HOUSE TAKES IT UP

Alleged Philippine Atrocities Are Discussed.

VANDIVER MAKES THE CHARGES

Republican Members Vigorously Defend the American Soldiers—General Debate on the Naval Bill.

The House yesterday was plunged into a debate on Philippine affairs. Thus far, the subject of alleged atrocities in the islands has engaged the attention of the Senate alone and only occasionally echoes have been heard in the House. But yesterday the reports of cruelty and outrage were rehearsed in the House with vehemence and bitterness. The naval bill was the order of the day, but it received only scant attention after the allegations of Philippine outrages were presented. A speech by Vandiver (Dem. Mo.) reciting instances of alleged outrages brought on the discussion. Personalities and recriminations were freely passed about. Vandiver was supported in his criticisms by Wheeler (Dem. Ky.), while vehement defenses of the American soldiers were made by Hepburn (Rep. Ia.), Grow (Rep. Pa.), Hill (Rep. Conn.), W. A. Smith (Rep. Mich.) and Lessler (Rep. N. Y.). General debate on the naval bill closed at 4 o'clock and when the House adjourned the measure was being read for amendment.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill were disagreed to by the House today, and the bill was sent to conference.

The bill opening to homestead entry the extensive Ute tract, in Colorado, embracing about 9,000,000 acres, was passed.

As a result of several cases of emergency illness which have occurred in the House, a resolution was adopted directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to provide an emergency equipment of medicines and instruments.

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up and an agreement made extending the general debate until 4 P. M. today.

Grosvenor (Rep. O.) said he thought the time had come for a careful investigation of the question of building warships in Government yards, in order that the exact facts might be determined. He did not go as far as some of the advocates of Government construction in asking that all the new ships be built in Government yards, as that would afford no basis for comparison. In lieu of this he proposed that one battle-ship, one armored cruiser and one gunboat be built in a Government navy-yard, and one of each class in a private yard, thus giving a comprehensive test of Government and private construction under substantially similar conditions.

Jones (Rep. Wash.) spoke of the lack of general information on the maritime and naval resources of the great Puget Sound region, and gave many interesting details concerning this section of the country.

Philippine Barbarities.

Vandiver (Dem. Mo.) sent to the desk and had read a statement appearing in the Irish World, signed by Corporal O'Brien, Company M, Twenty-sixth Volunteers, giving alleged details of atrocities in the Philippines, the killing of native women and babes under circumstances of unusual cruelty, including the alleged use of dum-dum bullets. Vandiver read a letter from Patrick Ford, editor of the Irish World, saying he had talked with Corporal O'Brien, who reaffirmed the charges and was ready to make affidavit to them, to be forwarded to Washington. The charges were too horrible for belief, Vandiver said, if they were not substantially borne out by official reports of outrages by our forces against the natives.

When Vandiver questioned if anyone in behalf of the administration was ready to rise and defend the atrocities by American soldiers on natives, W. A. Smith (Rep. Mich.), reported with an inquiry whether anyone on the other side of the chamber was ready to rise and defend the atrocities of natives on American soldiers.

An exciting passage followed between Smith and Vandiver. The latter asserted that atrocities neither on one side nor the other were defensible. "I have evidence piled mountain high," declared Vandiver, "of cruelty, extortion, torture, murder, arson, rape, and every other known crime on the calendar."

"That is false," explained Smith, "and I hurl back the charge at the gentleman and call upon him to produce the proofs if he can."

"The proofs are ample, and will be presented," said Vandiver.

"The gentleman ought to be ashamed of himself," interrupted Smith, "to assail the American Army, 7000 miles from home."

Vandiver responded that his respect for the dictates of humanity were greater than that for soldiers guilty of such cruelty. He proceeded to read portions of the testimony before the Philippine committee of the Senate. When he referred to General Funston, Landis (Rep. Ind.) interjected the sarcastic inquiry: "Funston—that is the gentleman who captured your old friend, Emilio Aguinaldo?"

"Yes," answered Vandiver, "and this Aguinaldo seems to be a great bugbear to the other side of the chamber."

"But all his eulogies come from that (the Democratic) side of the chamber," answered Landis.

Soon after Vandiver became engaged in a warm colloquy with Hamilton (Rep. Mich.), who demanded to know how a stable government was going to be maintained without soldiers. There was considerable confusion, and the chair had to rap vigorously for order. Vandiver continued to recite cases of alleged cruelty.

Mudd (Rep. Md.) gave notice that he would move an amendment to the bill prohibiting the use of any money carried in the naval bill for the purchase of Maclay's history, the animadversions in it against Admiral Schley being responsible, in his opinion, for the court of inquiry. If the history had been clear of partisan feeling, he said, and had the historian accepted the high-minded thought pronounced by Schley that there was "glory enough for all," the American Nation would not now be the butt of criticism among the naval officers of the world.

Hill's Spirited Rejoinder.

Hill (Rep. Conn.) made a spirited rejoinder to Vandiver's speech on cruelties in the Philippines, severely arraigning the Missouri member and the minority on the ground that an ex parte case was being presented. In the course of his remarks Hill said:

"I came into the hall while the gentleman from Missouri was portraying the outrages that had been perpetrated by the American soldiers upon the Filipinos, and I regretted very much to hear it. I had hoped that there would be a monopoly of that kind of talk elsewhere, and that we should not have in the House of Representatives the maligning and slandering of the American Army while in the performance of its duty."

Hill detailed a visit he paid to General Smith's headquarters in the Philippines, and added:

"I found the Department of General Jacob H. Smith in peace and quietness, and yet while that condition existed, this incident actually occurred: A company of Tagals, Filipinos, the Filipino army if you choose to call it, descended on a village of peaceable Filipinos, who chose to carry on their regular business pursuits in peace and quietness, and destroyed that village, murdering men, women and children, and if the gentleman from Missouri (Vandiver) desires a specimen of barbarity, I want to tell you what they did to loyal Filipinos and Americans. They took men out and tied them to ant hills, six or eight or 10 feet high, and six feet in diameter, filled with ants that are absolutely ravenous and eat up everything they come in contact with. They tied these men to ant hills and allowed them to be eaten to death by ants. They buried them in the ground up to their necks and allowed them to be picked to death by the birds and eaten by the ants. They took the loyal Filipinos and loyal Americans and cut them open in the abdomen, taking out a portion of the bowels and nailing it to a tree and driving them around the tree with bolos while they disemboweled themselves, and yet you gentlemen stand here and condemn Americans soldiers for standing by the men who are loyal to the American flag and who are suffering outrages as these—"

Vandiver—For the very same kind of barbarity which you are now charging against the Filipinos.

Hill—Talk about water cures! Fight your political battles decently. Do not attempt to do it by slandering American soldiers in the performance of their duty.

The Philippine discussion became general, Hepburn (Rep. Ia.) referred to Vandiver's service in the Confederacy, and declared that after 25 years Vandiver could not forget the old days and the old methods. "The Army he attacks is our Army; these boys are our boys," said Hepburn. "They have been reared in American homes and he should not in the House join the libelers and slanderers in traducing our American soldiers." The opposition, he said, had seized on every exaggerated story in order to attack the American soldiers.

Williams (Dem. Miss.) asked if Hepburn defended the order to make Samar "a howling wilderness."

"I believe that is a lie," responded Hepburn. "I believe no American officer ever made such an order; I believe it to be a slander, pure and simple."

Wheeler (Dem. Ky.) made a short and caustic rejoinder to Hepburn. While agreeing with the Iowa member that the Philippine question should not be turned to party advantage, he said he wanted to know why it was that men must close their mouths against cruelty and barbarity.

Grow (Rep. Pa.) recalled the horrors of warfare seen at Gettysburg, Atlanta and on other bloody fields. He maintained that such conditions were necessarily incident to warfare.

After the Philippine debate had continued two hours, Meyer (Dem. La.) brought the discussion back to the naval bill. At 4 o'clock the general debate closed, and the bill was read for amendment. A veto message was received from the President on the bill relieving Harry C. Mix from obligation on an official bond.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

NOT AN AMERICAN INVENTION.

Water Cure Testimony Before Senate Philippine Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Captain Lee Hall, formerly of the Twenty-third Infantry, was the witness before the Senate Philippine committee today. He was in command of a company of Macabebe soldiers. He said these were deadly enemies of the Tagals. He had heard of instances of the water cure, but saw none.

Senator Deitrich called attention to a picture in Bryan's Commoner, showing the Macabebe as a naked negro, with Aguinaldo standing behind him. Captain Hall said the Macabebe was a Malay, not a negro, and that when he was a soldier he was clothed.

The witness said that one Macabebe Sergeant whom he had sent out in search of guns had told him that he procured them by the use of the cure. His method was to use a buffalo horn as a funnel through which to administer the water. When this incident was reported to Colonel Wilder, in charge of the scouts, the Colonel had said that he did not want to hear any more about it. As for himself, he gave no orders to cease the water-cure practice. The witness was quite sure that this was not an American invention in securing confessions. The witness told of a conversation he had had with General Lawton, in which the General had said that the natives should be treated considerately, because "by and by they would be our people." He himself had done no more than compel prisoners to beat rice. Prisoners generally were paroled after dressing the wounds of the injured and caring for the sick. The native prisoners were treated much as our own soldiers are. "We paid for everything we got," he said.

Captain Hall said he had known of cases of cruelty on the part of Filipinos towards American prisoners, but that this practice had been largely discontinued by the natives toward the latter part of his stay in the Philippines.

Speaking of the relative mortality in the American and Philippine forces in battle, he said that generally about three natives to one American were killed. "The Filipino is a better shot at a distance of a mile and a half," he said, "than at 30 steps."

Replying to questions by Senator Dubois, Captain Hall said that he considered there was no immediate chance for an independent government, "not until they learn what government is." He proceeded, however, to say that there is much good in the native Filipino and that in time they would come to be good people.

Cuban Sugar Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Heywood S. Leavitt, of Nebraska, concluded his testimony before the Senate Cuban relations committee today. He said if the sugar trust did not receive all the benefits of the proposed concessions to Cuba it would be because the trust would make a present of the concession to the planters. He referred to the action of the trust in reducing the prices of sugar at Missouri River points and said it was done for the purpose of destroying the beet-sugar companies. Mr. Leavitte said that Francis B. Thurber, of New York, who had given testimony before the committee, was a paid employe of the trust; that he was employed by the War Department to gather statistics, but was discharged on account of his bias toward the trust.

A letter written by Sir William Van Horne, of the Cuba Company, was presented. It showed that this company had acquired 150,000 acres of land and gave a general statement of the conditions in the island.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—Arizona, Thomas Campbell, at Jerome; California, John McGee, at Chico; Lillian Thomas, at Sausalito.

Circus Train Wrecked.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 15.—Six canvas men were injured, three of them seriously, in a wreck of the canvass and wagon train of Forepaugh & Sells Brothers' circus sthis morning at Marysville, six miles west of this city. The seriously injured are: Columbus Davis, colored; Charles Berkley, Harry Sheaver. They are all hurt internally.

The accident was caused by the breaking of a truck under a car carrying a large canvas wagon on which the injured men were sleeping.

Sale of Modern Pictures.

NEW YORK, May 15.—At the sale of modern French and Belgian pictures known as the Huybreck collection, at Antwerp, cables the correspondent of the Herald, a total of $48,000 was realized for the first day. The top price was for "L'Oiseleur," by Baron Leys, which brought $5200.

ASSAILED BY M'LAURIN

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR ON THE PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Declares Republicans Are Making Political Capital for His Party—Fortifications Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—An extended speech by McLaurin of Mississippi, in opposition to the pending Philippine Government bill, was a feature of today's session of the Senate. The Mississippi Senator vigorously assailed the Administration's policy in the Philippines. He deprecated the outrages perpetrated in the islands, whether they were committed by the Filipinos or by the Americans. They were, in his judgment, the natural growth of the Government's policy, for which, he maintained, the Republican party was responsible. He urged the abandonment of the policy in the interest of humanity and justice. He declared that the minority was not discussing the pending measure to obtain political capital, as all the political material which the Democrats desired had been made for them by the Republicans in this Congress. The bill providing for the erection of a union railway station in Washington and the fortifications appropriation bill were passed.

The Proceedings.

At the conclusion of routine business the bill providing for a union railway station in Washington was laid before the Senate. As no debate was in order, the pending question was the motion of Clark to recommit the bill to the committee for further consideration. The motion was rejected, 22 to 43. Several propositions to amend the bill were defeated. Hansbrough's proposition for the Government to build the station received only four votes. The bill then was passed, 45 to 24.

On motion of Proctor, the Senate agreed to a conference on the agricultural appropriation bill.

The conference report on the omnibus claims bill was presented by Warren, the the conferees being unable to agree on the Selfridge board claims.

Warren replied to some remarks made by Proctor yesterday, concerning the Buffington-Crozier gun carriages. He said there had been an intimation that the fact that this carriage had been patented abroad would have an influence upon the department because General Crozier, the present head of the Ordnance Department, is the patentee, and thus cause the acceptance of an inferior carriage. Warren did not, however, believe that this could be the case, in view of the fact that the United States Government holds all the patents on that carriage in this country. Warren pointed out that the first four reports of the boards which investigated the Crozier disappearing carriage, were unanimously in favor of the carriage. He urged that the weight of evidence ought to be accepted in the discussion of this question. The majority undoubtedly was in favor of the use of the carriage particularly in medium and low sights. He admitted that the weight of evidence was against the use of the carriage on high sights.

The fortifications appropriation bill then was laid before the Senate, the pending question being the amendment offered yesterday by Proctor providing that no money shall be expended for disappearing gun carriages until complete tests shall have been made. The Proctor amendment was modified by Proctor and agreed to after having been accepted by the committee. The modification consisted in making the acceptance of gun carriages conditional upon the United States. The bill was then passed.

Lodge then sought to have a date fixed for a vote on the Philippine Government bill, or to have the discussion continue without interruption.

Dubois, a minority member of the Philippine committee, said he did not believe there was any intention to obstruct the bill and thought the debate was progressing as rapidly as practicable.

Hale expressed a similar opinion. He thought there was no disposition unduly to delay the passage of this bill. He was satisfied a vote would be reported some time next week.

Cockrell said there was no purpose on the Democratic side to delay action. A full and fair debate was desired. "Nobody," he said, "has any desire to delay the bill."

Lodge expressed himself as satisfied with the explanations of the situation.

McLaurin addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He then discussed some of the criticisms made of the minority Senators because of their attack on the Army, and because of "their slanders on the Army." He pointed out that the President and Secretary of War have issued orders to prevent the practice of cruelty and torture by the American Army in the Philippines. In so doing he thought they had been quite as guilty of slandering the Army as had the minority Senators in their efforts to get at the facts in the Philippines.

In the course of his discussion, McLaurin was interrupted by Beveridge, who inquired: "Do you disavow that you are championing the cause of the Filipino insurgents? Are you with them, or are you not?"

The Mississippi Senator replied that he could best answer the question by quoting from his speech of April 22, on the Philippine tariff bill, when he said: "As long as there is a fight between the United States and the Filipinos, my loyalty is to the United States and my sympathies are with the Americans, regardless of the causes which produced the strife."

McLaurin declared that whatever outrages had been committed by the Filipinos, or by the Americans, the policy of the Republican party and its imperialistic tendencies were responsible for those outrages and cruelties and infamies. McLaurin questioned the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines on novel grounds. He said the law provided that a person could not purchase a lawsuit. He held, therefore, that in all reason, justice and conscience we could not acquire, either by purchase or by treaty, a territory whose inhabitants were in revolution—and successful revolution—against their then recognized sovereignty. "In purchasing the Philippines," he declared, "we purchased only the right of criminal aggression."

Spooner interrupted to contend that the United States had acquired a perfect title to the Philippines by the Paris treaty.

"Did we have that perfect title on February 4, 1899, when our trouble began with the Filipinos?" inquired McLaurin.

"We had the right," responded Spooner, "to whip any troops that attacked our forces anywhere under God's heaven." He said, however, that the United States title to the Philippines was not perfect at that time.

Among the things which McLaurin declared the Republican party would have to answer for at the Congressional elections next Fall were the voracity of the beef trust, made possible by Republican legislation; the appropriation of millions of dollars in ship subsidies and the refusal to enact a permanent Chinese exclusion law, enacting, instead, a "temporary makeshift."

The Senate went into executive session at 5:15, and soon after adjourned.

TO AVERT CIVIL WAR.

Haytian Provisional Government Negotiating With Revolutionists.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 15.—A delegation headed by M. Solon Menos, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and sent by the Provisional Government of Hayti, started today for Cape Haytien on the steamer Mancel, with the object of endeavoring to arrive at an agreement with the leaders of the revolutionary forces in the northern part of Hayti and prevent a civil war. It is generally believed here that the delegation will meet with success, as it is known that lack of funds is preventing the northern forces from marching on Port au Prince.

Quiet has been entirely re-established here. All the administrative offices have been opened. The correspondent here of the Associated Press had an interview yesterday with the ex-President, General Sam, on board the Olinde Rodrigues, which was detained here by the French Minister, M. Dupres. General Sam said he had resigned his office with the conviction that he had done everything possible for the prosperity of Hayti, adding that what affected him the most was the attitude of the Presidential Guard, which remained loyal to him up to the last moment.

According to General Sam, the population of Port au Prince, instead of being hostile to the ex-President, was in sympathy with him, as shown by the behavior of the people as he left the place and passed through the city on his way to the Olinde Rodriguez, cries of "Vive Sam" being raised. General Sam further asserted that he was leaving Hayti fully satisfied that he had served his country with the greatest loyalty and patriotism.

It has been asserted in the newspapers here that General Sam, in the last six years, made $2,500,000, but the General, in a published interview, protested against this assertion, classing it as a calumny.

The latest news received here from the north of Hayti is to the effect that General Firmin, the head of the revolutionary forces, having requested the manager of the National Bank, M. de La Myre, to advance him $10,000 to met his expenses, met with a refusal. The belief here, however, is that the National Bank officials are favorably inclined toward General Firmin, who is by far the strongest of the many Presidential candidates in the field.

Minister Powell's Report.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The State Department has received the following cablegram from United States Minister Powell at Port au Prince:

"A committee of 11 has been organized for the conduct of affairs. The chairman of the committee is ex-President Cancl. Committees of this character have been organized in all the cities of the republic. All is quiet at present."

Believes Trouble is Over.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 15.—M. Fouchard, one of the candidates for the Presidency of Hayti, and a party of over 50 Haytien refugees, left here this afternoon for Port au Prince on the chartered steamer Thomas Brooks. M. Fouchard says that General Firmin is the only candidate he fears and he thinks that trouble in Hayti is now over.

Killick Favors Firmin.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, May 15.—The Government boat Crete-a-Pierot arrived here today with Admiral Killick, commander of the fleet of Hayti, who has declared himself in favor of the candidacy of General Firmin, on board. His other warship, the Toussaint L'Ouverture, is at Gonaives. All is quiet here.

KIDNAPING OF SWINDLERS

GREENE AND GAYNOR SPIRITED AWAY FROM QUEBEC.

Clever Trick by American Detectives—Attempt at Pursuit—Men May Be Extradited.

QUEBEC, May 15.—John F. Gaynor and W. D. Greene, who forfeited their bail at Savannah, Ga., early in March, and fled to Canada, were placed under arrest by officers connected with the United States Secret Service, and Chief Carter, of the Montreal detective force, today. The arrests were made on warrants issued in Montreal, Chief Wilkie's men assisting the Canadian officers to make the arrests. The men were hurried on board a swift little tug, which had been kept in waiting at the wharf. Ten minutes after Greene and Gaynor were safely on board the boat steamed out into the river and started toward Montreal.

The officers moved so quickly that neither of the prisoners was given an opportunity to consult counsel. When notified of her husband's arrest, Mrs. Gaynor at once consulted Mr. Tachereau, her husband's attorney. A tug was chatered and an attempt was made to overtake the boat on which Gaynor and Greene were being carried away. After a short chase those on the pursuing tug, seeing that it would be impossible to overtake the detectives' boat, the Spray, one of the swiftest boats on the St. Lawrence, the pursuit was abandoned. On returning to the city it was decided to charter a special train and attempt to head off the Spray at some point between this city and Montreal.

When the two Americans first arrived in Quebec, they were followed by two men, also from the United States, who registered at the Chateau Frontenac. Their movements led the hotel employes to believe that they were detectives sent here to watch Greene and Gaynor. It now develops that one of these men is Detective Burke, of Florida.

This morning Mr. McAllister, a prominent lawyer of Montreal, who, it is rumored, is engaged by the prosecution, arrived here by boat from Montreal. On the same boat with him were six detectives, including Chief Carpenter, of Montreal. They were met at the wharf on their arrival by Detective Burke. At 10:30 A. M. a well-dressed man engaged a cabman by the hour, and instructed him to wait near the postoffice. Soon afterward Burke, with another cab, arrived.

Burke and two other men came up and walked toward the Chateau Frontenac, which is near by. In the meantime Mr. Greene had entered the postoffice, as was his daily custom, and came out of the main door. Two strangers, who had been waiting in a store near by, crossed the street, and one of them, placing his hand on Greene's shoulder, pulled a document from his pocket, and asked him to enter the first cab.

Greene was heard to say: "Wait a minute, until I see a friend," but this was denied him, and the three detectives and Greene entered the cab and were driven to the wharf.

While the arrest of Greene was being accomplished, Burke and the other detectives went to the Chateau Frontenac. Colonel Gaynor was standing at the clerk's desk as they entered. Three detectives walked up to Gaynor, one taking hold of his right arm and the other his left, while Burke produced a legal paper. Colonel Gaynor asked permission to get his overcoat, but he was not permitted to do so, and the four hurried out to the cab and started for the wharf at a rapid pace.

These proceedings occupied about 20 minutes. The hotel people notified Colonel Gaynor's counsel of what had occurred. The Attorney-General's Department and Judge Chaveau were notified and they in turn asked the police to investigate the matter. Half an hour after the departure of the Spray, another tug was engaged by Mrs. Gaynor. She went on board with Detective Walsh. The pursuit of the Spray was given up at Cape Rouge, eight miles from the city. The Spray was then almost out of sight down the river. Upon the return of Mrs. Gaynor to the city, the lawyers in the case had a short consultation with her, and immediately two applications for habeas corpus, ordering the return of Gaynor and Greene to this city, were prepared and two orders were signed to that effect by Judge Andrews in the Superior Court. In the meantime four members of the provincial police left by the 1:15 Canadian Pacific Railway train for Three Rivers, with orders to secure a tug there and try to intercept the Spray. The latter town is 90 miles from Quebec, and just half way between here and Montreal. The petitions were sworn to by Mrs. Gaynor, who alleges that her husband and Greene were taken away against their consent, and without giving them time to see their counsel or take legal measures to prevent their arrest.

While the petitions were being prepared a special train was ordered over the Canadian Pacific Railway, and at 3:30 the chase began. On the train are Messrs. Cannon and Chauveau, attorneys in the city, who are bearers of the petition; High Constable Gate and eight detectives.

Pursuit Due to Misunderstanding.

MONTREAL, May 15.—The pursuit of the tug Spray by the Quebec authorities is probably due to a misunderstanding of the situation, owing to the quick arrest there, the provincial police at Quebec evidently thinking that Gaynor and Greene were kidnaped by American officers. Mr. McMaster, counsel for the United States Government, who planned and directed the arrest, returned from Quebec this afternoon. "The arrest was made in a legal way," he said to the Associated Press correspondent. "Gaynor and Greene are wanted here to answer to a charge laid before an extradition commissioner. The people in Quebec, who are raising so much fuss, must misunderstand the whole thing. There has been no kidnaping."

The Spray passed Sorel at 11:45 P. M. She is due here about 3:30 A. M.

Marion Erwin, District Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, swore out the warrants before Judge Deasoy, calling for the arrest of Gaynor and Greene. The extradition of wealthy Americans in Quebec has, in the past, been attended with a great deal of difficulty, and so Erwin laid his information in the Montreal courts. The warrant was then entrusted to Chief Carpenter, of the local detective bureau, who, with some of his assistants, went to Quebec and arrested them, placed them on board of a tug and started for this city.

A special to the Gazette from Three Rivers says: "The tug Spray, with Chief Carpenter, his aids and Colonel Gaynor and Captain Greene, prisoners, passed Three Rivers at 7:15 o'clock this evening under full head of steam. Two Quebec policemen and two detectives, who sought with the ferryboat Glacial to intercept the Spray, failed utterly."

WELL-LAID PLAN.

Reason for Getting the Men Away From Quebec.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The arrest of Messrs. Gaynor and Greene was the result of a carefully prepared and well-matured plan devised by the Government officials, acting under instructions from the Department of Justice of the United States. Its inception dates back to the time Gaynor and Greene left the United States and took up their residence in Quebec. The officials here then began consideration of the best means to have them extradited, and brought back to Savannah, Ga., for trial. The extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States was carefully studied, and the conclusion reached that there existed grounds for the extradition of the men. Mr. Erwin, who has figured prominently in the case at Savannah, was assigned the duty of proceeding to Canada and assisting the Government in the task of bringing the two fugitives back to the United States. The fugitives satisfied themselves, after a thorough investigation, that they were reasonably secure from extradition while in Quebec, because of local conditions existing there. Mr. Erwin feared that if the men were arrested in Quebec resort would be had immediately to habeas corpus proceedings, and they would be released. For this reason, and in accord with Mr. Erwin's views in the matter, the determination was reached to have the warrants sworn out in Montreal and served on Gaynor and Greene in Quebec, thus bringing the question of holding them for extradition before the Montreal authorities.

Just by whom the warrants were served is not known here, but it is supposed this was done either by a Canadian officer or by the United States Secret Service officers, deputized for that purpose. The arrangements made by Mr. Erwin contemplated the chartering of a boat to take Gaynor and Greene from Quebec to Montreal, after they had been arrested in the former place.

A dispatch came to the Department of Justice late this afternoon which reported that the scheme for securing the men on board the boat had been successfully carried out. The confident belief of the officials here is that this Government will be able to secure the extradition of the two men, in which case they will be taken to Savannah for trial. A careful perusal of the extradition treaty, they say, demonstrates that its provisions are broad enough to cover the offenses charged against them in the indictment.

MAIN THING IS SITE.

(Continued from First Page.)

popular, rather than special and artistic, things that count in enterprises of this kind. We found a series of high-class musical entertainment, given at great cost, a practical failure. There were, of course, a limited number of musical enthusiasts who 'ah'd' and 'oh'd' and sighed and dreamed over the fine harmonies we gave them, but the empty chairs, and they mostly filled the concert hall, retained their customary—I may say wooden—indifference to it all. It was when the band played the 'Star Spangled Banner' that the people shouted and flung their hats in the air; and when they struck up the 'Georgia Camp Meeting' there were always plenty of smiles. Of all our special attractions—and we had many such—the Marine Band was the biggest hit, but its cost—something like $300 per day—was too much. You will need two bands in constant service—one to meet distinguished visitors and do the general rough work, and another and better one for more formal duty, when something really striking in the way of music is desired. Don't stint on popular music, but don't waste money in catering to the severely artistic few."

* * *

In a small fair, such as ours must be, Mr. Rosewater thinks it hardly to be expected that the states, generally speaking, will do much. They have been worked to a finish on the state building scheme, and the end has about came to that sort of enterprise. His suggestion is that we make one large state building, with a central audience hall for use on occasions of ceremony, with suitable apartments for the states which may be willing to use them. "In this form," he said, "your invitation will come graciously, and you will be certain to get a much more general representation than if you ask the states to build homes of their own. It was one of our mistakes that we did not do this. Under the old plan, you may get Washington and California, and possibly Idaho, to put up buildings, and that's about all; but under a plan by which you offer space in a general state building, you are likely to get a very general response."

In conclusion, Mr. Rosewater said: "After all, in a fair, as in other things, it is the genuine and the popular that counts. A Midway Plaisance will not make a successful fair. You want this to be a strong feature, but it is the exhibits which make the backbone of an enterprise of this kind. Bear this steadily in mind; save your money in the matter of things that don't count, so that you may have a free hand for those things that do. And, let me go back to the beginning to say again, put your fair as near as you can to your center of population, and use the smallest space consistent with convenience."

A. H.

St. Louis Boodle Case.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—Julius Lehmann, ex-member of the House of Delegates, was placed on trial in Judge Ryan's division of the Circuit Court today on the charge of perjury. Lehmann was indicted on a statement he made before the grand jury while it was inquiring into the deal whereby the Suburban Railway is alleged to have offered to members of the House and Council $150,000 to pass a franchise giving that road the right to certain streets and thoroughfares. Among the witnesses called by the state is Charles H. Turner, president of the Suburban Street Railway, who is expected to tell all about the fund of $135,000 alleged to have been put in safe deposit vaults for the purpose of bribing members of the House of Delegates and the Council. The case is being tried before a special jury.

Not what is said of it, but what it does, has made the fame of the

Elgin Watch

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