

How the Thaw Millions Have Been Used to Defeat Justice and Save Rich Murderer from Penalty of His Crime

Caused Upheaval in Prison Department of State—Thaw Wealth Has Resulted in Conviction of One Lawyer for Attempted Bribery, the Forced Resignation of State Officials and the Discrediting of Others—New Efforts in Canada to Subvert the Ends of Justice by Engaging a Flock of Lawyers Follow the Bedevilling of Justice in New York State.

When Harry Kendall Thaw, assassinated Stanford White on the roof of Madison Square Garden June 25, 1906, the Thaw fortune, estimated at \$40,000,000, was instantly drawn upon to liberate the insane murderer, declares The New York World.

Since that moment, more than seven years ago, Thaw gold has bedevilled the state of New York as it now bids fair to bedevil the Dominion of Canada. It has been employed in New York to bribe trusted officials of the commonwealth, to buy expert testimony, to revolutionize a state institution, to pervert the press, to induce perjury and corrupt morals.

The cause of all this upheaval is a degenerate and sadist who shot a man without giving him a chance for his life and who, according to competent expert testimony, would commit another murder under stress of momentary excitement.

In his efforts to buy his way out of Matteawan he has been aided by a score of reputable lawyers, by physicians, detectives and a multitude of hangers-on, who either possessed political influence or impressed Thaw with stories to that effect.

Never in the history of American jurisprudence has such a spectacle been witnessed. The golden web, reaching out from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific coast, has enmeshed men believed to be above reproach and has brought sorrow and shame to many. The lure of the great wealth at the foot of the rainbow has been irresistible, save to the courts, which alone have kept clean.

The story of Thaw's attempts to win his way back to the riotous world he left that night while the strains of music were closing the performance of "Mlle. Champagne," have been told in detail, but never has the inside tale of many of the incidents been related in print. They are now written for the first time; they show to what

THAW'S LAWYERS AT VARIOUS TIMES AND HIS ALIENISTS

Since Harry K. Thaw shot Stanford White, a little over seven years ago, he has employed about forty lawyers and in the neighborhood of twenty insanity experts to effect his release from the clutches of the law. Here are some of the attorneys and doctors who have been in his pay:

- ATTORNEYS.**
 Ex-Gov. William A. Stone, of Pennsylvania.
 Dolphin M. Delmas, leader of the bar in San Francisco.
 Congressman Martin W. Littleton of New York.
 Col. Franklin Bartlett, now dead.
 Daniel O'Reilly, since sentenced to Blackwell's Island.
 John N. Anhut, under sentence to prison for attempted bribery.
 James G. Graham, once secretary to ex-Gov. Odell.
 Charles A. Morschauer, brother of Supreme Court Justice Morschauer.
 Clarence J. Shearn, friend of W. R. Hearst.
 Ex-Judge William M. K. O'Leary.
 Lewis A. Delafield.
 Frederick A. Delafield.
 Abraham Gruber, politician and lawyer.
 Ex-Gov. Frank Black of New York, now dead.
 Terrence J. McManus.
 Clifford W. Hartridge.
 A. Russell Peabody, now dead.
 John B. Gleason.
 John W. Longfellow.
 Henry McKee of San Francisco.
 David T. Watson of Pittsburgh.
 Frederick H. Kahle of Pittsburgh.
 W. A. Blakely of Pittsburgh.
 William Vanamee of Newburgh.
- Henry Herschberg** of New York.
Charles Kennedy, M. D., of New York.
W. H. Olmstead of New York.
W. L. Shurtliff, K. C., of Canada.
John N. Greenshields, K. C., of Canada.
M. K. McKeon, K. C., of Canada.
Col. H. R. Fraser of Canada.
Charles D. White of Canada.
- ALIENISTS.**
 Dr. Adolph Meyer, Professor of Psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 Dr. Frederick Peterson, Psychiatrist at Columbia University, New York.
 Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the government hospital for the insane, Washington, D. C.
 Dr. Britton D. Evans, superintendent of the insane, Morris Plains, N. J.
 Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton of New York.
 Dr. George W. Jacoby of New York.
 Dr. Graeme Hammond of New York.
 Dr. John P. Wilson of New York.
 Dr. Charles E. Lane of Poughkeepsie.
 Dr. G. L. Hume of Canada.
 Dr. J. O. Lidoux of Canada.
 Dr. W. A. Sterling of Canada.
 Dr. R. H. Pope of Canada.

lengths the glitter of gold will corrupt. They draw attention to the question, asked editorially in The World, whether Thaw money is more powerful than the state of New York.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM BEGAN IMMEDIATELY

Thaw had scarcely sent the bullet into White which caused the architect's death than he began planning to win his freedom. He had immediately been arrested and it was with considerable bravado that he turned over the weapon to the patrolman who took him in charge and conducted him to the Tenderloin station. He felt, as he said himself, that he had rid the world of an objectionable

character and expected to be applauded for it. At the same time he realized that certain formalities must be gone through with before he could again walk the street and receive the plaudits of the multitude.

That murdering a man in cold blood would bring serious consequences to himself apparently did not enter the mind of Thaw. There were two reasons for this. The first was that Thaw is a potential paranoiac and the other that in the past his violations of the laws had been condoned with Thaw gold. He had been wont to beat women, wreck barns and flog boys when and where he

Fight for Freedom Began Twenty Minutes After Commitment to Matteawan, When Writ of Habeas Corpus Was Procured but Never Filed for Fear it Would Arouse Public Sentiment—Series of Sanity Hearings Followed Which Cost the State and Thaw Family Immense Sums—Thaw Money Disorganized the Whole System of Government at Matteawan.

pleased and to the extent the whim suggested.

Thaw Gold is Poured Out.

At the moment of the murder the maniac's mother, Mrs. William Thaw, of Pittsburgh and New York was en route to London and the news of her son's latest exploit did not reach her until she landed. Apprised of the situation she immediately returned and the Thaw pursestrings were unloosed. From this time until the present day they have never been tightly drawn.

How the first fortune was legitimately, if vainly, spent in an effort to bring about an acquittal on the charge of murder, is familiar to the public, for no two trials of modern times were as fully recorded by the newspapers. How other Thaw fortunes were later expended in an effort to thwart the ends of justice is known by those who have kept in touch with Thaw and his never-ending efforts to regain his liberty, but the general public knows little of the devious ways employed.

At 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 1, 1908, Justice Victor J. Dowling committed Thaw to the Matteawan institution on the ground that he was insane and dangerous to the community. Thaw had escaped the electric chair by a meagre margin, but the coalition which had been his mainstay in later years counselled him to rebel.

Probably not more than a dozen persons, including those who consider themselves well posted on the case, knew that within twenty minutes after Thaw had been committed a writ of habeas corpus was procured and that it was the intention of Thaw to begin then and there a fight which would prevent the barred doors of Matteawan from closing upon him.

Daniel J. O'Reilly, who with Martin W. Littleton, had conducted the defense, obtained the document while

Justice Dowling was in chambers awaiting any motions counsel might make, and it was only after Littleton had absolutely refused to be a party to the move that the lunatic agreed to delay service until public sentiment was less antagonistic to him.

While O'Reilly had asked for the writ on Thaw's peremptory demand, he knew the danger of serving it and on his return to the pen where the prisoner awaited him he gave his advice without mincing words. In the midst of a heated argument in which profanity was not conspicuous by its absence O'Reilly demanded to know whether Thaw expected to be committed to Sherry's or Martin's.

With the aid of champagne and whiskey Thaw was delivered at Matteawan without further trouble. The trip was made to Fishkill Landing in the baggage car of the train and on the way Thaw received \$5,000 emergency cash from his brother Josiah. En route it was suggested to Thaw that a swift launch lay at a convenient dock near Tarrytown and that his aged guards were crippled with rheumatism, but if the prisoner heard he paid little heed to the information.

Thaw had other plans. They had been formulated while his counsel were fighting through his two trials. If Thaw prided himself on anything it was his knowledge of his case. Like most paranoiacs his brain was clear on all subjects save that upon which he entertained delusions. His hobby was law as it applied to himself and long before he was committed to the asylum he had schemed and planned to effect his release. Four courses were open to him and he considered them carefully.

Sought to be Freed as an. Possessing a large fortune and being extraordinary fond of the glitter of Broadway, he wished and schemed to obtain his release in such a way that would give him freedom, first to control his wealth, and second, to spend it where he liked. This could be accomplished provided a supreme court justice adjudged him sane or the superintendent of Matteawan gave him a certificate of recovery.

He chose first to be adjudged sane by a jury which would sit in habeas corpus proceedings and recommend his release to the presiding justice on the ground that no matter in what mental state he had been when he murdered White, he had recovered his reason and the doors should be open to him.

If he were unable to induce a justice to grant his a jury hearing, he would accept a hearing before a justice who would take the responsibility of attesting to his mental cure. This would not be as much of a victory over his enemies, but it would insure him his liberty and that, after all, was the main thing to be considered. With what in effect would be better than a pardon—something beyond his reach—he could return to Broadway or journey where he willed.

Gaining his liberty through a certificate of recovery did not appeal strongly to Thaw for the reason that the public might doubt the motives back of the superintendent's action. It would be a meagre victory at best and was to be considered only after

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Constitutionalist Representative in Europe Keeps Tab on Mexico

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Senator Miguel Diaz Lombardo, European representative of General Carranza, leader of the Mexican constitutionalists, directs the work of propaganda from the luxurious apartment looking over the Avenue Bois de Boulogne, which he first occupied as President Madero's minister to France. Ready to his hand he keeps a map of Mexico, upon which he marks out in black each part of territory wrung from the forces of President Huerta, reported by cable or letter.

Senator Diaz Lombardo is a quiet, earnest man, neither given to invectives against his adversaries nor to exaggerating the successes of his friends. He does not believe that General Huerta and his party are going to be overcome with ease, but he is full of confidence that Senor Carranza will triumph eventually, though the moment of his triumph may be a long way off.

While expressing the greatest admiration for President Wilson as a man of uprightness, a friend of peace and of Mexico, Senor Diaz Lombardo considers that the step he advocated, the resignation of Provincial President Huerta, and a clean slate election, would not have the effect of pacifying Mexico even assuming that General Huerta would consent to it. The elections would be carried out under the present government and it was hardly to be expected that they would allow themselves to be turned out if they could help it. In other words, the election would bring about no change whatever in the situation, and would not be accepted by the constitutionalists nor by the followers of Zapata, who though not actually co-operating with the constitutionalists, have the same social, political and economic program.

Senor Diaz Lombardo points out that many of the customs ports are in the hands of his party, and that most of the other sources of revenue available to General Huerta are crippled by the destruction of means of communication. The total income of the Huerta government is now about \$2,400,000 per month, most of which is wanted for the army, whereas at least \$8,000,000 is necessary to carry on the work of administration. If the troops are not paid they will desert, an eventuality which cannot be staved off indefinitely. In view of the prohibition by the French government of French loans to Mexico, upon which the Huerta government had been counting.

Brindejone des Moulins, the champion long distance flyer, says that by far the greatest difficulty to the touring aviator is that of finding his way. After several years of study and experiment the National Aerial League of France has devised a method of directing signs which will remove this trouble. This system has been approved by the French ministry of public works, and the league authorized to put it into practice. Many devices were considered but the one which appeared to meet all

requirements in the best and simplest way consists in painting the figures representing the latitude and longitude of each town in huge white letters on the top of the gasometers in every town possessing a gas plant. The latitude will be to the north and the longitude underneath to the south. Thus an aviator flying over the town will know not only what the town is, but also if he is on his right course, and if not, how far and in what direction he has deviated from it. In other words, he will be supplied with the same information as a ship's captain would obtain from taking an observation with a sextant.

The managers of the gas plants at Amiens, Toulouse, and Nancy have already undertaken to place the signs, and the recent congress of gas companies has pronounced in favor of the request of the league. As there are 830 gas companies in France, every town of any importance will in the near future have its aerial sign post. The league, however, will not be content with this; it contemplates placing signs in every village.

As the system is applicable to every country using the ordinary numerals, it is hoped that the initiative of the French league will be followed by every similar organization in Europe. M. Rene Quinton, president of the league, has devised a series of figures after exhaustive experiments conducted from the summit of the Eiffel Tower. The outlines are somewhat different from those of ordinary numerals, notably in the case of the 4, 9, and 8, so that they may be read distinctly and easily from a great height.

An antiquary in the ministry of France has found laws of 1814 and 1892, never enforced, under which importations bearing trade marks must also bear the words "Importe des Etats-Unis d'Amerique" if for example, the importation should come from the United States. A ministerial order has been issued declaring the laws in force as from January 1, 1914. The inscription showing the country of origin must be stamped into the material in the same way as the maker's other marks. Consequently in the case of agricultural machinery, of which great quantities are brought from the United States and Canada, every part of the machine must have the phrase in French cast into it showing where it came from. Some of these machines have as many as 3,000 pieces, into each of which, according to the ministerial decree, the words must be cast.

The obvious effect of the ministerial order is to exclude absolutely all metallic articles bearing marks, because within the six months allowed it would be impossible for the manufacturers to remake their patterns and molds. Even if years were allowed it is doubtful whether foreign companies selling machinery in France would find it profitable to remake all their patterns and molds and would not prefer to abandon the French market.

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