"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair, cooler, to-day; fair Thursday; wind northeasterly.

VOL. LVIII...NO. 18,785. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1909.—SIXTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FREE BRANDENBURG AFTER BRIEF DEBATE

Jury Finds That He Did Not Commit Larceny in Selling the Cleveland Article.

DECIDED ON TWO POINTS

Jury Unconvinced That Article Was Bogus or That The Times Bought on the Seller's Representations Alone.

Broughton Brandenburg was acquitted yesterday, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, of the charge of grand larceny in the second degree, arising out of the sale last August to the THE NEW YORK TIMES of a political article purporting to be by Grover Cleveland, the genuineness of which was challenged after its publication. The jury made up their minds within a quarter of an hour after leaving the courtroom. They took only two ballots. On the first they stood 10 to 2 against conviction.

The jury took this attitude, it was learned afterward, because those who voted at once for acquittal felt that the People had not proved their case, which depended upon the article's not being authentic. The minority of two were doubtful on this point, but went over at once. They also considered to some extent that part of Justice Fitzgerald's charge which directed the jurors to acquit in case they held that the employees of THE NEW YORK TIMES had relied rather on their own investigations than on the statements of the defendant.

The point raised by the People by their contention that the signature of Mr. Cleveland in evidence was not only forged, as the defense admitted, but was actually forged by Brandenburg, was deprived of much of its weight by the Judge's charge that the alleged crime was grand larceny and not forgery, and that the point only had importance as bearing upon the broad consideration of the authenticity of the whole article.

Oswald N. Jacoby, counsel for Brandenburg, said after the verdict had been announced:

"Ten of the jurors, according to what I am informed, believed at once that no evidence had been adduced sufficient to impeach the genuineness of the article. The other two were doubtful, but were soon won over. My argument in the summing up had a good deal of weight with them. I argued that if a man gave a signed warranty that a horse was sound and kind, and did actually sell a horse which was sound and kind, no crime could be charged even if the warranty were forged. So, while we contended that the signature and article produced were not genuine, we held that Brandenburg had supplied to THE TIMES a genuine article by Mr. Cleveland."

The end of the trial came suddenly. Justice Fitzgerald dismissed the jury at 12:50 o'clock, and soon afterward went out to luncheon. In his absence a rumor spread that an agreement had been reached. Both counsel at once declared that they were convinced that that meant they had been successful. When the Judge returned he assumed that the jury, in asking permission to return, wished only instructions or the reading of evidence, and received it in the courtroom, with only counsel present.

That a result had been reached was not known till the doors were thrown open and the crier announced that the criminal part was adjourned for the term. The jurors came streaming out, and were at once surrounded by those who had been excluded from the court. They were reticent, but informed Mr. Jacoby and his associate, Samuel Bell Thomas, that it was the failure of the prosecution to substantiate the attack on the article which had caused them to decide as they did.

Brandenburg Rearrested.

As Brandenburg came out he was immediately arrested again by Detective Sergeant Fitzsimmons on a St. Louis indictment for kidnapping. He went at once to the detectives' room, near the District Attorney's office, and in a few minutes was taken before Magistrate Cornell, in the Tombs Court. There he was held on a short affidavit, waiting the arrival of formal extradition papers from Albany. He will be brought up next Tuesday morning, and in the meanwhile is in the Tombs, subject to $5,000 bail. He was much elated by his acquittal, and considers that he will be equally successful in St. Louis.

At the opening of the proceedings yesterday morning Mr. Jacoby asked permission to add one point to his summing up. He pointed out that the dates Mrs. Cleveland gave for Mr. Cleveland's last visits to his office were precisely those on which the defendant contended that he saw him there. Then Mr. Nott declared that he would make an almost mathematical demonstration that both the article and the signature were forged and that the paper was written in Miss Bacon's office. He had never, he said, seen a case in which all the witnesses for the People were so respectable.

This brought Mr. Jacoby to his feet with an objection to references to other cases, but he was overruled.

"Why should not these business men, engaged in publishing a great New York newspaper," went on Mr. Nott, "want to make away with a genuine paper and substitute a false one? What motive would they have? It would be against their own interests. Mr. Hastings jumped at a defense he had never thought of before because it lets him out. But the defense knows that THE TIMES did not make any such substitution."

Prosecution's Theory.

Then Mr. Nott unfolded his theory of the case. He argued that as long as Mr. Cleveland was alive Brandenburg tried to sell the substance of his talks with the ex-President as an interview, but no one wanted them. Then after Mr. Cleveland's death he made an arrangement with the Cleveland estate and immediately after he had signed an agreement with Mr. Hastings, hurried to Miss Bacon, to whom he was a complete stranger.

"There was no need for him to forge an article," said Mr. Nott, "till after this interview, but the very next Monday he rushes to a strange typewriter's office and actual witnesses saw him write the article with his own hand. After this, for the first time, a signature appears on it."

Mr. Nott poured scorn on the "bold, burglarious band of Bryanites," who, according to the defense, knew by second sight that the article was in THE TIMES office, and took it away. Declaring that it was natural that a professional writer of fiction should concoct a clever story in his own behalf, he asked the jury which they believed, Brandenburg or Mr. Miller. Counsel ran over the few chance meetings of the defendant with Mr. Cleveland and

Continued on Page 2.

$60.00 TO DENVER AND RETURN, June 30 to July 3, Pennsylvania Railroad. Same rate to Colorado Springs or Pueblo. Tickets good to return until September 1. Ticket agents.—Adv.

RESENTS A JOKE, IS KILLED.

Placard on Atlanta Man's Desk Said He Was in Insane-Asylum-Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 29.—In a quarrel following a practical joke upon E. G. Williams of the local office of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York Williams was shot and killed by Donald M. Bain, a leading insurance man of Atlanta, in an office in the Prudential Building this afternoon. Charles Beardsley was the only other person in the office with the two men. In trying to separate them he was shot in the right arm just below the elbow.

Williams was shot twice. Four shots were fired. One bullet penetrated the right shoulder blade. The one that caused his death pierced his brain. After killing Williams, Bain took a seat and waited for the police.

A placard had been placed on Williams's desk stating that he was out of town—" in Milledgeville." The State lunatic asylum is in Milledgeville.

Williams resented the joke and taxed Bain with being responsible for it. In the quarrel that followed Williams slapped Bain's face.

"I am too old a man for you to treat that way," said Bain.

He drew his pistol and killed Williams.

Bain said afterward:

"That man has worried me for months, and only about three weeks ago he made an attack on me in the office, and to-day he did the same thing. He is a big man, and when he made the attack to-day I shot him."

Bain is about 68 years old. Williams was 40. Bain has been prominent in Atlanta for years. Scores of friends have offered to go on his bond.

Mrs. Bain and her daughter Donna are at present in New York.

$500,000 FOR DR. ELIOT?

Rumored That Harvard Will Give It to Him—Made President Emeritus.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 29.—Former President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University has been elected President emeritus of the institution, it is announced to-night. The honor was bestowed on Dr. Eliot yesterday by the Harvard corporation at its regular meeting. It was stated to-night that the honorary office carries a salary based on a percentage of his salary as President, but the amount was not made public.

Since his retirement as President on May 19 Dr. Eliot has had no official connection with the university. Dr. Eliot is Harvard's first President emeritus.

Although his movements will in no wise be restricted, and he will be called upon for no routine duties, Dr. Eliot, because of his honorary office, will be at the call of President Lowell and the Fellows of the corporation for advice and counsel.

Reports were current throughout the alumni meetings and class reunions today that Dr. Eliot will receive a fund tomorrow, which, it is said, amounts to nearly $500,000. The subscriptions have been secured from graduates and undergraduates. The raising of the fund began a few weeks after Dr. Eliot's resignation was first announced.

MRS. TUCKER GETS DIVORCE.

Daughter of Gen. Logan Freed from Col. Tucker by Chicago Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Mary Elizabeth Logan Tucker, the daughter of Gen. John A. Logan, no longer is the wife of Col. William F. Tucker. A decree of divorce was signed by Judge A. C. Barnes this afternoon, following a brief examination of Mrs. Tucker and her mother, Mrs. John A. Logan. Col. Tucker did not appear. The question of alimony had been settled privately out of court. The divorce was granted on the ground of desertion, the charges in the original bill having been withdrawn.

As soon as the decree had been entered the attorneys for Col. Tucker gave to Mrs. Tucker's lawyers deeds to the real estate which constitutes the alimony. The real estate thus transferred is valued at $5,000.

Col. Tucker's lawyer was asked to give his promise in open court that in case the real estate was found to be incumbered the decree of divorce should be annulled. On the other hand, Mrs. Tucker was obliged to give her promise to Judge Barnes that she would return to Col. Tucker certain small items of personal property, among them two watches.

When she was examined Mrs. Tucker said that she had not seen Col. Tucker since a January, 1906, when he sailed for the Philippines. He had supported her up to April 17, 1907.

Judge Barnes asked whether Chicago was the legal residence of both herself and Col. Tucker. Mrs. Tucker said it was.

"Would you under any circumstances live with Col. Tucker again?" asked Col. Tucker's lawyer.

"I assume I will be divorced, which would preclude any possibility of such a thing," replied Mrs. Tucker.

SHRINE TO POPE PIUS IX.

Archbishop Farley Takes Lead in Preserving His Homestead and Relics.

ROME, June 29.—Archbishop Farley of New York has definitely settled upon the purchase of the homestead of Pope Pius IX. at Sinigaglia. It will be transformed into a shrine, in which relics of that Pontiff will be placed. Archbishop Farley in a recent conversation with the Pope said that a New York priest had contributed $500 to the project, the priest recalling that when he was a child his father had said to him: "Pius IX. is a saint."

The Pope was greatly touched at this incident and asked the Archbishop when he had seen Pope Pius IX., to which the Archbishop replied that he had seen his Holiness when he visited the American College, where Mgr. Farley was a student, during a Vatican council; then shortly before the fall of the temporal power, when Pius IX. suddenly appeared in the Villa Borghese, where the American students were playing baseball, the Pope taking great interest in the game; and, finally, on the eve of his departure for America, after he had been ordained a priest, when he was presented by Bishop Chatard, then rector of the American College, to the Pontiff, who gave him a silver medal, which is still religiously preserved.

The Pope thanked Archbishop Farley warmly for his generous interest and asked him to extend his thanks to those who had contributed to the plan to preserve the homestead.

Latest Shipping News.

SS. Bremen—Bremen, June 19.

"Let *your* Malted Milk be HORLICK'S. Everybody knows why. An ideal *food-drink*." —Adv.

A Lost and Found advertisement in The New York Times includes a free insertion in the Lost and Found Bulletin, published weekly and posted in 1,500 public places throughout the city. It also includes entry in the Lost and Found Registry Bureau. Telephone your loss to The Times, 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

ALDRICH-TRICK PUTS INCOME TAX ASIDE

Uses Senate Rule to Force a Vote First on the Corporation Tax Plan.

HAS A CLASH WITH BAILEY

Admits He Hopes to Kill Income Assessment by Corporation Scheme and Then Repeal That.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Senator Aldrich's well-known ability to get out of tight legislative places was again revealed to-day, when the question of an income or corporation tax came before the Senate. By his move the insurgent Republicans and the Democrats who had been united on the Bailey-Cummins plan for a direct tax on incomes were completely fouted. As one of the insurgents said to-night, they are all "up in the air."

The Republican "regulars" generally understood before the Senate convened to-day that the Senator from Rhode Island had decided upon some new move to circumvent his opponents. To-day's tariff discussion began with Senator Tillman's amendment to put a tax on tea, and although the South Carolina Senator fought hard for his measure on the ground that it would bring in several millions of dollars revenue to the Government, it was lost by a vote of 55 to 18.

How the Trick Was Played.

It was on the conclusion of the dutiable and free paragraphs shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon that the corporation tax was called up. Then by a clever parliamentary manoeuvre that took the insurgents unawares, the proposed Administration substitute for the income levy was so handled that the income tax was indefinitely sidetracked and the corporation tax was left before the Senate in such a tactical position that under the rules of that body any amendment to it will be out of order.

Senator Bailey of Texas was out of the chamber when this move was executed. He returned shortly afterward and had a little talk with Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Lodge, smiling sheepishly at what had happened. Under the rules of the Senate an amendment in the third degree is out of order. Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Lodge hit upon the expedient of so introducing the corporation tax as to put it in the second degree, and all further amendment would therefore be out of order.

No sooner was Senator Tillman's tea tax voted down than Mr. Lodge offered a long general countervailing clause covering all the schedules as a substitute for the Bailey-Cummins income tax. This countervailing clause provides simply that in the case of imports on which the country of origin has paid a bounty there shall be levied additional duties equal to the bounty. It had nothing whatever to do with the income tax, but served the purpose of constituting an amendment in the first degree.

Even Senator Lodge Winked.

Mr. Aldrich then presented the corporation tax as an amendment to Mr. Lodge's amendment. That made the chain somewhat complete, and no further amendments were in order. Debate then proceeded, while most of the committee members, sure of the situation, left the chamber smiling contentedly. Even Senator Lodge, whose eyes are ordinarily fixed deprecatingly on space, looked up to his friends in the gallery and actually winked.

The result of the Aldrich manoeuvre is practically to foreclose all chances of anything like a direct vote on the income tax. This vote Mr. Bailey had assured his Democratic colleagues he would secure for them on the floor. The first vote will be to include the corporation tax amendment into Mr. Lodge's substitute.

When that motion is carried the next vote will be to accept the substitute as amended—that is, the corporation tax and the countervailing duty provisions together in place of the Cummins-Bailey income tax. Only in the improbable event of the corporation and countervailing provisions being voted down will the income tax be reached at all. Supporters of the Administration say that it is now certain that the corporation tax will pass the Senate amended.

So sure are the organization leaders of the situation that Mr. Aldrich expects to go away to-morrow for a day or two of rest. He laughingly declined this afternoon to divulge his proposed place of retreat, but said he would return soon.

Aldrich Explains His Stand.

The debate on the tax did not get very far to-day, though important explanations were made. In reply to taunts from Senator Clay of Georgia, Mr. Aldrich, stating his position with reference to the corporation tax, said bluntly:

"I shall vote for the corporation tax as a means of defeating the income tax. I shall be perfectly frank in that respect. I shall vote for it for another reason. The income of the Government this year will show a deficit of $60,000,000. Next year this will be a deficit of $45,000,000. I am willing that that deficit shall be taken care of by a corporation tax, but at the end of two years it should either be reduced to a nominal amount or repealed."

Mr. Aldrich said that he did not favor as a permanent form of taxation a "tax which is sure in the end to destroy the protective system."

Thereupon Mr. Bailey entered the debate.

"Under the statement made by the Senator from Rhode Island," said Mr. Bailey, "those who have said they favor an income tax, and now join him in this subterfuge to defeat it may see clearly what they are doing. We now are told that this corporation tax is to be entirely repealed, or at least emasculated, within the next two years, and see that, after all, it is simply a contest between an income tax as part of our fiscal system or a corporation tax as a subterfuge to be continued two years."

"My support of the corporation tax," replied Mr. Aldrich promptly, "is not a subterfuge. The corporation tax is a tax clearly within the right of Congress to impose, and those Senators who are honestly in favor of an income tax that is constitutional and that can be operated will support the income tax proposition of the Administration as against the proposition of the Senator from Texas, which is certainly, in the minds of the most thoughtful people, unconstitutional."

Cummins Renews His Attack.

Senator Dixon made a set speech in favor of the inheritance tax as opposed to the President's measure, though he admitted that he intended to vote for the corporation tax in the end. Senator Owen made a short speech along the same line, and Mr. Cummins began his regular attack on the measure.

He charged that the tax as drafted was not a "faithful and complete reproduction" of the President's recommendations. He commented on the unfairness of the tax, which he said will strike as heavily at small stockholders as at the wealthy.

The Day Line Str. "Albany" will run to the Intercollegiate Boat Races at Po'keepsie, July 2, returning immediately after races. See exc. advs. —Adv.

In order not to miss the many notable features in next Sunday's Times it is important to place orders with news dealers to-day.

SUFFRAGETTES RIOT; 112 ARE ARRESTED

Thousands of London Policemen Defend Parliament House from Raid to See Asquith.

ONE WOMAN ON HORSEBACK

Two Knock Off Inspector's Cap—Others Try Underground Passage —Many Windows Smashed.

LONDON, June 29.—One hundred and twelve women were arrested to-night after exciting scenes in Parliament Square in connection with the thirteenth vain attempt of the militant suffragettes to obtain access to Premier Asquith by deputation. Among those arrested were Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Solomon, the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, daughter of Lord Abinger; Miss Margresson, daughter of Lady Margresson, and Miss Maud Joachim, niece of the violinist.

The plan of campaign followed the lines previously employed by the suffragettes. The "woman's parliament" assembled in Caxton Hall at 8 o'clock in the evening and named a deputation, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst, to endeavor to see the Premier, who had previously decided not to receive it.

In Caxton Hall were Viscountess Harberton, Mrs. Israel Zangwill, Miss Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, Miss Elizabeth Robbins, and Miss Beatrice Harraden, besides all the well-known suffragette leaders.

London is becoming accustomed to suffragette raids on Parliament, but the idea that a more determined attempt than ever was to be made to-night to force Premier Asquith's hand attracted an enormous crowd around the Parliament buildings. Probably 50,000 persons gathered there, but the authorities had made ample preparations to deal with the situation.

All avenues of approach were cordoned by police numbering several thousand, and ambulances were provided to deal with cases of accident. Within the cordon were a large number of members of both houses of Parliament watching the scene and scores of women in dinner wraps and men in evening dress. Among these were Lord and Lady Granard, Lord Morley, Lord Wolverhampton, and Lord Aithorp.

Just before 8 o'clock the Prime Minister himself drove away from the house unobserved by the crowd.

Great excitement was caused among the crowd by the movements of the equestrian suffragette, Miss Vera Howe, who, in riding habit and bowler hat, rode back and forth carrying messages between different deputations, and who was finally arrested.

The deputation under command of Mrs. Pankhurst was received by the crowd with wild cheers. Escorted by the police, the deputation arrived at the St. Stephen's entrance to Parliament, where it was met by Chief Inspector Scantlebury, who handed Mrs. Pankhurst a letter from the Premier, regretting his inability to receive the deputation. Angrily throwing the letter on the ground Mrs. Pankhurst exclaimed: "I stand on my rights as the King's subject to enter the House of Commons," and she endeavored to force an entrance.

The police tried to induce the women to disperse quietly, and then began to take the members of the deputation by the arms to lead them away. To the surprise of the spectators, who were massed around the entrance, Mrs. Pankhurst slapped Inspector Jarvis in the face, knocking his cap in the mud. There were cries of "Shame!" and several of the spectators told the suffragette leader that she had no provocation for such an act.

A moment later another member of the deputation, Mrs. Saul Solomon, knocked off the Inspector's cap a second time, while others made determined attempts to rush the cordon of police. Eventually the entire deputation was placed under arrest.

By this time a second deputation had left Caxton Hall, accompanied by some hundreds of suffragettes and others, and an attempt was made to reach the House of Commons through the underground passage leading from Westminster Bridge. This, too, was unsuccessful, but for two hours the whole district was in a state of uproar, the police dispersing the crowds and arresting women by the wholesale.

The windows of many of the Government buildings were smashed with stones wrapped in paper during the disturbance.

Throughout the demonstrations the police behaved with the utmost forbearance, but the suffragettes in many cases forced them to some rough handling. There was much screaming, and in some cases fainting, and many women had to be taken to the hospitals in a state of collapse.

The great crowds indulged in considerable horse play, but generally no active sympathy was extended to the suffragettes. One policeman's horse was stabbed by a man in the crowd and a constable was badly injured.

Dr. Clifford, one of the supporters of the Suffragette movement, in an interview afterward, said that he greatly regretted Mrs. Pankhurst's action. Such things, he said, helped to lock the lips of the advocates of women's rights.

"I have supported women's suffrage for many years," he added, "but when I see such scenes as this how can I say anything?"

WON'T TALK SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Mackay, Home with $15,000 in New Gowns, Gives Husband as Excuse.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay returned yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, accompanied by her husband, her secretary, two servants, and $15,000 worth of new gowns from Paris.

Asked if she had imbibed any new ideas on the other side on the subject of woman suffrage, Mrs. Mackay laughed and replied that she was not allowed to talk for publication when she traveled with her husband. To this Mr. Mackay courteously added, when requested to deliver a few words to the reporters, "I never speak when I am with my wife," and there the interview ended.

NIAGARA FALLS OVER JULY 4TH. $9.00 ROUND TRIP VIA WEST SHORE. $10.25 via New York Central. Going July 2d, 3d, or 4th; returning to July 6th. See agents for time of trains, or 'phone 6810 Mad. —Adv.

WRIGHT AEROPLANE FAILS, THEN FLIES

Defect That Prevents Its Leaving the Ground Finally Located in the Motor.

ONLY FLIGHT A SHORT ONE

Orville Wright Makes a 600-Yard Circuit at Fort Myer, Staying Up Less Than a Minute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—For nearly two hours to-day the Wright brothers struggled with a recalcitrant flying machine before they induced it to leave the ground and soar through the air. Even when the aeroplane did rise after three attempts, it was with the greatest difficulty that Orville Wright piloted it in its sweeping flight of about 600 yards. It was up less than one minute and was brought safely to earth. The brief trip, however, served an important purpose, in that it disclosed to the aviator the trouble that prevented the success of the trials.

The trouble lay with the combustion mechanism of the engine. There was a flareback that prevented the powerful little motor from developing its full driving strength, and in consequence the momentum gained by aid of the starting device was not sufficient to lift the machine into the air and keep it there. When Orville landed after his final effort, which was made after the moon had risen, he stepped smilingly out of the driver's seat when he saw his brother Wilbur approaching.

"I've found it!" he shouted. "It's the engine. We've got to fix the combustion coils, for they keep driving back on me. It isn't the planes but the engine that we will have to put in working order."

Orville said it gleefully, for only a short time before he had engaged in a somewhat warm argument with his brother over the defects that prevented the aeroplane from proceeding once it was shot from the starting track. Orville contended that the fault lay with the engine, which was not developing the power it should, while Wilbur insisted that the forward planes, which lift or deflect the machine while in the air, were too light and should be weighted.

Accordingly, on the third trial the forward planes were weighted by the addition of two pieces of lead attached by iron clamps. The additional weight must have totaled close to twelve pounds. When the machine was shot away it skidded over the ground without rising at all, and while Orville grinned at the vindication of his argument, Wilbur looked puzzled. The weight was lightened, and the machine was again shot off for its one successful flight.

There was nothing like the crowd out to-day to see the flights that was present at Fort Myer yesterday. A large number of diplomats were present, but the members of Congress were conspicuously absent. The heat they experienced yesterday, coupled with their disappointment in not seeing the airship in flight, the close policing of the grounds by the cavalry, and the refusal of the Wright brothers to permit themselves to be put on exhibition for the enjoyment of Senators and Representatives, kept them away. Neither President Taft nor any of his personal or official family was present when the aeroplane was taken out of its shed by Signal Corps men and wheeled across the dusty parade ground to the starting track.

Until late in the afternoon it was believed that no flight could be made because of the direction of the wind. The breeze was gentle, but it blew from a quarter directly behind the machine. The brothers remained in the balloon shed until the anemometer showed that the breeze had died down to a mere zephyr. Then they ordered the aeroplane to be made ready.

There was a great honking of automobile horns and a burst of applause from the 1,500 or 2,000 persons gathered at the north end of the parade ground when the machine appeared. After a long wait, during which Orville tested the engine several times, he climbed into the aviator's seat a minute or two before 6 o'clock, gave the signal, and was off.

It was seen at once that there was not enough power to carry the car up successfully. It skimmed the top of the grass for about 200 feet, turned sharply to the right, and bumped the ground. When the machine struck, Orville endeavored to take advantage of the momentum, which was scarcely lessened, to drive the car into the air again. It rose for a brief second, and then dropped again, striking the ground sharply with the right forward corner of the lower plane.

The aviator then shut off the engine, and an examination showed that the machine had suffered some damage to the planes, a long slit having been torn in the flexible ends. This was quicly repaired, however, and the car was taken back to the starting point for another trial.

The second attempt at a flight was no more successful than the first. The aeroplane started bravely down the long incline, pulled forward by the 1,500-pound weight on the tripod, skimmed out another 200 feet in a different direction, and settled. Orville shut off the engine, and before his brother and the members of the Signal Corps squad could reach him, was engaged in a close examination of the machinery. He was not satisfied with the motor, which was not developing the power it should, but he could not discover just wherein the deficiency lay.

"There's nothing the matter with the engine," insisted Wilbur, impatiently. "The trouble lies in the frontal planes. They're too light. We'll put on some weights, and that will fix things."

In spite of Orville's protests the weights were affixed. The aeroplane was taken back for a third time and launched. It did not rise at all, but skated along the top of the ground on its sledlike runners. Then the weights were reduced, although Wilbur would not hear of its being removed altogether, and for the fourth time preparations for another attempt were made. It was then after 7:30 o'clock and the moon was up, but the Wrights seemed loath to end the day with an acknowledgment of defeat.

When the machine got away on its final effort it was forced to make a hard struggle to get clear of the ground. At no time did it rise more than fifteen feet above the grass of the parade ground, and it was apparent that only by a vigorous use of the forward lifting planes was Orville Wright able to prevent it from plunging to the earth. Finally, after having made almost a complete circuit of the parade grounds the aviator allowed the machine to settle. It came down gently and was immediately seized by Signal Corps men and wheeled to the balloon shed.

"The trouble lies entirely with the engine," said Orville Wright when he stepped from his seat in the machine. "The combustion is faulty and the motor is not developing more than fifteen horse power, whereas it should develop power enough to give us a surplus of that amount. When we get the engine straightened out we will have no trouble."

Work on the engine will be commenced the first thing in the morning, and it is probable that further trials will be undertaken to-morrow afternoon. The inventors have diagnosed the trouble, and the necessary repairs are compartively simple.

DEWEY'S CLARETS AND BURGUNDY. Taken with the meal enriches the blood. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York. —Adv.

HALFMOON STARTS ON TRIP.

Reproduction of Hudson's Vessel Draws Crowds of Sightseers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 29.—The Halfmoon, a reproduction of Hendrik Hudson's ship for the celebration in New York next Fall, was tugged to-day from the navy yard through Amsterdam's canals on the way to Rotterdam.

Thousands of sightseers awaited its appearance about midday. The canals were lined and every window was full. The quaint little vessel made a unique show, under reefed sails, seen against a background of old buildings, and manned by sailors in ancient dress.

An army of photographers has been let loose upon it since THE NEW YORK TIMES published its pictures, which broke the resistance to its being photographed.

EARTHQUAKES CHANGE RIVER.

Overhanging Cliffs Collapse in Relizan, Algeria—No Casualties.

RELIZAN, Algeria, June 29.—Two sharp earth shocks which occurred here to-day caused the collapse of the cliffs overhanging the River Mina.

There were no casualties, but the course of the river was diverted.

TRAIN ROBBERS TRAPPED.

Bandits Who Held Up Canadian Pacific Train at Bay in Old Mining Tunnel

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 29.—Detective Draper of Spokane, with a pack of bloodhounds, has traced the Canadian Pacific train bandits that held up an express train last week at Kamloops into an old mining tunnel at Red Gulch, six miles east of Ashcroft, B. C. Detective Draper has sent for help, as the two men trapped are heavily armed.

One of the robbers was killed by Constable Rucker yesterday. He wore clothes bought in Spokane. A valise full of dynamite was found in a boat deserted by the robbers.

MR. TAFT PASSES BY.

Took a Ferryboat Around the Harbor Going to Yale Commencement.

President Taft passed through the city last night on his way from Washington to New Haven to attend commencement at Yale. The President left Washington at 5:35 in the private car Olympia, attached to the Federal express of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This train carries through sleeping cars from Washington to Boston. They are transferred by boat from the Pennsylvania yards at Newark to the New York, New Haven & Hartford tracks at Mott Haven. The Olympic was carried up the East River with the rest of the train, which arrived at Newark at 10:30.

Mr. Taft was accompanied by Capt. Butt, his military aid, and Mr. Mischler, his assistant secretary. They arrived at New Haven at 2:10 A. M. They were to remain in the car until after breakfast and then go to the home of President Hadley, whose guest the President will be during his stay in New Haven. He expects to return to Washington to-morrow night.

HOLYHEAD REGULAR STOP.

Permanent Service Announced by White Star Line Officials.

The White Star Line management in this city announced yesterday that the call of their big liners Cedric, Baltic, Celtic, and Arabic in the Liverpool service, at Holyhead, recently instituted on the eastward voyage, is now a fixture for both outward and homeward passages.

The company has decided upon this innovation on account of the time saved by passengers who are bound for London or the North of England.

Commencing with the Arabic July 10, the four steamships of the line will leave Liverpool on Saturdays at 12:30 P. M., instead of Fridays, as at present, and will call at Holyhead on Saturday afternoon and Queenstown on Sunday morning.

Passengers from London will leave Euston at noon on Saturday for Holyhead, while passengers from the North of England and Scotland will join the ship at Liverpool.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS REVOLT.

Kill Guards in Siberia and Start 2,000-Mile March for the Coast.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 29.—A cable dispatch from Nome, Alaska, describes an outbreak of Russian political prisoners in the Yakutsk District, Siberia, and the flight of the mutineers across the wilderness toward Bering Strait in an effort to reach Alaska.

The dispatch says:

"Advices from Vladimir Station of the Northern Siberia Company, across Bering Strait, are to the effect that a band of prisoners in the Yakutsk District revolted, killed the guards, and started on a retreat of 2,000 miles for East Cape, where they planned to take small boats and make the mainland of Alaska, thirty-six miles away.

"Capt. Kalinnikoff, Acting Governor of the district, ordered Cossacks to take the prisoners. The fugitives, in ambush, killed four Cossacks and wounded twelve others, forcing them to retreat."

CABMAN STRANGELY KILLED.

Police of Dobbs Ferry Believe Sellars a Black Hand Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, June 29.—The police believe that they have a murder mystery in the death of Edward Sellars, who expired at the Dobbs Ferry Hospital last night.

Sellars was a cabman for Best's livery stable in Main Street. At 9 o'clock Sunday night he left the stable for the station to get a passenger. Five minutes later he was found in the road with his skull crushed and a long gash on the side of the head. The horse had wandered to the station, and when Sellars was not seen in his seat a search was made. His body was found in the roadway near the railroad bridge.

He was picked up and taken to the hospital. He never recovered consciousness. The police believe that Sellars was a victim of the Black Hand. They are sure that his death was not accidental, but that he was struck on the head with a club. He was thirty years old and unmarried.

Seeing New York Steam Yacht leaves West 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Three Hours' Trip, $1.00. Most instructive and enjoyable trip in the world. Tel. 4944 Gram.—Adv.

CHINAMEN SAW LING SEND TRUNK AWAY

Four Peered in at Door While Expressmen, Just Found, Started It for Harlem Laundry.

SLAYER HIRED A TAXICAB

Driver Who Took Ling and Trunk to Newark Found and Tells Story—Accomplice Sent Washington Telegram.

The missing links in the grewsome trip of Leon Ling to Newark and back with the trunk holding the body of Elsie Sigel, after killing her in the Chinaman's room at 782 Eighth Avenue on June 9, were gathered up yesterday by the police.

Thomas Cummins, owner of the Constitution Express, at Forty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, told the police that one of his drivers carted the trunk to the laundry of Man Lee, at 370 West 126th Street, on the afternoon of the murder.

The man who did the carting, Arthur Logan, later told a reporter of THE TIMES the complete story of the visit to Leon Ling's rooms giving information that four Chinamen were in the room of Chong Sing, next to that of Leon Ling, when the trunk was taken out. These Chinamen watched Logan and his helper as they carried the trunk from Ling's room. Logan repeated his story later at Police Headquarters. It was the first intimation the police had had that any one outside of Leon Ling had witnessed the removal of the trunk. It indicated, the police said, that Ling had accomplices in the murder.

After these disclosures had been made, word reached the police from the New York Taxicab Company's main office on Fifty-seventh Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, that one of their chauffeurs, Martin Luria of 310 East Fourth Street, had hauled Leon Ling and the trunk from the Chinese laundry in Harlem to Li Sing's restaurant at 61 Market Street, Newark. The trip was started in a red taxicab at 11:55 o'clock on the night of the murder, and the trunk reached Li Sing's place, just as the Chinaman had told the police, at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Didn't Send Washington Telegram.

All these developments caused the police to once more change their calculations. It is now certain, the police said last night, that Leon Ling did not go to Washington and send the telegram to Elsie Sigel's father at his home at 200 Wadsworth Avenue saying she would be home on the following Sunday.

Leon Ling was too much occupied to have had any opportunity to get to Washington. He called at Cummins's express stand at about 12:30 o'clock, the noon of June 9. This was only a very short time after Elsie Sigel was murdered. Just before 1 o'clock the driver, Logan, arrived at Ling's room above the chop suey restaurant, and, according to Logan's memory, it was 4 o'clock when the trunk was deposited at Man Lee's laundry.

It would have taken Leon Ling at least twelve hours to have gone to Washington and back, giving himself enough time to send the telegram. As he hired the red taxicab only five minutes before midnight, at 125th Street and Eighth Avenue, not sufficient time elapsed to have allowed him to go to Washington.

This convinces the police, so they said last night, that Leon Ling had an accomplice who made the Washington trip for him. As the telegram blank was filled out in Ling's handwriting, it is now the police theory that Ling, after writing it, hastily dispatched one of his trusted friends to the capital city, and, as rapidly as he could, occupied his own time with the more difficult task of disposing of the body that was then in his way.

From the tales related by the expressman, Logan, and the taxicab driver, Martin Luria, the police formed the impression last night that both Man Lee, the Harlem laundryman, and Li Sing, the Newark chop suey restaurant keeper, did not particularly bother themselves to prevent Leon Ling from getting rid of Elsie Sigel's body. Man Lee, so Logan said, knew that the trunk was coming, for he asked Logan, when the expressman took it into his laundry, if it had been sent from Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. The chop suey house where Elsie Sigel was slain is three doors below that corner.

Li Sing, according to the chauffeur of the red taxicab, made no objection when the trunk was taken into his place, but the police think that he later must have become afraid, if he knew what was in the trunk, for he refused to allow Leon Ling to keep it there. It was Li Sing's disposition to have the trunk carried somewhere else that induced Leon Ling, that same afternoon, to engage James Halstead, the Newark cabman, to bring it back to this city, once more to the scene of the murder.

Murder Trunk Clung to Slayer.

Leon Ling, the police think, would never have had the trunk hauled back to his room if he had not been afraid he would be detected in taking it anywhere else. It was only as a last resort, they believe, that he told Halstead to drive to the Eighth Avenue chop suey house. His strenuous activities of twenty-four hours, with the trunk almost constantly in his sight, the police think, finally unnerved him.

The police directed a considerable part of their investigation in this city after the disclosures of yesterday in trying to find Man Lee. He sold out his laundry last Saturday to another Chinaman, Yung Wah, and the latter solemnly swore to the detectives that he had no idea where Man could be found. He thought, he said, that Man had gone to Chinatown, but Man had told him he intended opening a restaurant on 145th Street. This restaurant was the same one which Ching Sing Lee, the Mott Street Chinaman, had intended opening, with Leon Ling as the manager.

No trace of Man Lee could the detectives find in Chinatown. He appears to have fled the city.

It was Thomas Cummins who, his attention having been attracted by the newspaper accounts of Leon Ling's flight to Newark with the trunk containing Elsie Sigel's body, gave the police the first clue to the trip made the afternoon of June 9 to the Harlem laundry. Cummins recalled that on Monday night one of his wagons had carried a trunk to a Harlem laundry. He looked over his records of that day and came upon an entry of the trip to Man Lee's place.

Cummins thought for a while, so he said yesterday, that probably he would only annoy the police if he went to them with his clue, for he was not at all over-