

CHARGED WITH COLOSSAL STEAL

Former Subtreasury Teller in Chicago Under Arrest.

THE AMOUNT STOLEN IS \$173,000

Secret Service Men Worked for Year on Case—Reporter, Now Head of a Detective Agency, Works Up the Evidence Which Leads to Arrest of George W. Fitzgerald.

Chicago (Special).—The mystery of the theft of \$173,000 from the United States subtreasury a year and a half ago, one of the largest losses the government has ever suffered in this manner, is believed to have been solved by the arrest of George W. Fitzgerald. Others are believed to have been implicated in the crime, which for months completely baffled government secret service men.

Fitzgerald was an assisting teller under Assistant United States Treasurer Wm. Boldenweck. Suspicion at the time of the theft, February 20, 1907, rested on him, but so plausible was his story and so intense his apparent interest in discovering the real culprit that interest ceased to center in him. Much work was done on the theory that the crime had been perpetrated by a colored man.

Meanwhile Fitzgerald was discharged from the government employ for culpable negligence in allowing such a theft to be consummated under his very eyes.

For Big Amounts. The money stolen had been used and was tied in packages, some having been marked for destruction at Washington. Any of the bills would readily have passed anywhere except for their large denomination. None of the bills was under \$500 and some were of the \$1,000 and \$5,000 denominations, the \$1,000 predominating.

The theft created a sensation throughout the country, and Congress, at the last session, was asked, and refused, to release Assistant Treasurer Boldenweck from liability, although it was promised that Congress would again consider the matter at its next session.

Meanwhile Herbert P. Young, a former Chicago newspaper reporter and now head of the Young Secret Service Agency, became interested in the case, at first without official connection with it, but later as the agent of Mr. Boldweck. Mr. Young's attention was redirected to Fitzgerald. The latter, upon his discharge from the subtreasury, stated that his whole fortune consisted of \$600 in cash and a stock certificate for \$1,000. His wife had a \$700 interest in the estate of her mother, which was valued at about \$4,000 and was in litigation.

Incidentally, the former teller had become the possessor, in his wife's name, of a neat brick residence in Rogers Park, a suburb of Chicago, and valued at \$8,500. Mr. Young declared that this purchase was made in a roundabout way, passing through several hands and finally into those of Mrs. Fitzgerald for a consideration of \$1.

Last July Col. Harry C. Ganno, superintendent of A. Booth & Company, a business man of prominence and public spirit, reported to Mr. Boldenweck, it is said, that Fitzgerald had approached him with a proposition to pass several \$1,000 bills.

"With your big business connections," Fitzgerald is alleged to have argued to Colonel Ganno, "you can easily pass them. There is \$500 in it for you."

Fitzgerald is reported to have declared that he had a roll of similar bills "that would choke a horse." After conferring with Mr. Boldenweck Colonel Ganno continued negotiations with Fitzgerald with the result that, by arrangement, Detective Young says several witnesses were secretly present when the former teller, it is said, proposed to pass the two \$1,000 bills to Colonel Ganno.

"I will bring two," Fitzgerald is alleged to have said "for you can get rid of two just as well as one."

So far as is known Fitzgerald was not seen to pass any of the large bills.

From the moment of Colonel Ganno's first interview with the Assistant United States Treasurer, it is said, Mr. Young or some of his men shadowed Fitzgerald. The trail, it is intimated broadly, involved others, not only in helping Fitzgerald to dispose of the money alleged to have been stolen, but in the very act of his having extracted it from the Treasury vaults and in the later covering of tracks. Who these persons were, those working on the case state they are not yet prepared to divulge. It had not been intended to arrest Fitzgerald at this time, as further evidence was not only wanted against him, but developments were expected which would conclusively involve others. However, it is stated that those under suspicion had obtained an inkling that untoward developments were going forward and it was deemed best to waste no time in securing the man charged with being the principal.

The case being one properly under federal jurisdiction, a United States judge was first sought, but none could be found. Assistant State's Attorney Barbour was next approached, and shortly after midnight this morning, Judge Chetlain, at his home, issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Fitzgerald, charging him with the larceny of \$173,000 from the government vaults.

BOB EVANS GOES ON RETIRED LIST

Rear Admiral Makes Plea For Big Navy.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y. (Special).—Far from grim warships and the sea, where he spent nearly half a century in the service of his country, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, of the United States Navy, who is at this quiet mountain hotel, reached the age limit of 62 years Tuesday and passed from the ranks of the country's active sea fighters.

All through the day the hotel was thronged with admirers of "Fighting Bob," as his hosts of friends delight to call him, eager to congratulate him on the sixty-second birthday and to wish him many more happy and useful years. Telegrams by the score reached him from all parts of the country, all expressing felicitations and affection for the man who has done so much to build up the American Navy.

Asked regarding the probable effect of the cruise of the fleet around the world, which he commanded from Hampton Roads to San Francisco, the first stage of the long journey, the Admiral said that he believed its influence was already being felt. That the cruise would add more than mere prestige to the United States as a world power, the Admiral asserted in no uncertain tone. He said it was the greatest disappointment of his life that he was unable to keep the command at least until he could visit Japan, where he has a great many friends among the statesmen of that country.

No Danger Of War. Questioned in regard to the war talk between the two countries, the Admiral said that there never would be any war unless the United States forced it upon Japan. He said the Japanese are a sensitive people and the greatest little fighters in the world, and it is not a wise policy to annoy them too much.

The Admiral further said that Japan's attitude toward China was greatly misunderstood in this country; that it was not her desire to colonize China, but that she merely wanted to have a hand in directing her policies. He said the only interest the United States should have in China was to maintain the "open door." Further than that we cannot expect to gain anything, he declared.

MAYOR IS ATTACKED. Insane Man Tries To Kill Hoboken Executive.

New York (Special).—Attacked in his office by an insane man armed with a knife, Mayor Stell, of Hoboken, had a narrow escape from death and was saved only by the arrival of a detective. William Carmody, who was released from an insane asylum a few days ago, entered the office when the Mayor was alone and demanded pay for his time spent in the asylum. The Mayor endeavored to temporize with him, but Carmody whipped out a knife and started for him. The Mayor jumped behind his desk with the madman in pursuit just as a detective entered the room. After a desperate struggle the Mayor and detective disarmed and arrested Carmody.

A BRIDE'S TERRIBLE LEAP. Drops To Death 1,200 Feet From Bismarck Tower.

Heringsdorf, Prussia (By Cable).—The bride of a week of Prof. Rudolph Spitzer, of Sternberg, Mecklenberg-Schwerin, today threw herself from the top of the Bismarck Tower here falling 1,200 feet to the bottom of the cliffs upon which the tower is built. The couple came here on their honeymoon.

The woman left a note addressed to her husband asking his forgiveness, and requesting that he marry another woman with whom he could be more happy. Prior to their marriage the pair had been engaged for ten years.

FINANCIAL

There was no change in the Bank of England's 2½ per cent. rate of discount.

The iron trade is looking better, say the trade papers.

Manufactured Rubber has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock.

It is estimated that in 1907 the average dividends paid by all American railroads was 3½ per cent.

TO END LEOPOLD'S RULE IN THE CONGO

Belgian Deputies Adopt the Annexation Treaty.

REFORMS ARE NOW ASSURED.

Action of Belgian Chamber of Deputies Nearly Causes a Collapse of the Cabinet—Contradiction Between the Treaty and Colonial Bill as Voted.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The end of atrocities and maladministration in the Congo. The abolition of forced labor. King Leopold agrees to abandon the crown domain to Belgium.

Belgium assumes all the Congo obligations amounting to \$21,000,000, but continues the King's interest in the revenues.

ROYAL ALLOWANCES. The Congo's revenues are charged with annual allowances as follows: \$24,000 to Prince Albert, brother of King Leopold. \$15,000 to Princess Clementine, the King's third daughter. \$10,000,000 in fifteen annual instalments to King Leopold for schools and hospitals and scientific work in Africa.

Brussels (By Cable).—After several months of bitter struggle, the Chamber of Deputies adopted the Congo annexation treaty by 83 votes to 55, and although the action probably will insure the solution of the great Congo problem, there still remains open the important question of Belgium's financial responsibility.

This action on the part of the Chamber had not been expected, and at the last moment nearly caused the collapse of the Cabinet. During the first reading recently of the colonial bill, which provides for the administration of the Congo independent State, and which, with the treaty was adopted, Herr Woeste, leader of the Right, secured the adoption of an amendment relieving Belgium of the responsibility of guaranteeing the payment of the interest on the Congo debt, but the government made a determined effort to secure the restoration of the stipulation that Belgium would make advances to Congo in case of necessity. The government was defeated in this, however, and it was generally believed that the Ministers would be forced to resign.

At the conclusion of a long meeting of King Leopold and the members of his cabinet it was announced that the ministry would not resign, the government temporarily accepting the chamber's action on the financial question. It was pointed out, however, that a direct contradiction exists between the treaty and the colonial bill as voted, the treaty shouldering the financial responsibility, while the bill rejects it.

It is understood that the government will make an effort in the Senate to amend the bill, so as to reconcile the provisions of the two. Among the important modifications of the original articles of the bill are the abolition of forced labor and the prohibition of members of the Belgian Parliament from exploiting Congo concessions.

The passage of the treaty by the deputies means that the annexation of the State to Belgium is practically assured, as the Senate and King Leopold are read to accept the bill. The personal rule of King Leopold in Africa is now drawing to a close; in the future he will have nothing to do with the State, which is to be administered by Belgium, and the hope is widespread that there will now be an end to the atrocities and maladministration in this part of the world which for years past has been a subject of investigation and bitter complaint by humanitarians all over the world. Governments became deeply interested in bringing about the introduction of reforms in the Congo, and it became known last year that Great Britain and the United States had about decided to interfere in the Congo administration unless the situation there improved.

The situation regarding the annexation of the Congo State was thrown into great confusion last year by the action of King Leopold in withdrawing the control of the crown domain, the richest part of the Congo, from the regular Congo administration, in order to prevent the passing of the reforms to Belgium. This action was bitterly resented by the friends of annexation in Parliament as the usurpation of Belgium's national heritage, and the opposition became so great that in February of this year King Leopold changed his attitude on this matter and agreed to abandon the crown domain and the crown foundation to Belgium, stipulating that Belgium should not only assume all the Congo obligations, amounting to \$21,000,000, but undertake also to continue the King's usufruct in the Congo's revenues during his lifetime. Belgium was required specifically to respect the concessions granted to two American companies in 1906, in which Thomas F. Ryan is interested. These stipulations were embodied in the final draft of the treaty.

A Duke Sails An Airship. Berlin (By Cable).—The Duke of Sachsen-Altenburg was at the helm of the Parseval airship during half an hour of most intricate maneuvering. He also undertook a short trip against the wind and attained a speed of more than 29 miles an hour. The Duke, who is president of the Aero Club, on landing expressed astonishment at the wonderful ease with which the craft was steered and the balloon's rapid response to the movements of the rudder.

OUR BIG FIGHTERS ARE NOW AT SYDNEY

Half a Million Australians Join the the Welcome.

Sydney, New South Wales (By Cable).—Early Thursday morning a thin veil of smoke on the horizon signalled to the watchers on the coast the approach of the American warships, and at 5.35 official notification was sent out that the fleet had been sighted. It was yet 20 miles outside of Sydney harbor, but this word, which had been awaited eagerly by the tens of thousands, stirred Australia like a call to arms, and almost instantly those who had not already left the city to take up points of vantage along the bays were moving in droves to line the quays, the roof tops and other places on the harbor front, to watch the coming of the guardships of the new world.

The day broke bright and clear, and so intense was the interest in the American ships of war that half the populace remained awake the entire night, and thousands upon thousands of them, long before the night was over, were on their way to the hilltops outside the city limits where they congregated seemingly in unbroken lines along the coast from Bondi Beach to Manly.

It is estimated that hardly less than half a million people assembled to give the visitors a royal welcome. Sydney harbor, with its innumerable bays, coves and branches, never looked more beautiful, nor did the American sailors ever witness a more inspiring sight than that which met their eyes as the white ships came through the channel past the great headlands into Port Jackson.

A hundred thousand people, the greatest single assemblage of all, gathered on the South heads, where a magnificent view of the whole scene was to be had. Hundreds of craft of all kinds moved up and down even at that early hour, all the waters, with the exception of the fairway and the anchorage, being dotted with little and big vessels decorated in every conceivable manner with flags and bunting.

The fleet left Auckland at 8.15 Saturday morning, and with the exception of one day had fair weather all the way to Sydney. On Tuesday the warships encountered heavy winds, which threw up a stiff head sea, greatly retarding their progress. Throughout Tuesday night the high seas caused the larger of the ships to roll at least 20 degrees, while the auxiliaries suffered even more severely.

There was considerable discomfort for all the men on the intervals between the vessels were increased to 600 yards. The formation, however, was not changed. No evolutions were indulged in on account of the heavy weather during this period, but this abated the following day, when the ships were about 160 miles from port.

Speed was then increased to 12 knots and, although the hospital ship Relief was left behind, the others reached the coast on schedule time, the Americans as anxious as the Australians to participate in the reception and the fetes which the latter have prepared for them.

In perfect alignment, the flagship Connecticut leading, with Rear Admiral Sperry on the bridge, the warships came out of the horizon, first a little smoke showing, and then the hulls, low down in the distance.

Passing in through the Sydney heads in double column, at intervals of 400 yards, the ships looked to have a world of speed and power under their glittering sides. The fleet was attended by convoy steamers and was greeted with a roar of salutes from the forts, as it steamed slowly along. The thousands ashore and afloat added their cheers to swell the noisy welcome, and countless British and American flags were hung to the breeze and were still waving long after the anchors had been swung from the sides.

The American ships boomed forth a salute to the port, and as soon as they were safely moored at their anchorage, official visits were exchanged.

EMPEROR GIVES \$24,000. Now Carnegie's Gift To Koch Foundation Becomes Available.

Berlin (By Cable).—The Emperor has given \$24,000 to the Robert Koch Foundation for resisting the spread of tuberculosis.

The donation by the Emperor completes the \$100,000 that Andrew Carnegie stipulated should be subscribed before his gift of a like amount, made last winter, should become available. The sum of \$76,000 was raised shortly after Mr. Carnegie made his announcement, but there the subscription stopped until the Emperor decided to make up the balance.

Just As Clear As Water. Athol, Mass. (Special).—Athol residents have long wanted to know the cause of the ill-smelling, disagreeably tasting water in the town mains. They found out when the State Board of Health explained succinctly and inconspicuously a few facts. Aphanosomenon, one of the cyanophyceae, imparts odor and taste, but harmless. To restore normal conditions, get rid of them.

THE DUTCH ARE NOT EXCITED OVER IT

Calmly Await Report of Minister De Reus.

FRANCE IS NOT MIXING IN IT.

Dutch Naval Officers Express Pleasure at Possibility of Active Service, but the Government Hopes to Adjust the Trouble With Venezuela by Diplomacy.

The Hague (Special).—Holland's action against Venezuela and the text of her note to President Castro will depend largely upon the reports M. De Reus, former Dutch minister to Venezuela, who recently was expelled by President Castro, makes to the government. He is expected to arrive here this week. M. Van Swinderen, minister of foreign affairs, will consult with M. De Reus before the government takes further steps in the matter. The ex-minister's arrival is eagerly awaited here.

The press and public of the Netherlands take the Venezuelan affair most calmly. Naval officers are most interested in it, and express pleasure at the possibility of seeing active service. The government, however, thinks there is yet a chance that the difficulty may be patched up by diplomacy.

A blockade of the Venezuelan coast, if it is undertaken, will not be begun for some time because the adoption of punitive measures will depend upon the tenor of President Castro's reply to Holland's representations.

Paris (By Cable).—Although France is watching with interest the developments of the Holland-Venezuelan situation on account of her own troubles with the South American republic, it can be said authoritatively that she does not intend to mix in any way in the present controversy. If the United States, as the recognized protector of Venezuela, has transferred the power of punishment to Holland, Holland is quite capable of acting and France will be a sympathetic spectator.

There is some conviction here in well-informed circles that it would be unwise for Holland to land troops in Venezuela, as this action would immediately be the signal for patriotism and result in the uniting of the Castrolites and those who oppose Castro for the defense of the country. It is believed an effective blockade would be more potent and successful.

HIS PLATFORM IS UNIQUE. Scuddy Richardson Aspires To Be Governor of Texas.

Houston, Tex. (Special).—Texas has a new candidate for governor, who aspires to highest office in the state without regard to party affiliation. Scuddy Richardson, who has served as a reporter on many Southern papers has issued formal announcement of his candidacy for chief executive in an altogether unique platform.

"With the help of God I intend to be governor," says Mr. Richardson, in his announcement.

"I enter the race seemingly handicapped, cut off from the great parties that have ruled the land; but I shall win, as God is with me and I stand for what is right."

Mr. Richardson opposes prohibition.

Train 13's Wreck Hurts 13. Port Smith, Ark. (Special).—Thirteen passengers on passenger train No. 13 on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway are reported to have been injured in a wreck near Little Rock.

WASHINGTON

Charles E. Magoon, provisional governor of Cuba, came to Washington, where he had an extended conference with the Secretary of War.

Miss Lenna Sennott, substitute carrier on a New England route, reports that she has no fear of trouble in her work.

JAMES S. SHERMAN ACCEPTS VICE-PRESIDENCY

Ceremonies Attending the Official Notification.

POINTS IN SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

I endorse every statement made by Mr. Taft in his address of acceptance when notified of his nomination as the Republican candidate for president.

I am sufficiently practical to value the utility of a fact higher than the beauty of a theory, and I am a protectionist because experience has demonstrated that the application of that principle has lifted us as a nation to a plane of prosperity above that occupied by any other people.

I especially commend that plank of our platform which promises an early revision of tariff schedules.

What the laborer desires is the opportunity at all times to exchange his brain and brawn for good pay in good money. A protective tariff and the gold standard give the laborer that opportunity.

I believe in the maintenance of such an army, the upbuilding of such a navy as will be the guarantee of the protection of American citizens and American interests everywhere, and an omen of peace.

Our platform, as it should do, pledges adherence to the policies of President Roosevelt, and promises to continue the work inaugurated during his administration.

Surely the people shall rule, surely the people have ruled, surely the people do rule. No party rules. The party commissioned by the people is simply the instrument to execute the people's will.

Shame on the party which—shame on the candidate who—insults the American people by suggestion or declaration that a majority of its electorate is venal.

The overshadowing issued of the campaign is: Shall the administration of President Roosevelt be approved?

Utica, N. Y. (Special).—In one of the briefest speeches ever delivered by a candidate for so high an office, James Schoolcraft Sherman at noon Tuesday accepted the nomination of the Republican party for the Vice-Presidency. It spoke from a flag-decked stand erected in front of his home in Genesee Street and was surrounded by party leaders from different sections of the country and by an enthusiastic non-partisan crowd of friends and fellow-townsmen.

The nomination was tendered by a committee appointed at the Chicago Convention in June, Senator Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, being the chairman and spokesman. There were brief addresses also by Secretary of State Root, by President M. W. Stryker of Hamilton College, from which Mr. Sherman was graduated; by Mayor Thomas Wheeler, of Utica, and by Charles S. Symonds, chairman of the local reception committee.

Mr. Sherman, in his address of acceptance, followed the example of Mr. Taft in pledging the allegiance of any Administration with which he may have to do to the policies of President Roosevelt. He declared there was no issue as to whether or not "the people shall rule."

"Surely the People Rule." "Surely the people shall rule," said Mr. Sherman; "surely the people have ruled, surely the people do rule."

The Republican Vice-Presidential nominee asserted that the "overshadowing issue of the campaign really is 'Shall the Administration of President Roosevelt be approved?'"

Mr. Sherman made no attempt to discuss in detail any of the issues raised in the party platform, contenting himself with the declaration that he subscribed fully and heartily to all that had been written into the Chicago statement of principles and to all that had been said by Mr. Taft in his speech accepting the Presidential nomination. He referred to the Democratic party as "an aggregation of experimental malcontents and theorists, whose only claim to history is a party name they pilfered."