MAY NOT HOLD INAUGURAL BALL

Committee to Take Up Wilson's Request on Monday.

REASON THE EVENT IS HELD

SALE OF TICKETS REPAYS BIG SUBSCRIBERS.

The President-elect by His Suggestion Has Momentarily Become Most Unpopular in Washington. Sentiment in Congress Strong Against Granting Use of Pension Building and Its Refusal May Be Forthcoming — Public Reception May Take Place of the Ball.

Bureau of The Baltimore American,
1410 Pennsylvania avenue,
Washington, January 17.

President-elect Wilson has made himself, for the moment, the most unpopular man in Washington by his letter to William Corcoran Eustis, chairman of the Inaugural Committee, in which he expresses the earnest wish that the Inaugural ball at the Pension Office be omitted.

So startling was the suggestion that the ball be dropped that Mr. Eustis could not believe the printed statements this morning and, accordingly, Mr. Wilson's private secretary was called up on the long-distance telephone to verify the news. But the reply came promptly that Governor Wilson had indeed written Mr. Eustis such a letter last night and that it would doubtless be received this afternoon.

The letter arrived in due course of time and as a result there is deep gloom in Washington. Mr. Eustis has hurriedly called a special meeting of his committee for Monday morning, at which the grave situation that now confronts the committee will be carefully discussed.

WHY IT IS HELD.

It is only fair to Governor Wilson to assume that in calling off the Inaugural Ball he was unfamiliar with the inauguration procedure in Washington. As a matter of fact, the Inaugural Ball is the mainstay of the various public-minded citizens who so cheerfully subscribe the big inauguration fund, which usually reaches $100,000, knowing perfectly well that the sale of the $5 tickets to the ball always produces more than sufficient revenue to repay every penny that is subscribed. Hence it has been heretofore always perfectly safe to subscribe large sums to the fund. The hotels, the railroads, the street railways, the many saloons and all the other industries that profit from the great influx of hungry strangers on Inauguration Day have always received all their money back in the way of business and then have had returned to them that fraction of their subscription which they originally paid in. Now, however, the subscribers see themselves confronted with the awkward possibility of being called upon to pay in their full subscription with the uncomfortable certainty that they will be lucky if they get half of it back.

The inaugural committee appeared at 10:30 o'clock this morning before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to make an appeal for the passage of the resolution granting to them the use of the Pension Office. When they appeared before the committee George E. Hamilton, a member of the committee, stated frankly that in view of the Wilson letter there seemed no need for making the appeal for the use of the Pension Office and he therefore asked that the hearing be postponed.

FISHER IS OPPOSED.

Secretary of the Interior Fisher, like everyone of his predecessors, regardless of politics of either the incoming or the outgoing president, is strongly opposed to the use of the Pension Office. He pointed out that in view of the recent law abolishing the 18 pension agencies throughout the country and concentrating the sending out of all pension checks at Washington, thousands of veterans and widows would be deprived of their pension money for at least a week if the Pension Office were turned over to the inaugural committee.

In the past the entire work in the building has always been suspended for at least a week to give the decorators time to move out all the file cases that encumber the main floor and all the galleries, then to decorate the building, then to hold the ball, then to give concerts for two days succeeding the ball, at which the public, by paying 25 cents, can view the decorations and then to take down all the decorations and finally to return the file cases to their original places.

The direct loss to the government, including the salaries of the clerks during the time that they could not work, approximated $50,000, while the hardship inflicted on the veterans or their widows was incalculable. It is only fair to Mr. Fisher to say that his predecessors in Mr. McKinley's and in Mr. Roosevelt's administrations opposed the use of the Pension Office with the same vigor.

BARS LATEST DANCES.

Representative Roddenby, a Georgia Democrat, enlivened the gloom of the committee meeting today by offering a resolution providing for decorum and modesty at the inaugural ball. He intends to bar all "hoochee-coochee" dances and the resolution runs as follows:

"That the grant of permit to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies for the use of the Pension Building for the Inaugural Ball is expressly upon condition and with the limitation that for the prevention of acts of public indecency the following so-called dances are absolutely barred and prohibited: 'Grizzly bear' gyrations, the 'bunny hug' tenderloin movements, the 'turkey trot' contortions, and all like vulgarisms of the 'hoochee-coochee' dance and all similar forms of gymnastic, convulsive movements suggestive of the degenerate revelry of the 'segregated districts.' The committee in charge of said Inaugural Ball are charged with the enforcement of this provision."

The Republican Congress four years ago would have refused the use of the Pension Office for the Inaugural Ball had not Vice President-elect Sherman made a personal appeal to the Republicans and the Democrats in Congress to permit the ball to be held. This year, the sentiment is so strong in both houses, particularly in view of Governor Wilson's attitude, that it is almost certain Congress will refuse the use of the Pension Building and will instead appropriate a liberal sum to provide for a public reception to the new President in the rotunda of the Capitol. This reception, however, has yet to meet the approval of Mr. Wilson.

IF YOU HAD A NECK AS LONG AS THIS FELLOW AND HAD SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN TONSILINE WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT. 25c. and 50c. Hospital Size $1. ALL DRUGGISTS.

FRENCH PREMIER CHOSEN PRESIDENT

Continued from First Page.

gress Hall itself was arranged with 900 chairs covered in dark leather. No special seats were assigned to the members of the two chambers, who took their places in accordance with their political groupings.

Outside the palace in the spacious grounds there was great animation all day, the park being filled with motor cars and carriages, while many liveried domestics and thousands of curious foreigners wandered about. These were interspersed with mounted troopers for the purpose of keeping order.

CAULDRONS OF SOUP.

Within the palace many lively luncheon and tea parties were given by the various functionaries, while some of the smaller rooms were occupied by partisans of the various candidates discussing the tactics to be pursued.

The broad lobbies were filled with senators and deputies and hundreds of reporters, for all of whom the government provided tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

Twelve special telegraph wires had been laid from Versailles to Paris for the use of officials and newspaper correspondents and dozens of special telephones were installed to insure rapid communication.

The buffet of the palace was heavily stocked with large quantities of all kinds of food and thousands of bottles of mineral water. Throughout the morning two huge cauldrons of soup steamed constantly in the palace kitchen and cups of this were passed around at various intervals.

DRAWS A REVOLVER.

Considerable commotion was caused by a stranger seeking to obtain entrance into the palace. When he was stopped by a gendarme and asked his business he pulled out a revolver and shouted, "This election should not take place." He was at once disarmed and arrested.

A number of other suspects also were taken into custody.

The government took unusual military and police measures along their railway lines from Paris to Versailles, which were guarded the whole distance by military police posted at intervals of 100 yards.

A force of 2,000 policemen, drawn from all the cities of France, was brought here, as well as detachments of troops of all arms, while the garrison of Versailles was confined to its quarters.

POINCARE A STRONG MAN

Minister in Many Cabinets and Now the Premier.

Raymond Poincare, the new president of the French Republic, is one of the strongest men who have participated in politics in France within recent years. He is in his fifty-third year and has been in politics since his early youth, having been elected deputy in 1887.

President Poincare has been a minister in many French cabinets, having served as minister of agriculture, minister of public instruction, minister of finance and as premier. He was vice president of the Chamber of Deputies for four years. He became premier and minister of foreign affairs on January 14, last year.

M. Poincare is a lawyer by profession. He is also a prolific author and is a member of the French Academy, which gives him rank as an "immortal."

He made a great personal sacrifice when he became premier, for he gave up an extremely lucrative practice at the bar. His eloquence is a proverb in France and even his strongest political opponents express confidence in the honesty of his purposes.

President Poincare's father was a prominent public official and one of his brothers also occupied a high post in the government service. Madame Poincare was Mlle. Henriette Benucci, an Italian. She and her husband have occupied for many years an apartment on the Avenue des Champs Elysees and they will not have far to go when they leave for the presidential residence, the Palace of the Elysee, on February 18 next.

Americans who have met the Premier have always found him interested in the development and the institutions of the United States and accurately informed upon the larger aspects of current American affairs.

As foreign minister M. Poincare greatly facilitated the work of Ambassador Herrick and his predecessor at the American embassy, Robert Bacon, and he gave much attention to the Franco-American committee, which sent a delegation, headed by Gabriel Hanotaux, ex-minister of foreign affairs, to the United States last year with the French nation's gift of a bronze bust executed by Rodin, which was erected at Crown Point, Lake Champlain, in memory of the explorer, Champlain.

Premier Poincare's personal qualities drew to his ministry an extraordinary group of French public men, among them being Aristide Briand, Alexandre Millerand, Leon Bourgeois and Theopohile Delcasse and he is known to Frenchmen as a "strong man."

The cabinet of Premier Poincaire is regarded as steadfastly opposed to socialism. The most important feature of the recent domestic policy of the ministry was a change in the electoral system, including proportional representation of all parties and voting in the larger districts.

A TRIUMPHANT TRIP

New President Given a Great Reception in Paris.

Paris, January 17.—The journey of President-elect Poincare from the palace at Versailles to his home in Paris was one long triumphant progress. When his automobile emerged through the chateau gate at Versailles M. Poincare was greeted by the first expression of joy by the general public, who gave him round after round of cheers and accompanied him to the railway station, where he entered a special car for Paris.

But this demonstration was nothing to what awaited him in the capital. The Invalides Station was surrounded by a solid mass of humanity, which the police with difficulty held back. As the train bearing the president-elect drew into the station a hush fell upon the crowd, but as M. Poincare, escorted by Minister of Justice Briand and M. Lepine, the prefect of police, appeared in the door of the station a great shout went up. M. Poincare acknowledged the demonstration by raising his hat.

PENNSY FLYER DERAILED

Engine Runs Into Boulder—No One Seriously Hurt.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Lock Haven, Pa., January 17.—Passengers on the Buffalo Flyer, which left Buffalo at 10:45 o'clock last night, had a narrow escape from death or injury on the Pennsylvania Railroad early today when the train ran into a boulder that had rolled off the mountainside and derailed the entire string of cars with the exception of a rear sleeper. The only person on the train who needed the attention of a physician was an express messenger, who had been badly shaken up when his car overturned.

A baggage car, steel combination car and a steel day coach turned over on their sides and slid partly down an embankment toward the river. The passengers in the day coach were badly frightened, and railroad men consider it remarkable that none of them was injured. One of the sleeping cars with passengers for Philadelphia was derailed, but remained upright. The sleeper that did not leave the tracks was bound for Washington. A relief train from this city was quickly on the scene of the accident, which was about eight miles west of here, and took the passengers to Williamsport.

THE DEMOCRATS WARNED BY TAFT

He Tells Them to Stick to the Middle of the Road.

WILSON PROGRAM AMBITIOUS

LUCKY IF IT CAN BE CARRIED OUT IN TEN YEARS.

Speech by the President at the Clover Club in Philadelphia—He Predicts an Era of Prosperity, but Says That the Verdict of the People in November Was for a Middle Course Between Radicalism and Conservatism — Off for New York Today.

Philadelphia, January 17.—President Taft, guest of the Clover Club here tonight, wished good luck to Mr. Wilson, in his four years in the White House, predicted prosperity for the nation under ordinary circumstances, but gave warning that in his opinion the people at the polls in November decided against radicalism as well as against conservatism and advised the Democrats to abide by their verdict and "stick to the middle of the road."

"I have every good will for the incoming administration," said the President. "I sincerely hope that the course taken by it will make you prosperity; will not interfere with that prosperity which, but for some obstruction, is certainly coming to this country."

The President's word of warning followed a smiling review of the November result. He said the Democratic party found itself a victor between the Republican party, deemed conservative, and the Progressive party, called radical.

It would be well for the incoming administration to preserve that position and not try to "out-Herod Herod," said the President.

"I cannot be convinced that the American people have reached the point where they are willing to adopt a new method of government without any limitation on the majority. We're awaiting a new dispensation, and as Americans we're all hoping that the choice of the people will redound to the benefit of the country.

The program of his successor the President called "ambitious," and he mentioned briefly tariff revision, the "proposal to emancipate the poor" and the "militant spirit that is to grind down all wrong and elevate all right."

"If this program can be carried out in one or two of three terms or decades," said Mr. Taft, "we would be glad to wait its coming.

"I don't wish to be put in the attitude of opposing progress. All I wish to say is "It's your term and your move.' If you succeed we will applaud you; if you don't then our judgment will be better than yours and we shall have taken not the more brilliant and enticing paths, but the safest course along which lies real progress for mankind."

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Taft was made the "1916 Candidate of the Clover Club."

His speech was interrupted frequently by cheering.

Spending the night here, the President will leave tomorrow afternoon for New York. Mrs. Taft and Secretary Hilles are expected to join him here before he leaves and go on to New York.

TO REDUCE PAPER TARIFF

Duty on Tobacco, However, Will Be Retained, According to Plans.

Washington, January 17.—Substantial reduction of the tariff all along the line in the wood pulp and print paper schedule and retention of approximately the existing duties on tobacco, cigars and similar articles constitute part of the Democratic tariff revision program to be presented to the coming extra session of Congress. This was the situation as viewed tonight by Democratic leaders, following two sessions today and another tonight in the marshalling of testimony on schedule "M," pulps, papers and books, and "F," tobacco and its manufactures.

Just how far the Democratic members will go in cutting the paper schedule is problematical. So far they have not held a conference on the subject, but the consensus of their sentiment favors reduction wherever possible in this part of the tariff law.

Of the incidental portions of the schedule it is probably assured that the committee will provide for free admission of Bibles and other religious works. A plea for elimination of the 25 per cent. duo on Bibles was made today by the Presbyterian committee of publication through R. E. Magill, of Richmond, Va., its secretary.

Most of the Democratic members of the committee, if not all of them, regard the items in the tobacco schedule as luxuries and one of the most easily adapted to revenue-raising purposes among the 14 schedules of the tariff law.

Chief interest of the day centered in the presentation of the arguments of the spokesmen of the newspaper publishers and of the diametrically opposed paper manufacturers. John Norris, of New York, chairman of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, representing consumers who pay $55,000,000 a year for news print paper—the newspapers throughout the country—presented testimony, frequently marked by colloquies with Republican members of the committee, in favor of letting down the tariff bars that shut out Canadian paper and the cutting off of all restrictions upon the importation of the cheaper grades of paper and wood pulps entering into paper manufacture. The American Paper and Pulp Association, through Arthur C. Hastings, of New York city, its president, representing, he said, the paper industry, with an investment of $400,000,000 and an annual business of $300,000,000, voiced opposition to a change in the present tariff.

Mr. Norris asserted that the papermakers had been coddled and enervated by the tariff; that the International Paper Company had falsified and juggled the figures and had starved the market; that there have been fixed prices for years among the paper manufacturers, and that he could not buy a ton from the paper mills at a price within reason. He charged that the papermaker had attacked the credit of projectors of new enterprises and had urged banks to refuse them loans, and that since 1898, when the International Paper Company was formed, the papermakers in substantially all groups had been trying to regulate the market by combinations and to maintain prices.

How to Beautify a Weatherbeaten Face

(From Beauty and Health.)

It's really a simple matter to renovate a face soiled by dirt, wind or cold. Ordinary mercolized wax, used like cold cream, will transform the worst old complexion into one of snowy whiteness and velvety softness. It literally peels off the outer veil of surface skin, but so gently, gradually, there's no discomfort. The wornout skin comes off, not in patches, but evenly, in tiny particles, leaving no evidence of the treatment. The younger, healthier under-skin forming the new complexion is one of captivating loveliness. One ounce of mercolized wax, to be had at any drug store, is enough to remove any coarse, chapped, pimpled, freckled, faded or sallow skin. Apply before retiring, washing it off mornings.

Many skins wrinkle easily with every wind that blows, with heat, worry, etc. An excellent wrinkle-remover, because it tightens the skin and strengthens relaxed muscles, is a wash lotion made as follows: Powdered saxolite, 1oz., dissolved in witch hazel, one-half pint. This gives immediate results.

GOVERNOR SULZER PARDONS HIM

Folke E. Brandt, former valet of Mortimer L. Schiff, the New York banker, who was granted a pardon by New York's chief executive yesterday. Brandt was sentenced to thirty years in prison for burglary in Mr. Schiff's home. He has promised to lead a better life and will be taken to Minnesota by Senator Knute Nelson, who was mainly instrumental in securing his pardon.

FLOODS AGAIN THREATEN

High Wind Adds Danger to Situation in Indiana.

Evansville, Ind., January 17.—Wind that attained a velocity of 32 miles an hour tonight added danger to the Ohio River flood situation here. Several small houses have collapsed and three such structures were seen floating on the Kentucky side of the river late today.

The river has risen to a stage of 46.5 feet, but it is indicated the crest of the high water has arrived. No fall is expected until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

The town of Enterprise, Spencer county, Indiana, has been abandoned. Nearly all of the buildings are light frame structures and are afloat. The place had a population of 200.

SHOULD CEDE ADRIANOPLE

The Powers Put It Up Strongly to Turkish Government.

Constantinople, January 17.—The collective note of the powers delivered today to Turkey points out that Turkey, by resisting the advice of the powers, will risk finding her capital again brought into the question and the war carried into her Asiatic provinces, dangers from which she must not count on the powers to preserve her.

Besides, the note adds, Turkey eventually will require the moral and material support of the powers to repair the damages of the war and develop her Asiatic provinces, and this support will not be accorded unless Turkey defers to the advice of the powers, which was inspired by the general interests of both Europe and Turkey herself.

Under these circumstances, the note says, the powers collectively renew their advice to the Ottoman government to consent to the cession of Adrianople and to leave to the powers the settlement of the question of the Aegean Islands. In return for these concessions the powers will employ their good offices to insure Musulman interests in Adrianople and see that the mosques and other religious edifices are respected. They also will see, the note says in conclusion, that the Aegean question is solved in a manner precluding all menace to the security of Turkey.

London, January 18.—The ambassadorial conference has decided, according to the Daily Telegraph, that Mount Athos, the "Holy Mountain" southeast of Salonika, shall be declared an independent church republic and be governed by monks, with the ecumenical patriarch as president. It will be under the protectorate of all the orthodox Balkan kingdoms.

Mount Athos, which is 6,350 feet high, has on it a large number of convents, chapels and grottos. Many of the monks there live as hermits.

Manufacturers Prospered.

Washington, January 17. — Prosperity never before equaled in the history of the country marked the manufacturing industries of the United States during the calendar year of 1912, according to a statement issued today by the federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TO SUSPEND HEARINGS

Money Trust Committee Finds Doubt Cast Upon Its Powers.

Washington, January 17.—Hearings of the House Money Trust committee will be suspended next week, Friday or Saturday, according to an announcement tonight by Representative Pujo, chairman of the committee, who assigned as the principal reason for the suspension the doubt cast upon the power of the committee to inquire into the internal affairs of banking institutions.

"This action," said Representative Pujo in a statement explaining the announcement, "is due mainly to the doubt cast by the banks upon the power of the committee to inquire into their internal affairs and especially to their refusal to disclose the names of individual loans and borrowers of upward of $1,000,000, which would affect only 13 institutions in the United States.

"Without this information and in the absence of means of ascertaining the character of the business done by the banks that have made huge profits in a comparatively short time, it is manifestly impossible for the committee to ascertain whether, and if so, to what extent, these banks and their funds have been and are being used by the great financial interests in the furtherance of their schemes or to the exclusion of competing business."

In announcing the suspension of the oral hearings, Chairman Pujo points out that there are still upward of 40 witnesses on the committee's list who have not yet been examined and many important subjects bearing on the inquiry that have not been touched upon.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

PREMIER RAYMOND POINCARE.

SULZER PARDONS FOLKE E. BRANDT

Continued from First Page.

and national Swedish societies urging Brandt's release.

It was stipulated by Governor Sulzer in pardoning Brandt that he is not to accept theatrical engagements and must not in the future reflect upon the character of anyone.

Senator Nelson volunteered to take Brandt to Minnesota and, at the suggestion of the Governor, Brandt accepted the offer. He plans to accompany the Senator to Washington before leaving for the West.

CONFESSED TO FALSEHOODS.

A condition of Brandt's pardon was his confessing to falsehoods in his former efforts to gain his release. In this connection Governor Sulzer read a letter at the hearing from Mr. Schiff explaining that while he had heretofore opposed all applications for Brandt's release because "they were based upon lying, scandalous attacks upon my honor," he would not oppose the present application if asked as an act of mercy, rather than one of justice.

The Governor's reasons for pardoning Brandt are given in a statement in which he said:

"Those familiar with the Brandt case are aware of what has taken place heretofore in connection with the matter and the decisions which have been reached thereon. The record is not in the prisoner's favor. He is not a martyr and as an individual is entitled to little consideration.

"I have no sympathy for Brandt, but I have great regard for the due administration of justice. After all, that is the main thing in this matter. There is no doubt of his guilt. He admits it.

"Having carefully examined the entire record in the case for the purpose of doing what is right and proper to the people of the state, and to the end that substantial justice be done, I have reached the conclusion, after mature deliberation, that Brandt's sentence was excessive.

"It has been decided that the courts are powerless to render aid in this case, and the only help which Brandt can now get is through the exercise of executive clemency.

PLEADED FOR MERCY.

"Brandt has confessed to his sins. He has told me the truth. He appeals to me for mercy. He gives positive assurances that he will not hereafter offend against the laws and he promises to lead an honest, a respectable and an industrious life. I want to give him a chance to prove the sincerity of his promises to make good and to redeem himself."

Brandt left Albany within two hours after the pardon was placed in his hands. After spending a short time in Washington with Senator Nelson, who stood sponsor for him at the hearing, Brandt will go to Minnesota, where, among people of his own nationality, and with the assistance of Senator Nelson he says he will endeavor to carry out Governor Sulzer's admonition to "redeem yourself and start life anew."

SCHIFF DECLINES TO TALK

Whitman Says Sulzer Was Justified in Freeing Brandt.

New York, January 17.—"It seems to me, entirely on the records here, that there was sufficient to justify the commutation of the sentence," said District Attorney Charles S. Whitman tonight, commenting on the release by Governor Sulzer of Foulke E. Brandt, on whose application for pardon last year the prosecutor made a report to Governor Dix. "My recommendation, which I assume is before Governor Sulzer, was made to Governor Dix a year ago. The report was made after a thorough examination of all the records obtainable of the proceedings which led to the conviction and the sentence."

Brandt arrived here shortly after 8 o'clock tonight. He was accompanied by Senator Nelson, his counsel, several members of the Swedish delegation that worked for the pardon, and Victor L. Watson, a newspaper man at whose home Brandt said he would spend the night.

HISTORY OF BRANDT CASE

Valet's Appeal to Governor Dix for Clemency.

Foulke E. Brandt, at one time valet of Mortimer L. Schiff, of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., attracted attention on January 23, 1912, when it became known that he had written a letter to Governor Dix appealing for clemency after he had served nearly five years of a term of 30 years at Dannemora.

Brandt was 21 years old at the time of his arrest in April, 1907, and was charged in the indictment with the theft of two stickpins belonging to Mr. Schiff.

He denied in his letter to the governor that he went to the home of Mr. Schiff with any felonious purpose. He asserted that he had a conversation with Mr. Schiff in the house that night and that Mr. Schiff let him out by the front entrance and asked him to go to the banker's office the next day. He said that when he went to Mr. Schiff's office he was arrested on the charge of burglary.

Howard S. Gans, one-time assistant district attorney, appeared for Mr. Schiff and took the case to the office of William Travers Jerome, who was district attorney at that time, Mr. Gans having served under him.

LAWYER ADVISED PLEA.

After the indictment had been found by the grand jury and Brandt was arraigned, Carl Fischer-Hansen, at that time posing as a lawyer for the poor and unfortunate, was assigned as counsel.

Brandt said in his appeal for clemency that Fischer-Hansen told him if he pleaded guilty he would be sentenced for not more than one year, and that because of unusual circumstances in the case, and the assurance that for a first offense the punishment would not be more than a year's imprisonment, he followed Fischer-Hansen's advice.

The plea was made in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Rosalsky, who imposed a sentence of 30 years in Sing Sing. This was regarded at the time as a severe sentence, as a first offender, 21 years old, in other than homicide cases is sent to the Elmira Reformatory or at the most receives a light prison term.

In the routine of the prison administration Brandt was sent to Dannemora, and he held his peace regarding the matter until December, 1911, when he made a long and detailed statement of the case and sent it to the governor.

Mr. Schiff engaged Brandt as a valet in September, 1906, and afterward was quoted as describing him as a "well-trained and polite servant."

LOVE FOR MRS. SCHIFF.

"Mr. Schiff discharged me a little over three weeks ago," said Brandt, after the then Magistrate Whitman had held him for trial. "It was because I wrote a certain letter. The letter was to Mrs. Schiff. I fell in love with her at first sight." Brandt exclaimed passionately. "She was the most beautiful woman I had ever known. How could I do other than fall in love with her?

"I thought that by throwing my heart at her feet I might make her feel interested. I am ambitious. I thought she might help me to get a college education.

"I handed the letter to Mrs. Schiff," Brandt continued. "Then Mr. Schiff came with the letter in his hand. He said the letter was impertinent and that I should go. So I did and I nearly starved. I went to a 25-cent lodging-house and I pawned my clothes.

"At last I became desperate and I determined to go to Mr. Schiff and ask him to lend me money. I entered the house through the basement grating, where they take the ashes out. I went up to Mr. Schiff's room to wait for him. Then I thought I ought to have some weapon in case Mr. Schiff shouted for the police. Down stairs I found a bowling pin and a knife. I brought them up with me and waited an hour and a half for Mr. Schiff to appear."

ATTACK ON BANKER.

Brandt proceeded to describe his attack on Mr. Schiff and how the banker's cool courage disarmed him and encompassed his arrest.

"Finally," he said, "Mr. Schiff came. I was desperate. I was hungry and I had been drinking. I struck Mr. Schiff on the head with the bowling pin and he stumbled forward. Then he turned on the electric light and said: 'Why, Lawrence, is that you?'

"I suppose I made a mistake when I struck Mr. Schiff," Brandt went on. Then he wandered for a moment and exclaimed: "His wife is about 24 and rides in the afternoon in a victoria or automobile."

Picking up the thread of his story, Brandt continued:

"Mr. Schiff was very nice to me even after I hit him. He said: 'What is it, Lawrence? Do you want money? I will give you some money if you go downstairs and wait for me by the front door.' I went downstairs and presently Mr. Schiff came down and gave me $50. 'Come to my office on Monday' (it was Friday night), said he. 'I will give you some more money and a ticket to any city you want to go to.'

"Then he shook my hands and shut the door. I took the money and got these clothes I have on out of pawn. When I went to Mr. Schiff's office, two doctors examined me for a while, because Mr. Schiff said he thought I was insane. Then some detectives stepped up and arrested me."

THOUGHT BRANDT INSANE.

"I have little to say," said Mr. Schiff when a reporter questioned him at that time about the adventure. "The less said the better. I think the fellow is insane; I think he tried to kill me. Fortunately, he struck me a glancing blow. If he had hit me in the middle of the head he would have killed me."

"He says he wrote to Mrs. Schiff," the reporter began.

"He wrote an impertinent letter," Mr. Schiff interrupted. "That is all I care to say about that. I wanted to let the matter drop, but my friends said it would be wrong to let a man like that be at large."

As soon as it became known that Brandt had applied for executive clemency Judge Rosalsky and all others involved in the case made lengthy statements regarding their action. Judge Rosalsky said the chief reason he had given Brandt such a long sentence was because of his attack on Mr. Schiff. Later it developed that at the time Brandt was sentenced he was wearing in his tie one of the pins which it was charged he had stolen from Mr. Schiff.

District Attorney Whitman and Judge Rosalsky both sent to Governor Dix their views of the case, and though these were never made public the action taken by Mr. Whitman led to the belief that he urged favorable action by the Governor on Brandt's petition.

Judge Rosalsky at the time he sentenced Brandt to such a long term had also imprisoned several other burglars for lengthy terms, he having declared from the bench that he intended to break up the carnival of crime then under way in and about New York.

RECORDS NOT FOUND.

Efforts by newspaper men to see the grand jury records in the case proved futile and although a vigorous search was made for them they could not be found.

Brandt, pending incarceration in Dannemora, was in the Tombs for some time and, it is said, received several visitors, including a woman. All visitors to the Tombs must register in a book kept for that purpose. When a search was made for the record book for visitors, about the time Brandt was in the Tombs, this, too, was said to be missing.

Interest in the case grew when it became known that Mr. Schiff had hired the law firm of Parker, Hatch & Sheehan to represent him, and later Paul Cravath, another corporation lawyer, was engaged to give Mr. Schiff's side at the hearing before Governor Dix.

On January 26 Mr. Schiff issued a long statement giving his reasons why he objected to Brandt being pardoned or paroled. There was no public hearing. Early in February, 1912, Governor Dix announced that he had refused Brandt's appeal, and considerable newspaper comment followed when it became known that he had ordered the papers in the case sealed.

WHITMAN TAKES UP CASE.

This, however, did not end the matter. District Attorney Whitman announced that he intended to have the grand jury investigate the case and also the statements of Police Lieutenant Joseph Wooldrige, who testified that his investigation of Brandt's career showed he had been involved in a number of robbery cases. Persons from whom Brandt was said to have stolen valuables, however, denied that they had known Brandt, and with this and other information at hand Mr. Whitman was proceeding with his investigation when several well-known lawyers, including Clarence Shearn and Mirabeau Towns, appeared in behalf of Brandt and secured habeas corpus proceedings.

WILSON BEGINS STUDY OF CANAL

Confers With Col. Goethals, Man Who Built Waterway.

ANXIOUS TO VISIT THE ZONE

REPRESENTATIVE LEWIS, OF MARYLAND, CALLS.

After Receiving First-hand Information About the Panama Canal the President-elect Sees Lewis and Is Much Impressed With His Suggestion Anent the Possible Development of the Parcel Post Law—Given a Plan of the White House and Grounds.

Trenton, N. J., January 17.—President-elect Wilson today began a study of Panama Canal questions. In response to an invitation, Col. George W. Goethals, engineer of the canal, gave Mr. Wilson an outline of conditions in the Canal Zone, urging him to make a visit there as soon as possible. The Governor declared after the conference that he had not discussed with Colonel Goethals the question of appointing a civil governor for the zone.

"I simply wanted to be informed on the situation of things at the isthmus," explained the President-elect. "I asked Colonel Goethals many things that I really could have found out from print, but which I would much rather get from him about the laws and administrative arrangements, so that I could be ready to take hold without too many preliminary inquiries when I take office."

ANXIOUS TO SEE CANAL.

The Governor said he was unable to decide at present just when he would visit the canal, though he was very anxious to go. Colonel Goethals explained that he expected to flood the canal with water next December.

As Mr. Wilson desires to see the canal before it is opened, it is probable that if he makes a visit it will be before December. President Taft recently offered to place at Mr. Wilson's disposal a battleship on which he could make a trip to the zone before his inauguration, but the President-elect declined, because he wished to see through the New Jersey legislature the last of his program of reform.

Mr. Wilson was given a detailed description today of the White House and its grounds by Colonel Spencer Crosby, superintendent of buildings at Washington. The President-elect approved the plan made by President Taft for the addition of guest rooms on the third story of the White House. Mr. Wilson's family will require more room than that of President Taft, and accommodation for house guests, it was found, could be increased by dividing some of the larger rooms.

LEWIS AND PARCEL POST.

The Governor said he was very much impressed with what Representative David J. Lewis, of Maryland, told him about possible developments of the parcel post law under a postmaster general who was a "master of transportation and postal economics." Mr. Lewis informed the Governor that without additional funds or legislation the public could send shipments at rates averaging half the present express rate if fast freight service was utilized.

"Mr. Lewis interested me thoroughly," said the Governor, "because of the study on his part of foreign systems. He has a very practical mind and a very suggestive one."

The President-elect left late today for New York for an overnight visit.

New York, January 17.—President-elect Wilson came to New York tonight for an evening's diversion. He kept the fact of his intended visit a secret up to the hour of his departure from Trenton at 4:30 o'clock and upon his arrival here went directly, and without being generally recognized, to the home of his friend, Col. E. M. House, who was associated with him in his campaign.

This evening Mr. Wilson attended the theater. He intended to spend the night at Colonel House's residence, expected to see no callers and planned to return to Trenton on an early train tomorrow.

FOR NATIONAL HIGHWAY

Bill to Reconstruct Road From Cumberland to St. Louis.

Washington, January 17.—Reconstruction and maintenance of the old National road, from Cumberland, Md., to St. Louis, Mo., with extensions, to make a great national highway between New York and San Francisco, is proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative Berland, of Missouri. The measure would appropriate $20,500,000 to carry out the project; $500,000 to be available this year, $5,000,000 in 1914 and $15,000,000 in 1915. It would create, to supervise the work, a national highways commission to be composed of the director of the Bureau of Public Roads and four members to be appointed by the President.

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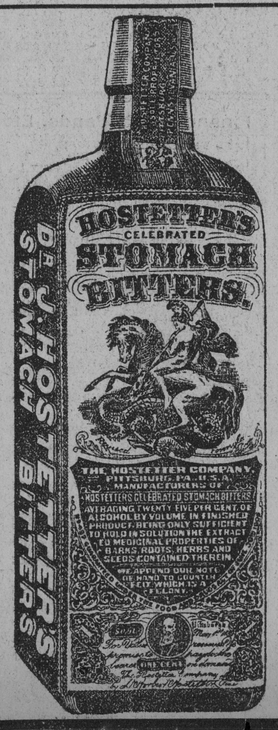

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