-

ord. 100-yard hurdles, handicap-Decker, unattached (2 yards), first; McCullough, University of Pennsylvania (scratch), second;

kequardt, Maryland A. C., third. Time, 100-yard handicap—Cartnell, University of Pennsylvania, first; Zeigler, Maryland A. C., second; Royce, District of Columbia National Guard, third. Time, 0.10 1-5. 100-yard interscholastic-McKenzie, McKenzie School, Dobbs Ferry, first; Burke, Washington School for Boys, second: Stol-

enwerck, Bois Latin School, third. Time, 0.10 1-5. Mile relay, novice—Baltimore City College, first; Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, second. Time, 4.002-5.

One mile run, handicap—Price, St. James School, eighty yards, first; Fitzpatrick, Loyola College, 80 yards, second. The lat-ter finished third, but was given second place by the disqualification of Brenton, J. H. U., fifteen yards, who finished in sec-

ond place.

Half-mile midget relay—Baltimore City
College, first; Boys' Latin School, second;
Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, third. Time, 1.52 2-5. One-mile relay-Boys' Latin School won

from McKenzie School, Dobbs Ferry. Time, One mile relay—Baltimore City College, first; Washington School for Boys, second. Time, 3.51 4-5.

440-yard run, handicap-O'Boyle, George-

town University, 10 yards. first; Marcus Western Maryland College, 8 yards, second

Ruhl, St. John College, 15 yards, third.

rime, 0.54 1-5. 440-yard run, handicap, interscholastic-Wilson, Boys' Latin School, 8 yards, first; Latane, Episcopal High School, 8 yards, second; Lesler, McKenzie School, 3 yards Time, 56 seconds. Half mile, midget relay—Jefferson School form A, won from form B. Time, 1.11 2-5. Half-mile relay, junior preparatory— Boys' Country School won from Boys' Latin School. Time, 2.00. School. Time, 2.00.

Half mile, junior athletic clubs—McCulloh A. C., first; Aloysius A. A., second; Westwood A. A., third. Time 1.51 2-5.

One-mile relay—Y. M. C. A., Baltimore, won from Philadelphia. Time 3.56. One mile relay, athletic clubs, McCulloh A. C., first; Harmes A. C. second. Signal Corre. first; Hermes A. C., second; Signal Corps, Maryland National Guard, third. Time 3.56.

220-yard handkap—Carey, Maryland A. C., scratch, first; Gutman, Johns Hopkins, nine yards, second. Time, 0.22 2-5.
One-mile relay—University of Virginia defeated Johns Hopkins. Time 3.36. Two-mile skating relay-Spalding A. C., first; Walbrook A. C., second; Mount Wash-

first; Walbrook A. C., second; Mount Washington A. C., third. No time.
High jump, handicap, Waters, West Branch Y. M. C. A., 5 inches, first; A. C. Randolph, University of Virginia, owing one inch, second; Charrington, Episcopal High School, 2½ inches, third. Height, 5 feet, 10% inches.

Shot put, handicap, Kruger, Swarthmore College, scratch, first; Canster, Vorwoertz Gymnasium, 9 feet, second; Hofferman, Georgetown University, 4 feet 9 inches, third. Distance, 46 feet 6 inches.

Pole vault, handicap, Ward, Central Y. M. C. A., 1 inch, first; Gamble, Tome Institute, 2 inches, second; Sterrett, George

# AT THE WHITE HOUSE

the cross-examination of Dr. Evans, if it is The President Had a Long and Busy Day.

Secured Promise That Representative Cromer, Who Goes Out Monday,

Should Not Be Postmaster.

President Roosevelt's day's work yesterlay was a long one, the longest and hardest in many years. Beginning early in the morning, he saw and talked with scores of visitors, congressional and otherwise, until nearly 2 o'clock. His usual custom is to return to his office between 2:30 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after he has had luncheon, remain an hour or so attending to business and then go for a walk or take some form of outdoor exercise. When he got back to the executive offices from his grossed bills waiting his attention. These had gone through Congress, been referred mendous pile laid in front of the President. the mails would be punished.

One official said he was sure there were a thousand. Others said the number ran into One official said he was sure there were a pelled to stop glancing over and signing these to receive an occasional caller, and

> at 7.80 o'clock his desk was clear. During the time from 3 to 7:30 o'clock the President signed six of the big appropriation bills-rivers and harbors, District of Columbia, army, navy, Military Academy and fortifications.

### With Root and Meyer.

After dinner the President received Secretary Root and George von L. Meyer, United States ambassador to St. Petersburg, who will on Monday be sworn in as Postmaster General to succeed George B. Cortelyou, who becomes Secretary of the Treasury. This conference lasted until late in the evening. Mr. Meyer has brought back with him from abroad much information as to political and other conditions in Europe. He is especially well posted as to the disturbed conditions in Russia and his knowledge was imparted to the President

and Secretary of State.
Following that conference the President remained on duty until midnight, signing bills as they came in. Secretary Loeb remained in his office, receiving bills as they came in and referring them to the respective departments for examination and report. Every department had its staff of scrutinizers on duty until midnight, and they lere instructed to return to duty today for the same work. The President will not do any work today, but he will be in his office early Monday morning and will sign all bills that have been pa on up to that time. Then he will go to

the Capitol for the closing hours. Beveridge Wins in Indiana. Senator Beveridge won a victory over the other members of the Indiana delegation during the afternoon. He has been the only man of the delegation who has stood in the way of the nomination of Representative Cromer, who goes out of Congress Monday, as postmaster at Muncie. Backed by Semator Hemenway and the republican representatives from Indiana Cromer made a fight to be given the Muncie office. Speaker Cannon and

many others asked the President to make the appointment. Cromer's enemies-the men who had defeated him for a democrat in a district largely republican-declared that his appointment as postmaster would rehabilitate him, and strongly opposed the ac-tion. Beveridge backed them. He called on the President and talked the whole thing over. It is understood that he made serious objections to the Cromer pro-

gram going through, and before he left had received the promise of the President that Cromer should be left out in the cold. According to the Beveridge side of the case the Cromer faction secured the resignations of three of the most im-portant postmasters in the district. The terms of these postmasters would not have expired until after March 4, when Cromer goes out of office. The Cromer program, it was claimed, was to have strong Cromer men appointed to each place before the 4th of March. Cromer's former private secretary was postmaster

at Muncie and got out of the way for his former chief. He will not be reappointed and Cromer will get nothing.

As the district is represented by a democrat after March 4 all the paironage will go to Senator Beveridge by reason of height in his geographical portion of eing in his geographical portion of

the state. At least, that is the Beveridge claim.
Indiana politicians assert that the action of Senator Beveridge will be bit-terly resented by the Fairbanks people. who, through Senator Hemenway, thought

## to aid Cromer.

Statter Goes Out of Office. A surprise during the afternoon was the announcement that Arthur F. Statter, who became assistant secretary of the treasury a short time ago, had resigned, and that his resignation had been accepted, to take effect Monday. There was an unofficial understanding that Mr. Statter would remain in his place until about July 1, when it was understood that Frank H. Hitchcock, now first assistant postmaster general, would succeed him, the supposition being that Mr. Hitchcock would remain in the Post Office Department until that time to clean up some important matters he was at work

In conformance with custom the three assistant secretaries of the Treasury formally submitted their resignations upon the incoming of a new head of the department. Mr. Statter's resignation was unexpectedly

Nothing definite has been learned as to Nothing definite has been learned as to who will take his place. There is much doubt as to whether Mr. Hitchcock will do so, the talk being that he will succeed John H. Edwards about July 1. Should he not go to the Treasury now there is talk that Mr. Cortelyou may have the President appoint his present private secretary, H. O. Weaver, to the position.

to the position.

Mr. Statter was private secretary to Senator Ankeny of Washington until a few months ago, when he succeeded J. H. Edwards as private secretary to Mr. Shaw. Upon the resignation of Assistant Secretary Keep about January 20, Mr. Statter took his place and has been assistant secretary about six weeks.

## President's Sharp Comment.

President Roosevelt made some sharp comments upon one bill he signed yesterday afternoon. It was the bill to permit the government an appeal to the United States Supreme Court in certain criminal cases. This is what the President indorsed upon the bill signed by him: "In accordance with the recommendation

FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS

Added to Supply Bills by the Senate Said Mr. Tawney.

Said Mr. Tawney.

"Fifty-one million dollars have been added by the Senate to the House has depring citizens of this country by the Senate to the House supply bills," said Mr. Tawney of Minnesota yesterday while the House had under consideration the Conference report on the million of the conference report on the listory of the treasure to the Attorney General I approve this bill. Sylvania delegation in Congress and a number of olitors to attempt to follow. The bill on the history of the tatter of the Attorney General I approve this bill. Sylvania delegation in Congress and a number of the thouse has demonstance. The bill on the history of the Attorney General I approve this bill. Sylvania delegation in Congress and a number of the theory in the thouse. So th of the Attorney General I approve this bill.