



MRS. GOULD LOSES

On All but One Point in Her Separation Suit.

NONSUPPORT CHARGE FAILS.

More Admissions by Millionaire's Wife as to Visits by Dustin Farnum, the Actor, to Her Hotel.

New York, June 15.—In the suit by Mrs. Howard Gould for separation from her husband the plaintiff rested her case, and Supreme Court Justice Dowling ruled that all but one count in the wife's suit had failed of proof. Nonsupport was disproved by her own testimony, was the decision, and nothing was set up to show cruelty.

Justice Dowling dismissed paragraph three of the complaint, alleging that Gould's personal habits were such as to make it improper and unsafe for his wife to live with him, for want of proof altogether.

Paragraph five, alleging nonsupport, was dismissed because the contrary had been shown.

Paragraph six, alleging cruelty and inhuman treatment, was next dropped for lack of proof.

The justice, however, sustained the plea of abandonment in part, because,



DUSTIN FARNUM.

he said, as yet no proof had been offered to show that the defendant had any right to ask his wife to stop drinking and to stop humiliating him before his friends. This ruling was regarded as distinctly favorable to Howard Gould, leaving him now to prove only that he had reason to demand sobriety and decorum of Mrs. Howard Gould.

George J. Gould, brother of the defendant and head of the Gould family, was called to show that Howard Gould's income was more than \$400,000 a year, as the defendant was said to have alleged to his wife, who demands alimony at the rate of \$120,000 a year. Mr. Gould offers her \$25,000 a year.

"What was the value of the property of Jay Gould held by you on Jan. 1, 1908?" asked Mr. Shearn.

"About \$80,000,000."

"And Mr. Howard Gould has one-sixth of the income of that sum?"

"Apparently so."

Mr. Gould stated Howard Gould's income as \$777,000 in 1906, \$742,000 in 1905, \$725,000 in 1904, \$783,000 in 1903 and \$706,000 in 1902.

Mrs. Howard Gould before being released as a witness was questioned by De Lancey Nicoll about her relations with Dustin Farnum, the actor, and she grew uncomfortable and confused when made to admit that he had visited her rooms at the St. Regis and other hotels and had dined, supped and traveled with her in scores of places.

"Did Dustin Farnum go to your apartment at the St. Regis in September, 1906, after you returned to New York?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"Yes, he did."

Mr. Nicoll went on to ask about the visit to Lynchburg on Nov. 17, 18 and 19, 1906, when Mr. Farnum was there. He wanted to know the accommodations each had had.

"Where was your bedroom?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"Across the hall from the sitting room."

"Did your room have two beds in it?"

"Yes."

"Was Mr. Farnum's room next to yours?"

"I really couldn't say."

Ex-Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin testified that he was acquainted with William C. Woodward, otherwise known as "Big Hawley," and that he had questioned Hawley on several occasions.

"Do you recollect the substance of the conversation?" McLaughlin was asked.

Mr. Hawley said that he would not say whether he had been married to Mrs. Gould or not, but that Mrs. Gould had been used on a ship to decoy men to play cards.

Mr. Shoals, who, Mr. Shearn suggested, was "connected with a gambling place," was mentioned as a friend of Hawley's.

"I took steps to get Mr. Shoals," the witness said, "and got him to come down to see Mr. Nicoll. Shoals told Mr. Nicoll that he had heard Mrs. Gould had been married to a man named Dawson in Baltimore in 1882."

"And did I tell you that Helen Gould had received a letter saying that Katherine Clemmons had already been married?" demanded Mr. Nicoll.

"Yes. The letter said that she had been married to a man named Woodward, or Hawley, who was formerly a convict."

"Did Hawley, or Woodward, say he had married Katherine Clemmons?"

"He wouldn't deny or affirm that he had married her, but he told us he knew a whole lot about her."

Mrs. Gould smiled bitterly when these aspersions were cast on her past.

"ADAM'S APPLE A MYTH."

Theologian Who So Declares Admitted to Presbyterian Ministry.

New York, June 15.—Although the Rev. Archibald Black, a young theological graduate, declares that he does not believe the Biblical accounts of Adam and Eve, the virgin birth or the resurrection, he was admitted to the pulpit by the New York presbytery after a warm debate on heresy.

Among the questions fired at the young theological student during the examination were the following:

"Do you believe the story of Adam and Eve as related in the Bible?"

"Not in its literal sense. I accept it as a figure," he replied.

"And do you not believe that they fell from eating the apple?"

"No."

"Do you believe in the virgin birth of Christ?"

"I believe that Christ is divine, but I do not accept the story of the virgin birth."

"What is your position as to the resurrection?"

"I do not believe in the flesh and blood resurrection of Christ."

The Rev. Dr. Wylie of the Scotch church, the Rev. Dr. Richards of the Brick church and the Rev. Dr. Duffield of Old First supported Mr. Black's theological position before the presbytery.

GREAT CHURCH CONVENTION.

Twenty-five Millions Represented at Presbyterian Alliance Meeting.

New York, June 15.—One of the most important religious gatherings of recent years in the number of persons represented is that of the world's Presbyterian alliance, which began in this city today. In it are represented five continents, ninety separate denominations and nearly 25,000,000 members. The meeting is known officially as the ninth quinquennial council of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches Throughout the World Holding the Presbyterian System. To facilitate matters the alliance is generally referred to as the Pan-Presbyterian alliance.

The meeting will last ten days, during which subjects of great moment to the Protestant world will be discussed. Addresses have been announced upon "The Pre-existence of Christ," "Our Lord's Virgin Birth," "Our Lord's Resurrection," "The Newer Phases of Evolution," "The Newer Phases of Theological Training," "The Recent Testimony of Archaeology to the Scriptures" and on many other similar theological questions. In addition the attitude of the churches represented on marriage and divorce, temperance, church union and other questions of the day will be discussed.

SEVEN HAT FACTORIES OPEN.

Strikers Win Their Fight in Danbury, Conn.

Danbury, Conn., June 15.—The hat-makers' strike which has been in progress in this city, New Milford and Bethel for the last five months was brought to a close when the seven factories which did not open last week entered into an agreement with the local unions to open for work today, giving employment to about 1,600 hands.

The terms of the agreement, which was brought about by Rev. M. C. Meserve, were not made public, but were probably the same as those entered in by the other manufacturers, which was on an open shop basis, with all difficulties to be settled by arbitration. The manufacturers also agree to resign from the Manufacturers' association.

Governor Hughes' Father Stricken.

Passaic, N. J., June 15.—The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Hughes, father of Governor Charles E. Hughes of New York state, suffered an attack of paralysis here. He is seventy-seven years old.

FIGHT OVER SUGAR

President Taft's Philippine Clause Defeated.

IT WOULD EXEMPT 300,000 TONS

Many Democrats Vote With Republicans Against the Amendment, and It Musters Only Eleven Supporters.

Washington, June 15.—Sugar was the stirring subject in the tariff debate before the senate, being brought to the front in connection with the condition of the finance committee's substitute for the house provision of the tariff bill regulating the admission of Philippine articles into the United States.

Immediate attention was then directed to the clause providing a duty on sugar admitted into the Philippines equal to that on sugar brought into the United States and exempting 300,000 tons of Philippine sugar from duty when brought into the United States.

Senator Bristow criticized both provisions, and his criticism opened the way for a general debate, which was participated in on the one side by Messrs. Bristow and Clapp and on the other by Senators Aldrich and Lodge.

It was contended on the one hand that the two provisions combined were intended to promote the interests of the American sugar trust and not to benefit the Philippine producers, while it was argued by the supporters of the provision that to admit sugar into the islands free of duty would be to open the way for its free admission into this country. It was also argued that the sugar producers of the Philippines would be directly benefited by the admission of their sugar into the United States without requiring the payment of a duty on it.

It was stated in open senate that the Philippine paragraph had the indorsement of President Taft in his own handwriting, and Senator Aldrich stated that it had been indorsed by the president.

Mr. Aldrich insisted that the Philippine amendment provided practically for a bounty to the sugar raiser of the Philippines.

"I venture the prediction," he said, "that the process of refining sugar in the Philippines will be changed and that this sugar will come to the United States in a refined condition. They will no longer make their sugar by the old open kettle process. They will have modern machinery and make the best 'jass' of sugar."

Senator Clapp took the view that the admission of free sugar would benefit the American Sugar Refining company. When, he said, the time comes to vote for free hides it will not be argued that it is to benefit the cattle raisers of the Argentine republic or any one else except the American purchaser. The two cases, he said, were similar.

"It is well understood and an open secret that this proposition is here at the request of the president of the United States," said Mr. Aldrich, "and that he desires it for a people he believes to be wards of the United States."

"I am glad to hear that," interposed Mr. Clapp in a tone of doubt.

"I think the senator from Minnesota knew that before I said it," retorted the Rhode Island senator.

If the president's wishes were so carefully regarded, Mr. Clapp said, the committee on finance should have considered his words favoring lower tariff duties. So far as he knew the senate had no direct communication from the president.

"While I do not pretend to be his official representative on this floor," said Mr. Aldrich, "I do not transcend my idea of my obligation to the president when I say that I know that not only is the president in favor of legislation of this kind, but that he is in favor of this identical legislation."

Resuming his remarks, Mr. Clapp said the president had "means by which he can communicate with the senate."

"I do not believe," he added, "that the president indorses any such fallacy as that. Of all the claptrap work ever reported for legislation this does seem to me to take the palm," he added with warmth.

"This is simply another instance of the bunko game that is being played upon the Filipino people in the course of our benevolent policy of assimilation," declared Senator Stone after declaring that the committee amendment would at once deprive the Filipino of the right to purchase refined sugar in the world's market without the payment of a duty.

Mr. Bristow's amendment, which eliminated sugar from the requirement

for the payment of a duty on entering the Philippines, was then voted down. The vote stood 11 to 49, many Democrats voting with the Republicans against it. The votes for the amendment were cast by Senators Bristow, Brown, Clapp, Cummins, Davis, Dolliver, Fletcher, Gore, La Follette, Newlands and Tillman.

Another amendment by Mr. Bristow increasing from 500 to 1,000 tons the quantity of sugar that might be raised by a producer to give him a first right to have his product admitted to the United States free of duty was defeated by a viva voce vote.

SURVIVORS AT GIBRALTAR.

Slavonia's Cabin Passengers Praise Coolness of Officers.

Gibraltar, June 15.—The North German Lloyd steamer Prinzess Irene arrived here with the first class passengers of the Cunard steamer Slavonia, which ran ashore on Flores Island, one of the Azores.

The Slavonia, which sailed from New York on June 3, met fair weather until nearing the Azores, when fog set in. She was under a good head of speed when she struck a rock off Flores Island. The water rushed in and in an incredibly short time flooded the hold and reached the engines.

The passengers were awakened by the shock and flocked out on the decks. It was then about half past 2 o'clock in the morning. Those of the first and second cabins behaved admirably, but the steerage passengers showed a good deal of excitement. The officers of the ship did everything possible to reassure the passengers, and the band was set to playing popular airs.

A call for help was sent out by wireless, which was responded to by the Prinzess Irene, but long before her arrival on the scene the Slavonia's own boats landed the passengers. The Prinzess Irene embarked the saloon passengers early the following morning. They are unanimous in praising the coolness and kindness shown by the captain, the officers and crew of the wrecked steamer.

John Mitchell of Milwaukee in describing the accident said that he was awakened about 2:30 a. m. by a great crash. There was much commotion when he reached deck, but when the officers explained conditions the passengers became calm. Soon things appeared to be quite normal. Breakfast was served as usual, and the orchestra kept on playing for several hours. After breakfast an officer went ashore to make arrangements for landing.

The Slavonia lay only a short distance off Flores Island. No difficulty was experienced in transferring the passengers to land, and they remained there until the Prinzess Irene took them off. No one was injured but, according to Mr. Mitchell, a steerage passenger attempted to commit suicide, but did not succeed.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing Stock Quotations.

Money on call was 2 per cent; time money and mercantile paper unchanged in rates. Closing prices of stocks were: Amalg. Copper, 87 1/2; Norf. & West., 90; Atchafson, 113 1/2; Northwestern, 184; B. & O., 118 1/2; Penn. R., 137 1/2; Brooklyn R. T., 80 1/2; Reading, 156; Ches. & Ohio, 75 1/2; Rock Island, 87 1/2; C. & C. S. L., 70 1/2; St. Paul, 153 1/2; D. & H., colored, 191; Southern Pac., 123 1/2; Erie, 100; Texas Pacific, 125 1/2; Gen. Electric, 152 1/2; Southern Ry., 21 1/2; Ill. Central, 149 1/2; Sugar, 134 1/2; Int. Met., 167 1/2; Texas Pacific, 125 1/2; Louisville & N., 143 1/2; Union Pacific, 124 1/2; Manhattan, 114 1/2; U. S. Steel, 69 1/2; Missouri Pac., 74 1/2; U. S. Steel, 69 1/2; N. Y. Central, 132 1/2; West. Union, 75.

Market Reports.

WHEAT—Contract grade, June \$1.83 1/2; July, \$1.82 1/2. CORN—June and July, 80 1/2c. OATS—No. 2 white, natural, 66c. BUTTER—Steadier; receipts, 10,370 packages; creamery, specials, 35c.; extras, 35c.; thirds to firsts, 24 1/2c.; state dairy, common to finest, 23 1/2c.; process, common to special, 18 1/2c.; western, factory, 17 1/2c.; imitation creamery, 17 1/2c.

CHEESE—Easy; receipts, 835 boxes, state, new, full cream, special, 18 1/2c.; fancy, 18 1/2c.; large, colored, fancy, 13 1/2c.; small, white, fancy, 13 1/2c.; common to fair, 10 1/2c.; skims, full to specials, 2 1/2c.

EGGS—Steady; receipts, 15,813 cases, state, Pennsylvania, and nearby, fancy, selected, white, 25 1/2c.; fair to choice, 23 1/2c.; brown and mixed, fancy, 23 1/2c.; fair to choice, 21 1/2c.; western, extra firsts, 22c.; firsts, 21c.; seconds, 20c.; 20c.; southern, best, 20c.; undergrades, 18 1/2c.

POTATOES—New steady, but closing weak; old lower; domestic, old, in bulk, per 100 lbs., \$3.35; per bbl. or bag, \$2.75; European, old, per 100 lb. bag, \$2.75; Bermuda, new, per bbl., \$4.50; southern, new, No. 1, per bbl., \$2.50; No. 2, per bbl., \$2.50; No. 3, per bbl., \$2.50; No. 4, per bbl., \$2.50; No. 5, per bbl., \$2.50; No. 6, per bbl., \$2.50; No. 7, per bbl., \$2.50; No. 8, per bbl., \$2.50; No. 9, per bbl., \$2.50; No. 10, per bbl., \$2.50.

DRESSED POULTRY—Weak; broilers, nearby, fancy, squab, per pair, 50c.; 3 lbs. to pair, per lb., 22c.; western, dry pickled, 22c.; scalded, 18 1/2c.; fowls, barrels, 14 1/2c.; old roasters, 11c.; spring ducks, nearby, 10c.; squabs, white, per doz., \$2.50; frozen broilers, milk fed, fancy, per lb., 24c.; corn fed, fancy, 20c.; 22c.; roasting chickens, milk fed, 20c.; corn fed, 18 1/2c.; geese, No. 1, 12 1/2c.

HAY AND STRAW—Quiet; timothy, per hundred, 80c.; clover, 75c.; clover, mixed, 70c.; fowling, 13 1/2c.; long rye straw, 1.50c.

CALVES—Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs., \$8.25; common to good, \$5.50; 7.5c.; culls, \$1.50c.; buttermilks, \$4.12; country dressed veal, prime, per lb., 10 1/2c.; common to good, 7 1/2c.

BASEBALL SCORES.

Results of Games Played in National, American and Eastern Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. At Cincinnati—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Raymond and Schiel; Gasper, Rowan and McLean. At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 7; Brooklyn, 2. Batteries—Adams, Willis and Gibson; Pastorius and Bergen. At Chicago—Chicago-Boston game postponed by cold weather. At St. Louis—Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Moore and Doolin; More and Fuchs.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. W. L. P. C. Pittsburgh, 31 12 739 Philadelphia 21 23 477 Chicago, 31 18 533 St. Louis, 19 39 388 Cincinnati 27 23 549 Brooklyn, 17 38 378 New York 22 29 535 Boston, 13 31 256

AMERICAN LEAGUE. At New York—New York, 7; Chicago, 5. Batteries—Brockett, Hughes and Blair; Walsh, Burns, Feine and Owens. At Philadelphia—St. Louis, 11; Philadelphia, 6. Batteries—Howell and Criger; Bygart and Livingstone.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. W. L. P. C. Detroit, 29 16 544 Cleveland, 22 22 509 Philadelphia 25 19 508 Chicago, 19 23 452 New York 23 19 548 St. Louis, 18 26 498 Boston, 24 22 522 Wash'ton, 14 27 311

EASTERN LEAGUE. At Jersey City—Jersey City, 1; Toronto, 0. At Newark—Rochester, 6; Newark, 3. At Baltimore—Baltimore-Buffalo game called at first of fourth inning; rain. At Providence—Providence, 2; Montreal, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. W. L. P. C. Rochester, 27 13 575 Baltimore, 20 23 462 Montreal, 21 19 525 Providence 18 21 462 Buffalo, 21 22 488 Jersey City 18 21 462 Toronto, 20 22 476 Newark, 18 22 456

NEW YORK G. A. R. MEETS.

Veterans Assembled in Large Numbers at Encampment in Binghamton.

Binghamton, N. Y., June 15.—For three days, beginning today, this city will be occupied by Union veterans of the civil war, represented by the New York department of the Grand Army of the Republic. The New York division of the G. A. R. is the biggest in the order, and there is a large representation of the membership at the annual encampment. The veterans were welcomed to the city by the mayor and other officials, who have had the city beautifully decorated with the national colors.

While here the veterans will elect department officials and delegates to the national encampment to be held in Salt Lake City in August and transact other business of interest to the order. A leading candidate for the office of department commander is Commander William A. Boyd of Lafayette post, No. 140, of New York City. The post has sent a large and enthusiastic body of delegates to forward Comrade Boyd's candidacy. Another matter of interest is the report of the committee which succeeded in inducing the legislature to pass a bill giving pensions to all state veterans. The bill was vetoed by the governor.

Consents to Arbitration. Strikers and Georgia Railroad Agree to Talk It Over.

Washington, June 15.—Commissioner of Labor Neil, one of the board of mediation under the Erdman act, has been notified from Atlanta that the formal agreement to arbitration required by the terms of the act has been signed by the Georgia railroad and by representatives of the striking firemen.

The signing of this agreement cleared the way for the work of the arbitrators already named, and they held their first formal meeting in the offices of the interstate commerce commission. It was announced at the conclusion of the conference that the third arbitrator had not been selected, but that several names were under consideration and that doubtless an agreement would be reached in the near future. Under the law the arbitrators have five days in which to select the third arbitrator. If at the end of that time they are unable to agree the arbitrators will be named by the board of mediation, which consists of Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission and Commissioner Nell.

PRESIDENT GREETS CHAMPS.

Detroit's Ball Players Guests at the White House.

Washington, June 15.—The Detroit baseball team, champions of the American league, was received by President Taft in the east room of the White House. Each member of the club was introduced to the president by Representative Denby of Michigan.

When Ty Cobb, who led the league in batting last season, was presented the president grasped the hand of the Georgian warmly and said: "I believe you and I are fellow citizens of Augusta, Mr. Cobb."

Cobb modestly replied that he was proud to be a citizen of Augusta and a fellow citizen of Mr. Taft.

"The only difference between us is," responded the president, with a broad grin, "that down there they think you are about twice as big a man as I am."

PROTEST TO JAPAN

Violation of Treaty Rights in Hawaii Is Alleged.

OUTCOME OF JAPANESE STRIKE

Editor Negoro Complains of Search of His Office and Seizure of Private Papers by American Authorities.

Honolulu, June 15.—The situation growing out of the indictment by the grand jury of the seventeen leaders in the strike of Japanese plantation laborers took an international turn when Mr. Negoro of the editorial staff of the Ji Ji, the Japanese newspaper here, who was taken into custody when the office of that paper was raided by the authorities, made formal complaint to the Japanese foreign office at Tokyo of the violations of his treaty rights.

The alleged violation of his treaty rights as a Japanese subject, he sets forth in his complaint, consists in the search of his office and the seizure of his private papers and documents by the American territorial authorities without due process of law.

Territorial Sheriff William Henry admits that the search and seizure were made by force of arms and without search warrants or process of law, but contends that the papers seized contained evidence of criminal purpose and that the courts of the territory are open to Negoro for redress if he has been damaged.

Negoro was rearrested with Y. Sogo, Y. Tasaka and K. Kawamura of the editorial staffs of the Nippu and the Ji Ji on indictments returned by the grand jury charging them with "conspiring by indirect, sinister and unlawful methods and means of intimidation, inciting to riot and threatened violence to prevent and hinder" the Honolulu, Oahu, Ewa, Waialua and Kahuku plantations from carrying on their business.

Strikers attacked and seriously stabbed a Japanese restaurant keeper at Kahuku for having refused to furnish them with food. The place is distant and inaccessible, but the sheriff has started for the scene to make an investigation.

At all other points on this island quiet reigns, and no news of any disturbances was received. Most of the Japanese have returned to work on the Ewa and Waialua plantations, and there are full forces of strike breakers on the Honolulu and the Oahu plantations.

It is reported from Hilo that the Japanese there have selected a delegation to come to Honolulu and join in the formal demand on the Planters' association for an increase in wages to a dollar a day.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

E. D. Durand to Be Director of Census in Place of S. N. D. North.

Washington, June 15.—The senate confirmed the nomination of Edward Dana Durand of California to be director of the census in place of S. N. D. North, resigned; also that of Luther C. Cant, Jr., of New York, to be deputy commissioner of corporations, department of commerce and labor.

The senate committee on the judiciary agreed to recommend that the nomination of George W. Woodruff of Pennsylvania to be United States district judge for the territory of Hawaii be confirmed.

THIEF TAKERS IN SESSION.

Country's Chiefs of Police Holding Annual Convention in Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 15.—Yeggmen and crooks of high and low degree will give this city a wide berth during the next three days, for the city will shelter within its gates the leading foes of crime throughout the country. The International Association of Police Chiefs will be in session here until Wednesday.

Addresses relating to various phases of the war against criminals will occupy most of the time of the convention. W. H. Chandler, chief of police of Knoxville, Tenn., is the present head of the association.

BLOWS FATHER'S HEAD OFF.

Son Commits Murder After Renewing Old Quarrel.

Phillipsburg, N. J., June 15.—William Gray, twenty-seven years old, shot and killed his father, John Gray, at Kingwood, near here. The men had not been on good terms for a long time and renewed an old quarrel at the home of the younger man. The son went after his gun and blew off a portion of his parent's head. Young Gray got away, but was captured.