

# SECOND TRIAL OF HARRY K. THAW IS ON

Young Millionaire Who Shot Stanford White Again Faces Charge of Murder.

## SCENE IN NEW YORK COURT.

Evelyn Will Repeat Her Story, but "Unwritten Law" Will Not Be Relied On.

The second trial of Harry Kendall Thaw, the young Pittsburg well and spendthrift, for the murder of Stanford White, the New York architect and man about town, is again under way. It was tedious work securing a jury. The first trial was reported so completely and was so widely read in all its sensational and nauseating details that an attempt to secure twelve men who had not read of the case and formed more or less of an opinion was hopeless. The most acceptable jurors then, were those who could swear that despite reading an opinion they could judge Thaw's guilt or innocence purely on the evidence submitted to them.

As to the actual commission of the deed, of course, there is no question. The defense is not to combat that palpable fact. Neither is it relying, as Delmas did in the first trial, on "the unwritten law." Martin W. Littleton, Delmas' successor as chief counsel, depends entirely on the plea that Thaw was insane and irresponsible at the time of the shooting.

The prosecution is devoting itself to proving the commission of the crime and to controverting the evidence for the defense. Littleton will put Evelyn Thaw upon the stand and she will tell her story all over again. This is necessary in order to demonstrate that there was reason for Thaw's attack of "brainstorm" or insanity, but the young wife will not be handled as tenderly by the prosecution in cross-questioning as she was before. Jerome has had one of his assistants follow out the European tour, mile by mile, which Thaw and the girl took before marriage and will be able to catch up the witness at every misstatement, as to that trip.

Evelyn has so far been in daily attendance on the trial and is putting up the same bluff of appearing in the simple garb of an ingenuous school girl, though she is a mature woman with experiences enough back of her to fill several lifetimes. Her girlish, almost infantile appearance and her counterfeiting of confiding innocence at the first trial had a tremendous effect. It is doubtful if they will be much of a lever this time in moving public opinion or in impressing the jury.

Judge Victor J. Dowling is doing all he can to expedite the proceedings. There has been at this second trial no great crush to attend the proceedings, though there is a daily assemblage outside to see Evelyn pass from her automobile to the court room or to see Thaw cross the "bridge of sighs" on his way back to the Tombs.

Thaw is in good health. Regular hours, plain food and forced decency of life have had a good effect on his physical condition.

**New Treatment for Insanity.**

Dr. Henry S. Atkins, superintendent of the St. Louis Asylum for the Insane, has been testing an entirely new course of treatment for mild cases of insanity among the women patients, it being nothing more or less than a Christmas shopping expedition. It is his theory that anything which occupies the mind pleasantly without causing too much excitement must be beneficial. He therefore sent about twenty of his patients under the charge of trained nurses, and each supplied with a moderate amount of money to the department stores. The entire party was so dressed and conducted that no intimation was given of its real nature, and this was not suspected by the other shoppers, the unfortunate women deposing themselves in the most conventional and natural way possible. Luncheon was eaten at the restaurant, which all enjoyed, and it was with reluctance, but no attempt at resistance, that they returned to their quarters in the asylum.

**To Explore South America.**

A party of Boston scientists, under the direction of George Melville Boynton, has organized an expedition to explore the wilds of South America. A Gloucester fishing vessel has been bought and will be christened the *Discovery*. There will be about thirty-five men in all and the trip is expected to last five years. Operations will be confined chiefly to the unexplored regions south of the Amazon river, but the expedition will eventually follow the Amazon to its source and cross the Andes, coming out at Punta Parina, Peru. In the party will be botanists, mineralogists, ethnologists, taxidermists and photographers.

**Photos Sent by Wireless.**

Pascal Berjeon, an inventor, recently exhibited before the Postmaster General at Paris a new telephotography apparatus which can be adapted to the wireless system or to the ordinary telegraph wire system. He transmitted the picture of the postmaster without the aid of wires from one end of the hall to the other. The inventor claims that distance does not interfere with the effectiveness of his method. Photographs, he says, can be sent by it between New York and Paris.

**Horse Completes Electric Circuit.**

A novel device by which a horse is made part of an electrical circuit has been reported to the War Department by Lieut. A. C. Knowles of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, where tests have been made for permitting communication between scattered operators. By placing a small piece of copper properly connected with the telegraph or telephone instrument against the animal's body, a ground connection is completed through the horse's feet, and the operator is enabled to transmit messages to his base without stopping his horse.

# COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

**CHICAGO.**

While the curtailment of production in various industrial branches continues, there are evidences of a favorable nature for steady improvement to take place soon. With the banks now virtually back to specie payment and discount operations extending, it is not surprising that the volume of business, as reflected by bank exchanges, makes the best exhibit in nine weeks, the comparative decline being the lowest in that period.

Following the extra time taken to make necessary repairs to plants, resumption became general and quickly reduced the number of workers made temporarily idle, and the indications now turn for the better at the furnaces, mills and forges.

Some substantial bookings appear in iron, steel and wire, and fair orders come forward in furniture, boxmaking, footwear and vehicles. Little change is expected in prices of finished products, but a feeling that costs may be lowered is to some extent causing hesitation where much capital is involved.

Weather conditions advanced the January clearance sales in retail lines, stocks undergoing satisfactory reduction, and a considerable increase number of visiting buyers attending the wholesale markets for staples, textiles, boots and shoes, clothing and food products. Mercantile collections throughout the West are irregular, some sections remitting promptly, while at others the defaults indicate weakness.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 36, against 28 last week and 26 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 7, against 1 last week and 8 in 1907.—Dun's Review of Trade.

**NEW YORK.**

Financial affairs show further and marked improvement, and money is more plentiful and easier to obtain, but the gain in trade and industry proper is still largely one of sentiment, because business is quiet, the country over, railway earnings and bank clearings are below a year ago, collections are slow, though better than a month ago, and industry is as a whole on short time, with the larger centers reporting a great number of unemployed.

In trade lines the general report is one of backward business. Mild weather is still a bar to the widest activities in seasonal goods North and West, and retailers are stimulating lagging demand by reduction sales. Southern trade shows little more life than a week ago. Some lines report after-holiday collections as better than those of December, and in some cases better than anticipated, but they in few cases are better than slow to fair.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Jan. 9 number 434, against 245 last week, 283 in the like week of 1907, 280 in 1906, 265 in 1905 and 315 in 1904. Failures in Canada this week numbered 63, against 27 last week and 24 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Review.

**THE MARKETS**

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.45; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.55; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 90c to \$1.92; corn, No. 2, 58c to 60c; oats, standard, 40c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 82c; hard timothy, \$9.50 to \$10.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$12.00; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 30c; eggs, fresh, 25c to 30c; potatoes per bushel, 50c to 60c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.45; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 2 white, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white, 40c to 51c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 40c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 79c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.02 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 57c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 85c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2 yellow, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 3 white 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 82c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.09 to \$1.11; corn, No. 3, 57c to 59c; oats, standard, 50c to 52c; rye, No. 1, 83c to 85c; barley, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.05; pork, mess, \$12.47.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, fair to choice, \$3.75 to \$4.75; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.50; lambs, fair to choice \$3.00 to \$7.85.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.05; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.03 to \$1.07; corn, No. 2, 67c to 68c; oats, natural white, 54c to 56c; butter, creamery, 27c to 31c; eggs, western, 24c to 28c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2 mixed, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 52c; clover seed, prime, \$10.50

# 100 KILLED IN PANIC AT CHURCH BENEFIT

Blaze Follows Explosion and Women and Children Are Trampled to Death.

## CORPSES BLOCK STAIRWAY.

Overtured Oil Lamps Feed Flames and Force Trapped Audience to Jump from Windows.

One hundred persons were killed and seventy-five were seriously injured, many of whom will die, in a fire and panic which followed the explosion of a moving picture machine at a church entertainment in the Rhoads Opera House in Boyertown, Pa., Monday evening.

Most of the dead and injured are women and children, and the catastrophe has thrown the little town of 2,500 inhabitants into the deepest grief. Scarcely a family but has lost some member.

The opera house, a two-story structure on the main street of the town, was filled to overflowing by a benefit for St. John's Lutheran Church. The moving picture program was a series of feature pictures. Most of the audience were women and children.

**Giant Tank Explodes.**

Suddenly, in the midst of the entertainment, the acetylene tank which furnished light for the moving picture machine exploded. Instantly the whole interior of the opera house was filled with flames.

The actors endeavored to quiet the audience, but in their anxiety to make themselves heard and to avoid the awful stampede of the women and children, the coal oil lamps which were used at the footlights were overturned, setting the place on fire.

The flames, fed by oil, shot almost to the ceiling, and there was a rush of the several hundred persons to escape from the burning building. Scores of women and children were trampled on and several who escaped being burned to death died after being dragged from the opera house.

In some cases, it is said, entire families have been wiped out. The scene which followed the explosion is indescribable.

**Section of the Floor Gives Way.**

Following the explosion there was a wild rush of the audience for the stairway, the one means of exit. A score of persons reached the stairway simultaneously, and it was jammed so full of struggling humanity that only a few reached the outer air.

In the mad rush a section of the floor gave way, precipitating scores of persons to the basement. As the floor collapsed the shrieks of the helpless persons who were carried down were heard for blocks.

The interior of the opera house was of wood and plaster, and the flimsy carpentry that made the stage and its fittings furnished excellent material for the flames. Within two minutes after the explosion occurred the entire building was a mass of flames.

The jamming of people in the stairway blocked that means of egress, and dozens of frantic women and children leaped from the front window to the stone pavement below. Not one of these escaped broken limbs, and they are practically all of the injured, inasmuch as those inside the opera house perished.

**Only Fire Engine Disabled.**

To make matters worse, the one fire engine in Boyertown is disabled, and there was no means of fighting the fire. It is almost certain that all of the bodies of the victims were cremated, and the hopes of identifying any of them are destroyed. Fire engines were sent to the scene from Reading and Pottstown, but they arrived too late to be of any service further than to save surrounding property.

Requests for assistance were quick, but they were of little avail. Special trains bearing surgeons and nurses were hurried there. These surgeons, assisted by local physicians, improvised hospitals in near-by residences and stores, and gave what aid was possible to the injured.

At the foot of the narrow stairway, which was jammed full of dead and dying, scores of victims could be seen from the street. Dozens of men tried to reach them, and succeeded in carrying a few of them out, but the heat of the fire soon drove them back. Then as the flames ate their way down the stairway and reached them, the bodies were cremated in the very sight of those who would have carried them out.

**FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.**

Four new cardinals were created by Pope Pius.

The Dutch cabinet of nine ministers resigned.

M. Gade was appointed minister to the United States from Norway.

Scandal in Vienna diplomatic circles caused the recall of an ambassador.

The steamer *Anstral*, carrying a party of scientists, was wrecked off the coast of Uruguay, but all persons aboard were saved.

Prof. Poulsen established and maintained for hours a wireless telephone connection, and announced plans to talk across the Atlantic.

Yaqui Indians, in Old Mexico, killed twelve men, an American, who was among the number captured, being rescued by a party of his countrymen.

At St. Petersburg 100 members of the first duma, who signed the Viborg manifesto against the government, were placed on trial for treasonable practices. Among them was Prof. Mandelstam, president of the duma, and other noted Liberals and Socialists. Most of the accused pleaded that they acted within their rights.

# WORK OF CONGRESS

Senator Aldrich introduced his current bill Tuesday, which was read, and announced that the committee on finance would be glad to consider in connection with it all bills which Senators might desire to introduce.

Senator Aldrich announced that he intended to have a vote on his resolution favoring a federal law to aid the States in their efforts to enforce prohibition. The resolution was allowed to go over until the next meeting. Several addresses were made in the House in connection with the resolutions referring to President's annual message to the various committees. Representative Sheppard of Texas made a plea for the restoration of the legend, "In God We Trust" to American coins. Mr. Willett of New York sought to blame the recent financial disturbance on President Roosevelt. Representative Hardick of Georgia declared that the only safety for the Republican party lay in the nomination of Taft for President. Mr. Morris of Nebraska spoke in favor of taxing national bank deposits to provide a guarantee fund.

The Senate was not in session Wednesday. In the House a rule was adopted giving the bill to revise, codify and amend the laws the right of way along with other preferred measures. Upon the conclusion of the reading of the bill it was laid aside to permit Mr. Gaines of Tennessee to address the House in favor of an appropriation for "The Hermitage," the home of Andrew Jackson, near Nashville, Tenn.

The Brownson affair was brought up in the Senate Thursday, when Senator Hile explained the navy personnel bill. Mr. Tillman intimated that he wished to call before the committee witnesses to testify concerning this matter. Mr. Hale replied that he thought there would be no obstacle to allowing the Senator to do that. The Senate adjourned until Monday. Members of the House took part in a lottery for rooms in the new House office building opposite the capitol. Aside from passing two bills with the assignment of quarters was the only business transacted.

The Senate was not in session Friday. The House resumed its old activity and for over five hours transacted business of a public nature. Material progress was made with the bill to codify, revise and amend the criminal laws of the United States, which was taken up after some routine bills had been disposed of. An attempt by Mr. Littlefield of Maine to amend the bill so as to afford protection to aliens in the matter of civil rights failed by a decisive vote. The feature of the session was a brief address by Mr. Burleson of Texas, who credited Senator Foraker and other Republicans with having charged the President with the responsibility for the recent financial crisis. Mr. Burleson became engaged in a lively colloquy with Mr. Payne of New York.

The Senate was not in session Saturday. A vigorous fight was waged in the House of Representatives over the bill to codify and revise the penal laws of the United States, with particular reference to Section 19, affecting conspiracies against the civil rights of citizens. Messrs. Smith of Missouri and Hughes of New Jersey, offered amendments, having for their object the exemption of labor unions from the operation of the act, whenever such unions decide to strike or boycott. A motion to strike out the whole section was made by Mr. Bartlett of Georgia. The brunt of the debate was borne by Mr. Sherry of Kentucky, a member of the Committee on Revision, but he was supported by a number of Republicans. These amendments were all lost, as was one by Mr. Armond to strike out Section 20. It is likely that discussion of the bill enjoin of law will be indulged from time to time for several weeks.

The recent issue of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury was the occasion of an animated debate in the Senate Monday. The discussion was precipitated by an inquiry by Senator Culberson and was participated in by Senators Aldrich, Tillman and Bailey. It resulted in an agreement to postpone further controversy until a statement can be received from Secretary Cortelyou. Mr. Tillman's resolutions directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the operations of the Treasury Department was referred, with his consent, to that committee. The unfinished business in the form of a bill to codify the criminal laws of the United States was placed before the Senate and the reading of the bill was begun. Vigorous defense of State's rights in dealing with violations of civil rights or with special State elections where troops have been called into service served to enliven the debate in the House in connection with the bill to codify the penal laws of the United States. A number of Democrats, mostly from the Southern States, strenuously sought by amendment to reserve to the States themselves the discretion as to the qualifications of voters, and of persons to serve on juries, and to limit the power of federal judges on certain cases; but every attempt failed. The Republicans presented a solid front, and the votes all were on party lines.

**NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.**

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania introduced a bill to remedy the defects in the present law relating to the management of applicable only to corporations engaged in such commerce as Congress has the undoubted right to control.

Representative Waldo of New York offered a resolution asking the House committee on foreign affairs to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President to intercede with the government of Russia for the release of the recently convicted members of the duma.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: George L. Godfrey of Iowa to be surveyor of customs for the port of Des Moines, Iowa; John H. Page of Arizona, to be secretary of Arizona. There were also a number of army and navy promotions and many postmaster names.

President Roosevelt directed the Secretary of War to have prepared appointments for James F. Tracey as secretary of finance and justice on the Philippine commission, and George A. Arens to be judge of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, vice Tracey, appointed secretary of finance and justice.



## HEALING BY FAITH.

Chicago Reformed Episcopal Church to Treat Body as Well as Soul.

A new and important departure has been taken by St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church of Chicago, under the leadership of Bishop Samuel Fallows. The church has added healing of the body to its spiritual ministrations, following somewhat along the lines pursued by Christian Scientists, although with several fundamental differences. Christian psychology, as explained by Bishop Fallows, does not ignore physicians as does Christian Science, but works hand in hand with the medical profession, and the work of healing undertaken at St. Paul's will be applied only to such patients in which the action of the mind plays an important part. Cure of organic dis-



BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS.

eases will not be attempted, although patients suffering from them will be aided as far as possible by suggestion, faith and persuasion.

The diseases and weaknesses to which Christian psychology is to be applied at St. Paul's are functional nervous disorders, hypochondria, insomnia, nervous dyspepsia, melancholia, mental depression, hysteria, neurasthenia, the drug habit, the liquor habit, want of self-confidence, irritability, worry, anger, fear and weakness of will. The class of cases in which no cure will be attempted are those like typhoid fever, scarlet fever, smallpox and other disorders of that nature.

Bishop Fallows, who was born in England in 1835, has led an active and militant career. He came to this country in 1848, settling in Wisconsin, and in 1851 was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the Civil War he served as a colonel and was brevetted brigadier general. He served three terms as State superintendent of public instruction in Wisconsin and in 1875 united with the Reformed Episcopal Church, being consecrated bishop the following year. Since 1875 he has been rector of St. Paul's Church, Chicago. The bishop has other theories besides healing through Christian psychology. He believes that Christianity is a good deal a matter of the kind of food we eat. "If every child was scientifically fed," he says, "we'd have no moral baseness, no mental depravity and no spiritual ignorance." His system of Christian healing will be followed with a good deal of interest.

## ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

During 1907 the Legal Aid Society of New York received 26,359 appeals for aid.

New York board of education will probably vote to restore corporal punishment in the schools.

The factory of the Cummings Leather Company at Woburn, Mass., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$80,000, fully insured.

## INDUSTRIES ARE REVIVING.

Workers of All Kinds Are Reported in Great Demand.

Business throughout the United States, both commercial and industrial, is reviving, according to Terence V. Powderly, chief of the division of information, bureau of immigration. The division of information was created by Congress as an agency to divert immigration from the larger cities, and find places for the unemployed alien. The functions of the division have been enlarged, inasmuch as Chief Powderly is endeavoring to provide work for Americans as well as aliens.

From July 1 last until early in October 200,000 requests were made upon Chief Powderly to supply various forms of labor for factory, railroad, farm and industrial enterprises of all descriptions. About the middle of October, when the financial disturbances became acute, many of these applications were canceled, correspondents stating that instead of needing labor they were putting off men, and that everything pointed to a prolonged period of depression.

Recently there has been a renewal of the demand for labor. Chief Powderly says that this demand comes from every section of the country; that it calls for mechanics, mill operatives, factory hands, railroad builders, and farm laborers. From the agricultural States have come notice that in the spring hundreds of thousands of farm hands will be needed, and that every effort should be made by the government at this time to see to it that an adequate supply of labor is provided in the regions where it will be urgently required.

"An investigation has developed," said Mr. Powderly, "that while the unusually large exodus of foreigners during the past few months was the direct result of disturbed financial conditions, it was not due to the closing of mills or factories or cessation in the progress of public works. The great majority of those who returned to Europe were not turned out of employment. They were alarmed by the outlook and decided to go back. The tide will begin to turn early in the spring, and I have no doubt that the increasing demand for labor that our reports indicate is at hand will be fully met by the supply in this country amplified by an enlarged immigration."

## AN AID TO CUPID.

Mayor of Spokane the Patron Saint of the Single.

Young man, go west, and incidentally, young woman, go west—that is if you are anxious to take unto yourself a partner for life. This is the invitation which C. Herbert Moore, reform mayor of Spokane, has issued unto the forlorn of the land and which is being accepted with surprising alacrity. So far he has been successful in finding husbands in the Spokane country for girls in Chicago, Indianapolis, Memphis and Philadelphia, and he has secured wives for ranchers, mining operators and fruit growers in various parts of the inland empire of the Pacific northwest.

The mayor has engaged an assistant secretary whose duty it is to carry out the chief executive's suggestions and to bring the inquirers and inquired for together. Mayor Moore did not seek the appointment to this peculiar position but rather was it thrust upon him by maids and men, widows and widowers who knew his kind heart and believed in the married state as the only happy one. He receives scores of letters every day, from timid women looking for men whom they may "look up to," from big, unframed women who want quiet, docile husbands who of a certainty will look up to them, from romantic youths who wish beauty and from farmers who hanker after brown. There is no sect of husband or wife which his honor does not agree to furnish upon application and as a result he is the most popular man in the west.

## BIG POULTRY SHOW.

Aristocracy of the Feathered Tribe on Exhibition in Chicago.

Three thousand aristocrats of the poultry world contested for honors in the national poultry show recently held in Chicago by the National fanciers' and breeders' association. The breeding of the finest stock is becoming so popular in the Middle West that products of this section have begun to take prizes at the New York poultry show.



which is the largest event of the kind, and to carry off all the honors in the Chicago event, which is second in importance.

There was a large increase this year in the number of entries. The champion of all hens, owned by Ernest Kellerstrass, of Kansas City, and valued at \$2,500, was there, as well as numerous other chickens valued at from \$500 to \$1,000. Fighting cocks, wild turkeys and ducks, homing pigeons with records as victorious racers over distances ranging from 100 to 1,000 miles, and pheasants such as English noblemen shoot, bred on the largest pheasant farm in the country fifteen miles from Chicago, were attractions. Baby chicks were hatched out in incubators every day of the show.

## BUBONIC PLAGUE DISAPPEARING.

War on Disease Requires Lives of 130,000 Rats in San Francisco.

With only seven cases of bubonic plague reported during the month of December and only three cases remaining under treatment at the isolation hospital, the plague in San Francisco is almost eradicated as a result of the vigorous sanitary campaign conducted during the last four months by the United States Marine hospital service under the direction of Dr. Rupert Blue.

It is estimated that approximately 120,000 rats have been destroyed during the last four months. Thirty-five thousand six hundred and forty-two rats were brought to the laboratory of the health department. Of this number 11,291 were examined by bacteriologists for plague and 106 found to be infected.

The total number of cases reported to date are 130; deaths, 73; cured, 60; remaining under treatment, 3; suspected cases, 18.