

MRS. THAW'S ORDEAL ENDS

Wife of Defendant Given Opportunity to Clear Up Some Odds and Ends.

NEARLY FIVE DAYS ON WITNESS STAND

Abe Hummel Is Not Allowed to Identify Copy of Affidavit—Insanity Experts Come Today.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's long ordeal on the witness stand at the trial of her husband for the killing of Stanford White, ended today. Mr. Jerome finished his cross examination which has lasted through nearly five court days, at the morning session. The re-direct and re-cross examinations this afternoon were brief.

The district attorney will tomorrow morning begin his cross examination of Dr. Britton D. Evans, one of the defense's alienists. Dr. Wagner, Deemar and Bingaman will be called in rapid order. The trial at last seems to be entering on its final stages.

The completion of Mrs. Thaw's examination followed the unsuccessful efforts of the prosecution to draw from Abraham Hummel certain facts relating to the affidavit which Mrs. Thaw is said to have made in Hummel's law office. In this affidavit it is declared there was an allegation that Thaw had beaten the girl while abroad in 1903, when she told him there was no truth in the story about her relations with Stanford White.

Hummel Testimony Blocked. Mr. Delmas, for the defense, blocked practically every question put to Hummel. The witness got no further than to say he knew Mrs. Thaw, that she came to his office October 27, 1906, and that he dictated to a stenographer while she was there. Justice Fitzgerald held that under the rules of evidence covering Mrs. Thaw's testimony the introduction of collateral facts were not permissible. The district attorney is not allowed to controvert her testimony in any way, but may test her credibility. Mr. Jerome said in open court that he realized that even if he could show Stanford White was in Europe the night Mrs. Thaw declares she was assaulted by him he would not be allowed to introduce such evidence. Mr. Jerome has much testimony to offer in rebuttal, but as it is nearly all of a collateral nature he will not be allowed to place it before the jury.

Odds and Ends Cleared Up. Mrs. Thaw today was given the opportunity to clear up the odds and ends of her story. Mr. Jerome introduced in evidence her schoolgirl diary and read certain extracts from it. They caused many smiles in the court room, reflecting as they did the young woman's views of life during that period. Mrs. Thaw denied again that she had ever used a penny of the letter of credit Stanford White gave to her under seal before she went to Europe.

Mr. Thaw and Mady Ashburnton, formerly Frances Belmont, were not friends. They were simply acquaintances when both were playing at the same table.

Holman Makes Statement. PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—Charles J. Holman issued a statement today in behalf of his wife, Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, concerning Mrs. Thaw's early training. Holman denies that his wife gave District Attorney Jerome a statement or that Mr. Jerome used a statement from Mrs. Thaw.

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sake tell the boss to look after my kids." Then he died.

Noonan was found outside the factory. "If he had got the iron bar on me, first he'd have killed me," said the watchman at the police station.

REMOVAL OF FISH

(Continued from First Page.)

curties which he had appreciated in value and he could arrange for funds somewhere else or dispose of some of it. Subsequently to that he again, in January, 1904, deposited with the Commonwealth Trust company, the successor of the Trust company of the Republic, additional money to pad the statements of that trust company and continued to do various things of which I think I have said enough. They are matters of record, and can be taken up.

"The trouble with Mr. Fish," said Mr. Harriman, "was that he looked upon the Illinois Central as his personal property." He then told how Mr. Fish contracted for the construction of the Indianapolis & St. Louis railroad and committed the company without the consent or action of the board when the board had previously expressed its disapproval.

Deal with Rockefeller. Kellogg traced the purchase of Southern Pacific stock by the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line, carrying it down to the famous sale of \$30,000 shares to William G. Rockefeller. Mr. Kellogg produced the Rockefeller letter already in evidence.

"The sale was made on a reciprocal agreement with Mr. Rockefeller," said the witness, "by which Mr. Rockefeller could sell us the stock back on May 1, 1904, if he desired, at the same price, with interest and commission of 1/2 of 1 per cent, and we could take it back. Mr. Rockefeller paid \$5,000,000 in cash and we gave good collaterals. It was a conditional sale.

"The sales of Mr. Rockefeller," said the witness, "was a protective measure pure and simple. There had been formed a pool to speculate in Southern Pacific stock. The pool had acquired 300,000 shares of stock, had appealed to the shareholders and courts and tried to get enough proxies to prevent us from contributing in the management of the property. The pool planned to sell its own stock to advantage. We feared that they would get a temporary injunction to prevent us from voting the stock. In order to prevent this we took this method to enable us, with other proxies that we might obtain to secure votes enough to protect against this speculative interest. It was a purely protective measure."

The witness then explained that entry of the accounts and records on the books of the Union Pacific.

Mr. Harriman frankly admitted that the transfer of the stock was to place it in the hands of some one who would act against this speculative pool.

Pursuing this line, Mr. Kellogg endeavored to have the witness admit that the Rockefeller transfer was merely an evasion, but Mr. Harriman would not do so. The transaction was to protect the property, he insisted, against a speculative raid that threatened the control.

He admitted that Mr. Rockefeller was paid 1/2 per cent commission, or \$157,500, on return of the stock.

Rates on Union Pacific. Attorney Kellogg devoted much time during the day to an effort to establish the propositions that rates on the Union and the Southern Pacific had remained fixed, and that the rates on the Union Pacific had been reduced.

Mr. Harriman declared Union Pacific rates had been reduced 17 per cent since he became president and in defense of his general policy he fell back on that assertion that the expenditures for improvement had developed the country and placed the system in condition to handle the great traffic that has come in later years and that he and his stockholders were entitled to the benefits their enterprise had won.

Mr. Harriman then made a plea for some form of legislation which would permit railroads to arrange for traffic handling under supervision of some federal body as the Interstate Commerce commission, with proper regulation and limitations which would enable them to handle their business lawfully and intelligently. He thought such a law permitting a combination of roads would possibly result in lower rates.

HYMENEAL

Cross-Mohr. Earl E. Cross and Miss Pálherme Mohr, daughter of Alvin Mohr, were married Monday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Long, 3214 Charles street. Rev. Charles W. Bavage performed the ceremony.

Grand Army Encampment Change. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 26.—(Special.) According to a letter received here from A. B. Nelson of Pierre, a member of the general council of the South Dakota Grand Army of the Republic, the encampment of the department this year, instead of being held at Hot Springs as expected, will be held at Huron, a change having been made by the members of the general council.

Mr. Nelson states that he has the full vote of each member of the council registered for Huron, and that he has advised Commander Lowthian, of the department, to make the announcement of the change in the place of holding the annual encampment.

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SENATE PASSES ALDRICH BILL

Measure Authorizes Deposits of Customs Receipts in National Banks.

PROVIDES FOR MORE SMALLER BILLS

Amendment Requiring Banks to Pay Interest on Government Deposits Is Defeated—Conference Reports Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The senate today passed the sundry civil appropriation bill carrying \$114,000,000. It also passed the Aldrich currency bill by a vote of 43 to 14. The currency bill authorizes the issuance of \$10 gold certificates to the end that the \$10 greenbacks may be broken up into \$1, \$2, \$5 bills, for which there is a great demand. It also authorizes the deposit of customs receipts in national banks as internal revenue receipts are now deposited. It raises from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 the amount of national bank circulation that may be retired in any one month. The Nelson amendment requiring national banks to pay interest on government deposits was defeated by a vote of 43 to 17. Conference reports were adopted on the naval, army, fortification and the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The conference report on the bill allowing the government the right of appeal in criminal cases was agreed to, as was also that on a bill opening for settlement 1,000,000 acres of the Rosebud Indian reservation in South Dakota.

Currency Bill Called Up. Senator Aldrich called up his currency bill in the senate at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Culberson presented a general objection to the system which resulted in the accumulation of large amounts of government funds. "The root of the evil is high taxes and extravagance," he said. The retirement rolls of the army and navy were, he declared, being "padded"; brigadier generals were found on the retired list thicker than the leaves of autumn, placed in that rank simply for the purpose of increasing their pay. The federal government was year by year reaching out into the realm of the states and thus adding expenditures. He said that in the last four years the increase in national expenditures had amounted to \$115,000,000. "Our revenues during that time have increased \$119,000,000," interjected Mr. Aldrich, who added: "Not a very bad business. What remedy does the senator propose?"

"Among other things we can reduce the tariff," answered Mr. Culberson. The bill was endorsed by Mr. Spooner, who opposed Mr. Nelson's proposition requiring the banks to pay interest on government deposits, as the money deposited was still government money.

"Whose money is it when it is loaned out to stock gamblers who pay the banks interest?" asked Mr. Nelson. This led Mr. Spooner into a statement that there would always be more or less speculation in securities, but this did not change his contention that the government money should not be loaned out when on deposit with banks.

Mr. Spooner also combated the provision

in the Nelson amendment which authorizes the secretary of the treasury to receive other than government funds as security for such deposits in national banks. Mr. Newlands drew from Mr. Aldrich the admission that there was a greater demand for subsidiary silver coins than was supplied. Mr. Newlands expressed the hope that the secretary of the treasury would coin \$10,000,000 a year in silver coins instead of \$5,000,000. This would, he said, support the price of silver, which, he said, had risen from 50 to 70 cents an ounce without any government assistance. He wished to see it at its normal price of \$1.25 an ounce. The cry in 1896 had been, he declared, that nothing was to be considered except the quality of our money. Now the cry was that the quality was inadequate, but that the quantity was insufficient. Mr. Newlands did not oppose the bill.

Mr. Nelson's amendment requiring interest to be paid on deposits was defeated as was also an amendment by Mr. Stone that the interest on deposits be 1 1/2 per cent. A roll call resulted in the passage of the bill, 43 to 14. Those opposing were Senators Bacon, Berry, Blackburn, Clay, Culberson, Dubois, Frazier, LaFollette, McCready, McLauren, Mallory, Pettus, Stone and Newlands.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

Session Occupied with General Debate on Ship Subsidy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—General debate on the so-called ship subsidy bill continued throughout the day in the house. The rule limiting the general debate to five hours was by unanimous consent amended so that general debate shall run through tomorrow with a night session from 8 to 11 o'clock, when the debate will terminate. Mr. Grosvener of Ohio was the principal champion of the bill.

The conference report on the fortifications bill and the omnibus revenue cutter bill were adopted.

The conference committee reports on the army appropriation bill and the rivers and harbors bill were presented.

Conferees were appointed in the postoffice appropriation bill after an ineffectual effort had been made to recede and compromise certain senate amendments relating to the pay of rural letter carriers and railway mail employees.

Two veto messages of the house bills were received from the president, one of them disapproving of the Klondike townsite bill and the other a bill for the relief of a civilian who served in the civil war.

General debate on the ship subsidy bill was had today in the house. Representative Grosvener of Ohio opening the discussion with a brief statement as to the merits of the house substitute for the senate bill. In answer to a charge made yesterday by Mr. Hinchshaw of Nebraska that there had not been a single vessel added to our merchant marine since the passage of the mail subsidy act of 1881 and that the vessels carrying a bonus from this country themselves carry merchandise to no greater extent, Mr. Grosvener insisted that Mr. Hinchshaw was wholly misinformed. He declared that since the passage of the mail subsidy act the International Mercantile company had built ten vessels, many of them with a speed of twenty knots.

Mr. Littauer of New York argued in favor of the bill bearing his name. He said

J. J. Hill had not a ship that would come in under the bill, as this bill provides for sixteen-knot ships and the Hill ships have a speed capacity of fourteen knots.

If the Pacific Mail (Harriman's line) should accept the subsidy, Mr. Littauer said, it would mean the building of at least one and probably two sixteen-knot ships, together with regular communication between San Francisco and the Philippines. Mr. Goulden, however, declared that during the years he had been in congress he has recognized the presence of a powerful lobby for ship subsidy.

"Oh, that's a last year's bird's nest," interrupted Mr. Kahn of California. Mr. Goulden, however, declared that during the years he had been in congress he has recognized the presence of a powerful lobby for ship subsidy.

MACK RAISES BIG QUESTION Lets Armbruster Go Because Left-Handed Batter and Weak Against Southpaws.

Manager Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics, who is credited by Philadelphiaans with possessing more real base ball acumen than any manager in the business, has just made the announcement that he intends to win the American league pennant next season by the ability of his team to hit left handed pitching. Mack gave this as his reason, last week, for releasing outfielder Armbruster, according to the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. He said: "Armbruster is a good ball player. In time he may become great, but right now he is good enough for any club in the American league. My reason for letting him go was founded on the fact that he is a left-handed batsman and is weak against the left-handed pitchers that abound in the American league. A couple of left-handed batters are all right, but three of them are dangerous, and more than that, places a terrific handicap on a club. To win a pennant a club must not be at the mercy of a southpaw, for there are too many of them in the ranks of the other clubs."

Topsey Hartzel is the only left-hander among the regular players of the Athletics' staff. It is now said that Mack let out Danny Hoffman in 1906 for the same reason because he hit from the port side of the rubber.

Mack's statement has started another discussion among the fans of the "seventh paw peril." A glance over the records of the batters of the past and present day shows that many left-hand batters were, if anything, more effective against the southpaw twirlers than against the right-handers. There are striking examples of this in the batting records for 1906 of the American league.

Of the batsmen who finished in the 300 class—Stone of St. Louis, the leader; Connelley, Flick and Rossmann of Cleveland; Cobb of Detroit and Keeler of New York, are left-hand batters. Sam Crawford of Detroit is close up with 295 per cent. Of these Stone and Keeler will do as examples of effectiveness against their southpaw enemies on the firing line.

Stone finished the season with an average of .364 per cent, tied with Nig Clarke of Cleveland, a right-hand batter. Against Plank and Waddell of the Athletics, White and Altrock of the White Sox, Tamm of Boston, Hess of Cleveland, Newton and Hahn of New York, and Killian of Detroit, left-hand pitchers, his batting average for the season was .371 per cent.

Keeler finished the season with .304 per cent. Against the same pitchers his work for the season shows .330 per cent.

Ned Hanlon, who has kept close tab on Willie Keeler's work since 1904, claims the Highlander has always been better against left-hand than right-hand pitching. While Connie Mack holds to this theory, many other managers who have landed pennants seek the left-handed twirler instead of setting him adrift.

Attention has been called to the fact that the world's champion White Sox have no less than six left-handed batsmen in their lineup, including Jones, Donahue, Lelbel, Dougherty, Hahn and George Davis. To be exact, the number should be five and a half, because Davis bats equally well from either side of the plate. Still, there is the fact that the White Sox did not win the pennant by batting, but by fielding, pitching base running and headwork.

When the Young Men's Christian association gymnasium is opened next Monday 1,000 steel lockers will be in place. These are of the sheet steel variety made of the wire steel, as are those of the Field club. The directors figured that in the center of the city a locker which shuts out the sun is preferable. Members of the Young Men's Christian association are so