

AFTER GRAFTING POLICE HEADS

Whitman Will Give Immunity to Rosenthal Plotters Who Further Reveal the "System."

FOUR OFFICIALS ARE INVOLVED SAYS ROSE

And Their "Rake-off" Was over Two Million Annually—Gambler's Murderers Get \$2000.

New York, July 31.—Amazed at the sordid confession of "Bald Jack" Rose, who declared the New York police collected millions of protection money from gamblers and disorderly houses, Prosecutor Whitman today faced the double task of picking up the trail of graft and running down the men behind the conspiracy to slay the gambler, Herman Rosenthal. It seemed likely that somewhere the trail might converge.

Rose's story of the cordial relations between the police and gamblers opened a new vista, as it was his first statement which formed the basis of the murder charge against Police Lieutenant Becker. Rose asserted yesterday that the money collected went to four police officials.

Whitman today took the viewpoint that the smashing of the relations between the police and gamblers was much more important than avenging Rosenthal's murder and the prosecutor indicated that he would protect every man arrested in the Rosenthal conspiracy except the actual murderers if promise of immunity will lead to the "higher ups."

It seems doubtful whether Lieut. Becker will avail himself of the chance to make his position easier by telling the prosecutor the recipients of the graft money which Rose says he turned over to Becker. If Becker is disposed to tell his story it must be complete in every detail, the district attorney is reported to have said.

More than 50 witnesses will be subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury to tell what they know of police blackmail. All records of gambling arrests will be closely scrutinized to obtain evidence in the case and District Attorney Whitman is in possession of a list of names of big and little gamblers given him by Rose, who said that when Becker was put in charge of the strong arm squad he asked for the names of gamblers who could be made to "give up" for police protection. Meanwhile Becker, who is a prisoner in the Tombs, is saying there is no confession on a report that his defense will be that the gamblers—Rose, Yallon and Weber—finding the case going against them got together and framed a story that would involve Becker.

Referring to the talk of lighter treatment for Becker if he reveals the operation of the "system," District Attorney Whitman said that if it could be proved that Becker instigated the murder of Rosenthal the crime could not be condoned. "However," Whitman added, "it must be presumed he is innocent until proved guilty."

The district attorney will talk with Rose this evening. Rose has assured him he can implicate "higher ups."

MYSTERY IS MADE OF GRACE LETTERS

It Is Said Accused Will Attempt to Prove Alibi Through Them.

Atlanta, July 31.—The prosecution showed its hand today when the famous "alibi" letters were read in court, with the jury excluded, and offered as evidence. The court had not decided whether they would be admitted when the usual noon recess was taken. There were two letters addressed to Mrs. Grace, and contained in one envelope, which was addressed in Grace's handwriting. Witnesses identified the handwriting yesterday. One of them, dated Tuesday night (Grace was shot Tuesday morning) started off as follows: "My own darling wife: "After I put you on the train today, etc." It was postmarked March 5, 4:30 p. m., and received at Newnan at 7:30 after Mrs. Grace had returned to Atlanta.

Atlanta, July 31.—The prosecutor scored an important point in the Grace trial this morning when Judge Roan declined to permit the introduction by the defense of the "for purpose of comparison" of letters which had not been previously submitted to the other side. The mysterious letters mentioned frequently yesterday by which it is said the defense hopes to prove an alibi for Mrs. Grace are again under discussion today. The state is attempting to show, it is said, that Mrs. Grace herself wrote one of these letters, posted it, signed her husband's name and mailed it to herself in Newnan in order to establish an alibi. Grace was not in court this morning. The state expects to rest some time this afternoon. Mrs. Grace probably will take the stand tomorrow.

Mrs. Daisy Opie Grace's greeting to her wounded husband at the hospital the night of her arrest, before she knew he accused her, was dwelt upon with great stress by the prosecution in the Grace trial yesterday.

"What are these things they are saying about me," was the wife's first words as quoted by Morris Prioleau, a state's witness, while the jury was excluded.

"Daisy, why did you shoot me?" was Grace's response. "Previously, Solicitor-General Dorey, while the jury was excluded, had indicated how he hoped to secure the conviction of the accused, in the following words: "This is a case in which the state must rely entirely upon circumstantial evidence. We expect to show that Daisy Grace faced her husband and unbraided him for accusing her of the deed when not a living soul had intimated to her that she was suspected or accused of the crime."

From that time on, however, the defense successfully blocked every effort to the state to get the interview between husband and wife before the jury. The prosecution attempted to prove that Mrs. Grace had no opportunity to learn of her husband's accusation between the time she was informed of the shooting at Newnan and her meeting with him here.

Grace's mother, Mrs. S. L. Hill, first testified that she was with Mrs. Grace at the time she was arrested. She testified that she rode from the station to the hospital in another cab. Morris Prioleau, Grace's chemist, testified that Mrs. Grace learned nothing from him en route from the station.

He admitted that she talked to a number of persons in the reception room of the hospital although within his hearing. He added that she commenced to cry while in the reception room.

MOB SEEKING NEGRO SLAYER

Two Thousand Men on Trail of Black Who Killed Texas Sheriff and Another.

FOURTEEN IN DANGER OF BEING LYNCHED

Jailed at Clarksville on Suspicion of Having Knowledge of Fugitive's Whereabouts.

Clarksville, Tex., July 31.—Fourteen negroes are in jail here today and about 2000 white men are searching for another negro, Leonard Potts, who within a week has killed two Texas officers. His latest victim was Sheriff Stevens of this city, whom he shot last night.

"Wait and see what we do with them," is the repeatedly expressed temper of the searchers in regard to 14 blacks in jail who are suspected of knowing something of Potts' movements. Some of the imprisoned negroes are believed to be in danger of violence unless Potts is caught or their own innocence of attempts to hide Potts established.

NEW RULER OF JAPAN READS PROCLAMATION

Immense Gathering Hears First Official Statement of Yoshihito.

Tokio, July 31.—Yoshihito, emperor of the new era—Taisho—read his first proclamation this morning to an immense gathering of officials and representatives of all branches of service calling upon his subjects to do their best for their country, as they did for the former emperor, and "be loyal to us." The dead ruler was praised.

The death of the emperor, Mutsuhito, while causing widespread grief, has had small effect on normal conditions here. There has been a remarkable absence of demonstrations of any kind and aside from the closed banks and commercial houses, the craps-bound flags at every entrance and evident signs of mourning by foreigners and natives alike, the nation moved along on its accustomed business.

A special chamber in the palace has been arranged for the reception of the coffin containing the body of the dead emperor. "The coffin reposes on a raised dais, covered with a white cloth, in the center of this simple furnished apartment. It was surrounded throughout the day by the members of the royal family.

The emperor and empress, the dowager empress and the imperial princess and princesses formed the sole guard and kept vigil, which will be maintained throughout the private lying in state prior to the funeral. This is expected to take place about September 1, although the exact date has not yet been determined.

TARIFF BILL SENT BACK TO SENATE

House Refuses to Accept the Amendments Added by Upper Body.

Washington, July 31.—The senate agreed in caucus today to support the La Follette wool bill and to ask the house for a conference. The house yesterday refused to accept the bill as passed by the senate.

Washington, July 31.—With machine-like precision the democratic house yesterday forced over all opposition three tariff measures back upon the senate. They were the wool and sugar tariff revision bills and the "tax bill" and all were sent back with none of the senate's amendments accepted. On the wool bill no conference was asked. The house left it flatly to the senate whether that branch desired to pursue the legislation further.

The senate is in a quandary as to the program it will adopt in further consideration of the three bills. The regular republicans are reported to be favorable to a plan whereby they would absent themselves from the chamber, thus giving the democrats a chance to pass the measures and send them along for the presidential veto. The republican "insurgents," however, opposed this scheme and insisted that the differences, where they are reconcilable, be threshed out in conference.

Senate democrats, enjoying the republican disagreement, will seek to take advantage of it. Some concerted plan of action probably will be adopted when the senate democrats caucus on the wool measure. It is admitted that the whole tariff program will be discussed.

The wool tariff revision bill was the first taken up in the house. There was virtually no debate, except a statement by Majority Leader Underwood and a short reply by Representative Payne of New York. Motions by Mr. Payne and Representative Crumpacker of Indiana to concur in the senate amendments were voted down, 153 to 78, and 172 to 56. The last named vote automatically rejected the separate changes.

Mr. Underwood, next called upon the excise tax measure, which, if amended, he said, was "the greatest piece of remedial legislation for the benefit of the masses of the people that had been enacted in a quarter of a century." He charged the senate with having sought to kill the measure by tacking on as amendments the repeal of Canadian reciprocity and a provision for the continuation of the tariff board.

The Canadian reciprocity amendment was lost, 127 to 107, while that providing for the tariff board met the same fate, 130 to 98.

On this measure Mr. Underwood asked that the senate be asked to confer with the house. Speaker Clark accordingly named as conferees for the house, Representatives Underwood of Alabama, Hull of Tennessee, Palmer of Pennsylvania, Payne of New York and McCall of Massachusetts.

The house voted for a conference, 144 to 84. The speaker then named as managers for the house in the conference Representatives Underwood, Harrison of New York, Kitchin of North Carolina, Payne of New York and McCall of Massachusetts.

TAFT DEFENSE ENRAGES T. R.

Says White House Statement Does Not Controvert One Assertion of Progressives.

COMPARES NOMINATION TO THE LORIMER CASE

"Successful Theft and Fraud" at Chicago Similar to That Which Elected the Senator.

Oyster Bay, July 31.—After he had scanned the document given out from the White House in which the action of the Chicago convention was defended in behalf of the old republican national committee, Col. Roosevelt declared that it was not worthy of an answer from him.

He said he need only refer again to his three Outlook articles, which he considers conclusive in their argument. Nevertheless indignation overcame his resolve to make no further reply to the defence of the Taft nomination, and before he had relieved his feelings it had been placed upon the same plane as the invalidated election of William Lorimer to the senate.

"This attempted defence of Taft does not controvert and cannot controvert one single statement I made," said Col. Roosevelt. He went on to point out how his chief charges had been ignored in favor of a trivial discussion of convention technicalities which were presented as excuses for the swarting he expressed will of the people. As he dwelt on this theme his indignation grew.

Recalling the remark recently attributed to Senator Root that he would have voted in favor of the Roosevelt delegates in the Texas cases and a statement in which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is said to have expressed a similar opinion of the merits of the Washington contests, the third party leader asserted that he had heard of other opponents who had felt disposed to grant him his California contests, and he added conclusively: "If these cases had been reversed Mr. Taft could not have been nominated."

The decisions in the Texas cases are especially galling to the colonel, who claims that while they were not the most far reaching they were the most flagrant in their injustice. With a sharp fling at the "hand-picked delegates" of Messrs. Barnes, Penrose, Guggenheim & Co., and "the rotten borough delegates from the south," which composed, he says, three-fourths of Mr. Taft's vote, aside from the "stolen 90," the colonel began to get into his stride. With much warmth he went on without a break: "I wish to state with all emphasis that there is no room for honest doubt as to what happened at the Chicago convention. It is not a case for honest discussion. The fraud was as barefaced and shameless as any fraud ever committed at elections by the Tweed machine in those days when there was no pretence at holding a fair election in New York."

"In private conversation the real leaders of the Taft forces not merely do not deny this, but glory in it, and some times they incautiously express the same sentiments in public. Mr. Taft's Cleveland leader, Mr. Dougherty, was reported in the papers the other day as exulting in the success of the steam roller methods. Mr. Hill's was reported the other day as expressing enthusiastic gratitude on behalf of Mr. Taft to Mr. Barnes for the way he held the bridge at Chicago. It is nonsense to suppose that Mr. Hill and Mr. Taft do not know just exactly how that particular bridge was held."

"Two Cases On a Par." "It is no mere coincidence that at least nine-tenths of the senatorial leaders in the theft of the Chicago vote were also leaders in his seat in the senate. Messrs. Penrose, Guggenheim, Gallinger and Crane for instance. The two cases stand on a par."

27 ARE INJURED IN STRIKE RIOT

GOV. BROWN VETOES THE TIPPINS BILL

Measure Aimed at Near-Beer Is Disapproved by Georgia Governor.

Atlanta, July 31.—Governor Brown today vetoed the Tippins bill prohibiting the sale in this state of "near-beer" and so drastic as to exclude many patent medicines containing alcohol as ingredients. In his veto message the executive said that if the present law is enforced it ought to prove sufficient and expressed entire confidence in the people who in the last gubernatorial election expressed a desire to vote on the prohibition question. He charged the law makers were trying to play politics.

London, July 31.—Seven strikers were shot and 20 other men were seriously wounded by flying brick during rioting around the London docks, where 2000 laborers who have been on strike for more than 10 weeks appeared in compliance with the manifesto of the Dock Workers' federation ordering a resumption of work. Finding non-union men in their places who defied them a severe fight ensued which the police were powerless to suppress.

Bullets, bricks and stones flew in all directions. Large reserves of police were called out before the rioting ended.

Japanese Rumor Occasion of Restatement of United States Policy.

Washington, July 31.—The senate foreign relations committee adopted today without dissent Senator Lodge's recommendation that the United States reaffirm the Monroe doctrine in terms clear to all the world and adopted a resolution to express disapproval of the purchase of any possible naval base on the American continents by any foreign power.

The senate soon will be asked to endorse the stand taken by the committee. A firm statement by the United States requested because of the Magdalena Bay incident, where it was shown a Japanese syndicate had been negotiating for 4,000,000 acres of land along the west coast of Lower California. While the Japanese government was found to have no connection with the syndicate, the senate sub-committee, headed by Senator Lodge, reported to the full committee today that circumstances afforded appropriate occasion for an expression of view of the senate regarding such cases. Lodge's resolution, which probably will be adopted, declares the United States cannot see "without grave concern" any harbor or advantageous spot in the western hemisphere taken over by a foreign government or corporation bearing clear relation to such government, if such occupancy would threaten the commerce of the United States. Magdalena Bay is considered the most advantageously located naval base on the Pacific coast because of its relation to the western terminus of the Panama canal.

Washington, July 31.—The vigor of the terms that the senate shall use in declaring that no foreign country shall establish naval base at Magdalena Bay or at any other point on the American continent, is the subject of consideration today, by the foreign affairs committee of the senate.

Within a day or two, it is believed, the senate will be called upon to pass a resolution stating in unequivocal terms that no foreign power be permitted to secure a military or naval foothold in the western hemisphere. Senator Lodge, as chairman of the sub-committee that investigated the rumors of a Japanese purchase of four million acres of land on Magdalena Bay, made a formal report to the foreign affairs committee, recommending that the United States reaffirm the policy known as the Monroe doctrine, in terms that cannot be misunderstood by any foreign power.

The senate investigation began as the result of the report that a private Japanese fishing syndicate was attempting to control a vast tract along the southern California bay, long regarded as the best naval base on the Pacific coast. The correspondence sent the senate in April and May by President Taft and Secretary of State Knox indicated that the United States had no intimation that Japan, as a government, was behind the attempted purchase, or that it intended to make use of the land as a military or naval base.

It is understood that the sub-committee, headed by Senator Lodge, has found no evidence of the connection of the Japanese government with the attempted purchase of the big tract of land in Mexico. To make the position of the United States clear, however, the majority of the committee will propose that congress declare that this nation will not permit, without a protest, the establishment of any foreign power at a point where it could threaten or endanger the safety of the United States.

Dock Laborers Desiring to Return to Work Attack Men Who Supplanted Them.

POLICE POWERLESS TO CHECK CONFLICT

Large Reserves Called Out Before Disorder Is Quelled—Bullets and Bricks the Missiles.

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Roosevelt Indorsed at Minnesota Meet

Landslide from Taft Electoral Ticket at St. Paul Convention.

St. Paul, Minn., July 31.—The third party in Minnesota was launched yesterday without a discordant note. The convention in which every congressional district was represented, practically steered clear of state politics, confirming itself to speech making, lauding Colonel Roosevelt, adopting resolutions, choosing delegates and alternates to the national convention at Chicago and presidential electors.

There was a landslide from the Taft electoral ticket nominated last May to the Roosevelt ticket, named yesterday, John Runquist of Duluth representing the ninth district, being the only one remaining, all of the others having resigned. At a recent meeting of the presidential electors nominated at the republican state convention, all of the electors nominated that time resigned with the exception of Mr. Runquist.

Hugh T. Halbert of St. Paul first brought the convention to its feet by linking the name of Colonel Roosevelt with that of Lincoln and compared the birth of the new party with that of the republican party.

The platform adopted indorses the direct primary, election of United States senators by direct vote, repudiates President Taft and the national republican convention, favors forming a national progressive party and insists on the adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall in the party platform.

Oyster Bay, July 31.—A movement is on foot within the national progressive party to name a democrat from the south as Roosevelt's running mate, the colonel said today, if an available man can be agreed upon. A statement made by Col. Roosevelt and Senator Dixon yesterday that John M. Parker of New Orleans probably would be permanent chairman of the progressive convention, is erroneous, Col. Roosevelt said today, because he had overlooked the fact that Parker was to make one of the speeches according his nomination and therefore could not act as chairman. Another southern democrat probably will be chosen.

AFTER 2000 MILE CHASE CRIMINAL SURRENDERS

Ropp Confesses to Hundreds of Crimes—Trial in Alberta.

Calgary, Alberta, July 31.—After a 2000 mile chase through the trackless wilds of northern Canada, William Ropp, said by the authorities to be the most notorious horse rustler and cattle thief in the western country, surrendered to the mounted police and today awaits trial.

Special Commissioner's Finding in Missouri Ouster Suit Is Adverse to Defendant.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 31.—The report of Special Commissioner Reynolds in the state's ouster suit against certain lumber companies alleged to be in a trust which was filed in the supreme court today, is against the lumber companies.

Gov. Wilson Confers With McAdoo. Gov. Gilchrist, July 31.—Gov. Wilson had a long conference with William G. McAdoo today concerning plans for the dedication ceremony, which will take place here on August 7. Senators Hoke Smith and Nathan Patten are expected for a conference here on August 1.

LUMBERMEN LOSE

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