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EVELYN THAW BREAKS INTO BITTER WEeping AND HER HUSBAND DROPS HIS HEAD

Her Story of Wrong Again Laid Bare by Questions of Mr. Jerome

AN ORDEAL TO RACK THE SOUL OF ANY WOMAN

Statements by Mrs. Thaw Which Indicate That Her Ideas of Right and Wrong Were on the Plane of Those of a Pagan—It Was Thaw, According to Her Story, Who Awakened Her to a Full Realization of How Foully She Had Been Wronged—Struggle Over Letters. Delmas Springs a Sensation.

(By the Associated Press.) New York, Feb. 21.—The prospect that District Attorney Jerome would develop more surprises when he continued the cross-examination of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw this morning brought another big crowd to the court room where the trial of Harry Thaw is being held. Some time before the hour for opening court, the room was crowded to its capacity, and a long line was waiting outside the door.

Thaw entered the court room immediately after the jury, without waiting to be formally called to the bar. His hair was mussed, and his manner was eager and nervous. He carried a large pad of paper, and, after taking his seat, prepared to make notes of his wife's testimony.

When Justice Fitzgerald had taken his place on the bench there was a conference among the attorneys, and it was decided that there would be no session tomorrow, Washington's birthday.

When Mrs. Thaw was called to the stand she glanced at her husband and smiled. Then she turned to Justice Fitzgerald and made a little bow to him, but the justice did not notice her.

Mr. Jerome consulted his notes at some length before beginning to question the witness, and finally called her attention to her closing testimony on yesterday, in order that she might pick up the strands of the story where they had been dropped upon adjournment.

"Did you continue to believe all women were unchaste, as Stanford White told you, until you talked with Thaw in Paris in 1903?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Yes, sir," replied Mrs. Thaw, meekly.

Then the district attorney took a new vein of questioning. "Do you know a place called the 'Dead Rat'?"

"Where is the 'Dead Rat'?" "Somewhere in Paris."

"Have you ever been there?" "Yes."

"What sort of place is it?" "A cafe."

"Is it a reputable place?" "I don't know."

"Did it seem reputable to you?" "I don't know—people were sitting about eating."

"Was somebody dancing?" "I think so."

"Was it two o'clock in the morning?" "Possibly."

"Did you see a snake walk?" "No; I think there was a Russian dance."

"Sure there was no cake walk?" "There may have been; I don't remember. I distinctly remember the Russian dance."

"Was it before or after Thaw proposed that you went to the 'Dead Rat'?" "After."

"Was it in 1903?" "No; I think it was during the second trip—in 1904."

"How many times were you at the 'Dead Rat'?" "I think only once."

"Can't you fix even the year of your visit?" "I think it was 1904."

"With whom did you go?" "With Mr. Thaw and Mr. Schubert, a theatrical manager, and another man, whose name I don't remember."

"I will whisper a name to you and ask if the man was there?" "Mr. Jerome whispered and Mrs. Thaw shook her head."

"Was there a lady or were there ladies in the party?" "I think there were—with Mr. Schubert."

"Did you see many ladies of the demi-monde there?" "Objection by Delmas. Mr. Delmas was on his feet with an objection."

"I am using the witness's own expression," said Mr. Jerome. "I never said that," ejaculated Mrs. Thaw indignantly.

"Didn't you use the expression in a letter?" "Again Mr. Delmas objected and was sustained."

"Don't you know what I meant?" asked Mr. Jerome of the witness. "When I said you see many of the bunch from the Tenderloin there?" "I think so."

"Have you any doubt?" "No."

"Do you know Miss Winchester?" "Slightly."

"Did you see her do a cake walk at the 'Dead Rat' that night?" "I don't remember."

"In whose handwriting is this letter?" asked Mr. Jerome, handing her several written sheets.

"Mr. Thaw's, I think."

"Have you any doubt of it?" "I don't think I have."

Mr. Jerome then offered the letter in evidence.

Mr. Delmas objected on the ground that it was mutilated, and the date was not fixed.

"Do you know of your own knowledge when this was written?" "I haven't the slightest idea."

"Will you note the paging of that letter?" "Yes."

"Did not you and Mr. Thaw while in Paris write joint letters to friends, you writing part and he the rest?" "I cannot say positively; very likely we did."

"Had you changed your opinion in regard to the general chastity of women?" "I had."

"How soon after your talk with Thaw did you change your mind?" "Very soon."

"At the time you left Paris in June, 1903, had you changed your mind?" "Yes."

Says Her Eyes Were Opened.

"Had you come to a full understanding of the infamous character of White's act?" "Yes—but not so much, so as I have now."

"Yet it was this that induced your renunciation of Thaw's great love?" "Mr. Delmas objected."

The witness could not remember she said, how long it was after Thaw's proposal of marriage that she left Paris.

"Before the time you left Paris had you any appreciation that mercenary relations between men and women were immoral and wrong?" "Not until after my talk with Mr. Thaw."

"Before that you didn't believe it wrong?" "Oh, yes."

"Very wrong?" "Not particularly. I know people said it was wrong."

"But you didn't think it was wrong?" "I didn't fully realize it until I went to Paris."

"Did you belong to any religious organization?" "No."

"In Paris it was impressed on you that White had done you a terrible wrong?" "In a way."

"Before you left Paris you had begun to look on such relations as very wrong?" "Yes."

Mr. Delmas objected to what he thought a sneer in the question. Mr. Jerome denied any such intention.

"Do you use the word 'renunciation' sincerely?" asked Mr. Delmas. "If this story is true, I do," said Mr. Jerome. "Never in the history—"

"I renew my objection," interrupted Mr. Delmas.

"So you mean to tell me the story isn't true?" asked Mr. Jerome of Mr. Delmas. "That's the only reason you can object."

Justice Fitzgerald sustained the objection.

Her Refusal of Thaw.

"Did you refuse Thaw solely because of the occurrence with White?" "Because I had been found out."

"Who told you you had been caught?" "Friends of Stanford White."

"So it was not because of the occurrence, but because you had been found out?"

Mr. Delmas declared he votes according to his convictions.

MR. MASON WANTS AN AMENDMENT TO BILL

Would Make First Class Fare 25 Cents—Senator Mason Shows That His People at Home Endorse His Position and Advise That Proposed Measure Be Amended Because They Are Based Upon Inter-State Exchange

Strong Talks for and Against Two Cent Rate

In the state senate today the special order of the day, the railway passenger rate bill, consumed the time from 10:30 to adjournment. For the day, the first hour of the session being devoted to the introduction of new bills and the passage of a number of bills on the calendar, as reported elsewhere.

The several speakers were all well delivered and were strong arguments pro and con on the two and one-quarter and two and one-half and two and three-quarter cents propositions.

The chief of Mr. Mason was the most impressive argument, both in subject matter and the manner of its delivery. His excoriation of the editor of the Raleigh morning paper in his reference to "the clan of Maes" was severe and created an impression.

Mr. Mason, in his speech, also denounced the detention of that "one newspaper" at least that survived and kept alive the deplorable policy of the late populist party of attracting class against class—although its detention to this senate would average only one cent here from doing his duty as he honestly saw it.

A great throng of people crowded the lobby and the galleries, including many ladies, throughout the session and were interested auditors of the discussion.

Tomorrow Senators Graham and Daniel and other prominent members will speak on the question.

Daniel Bill "Inequitable and Unjust."

Senator McLean of Robeson was the first speaker to discuss the passenger rate measure today in support of his substitute and in opposition to the Daniel substitute and the original Graham committee bill.

There has been no more forceful speech delivered during the present session of the senate on any subject than that of Senator McLean.

The following outline of some of his remarks is in brief and hurriedly written, as all such reports have to be necessarily abbreviated in order to get the matter in print in the limited time allowed on an evening paper:

Among other things Mr. McLean said was that neither the Daniel nor the Manning-Justice bill would stand the test of the courts. This attack upon the legal qualifications of the lawyers who drew those bills brought Mr. Daniel to his feet to denounce it and he had a voice to his bill or that of the committee.

"Both," declared Mr. McLean with unmistakable promptness. He declared that the bill of Mr. Justice and Mr. Manning in the house and Mr. Daniel in the senate was "inequitable and unjust," and that if enacted into law would not accomplish anything; that counsel for the railroads would "drive through them" in the courts.

Justice-Manning-Daniel Bills Unconstitutional.

Mr. McLean declared that those bills were an attempt to regulate passenger traffic in North Carolina, not by intrastate earnings, but by inter-state earnings, which is in violation of the constitution of the United States. He then quoted the intra-state earnings of the three systems to have been during last fiscal year as follows: Southern, \$1,777,177; Atlantic Coast Line, \$222,383; and Air Line, \$735,790, and not over \$1,500 each, as those bills stipulate, which represents the inter-state earnings per mile. He quoted from the case of Smith vs. Ames, reported in the United States supreme court reports. He said he would vote for the bill of the senator from Halifax only on the condition that everything after the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. McLean read extracts from letters written to him by leading citizens of his county and district, Sheriff George B. McLeod among the number, endorsing his position, and he referred to the presence here of representative citizens of his section in Raleigh who had personally assured him of the same thing.

"So I do represent my own people, and what is more to me, I am representing my own honest convictions."

Referring to the much-mooted alleged "railroad lobby," Mr. McLean declared (Continued on second page.)

SENATE TALKS ON RATE BILLS

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SHOT TO DEATH IN HIS OFFICE

Woman Had Entered and Quarreled With Him

A DRAMATIC TABLEAU

Hearing Shots, a Man Rushed into Fisher's Office and Found Fisher Prostrate and the Woman Beside Him With a Revolver in Her Hand. Wife of Millionaire.

(By the Associated Press.)

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Louis Fisher, 28 years of age, and one of the proprietors of the Harrison Art Company, with offices in the Omaha building at La Salle and Van Buren streets, was shot to death in his office today.

A fashionably dressed woman who entered Fisher's office about 10 o'clock, and who quarreled with Fisher, was found in the room after the shooting. She was arrested, but declined to talk of the manner in which Fisher met his death, and refused to give her name to the police.

The woman entered Fisher's office excitedly, and Fisher told his office boy to leave the office and return at noon. The boy heard them quarreling as he left.

Some time later a shot was heard, and when Lorenzo Blas, occupant of an adjoining office, ran into Fisher's office, he found Fisher lying on the floor with the blood pouring from a wound back of the right ear, and the woman standing over him with a revolver in her hand. He took the weapon away and notified the police.

Before giving up the revolver the woman fought Blas desperately and threatened to shoot him. As the police were leaving with the woman, the office boy returned and identified her as the woman he had left with Fisher.

These witnesses who hastened to Fisher's room after hearing the shooting asserted that they heard the woman crying: "Oh, he has shot himself! He has shot himself!"

The woman was later identified as Mrs. Flora McDonald, the wife of Michael C. McDonald, a former prominent democratic politician and a millionaire.

Shortly after the identification of Mrs. McDonald the man who was shot and killed was identified as Webster S. Gurin, of West Harrison street. He also used the name of Fisher, and managed the Harrison Art Company under that name.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Feb. 21.—Frank McVievers, who had been playing in the "Man of the Hour" at the Savoy Theatre, was found dead today at the foot of a short flight of steps leading from the sidewalk to an arway of the Hotel Rivoli, in West Thirty-eighth street, where he lived. His skull was fractured. It is believed that his death was accidental.

TWO JAIL-BREAKERS CAPTURED AT NORFOLK.

(By the Associated Press.)

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 21.—A. J. Gregory, C. P. Pitt and L. E. Rivenbark, who broke jail at Petersburg, Va., early yesterday morning by sawing their way out of a second story window and lowering themselves to freedom on an improvised "bridge" of bed staves and sides suspended from blankets, were captured in Norfolk today. They are being held for Chief of Police Ragland of Petersburg, who will come for them this evening.

ONE NEGRO DISCHARGED, THE OTHER IS HELD.

(By the Associated Press.)

Richmond, Va., Feb. 21.—In the case of the two negroes, Peter Hudson and Herbert Steptoe, charged with criminal assault and brought before Amherst court under military guard, the former was discharged and the latter transferred to Danville for trial, a statute requiring that when the military is called out to prevent violence there must be a change of venue.

STEAMER BROKEN IN TWAIN, MANY LIVES LOST IN STORMY SEAS

REVENUE ACT IN THE HOUSE

Made Special Order at the Noon Hour Today

ROYSTER IN THE CHAIR

Many Bills Introduced This Morning of More or Less Importance—Bickett Resolution as to Salaries Tabled at Request of Author—Other Matters.

(By the Associated Press.)

Chicago, Feb. 21.—The Rotterdam mail steamer Berlin, from England, with 141 passengers and crew, was wrecked off the Hook of Holland, at the entrance of the River Maas, leading to Rotterdam, shortly before 6 o'clock this morning, and most of those on board perished.

A terrific southwesterly gale was blowing right in shore and drove the steamer on a sand bank close to the northern jetty as she was trying to enter the new waterway. Heavy seas quickly pounded the vessel to pieces.

She broke in two, her forepart sinking immediately, while the doomed passengers and crew could be seen for a brief space of time clustered on the after part. The after part alighted off the ledge and disappeared in the mountainous waves.

Tugs and lifeboats promptly put out to the assistance of the Berlin, but the violence of the gale and the heavy seas made it impossible to approach the wreck, and the helpless would-be life-savers saw the steamer break up and the crew and passengers washed away without being able to render the slightest assistance.

One man, an Englishman, who was saved, was unconscious when dragged out of the water and taken ashore, and had not regained consciousness when he was carried to a hotel in the neighborhood.

By 11 o'clock in the morning twenty-five bodies had already been recovered.

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(By the Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 21.—The Great Eastern Railway Company officially confirms the loss of the steamer Berlin with all on board, off the coast of Holland. The Berlin carried passengers and crew to the number of 141. Among those drowned are nineteen members of a German opera company who had just concluded their season at Covent Garden.

Arthur Herbert, one of the king's messengers, who was journeying to the continent, also was lost.

With reference to the members of the German opera company who left last night on the steamer Berlin, the manager of the Covent Garden said today:

"So far as we know these did not include any of the star artists. The party was made up of members of the chorus returning to their homes. They made arrangements directly with the railway company so that we are not yet able to get an exact list of their names."

The disaster has aroused the most intense alarm among the other members of the company owing to the friendships and relationships existing."

Driven Ashore by Gale.

The Berlin left Harwich at 10 o'clock last night upon the arrival there of the London train with the greater number of passengers who subsequently have reached the Hook of Holland at 6 o'clock this morning and would have then proceeded for Rotterdam.

A great gale was blowing in the North Sea when the Berlin started. As the Berlin was entering the waterway at the entrance of the River Maas, however, she apparently became unmanageable on account of the force of the wind and was driven ashore. The alarm was given, and lifeboats from the shore went to the assistance of the stricken steamer, but the seas were so high that the boats were unable to approach the Berlin close enough to take off any of the passengers or crew, and the life boat men had to sit helpless while the steamer pounded until she broke in

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