

## TWO WATCHMEN HAVE BATTLE WITH REVOLVERS

Survivor Then Writes to His Wife and the Police.

### PLAY A GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK.

Ferris Says He and His Opponent Dodged Around The Boiler Blazing Away At Each Other—So Far As Can Be Learned The Men Quarreled Over Their Work.

New York (Special).—The tale of a battle with revolvers between two watchmen in a store at Broadway and Twenty-first Street is told by the survivor, John Ferris, who was familiarly called "Old Pop" Ferris. He is 62 years old. The man he killed was William Woods, 70 years old.

After the fight Ferris wrote a letter to the police and one to his wife; but he was not arrested until the janitor went to the store next morning. So far as can be learned, the men quarreled over their work, and later, when in liquor, fought with their fists and then with revolvers, until Woods dropped dead. Ferris was unscathed. He said he dodged the bullets fired by the older man.

The shooting was done in the engine room in the basement of the store. Here, according to Ferris, the watchmen shut themselves up together and blazed away at close quarters, dodging and running, trying to get the drop on each other and playing hide and seek around the boilers.

The dead man leaves a widow and three children living at 22 Twelfth Street, Whitestone, Long Island. Ferris lives at 590 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and has a wife and two boys, the latter being employed at Tiffany's. This is what Ferris told the police:

"Woods was late in getting to the store. He should have been there at 6 o'clock, but didn't get there until 7:20 o'clock. When I asked him to pitch in and help with the work we had to do he said 'Go to—' "I told him to brace up and get a move on, and he went on to tell me in a number of ways that he didn't intend to lift a finger. I got mad at his cussedness and went out for a while. When I got back he went out.

"About 11 o'clock we started the argument again, hotter than before and by and by the old man drew off and gave me a stiff one in the jaw. I boxed his ears, and then he drew his gun. Before he could fire I was on the jump, because I knew he would shoot.

"He blazed away, and I had to fight for my life. I drew my gun and hit him with the first shot. That didn't stop him, and I had to shoot again, and then again. He dropped, and I picked up his gun."

Two revolvers were turned over to the police by Ferris. One of them, which he said was his own, was of .22 caliber; the other was a .38 caliber and had four emptied chambers.

After the shooting Ferris very quietly sat down and wrote to police headquarters, setting forth what had occurred and asking that someone be sent to arrest him and take charge of the body. He also wrote to his wife, and then went out to mail the letters. When the janitor came in the morning he summoned a patrolman and Ferris was arrested.

Ferris had been employed at the store for 37 years and Woods for 8 years.

**Killed Warning Himself.**  
Chicago (Special).—While warning himself at a manhole near the Polk Street Railroad Station, an unidentified homeless man was killed by losing his balance and plunging down among the numerous exhaust pipes. He was suffocated by escaping steam before assistance arrived. The man, who was totally blind, became disoriented with the amount of heat coming out of the manhole, and opened the iron gratings to get the full benefit of the steam.

**Richard Olney In Hospital.**  
Boston (Special).—Mr. Richard Olney, Secretary of State in President Cleveland's second Cabinet, is a patient at Carey Hill Hospital, Brookline. Mr. Olney has been suffering from an abdominal affection, but his condition is not serious. He was operated on, and it is expected he will be able to leave the hospital within a week.

**Gary, Ind., Dry By Seven Votes.**  
Laporte, Ind. (Special).—Four months more "the steel city" of Gary will continue "dry"—and by the rule of a majority of only seven votes. Judge Tutthill, of the Superior Court, handed down a decision in favor of the Anti-Saloon League in a suit brought by the saloonkeepers of Gary to contest the result of an election held 20 months ago.

**Sinks With All Hands.**  
Crescent City, Cal. (Special).—A lumber-laden schooner, supposed to be the San Buenaventura, from Eureka, went down with all on board near Rogue River, 65 miles north of here. All hands were seen in the rigging a short time before the vessel sank.

**Star Witness Takes Poison.**  
Dresden, Tenn. (Special).—Frank Fehrlinger, confessed Night Rider and star witness for the State in the trial at Union City of the alleged murderers of Capt. Quentin Rankin, attempted suicide in jail by taking poison. He wrote a note saying that family and friends had deserted him. Fehrlinger was under arrest on a charge of drunkenness and shooting up the town, but he probably would have been released soon, as a grand jury had failed to indict him.

## PRESIDENT TAFT'S VIEWS ON CONSERVATION

Asks That Ballinger's Recommendations Be Framed Into Law—Executive Requests That Laws Be Passed Without Waiting For Result of Inquiry.

Speaks Out Boldly In Defense Of Conserving National Resources And Clears Away All Charges That Have Been Made Against Him—Wants Lands He Ordered Withdrawn Validated — Desires More Laws With Teeth In Them — Ignores Waterways.

### THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

All the principal land statutes were enacted more than a quarter of a century ago.

Problem is how to save, how to utilize, how to conserve and still develop.

The importance of the maintenance of our forests cannot be exaggerated.

Lands should be classified according to their value or use.

The power of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from the operation of existing statutes tracts of land, the disposition of which under such statutes would be detrimental to the public interest, is not clear or satisfactory.

Productive powers of the soil should have the attention of scientists, that they may be conserved and enriched.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The President sent his conservation

message to Congress.

Mr. Taft asks for new land laws which have been drawn by Secretary Ballinger.

The message also asks Congress to validate withdrawals by the Secretary of the Interior, and points out the difficulty of enacting laws that will both conserve and develop.

Separation of the soil from the minerals beneath it is urged as well as laws to prevent monopoly both in minerals and water powers.

The President calls attention to the need of conserving the fertility of the soil, which work, he says, is more important than saving woods, waters or minerals. He recommends a loan of \$3,000,000 to complete irrigation projects already commenced and remarks upon the distressing condition of those settlers who have taken up land and the irrigation delayed.

Failure to complete these projects, he says, is "in effect a breach of faith." And the people need relief from their distressed condition.

Discussing inland waterways, the President strongly recommends the improvement of the Ohio River, from Pittsburg to Cairo, and of the upper Mississippi. The former project would cost \$53,000,000.

An experimental reforestation of the head of navigable streams by the Forest Service is recommended, and a new law is urged on small areas not included in the national forests.

## THIS AVIATOR SOARS ABOVE THE CLOUDS

Paulhan, the Daring Frenchman, Res 4,600 Feet—He Breaks All the Records.

Aviator Soars Mountain High In Meet At Los Angeles—Fifty Thousand Spectators Watch The Speck In The Sky—Circles Over Balloons—Curtiss, The American, Beats Frenchman In The Speed Trials—Balloons Out To Sea.

Aviation Camp, Los Angeles, Cal. (Special).—Louis Paulhan, French aviator, broke all official and unofficial records for altitude in a Farman biplane by flying to a height of more than 4,600 feet and descending safely after 50 minutes 46 1-5 seconds in the air.

As methods of measurement were not exact, the exact height reached is not known, but it is certain that he exceeded the record of 3,600 feet. The instrument in Paulhan's machine registered the greatest height at 4,600 feet.

The judges' record of Paulhan's altitude, which is still to be sanctioned officially, was 1,524 metres, approximately 5,000 feet. The time of descent was 7 minutes 39 seconds. He made his record shortly after losing the speed record of the course to Glenn H. Curtiss.

The Frenchman, using an engine that had just arrived from Paris, had been on the course all afternoon. He had circled the course again and again, skidding and dipping and swinging corners in a daring fashion that made his wife shiver with fright.

The sun was low toward the sea and the shadows had begun to gather when Paulhan decided to go higher

in the air than any man in a heavier-than-air machine ever had flown.

The wind barely stirred. Cortlandt Field Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America, stood in front of the judges' stand, enthusiastic over the beautiful scene.

As Paulhan rose in the air he bent low his gray-crappéd head and smiled as he made a short circle over the spectators. Curtiss had previously tried the higher currents and come down.

Paulhan pointed north, went up 1,600 feet, passed over the center of the field again as though to take another last look at a human face, then turned north and up again.

The crowd grew breathlessly intent as the Frenchman and his air machine rapidly became a speck in the gathering twilight.

At a height of 1,300 feet Paulhan described a great circle to feel the currents. By this time he was a mile and a half from camp. When word spread that he had beaten Hubert Latham's record of 1,800 feet the vast throng became frantic.

Two thousand feet and still climbing. No one would have been surprised if the man and his little wings had been swallowed up in the void. After the aviator was as near out of sight as he could be without disappearing, Paulhan began to descend, much to the relief of the suspense felt by the spectators.

He came down easily in front of the grandstand, after having risen to the plane of the mountain peaks. As he leaped from his machine, cheeks glowing and eyes flashing, he was grabbed by his friends and carried to the grandstand, where he bared his head amid a thunder of cheers.

## FARMERS GET VAST SUM

Corn, Wheat And Cotton Exported At High Prices.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A picture which reflects the prosperity of the country, especially that of the farmer, is drawn in the statement of domestic exports for 1909 prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Corn at 70 cents a bushel, wheat at \$1.04 a bushel and about 12 cents for every pound of cotton exported is the record for 1909. More than \$24,000,000 worth of corn and \$48,000,000 of wheat went from American ports to feed the world last year. More than \$460,000,000 worth of cotton went to foreign looms, and as these figures show only the exportations from the principal ports of trade, the detail statement will be larger.

While there are some decreases shown from the year 1908, the showing is considered satisfactory.

**Mae C. Wood Discharged.**

New York (Special).—The charges of forgery and perjury against Miss Mae C. Wood were dismissed in General Sessions Court here and Miss Wood was discharged from custody. She was indicted in 1907, following the trial of her suit against ex-United States Senator T. C. Platt, who, she alleged, married her in this city. Senator Platt's illness has made impossible his appearance in court to testify against Miss Wood.

**Ten Children Blown Up.**

Charleroi, Pa. (Special).—Ten children were killed outright and the mother and two other children were seriously injured when an explosive, which Joseph Kentic, a miner, was thawing in the kitchen of his home, was discharged. The house collapsed, burying the children in the ruins. Kentic was blown out the door in which he stood, but was able to recover the bodies of his children from the ruins. All the injured will recover.

## WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

The Interstate Commerce Commission dismissed the complaint of the Loch Lynn Construction Company, which charged the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with undue discrimination.

Separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico is authorized in a bill ordered reported by the House Committee on Territories.

Speaker Cannon has promised to the insurgents a fair deal in the caucus, and President Taft has taken a hand to bring the warring Republican elements in harmony.

A pardon is being urged for Frederick Baker, the United States marine who is serving a life sentence for deserting to the Philippines in time of war.

Attorney General Wickham has completed the tentative draft of the administration incorporation act.

A movement was started to raise a \$2,000,000 endowment fund for the George Washington University.

The House passed the fortification bill without amendment. The measure appropriates \$5,617,200.

The Signal Corps of the Army is constructing a wireless telephone line to Washington.

## MAY HAVE BEEN A SYRIAN PLOT

Police Still Hunting Man Who Shot Boys.

### DEAD BOY AN INNOCENT VICTIM.

Robert Lomas Believed By Police To Have Been Mistaken For Nassib Shibley, Foster-Brother Of The Other Boy Shot—Nassib's Father, Who Killed Wife And Himself In 1908, Had Persistently Fought Certain Syrian Societies.

New York (Special).—A vengeful Syrian plot, which partially miscarried, may be the explanation of the act of the seeming madman who wantonly shot down two six-year-old boys coasting on Washington Heights, killing one of them and fatally wounding the other. Such meager clues as the police had were followed up diligently in the effort to run down the "shaggy dark man" described by the panic-stricken boys among whom the murderous stranger appeared.

But while still working on the theory that the man was a homicidal fanatic, the police are giving attention to the alternative theory that both Robert Lomas, the dead boy, and Arthur Shibley, who was shot, were the victims of a plot by enemies of the Shibley family. On this theory young Lomas is supposed to have been mistaken for Nassib Shibley, an adopted son of Arthur Shibley, Sr.

Nassib Shibley's father killed himself and his wife in 1903 because of domestic differences. He was an attorney and had persistently fought certain Syrian secret societies. His brother Arthur adopted his son, who was not in the crowd of boys among whom the assassin appeared. It is assumed, however, that the stranger, believing young Lomas to be the son of the dead attorney, killed the boy and then shot his intended victim's foster brother.

The condition of the six-year-old Shibley boy, who is in Washington Heights Hospital, grew worse instead of better, as the physicians had hoped, and Dr. C. C. Sichel, the head physician, said that he thought in order to save the little fellow's life it would be necessary to transfuse into his veins blood from some healthy person.

When Mrs. Shibley, the boy's mother, heard what Dr. Sichel thought, she said that she would undergo the operation. She was told that transfusion would not be resorted to unless it was absolutely necessary.

Coroner I. L. Feinberg went to the hospital to get the ante-mortem statement of the Shibley boy. The statement the boy made to the coroner differed somewhat from the one he made shortly after he was shot.

The little fellow said that the man who did the shooting had called to Robbie Lomas and himself and told them that he had something to show them. They went to him, Arthur said, and then the man began to shoot at them with two pistols.

Another thing, the boy said, was that the man wore spectacles, and that he seemed respectable. The man, he said, followed him a short distance after the shooting, but turned and went in another direction when he saw Arthur going toward Edgecombe Avenue over the rocks.

## LEFT IN JAIL FOR A LESSON

Millionaire's Son Finally Released By Relatives.

St. Louis (Special).—To teach him a lesson, wealthy relatives left James P. Thomas, son of a millionaire, in the St. Louis jail for three and a half months.

The charge of obtaining money under false pretenses was dismissed, with the statement that relatives had settled the matter.

Thomas is a son of the late H. M. Thomas, of Battle Creek, Mich. He came here with the wife of a wealthy Colorado man. His hotel bill was paid with a check which was returned, and he was arrested.

## JUDGE FORCED TO TEARS.

Hated To Sentence Young Men To The Penitentiary.

St. Louis (Special).—Judge D. P. Dyer, of the United States District Court, wept as he sentenced two young men convicted of embezzlement. George F. Smith, Jr., 21 years old, and Wm. A. Gray, 20 years old, former bank clerks, must each serve five years in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. The mittimus will be held until March 1, in the hope that a pardon will be granted.

"If the law permitted me to impose a lighter sentence, I would do so," said Judge Dyer. "I hate to send young men to the penitentiary."

## IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

Chicago (Special).—That advertising will fill a church as it will a store is the verdict of St. Lawrence Chandler. He advertised last week for lonely Christians to come to South Park Methodist Episcopal Church and received 45 replies. Twenty-five of his correspondents shook hands with him at the church, and Mr. Chandler says he will advertise again.

## Lawson In Tobacco Deal.

Lexington, Ky. (Special).—Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, arrived here and began a conference with officers of the Burley Tobacco Society with a view to purchasing the entire pooled crop of the organization, amounting to 118,000,000 pounds. Mr. Lawson is said to have offered 20 cents a pound, and to stand ready to bind his contract with a check for \$2,000,000. He is understood to represent a Boston syndicate.

## JOHN F. FITZGERALD IS BOSTON'S MAYOR

First Partyless Election Furnishes Exciting Contest.

Record Vote Is Cast In Boston Under Unique Conditions—Every Man's Name And Street Address Was Printed On The Ballot, But No Party Designations—Fitzgerald Previously Served A Term As Mayor—His Campaign A Plea For Vindication.

Boston (Special).—Boston Tuesday, in the first partyless election held under a new charter, elected former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald to again fill the mayor's chair, this time for a four-year term, giving him 46,968 votes and a plurality of 1,223 over his nearest opponent, James J. Storrow, banker, former president of the Chamber of Commerce and former chairman of the school board, who received 45,745.

The most remarkable feature of the election to many was the small vote of 1,783 given the present mayor, George A. Ribbard, who received 38,000 votes two years ago, being elected on a "reform" ticket over Fitzgerald.

The fourth mayorality aspirant, Nathaniel H. Taylor, found only 629 supporters.

While the figures above, were those announced at City Hall Mr. Storrow's campaign manager had other returns, and on these based a statement given out early in the evening, that while he acknowledged the election of Fitzgerald by an apparent plurality of 291 votes, he would ask for a recount.

The campaign, noteworthy in many ways, was Boston's greatest. The record total vote, 95,125, more than 84 per cent. of the total registration, was cast.

## The Papers Against Him.

Mr. Fitzgerald won his victory in spite of the fact that not one of the daily newspapers of the city advocated his election. He based his campaign on a plea for vindication, his previous term in office having been conspicuous for the exposure by the finance commission of graft among a number of his subordinates in the city hall. Like Mr. Storrow, he is a Democrat in national politics and has been a Democrat also heretofore in local politics.

Under the provisions of the new charter the ballots bore no party designations, but only the candidates' names and street addresses.

Mr. Storrow, who resigned the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce to enter the campaign, made a determined fight to gain the chief executiveship of the city, promising the citizens a progressive business administration. He was unable to overcome, however, the work of the powerful personal following for Mr. Fitzgerald.

Throughout the city excitement ran high all day. The voting in the early hours was heavy and by noon it was evident that an unprecedented vote was being cast. Tremendous efforts were made to get out the voters, two men even being summoned to leave their beds in a hospital to cast their ballots.

## Automobiles Used.

Hundreds of automobiles flashed about the city, conveying members of the electorate to the polls, while cabs and carriages of all descriptions also were pressed into service.

The ballots were cast in an orderly fashion, only two incidents, the arrest of an alleged repeater and an assault, marred its progress.

The campaign was probably the costliest ever waged in Boston. Page after page in the newspapers was bought for signed advertisements lauding the various candidates, and the city itself was plastered with posters. Scores of halls were hired for rallies and expensive headquarters were maintained by the leading candidates in each of the 25 wards of the city.

Celebrations by Fitzgerald adherents were held at night in many sections of the city, and the headquarters of the "little general" on School Street, next door to city hall, was a center of rejoicing which extended to thousands of enthusiastic supporters in the street until a late hour.

## INAUGURATION BILL UP.

Change To April Is Favorably Reported By House Committee.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The passing of the historic fourth of March as a presidential inauguration date and the fixing of the fourth Thursday of April in its place is provided for in a resolution ordered favorably reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolution, action on which was unanimous, directs that hereafter the terms of the President, Vice President, United States Senators and representative in Congress shall begin on the final Thursday of April. This change is not to apply to the members of Congress until their present term expires.

The action of the committee follows a general outcry against the holding of inauguration ceremonies in Washington at a time when inclement weather has been the rule and when a blizzard shuts off all communication with the outside world for a time as marked the last inauguration.

## Steel To Make Record.

New York (Special).—Smart improvement to record figures will be shown in the steel trade in the forthcoming quarterly report of the United States Steel Corporation, to be made public January 25. The report, it was learned, will show an unfiled tonnage at the close of 1909 close to 6,000,000 tons, the largest reported in several years and a gain over 1,000,000 tons, compared with September 30.

## A YALE MAN AS THE CHIEF FORESTER

Prof. H. S. Graves Selected To Succeed Pinchot.

### ALBERT F. POTTER WILL BE ASSISTANT.

The New Head Of The Service Is Now Pinchot Professor At The Yale Forestry School And Will, With His Assistant, Carry Out The Policies Of The Dismissed Official—Selections Made After A Conference, Harriedly Called, At The White House.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Announcement was made at the White House that Henry S. Graves, director of the Yale Forest School and for two years assistant chief of the old division of forestry under Gifford Pinchot, has been selected by President Taft and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to succeed Mr. Pinchot as chief of the forestry service. Albert F. Potter, of Arizona, assistant forester, will be appointed associate forester. Mr. Graves will take up his new duties February 1 and Mr. Potter will continue in charge meantime.

The appointment of Mr. Graves came with surprising quickness. Ever since the dismissal of Mr. Pinchot last week both the President and Secretary Wilson have been represented as being deeply concerned over the selection of a suitable man.

The new forester and his associate are both known as Pinchot men. Both have served under Mr. Pinchot and both are in sympathy with his policy of administration. It was largely through Mr. Pinchot's efforts that the Yale forest school was established, and Mr. Graves went from the post of assistant chief of the division of forestry under Mr. Pinchot to become director of the school in 1909. He had served in the forestry division for two years.

## A NEW BANK BILL.

Allows National Institutions To Loan Savings Deposits To Farmers.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Following an informal canvass of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, Representative Hammond, of Minnesota, has framed a bill to allow national banks to loan not to exceed 50 per cent. of their savings deposits on improved farm lands, under regulations to be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. Hammond is a member of the Banking and Currency Committee and believes the only objection to the consideration of the subject at the present time is the fact that the Monetary Commission is preparing to report legislation. He says that is the West one-half of the deposits are savings.

## LAD SAVES B. & O. TRAIN.

Carl Wascher Flags Engine And Stops It Near Burning Bridge.

Laporte, Ind. (Special).—Carl Wascher, 15 years old, stopped a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train within 10 feet of a burning bridge west of Wetsboro, Ind., by signaling the engineer with a red handkerchief.

When the boy discovered that the bridge was burning he hastened down the tracks, remembering that a train was due in a few minutes. As the train came in sight he waved his handkerchief and the man at the throttle stopped the train. Passengers in the four crowded coaches made up a purse of \$100 for Wascher.

## NO SHORTAGE OF BEEF.

Experts Say Price Is Regulated By Shipments Abroad.

Denver, Col. (Special).—President H. A. Jastro, of the National Live Stock Association, and Murdo McKenzie, vice president, in speeches denied that there is any danger of a shortage of beef in the United States.

"They declared that so long as \$200,000,000 worth of beef is exported from America each year there is no danger of a shortage.

"The price of beef in Chicago is regulated by the price received for our surplus cattle shipped abroad," said Mr. McKenzie. "The howl that present prices are putting beef beyond the reach of the poor man is unwarranted."

## TO JAIL FOR LIFE.

Judge Says Hanging Is Too Good For Child Murderer.

Belleville, Ill. (Special).—A lifetime of remorse, rather than death on the gallows, was the penalty imposed on James Pullman, who confessed that he had killed his mouthful baby by crushing its head with his heel.

"I will not sentence Pullman to the gallows," said Judge A. Crow, of the Circuit Court. "but to the penitentiary for life. It will be punishment more terrible than death for him to be haunted day after day by the cries of his murdered child."

Pullman killed the child last July after he and the infant's mother had failed to find a home for it.

## Bank Treasurer Stole \$100,000.

New Haven, Conn. (Special).—Robert D. Muir, former treasurer of the People's Bank and Trust Company of this city, pleaded guilty to having converted \$100,000 of the bank's fund to his own use.

## Soldier Sentenced To Be Hanged.

Kansas City (Special).—Private Charles O'Neil, Fourteenth United States Infantry, on trial for killing Minnie Scharbora at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., July 20 last, was found guilty and sentenced to be hung.