

## JURY FINDS HARRY THAW NOT GUILTY BUT INSANE

Justice Dowling Orders Him Committed to the Mattewan Asylum for the Criminal Insane—Term is Indefinite—His Discharge Would be Dangerous to Public Safety—Attorney Littleton Filed an Exception to the Decision.

New York, Feb. 1.—Acquitted today of the murder of Stanford White on the ground that he was insane from the commission of homicide, Harry K. Thaw was ordered by Justice Dowling to be committed to the Mattewan asylum for the criminal insane, until such time as he can convince the state jury commission that his being at large will not endanger the public safety. Thaw was led back to the pews across the Bridge of Sighs and will remain there until the sheriff can plan for his transfer to the up-state institution.

Both Thaw and his wife, the latter being the only member of his family in court when the jury unexpectedly returned its verdict after a deliberation of 25 hours, seemed pleased and satisfied with the outcome of the case. Thaw stood and smilingly bowed his acknowledgments to the jurors as they filed one by one out of the box. Dist. Atty. Jerome also seemed satisfied as he has contended ever since the crime was committed that Thaw was medically, if not legally, insane.

Thaw's counsel thanked the jurors with a hearty handshake for each one of the 12. Atty. Littleton on one filed an exception to Justice Dowling's decision in retaining Thaw in custody and committing him to the asylum.

Only a few spectators were allowed to enter the courtroom when the jury reported. Justice Dowling warned them against any demonstration whatsoever, but despite this, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, the noted tennis player, broke into vociferous applause as the foreman uttered the first words of the verdict, "not guilty." Pell was immediately arrested, arraigned before Justice Dowling after the jury had been discharged and fined \$25 for contempt of court.

It was 12:20 o'clock this afternoon, just 25 hours after the jury had retired, that the first word came from their council room. An officer was dispatched to Justice Dowling's chambers to inform him that the 12 men were ready to report.

Dist. Atty. Jerome and counsel for the defense quickly assembled, and young Mrs. Thaw rushed to her accustomed chair in the courtroom.

Justice Dowling took his seat on the bench at 12:45 p. m. and it was about five minutes later that the verdict was announced.

The jurors as they took their places in the box gave no hint of their conclusion. In fact, it was generally believed that a disagreement would be stated up to the time Justice Dowling warned the spectators against making a demonstration. Thaw was not prepared for the climax of his case and there was an appreciable delay in summoning him to the bar.

When he had reached his chair at counsel's table, the poll of the jury was begun.

All the doors of the courtroom were

locked, and save for a newspaper messenger no one was allowed to leave the chamber until the proceedings were over. Thaw was commanded to stand up and face the jurors, as they in turn were called to their feet.

"Jurors, look upon the defendant; defendant, look upon the jurors," called Clerk Penny.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," said Foreman Greimels.

"What say you, is the defendant guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty on the ground that he was insane at the time of the commission of the charge."

Then came the applause which caused a commotion in the courtroom and spread the rumor outside that a great demonstration was in progress behind the big oaken doors.

Thaw was taken from the prison to the court house at 10:30 o'clock. Justice Dowling finally arrived at 11:25 o'clock and went to his chamber.

Mrs. Evelyn Thaw visited her husband during the morning and reported that he was quite dejected over the outlook. Thaw is reported to have said:

"I am afraid that despite the vigilance of my counsel, there are two or three men on the jury with innate prejudices against me. I have in mind one particular juror whose name I shall not mention. But no one who has followed the trial with any degree of interest can have failed to notice the significant glances this juror exchanged with a member of the prosecution. This was particularly noticeable at the conclusion of Mr. Littleton's address."

Justice Dowling has committed Harry K. Thaw to Mattewan asylum for the criminal insane and ordered him taken there at once for an indefinite period. Justice Dowling said he deemed Thaw's discharge would be dangerous to public safety.

Atty. Littleton filed an exception to Justice Dowling's decision in retaining Thaw in custody and committing him to the asylum.

At the request of the defendant's counsel, Justice Dowling has delayed the execution of the order committing Thaw to the asylum until 3 p. m. to allow counsel to confer as to whether or not a writ of habeas corpus will be sued out to have his sanity tested by a commission before he is taken away to Mattewan.

The juryman all refused to divulge the secrets of their deliberations further than to say that 14 ballots were taken.

When the news of the verdict was communicated to Mrs. William Thaw the prisoner's mother, who was waiting at her apartments in the Hotel Lorain, she said:

"Thank God, my son is saved! I am perfectly satisfied."

Harry K. Thaw was taken to Mattewan late this afternoon.

## BROOKLYN HOME BANK.

Run Started on It Yesterday, It Closed Today.

New York, Feb. 1.—The Home Bank of Brooklyn, an institution on which a run was started yesterday, did not open for business today.

The Home Bank is a small institution, located in South Brooklyn. It has capital stock of \$100,000 and a surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$53,670. The deposits, which formerly averaged about \$300,000, have been reduced greatly since the October panic.

## N. A. ACCIDENT INS. CO.

Dissolution of Company and Appointment of Receiver Sought.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Dissolution of the North American Accident Insurance company and the appointment of a receiver are sought in a bill filed in the superior court yesterday by George Stanch, former general agent of the company. Stanch entered the employ of the company as general agent Sept. 16, 1905, but was relieved from this position last March. He asserts there never has been an accounting of the firm's accounts and is so involved that a jury could not determine this amount.

## JAPANESE EMIGRATION TO HAWAII LIMITED.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—Advices from Honolulu state that the Minister of Foreign Affairs Hayashi has cabled to Japanese Consul Gen. Stille the regulations adopted by the Japanese government in regard to the immigration of Japanese laborers to Hawaii. He says that permission to Japanese laborers to emigrate to Hawaii is limited for the time being to the following classes:

First—Those who have been in Hawaii and desire to go again.

Second—The parents, wives, children, brothers and sisters of the persons who are at present living in Hawaii.

Third—The husbands and wives of the brothers and sisters included in the second class.

The regulation is to take effect Feb. 1. It has been figured out that under this regulation, considering that there are 70,000 or 80,000 Japanese now in Hawaii, it is possible for half a million more to come; and unless strict regulations are enforced to ascertain that those applying are actually within the classes specified, the number that might come is practically unlimited.

## LAND TRUST CO.

Has Purchased the Entire Capital Stock of the German Trust Co.

Pittsburg, Feb. 1.—The Land Trust company has purchased the entire capital stock of the German Trust company and at the same time today at noon the German Trust company will cease to occupy its present rooms and be removed to the quarters of the purchasing company and if necessary will be liquidated.

Recently the capital stock of the Land Trust company was increased to \$500,000 by the sale of 175 shares of the stock held by the treasurer, A. A. Steele, president of the German Trust company, and Jacob Klein, one of the directors, have been added to the directorate of the Land Trust company.

Secretary M. M. Miller will also become identified with the Land Trust company.

The German had a capital stock of \$161,000 and a surplus of \$80,800.

## TOURIST HOTEL BURNED.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 1.—The Hamilton hotel, a tourist hotel on the banks of the Suwanee river, at White Springs, Fla., was completely destroyed by fire last night. The house was crowded with winter visitors and many narrow escapes from death, eight being overcome by smoke and carried from the burning hotel. All cottages and outbuildings on the hotel property were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

## STEELERAGE TRAVEL STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 1.—Figures compiled by steamship agents show that nearly 400,000 passengers and 100,000 tons of cargo were carried on eastbound steamships during January from North Atlantic ports as traveled to this country in the steamer during the same period, the figures being 15,442 arrivals and 53,767 departures.

## STANFORD TO HAVE WOMAN.

Stanford University, Cal., Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the trustees of the university, held yesterday, it was decided to appoint a dean of women for the university, and Mrs. Evelyn Wright Allen, a graduate of Stanford with the class of 1896, was selected for the place. The adoption of the new policy relative to the general supervision of the activities of the woman student of the university marks a decided change in the custom which has prevailed since the institution was founded. Mrs. Allen is to have supervision of all affairs of the woman students.

## LIFE CONVICT CAUGHT.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 1.—Detective Williams has apprehended an escaped life convict from the state prison at Joliet, Ill. The man is lodged in the county jail, doing a term for vagrancy. His name is John Sullivan, alias Shannon, and was sent up for murder. He admits his identity.

## DENIS O'SULLIVAN DEAD.

Columbus, O., Feb. 1.—Denis O'Sullivan, the Irish actor and singer, died today at Grant hospital after an operation for appendicitis performed Thursday. He was born in San Francisco in 1866.

His wife is here. His greatest success was in "Peggy MacQueen."

No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but the body will probably be taken to San Francisco.

## LONDON STOCKS.

London, Feb. 1.—On the stock exchange today, American securities were not affected by President Roosevelt's message which already had been discounted. Prices moved above parity and with professional support and the anticipation of a good New York bank statement the market improved and closed steady.

## PRESSMEN NOT ENJOINED.

Cincinnati, Feb. 1.—United States Judge Thompson handed down a decision refusing to enjoin the International Pressmen's union from striking.

## FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH

Perished in a Rooming House Near the Business Center of Kansas City.

## CAUSED BY GAS EXPLOSION.

Flames Spread So Quickly That Before Alarm Could be Given Escape Was Cut Off.

Victims Were All Asleep and Apparently Suffocated Before They Were Incinerated.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1.—Five persons were burned to death and five others were injured in a fire in a three-story rooming house at 1116 Wyandotte street, near the business center, this morning.

## THE DEAD.

Mrs. Jennie Bert, aged 23, Harrisonville, Mo., waitress.

Mabel Porter, aged 18, waitress.

Nine Graves, aged 18, waitress.

Peter Rooney, aged 24, cook.

Charles Johnson, aged 28, cook.

The injured received slight burns and cuts and none is in a dangerous condition. All of the dead, except Mrs. Bert, lived in Kansas City.

The fire started from an explosion of natural gas in the basement at 5 o'clock this morning. The flames and dense smoke spread quickly throughout the building and before an alarm could be given all means of escape by the ordinary exits had been shut off. The five persons who lost their lives were asleep on the third floor and all save Mrs. Bert were burned to death in their rooms. Evidently they had been suffocated and none apparently had even made an attempt to escape.

## FLAMES KEPT OUT FIREMEN.

Before the firemen arrived, the building was a mass of flames and the rooms on the upper floors could not be entered. Mabel Porter and Nina Graves, two of the dead, occupied a room together. She was awakened and attempted to get out of the room, but the flames and smoke were so thick that she was unable to do so. She was found by the firemen on the third floor, and all save Mrs. Bert were burned to death in their rooms. Evidently they had been suffocated and none apparently had even made an attempt to escape.

Mrs. Bert lost her life in trying to arouse the inmates. The dense smoke pouring up the stairway soon filled the hallway and entered the rooms. Mrs. Bert's room, on the third floor, was close to the landing, and it was one of the first to be entered by the smoke. She was awakened and, hurrying down the hall on the second floor, attempted to awaken the sleeping roomers. The smoke soon drove her to the second floor, where she tried to repeat her effort at giving an alarm. The flames and smoke, however, now crowded her so closely that she was compelled to descend and sought escape by the stairway. She was found by the firemen on the second floor, and all save Mrs. Bert were burned to death in their rooms. Evidently they had been suffocated and none apparently had even made an attempt to escape.

There were 22 persons in the building when the fire broke out. Most of the

## Roosevelt's Future.

After the White House—What?

Expressions on this interesting subject have been invited by the New York Herald from 28 of the world's eminent thinkers. All have responded and their views will be published in a group of American and English newspapers next Saturday and Sunday.

## The Saturday "News."

Is the western member of the group, and the article will appear in no other paper published in this section.

The introduction is by Broughton Brandenburg and the following are the contributors:

Grover Cleveland.

Emperor William.

Emperor Franz Josef.

Andrew Carnegie.

Prince Alexander Soukhan, engineer and explorer.

Thomas W. Lawson.

Keir Hardy, English labor leader.

Dr. Isidor Singer, eminent biologist.

W. E. Chandler, former senator from New Hampshire.

Senator Stephen B. Mallory of Florida.

Representative Champ Clark of Missouri.

Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi.

Representative James Burke of Pennsylvania.

Representative John Dalzell of Pennsylvania.

Representative Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania.

General James T. McHenry of Minnesota.

Abraham L. Lawshe of Indiana, formerly auditor general of Philippines.

## HARRIMAN INTERESTS ARE MADE DEFENDANTS

One of the Most Important Suits Ever Filed in the West Is a Feature in U. S. District Court Today—U. S. Attorney H. E. Booth, Under the Direction of Attorney General C. J. Bonaparte, Starts Action.

## VARIOUS OTHER HOLDINGS.

Poor's Manual of Statistics (for 1907) page 807, had this to say of the Union Pacific's interests in other railroad systems:

The Union Pacific R. R. Co. owns \$27,340,700 out of \$27,460,100 capital stock of the Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. The Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. owns \$90,000,000, being about 45.5 per cent, of the capital stock of the Southern Pacific and \$82,191,871 of the \$361,867,849 of the Northern securities, which holds large interests in the stocks of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. and the great Northern R. R. Co. The Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. also owns a one-half interest in the Salt Lake Route.

One of the biggest suits ever instituted by the United States government and the most important one to the entire west was filed in the circuit court of the United States in this city this morning.

It is the expected suit against what is commonly termed the "Harriman monopoly of railroads and steamships" and is intended to bring about a dissolution of numerous agreements existing between various railroad, steamship and holding corporations.

It is believed it will not be necessary to conclude any special treaty or arrangement, and that existing stipulations are sufficient to protect Japanese subjects.

To another questioner, as to whether it would not be better to send emigrants chiefly to Korea and Manchuria, Baron Chinda replied that it was not necessary to limit their destination. Wherever an opportunity offered for the promotion of Japanese interests, Japan's energy would be directed there.

At another sectional meeting, M. Oishi, acting minister of War, Terauchi, showed that Japan's military force and continue military preparations in the presence of assured peace, like the present. He also pointed out the fact that the nation was already feeling the burden entailed thereby.

Minister Terauchi replied that even in European countries, where there was not the slightest probability of war, national defense. The fullest military equipment was the best guarantee of peace. Japan's armament was not directed against any nation, but was always be prepared against eventualities.

## THE SHIP TAVERN.

One of London's Most Famous Riverside Inns Closed.

London, Feb. 1.—The Ship Tavern, one of the most famous of London's riverside inns, located in Greenwich, has closed its doors after an existence extending back to the days of the great English statesman, William Pitt, who denounced the war against the American colonies and after whom was named Pitt House, from which the city of Pittsburg takes its name. It was at the Ship Tavern that Pitt instituted the famous ministerial white bait dinners during the last 16 years as a member of the ministry.

In the days when Greenwich was a fashionable riverside resort the Ship Tavern became known as the "white bait" house. It was here that William Pitt was leader of the ministry 12 years ago, that he introduced the custom of the yearly gathering together at the close of the parliamentary session of the cabinet ministers, the judges of the higher courts and the members of the government to partake of a banquet at the Ship Tavern. Greenwich was known as the "white bait" house. It was here that William Pitt was leader of the ministry 12 years ago, that he introduced the custom of the yearly gathering together at the close of the parliamentary session of the cabinet ministers, the judges of the higher courts and the members of the government to partake of a banquet at the Ship Tavern. Greenwich was known as the "white bait" house. 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