

LITTAUER'S LAWYERS PLEAD FOR HEARING

Action Believed to Indicate Serious Nature of Glove Contract Scandal.

SECRETARY OF WAR GRANTS REQUEST

Edward Lauterbach and John G. Milburn Retained to Defend Littauer.

HASTEN TO SEE MR. ROOT

Facts Found by Colonel Garlington Said to Be More Serious Than Suspected.

Charges Preferred Against Mr. Littauer

That Lucius N. Littauer, a member of the House of Representatives, was interested in contracts for gloves and fur caps for the use of the army, in which one E. R. Lyon received the award.

INSURANCE SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS

INSURANCE SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS

Wisconsin Commissioner Decides \$300,000,000 Must Be Divided in State.

SAYS "MAY" MEANS "MUST"

On Interpretation of Word in Statute He Threatens New York Company's Local License

BRIDGE COLLAPSE COSTS MANY LIVES

Portland Structure Gives Way Under Crowd Watching an Armless Swimmer.

THREE BODIES RECOVERED

Twenty-Five Persons Are Seriously Hurt and Others Believed to Be Dead.

Portland, Ore., Friday.—A section of the bridge which spans the Willamette River at Morrison street collapsed this afternoon, precipitating more than one hundred persons forty feet into the water.

The known dead are Minnie Raymond, ten years old; Lottie Cameron, sixteen years old, and an unidentified boy, fifteen years old.

Thousands of persons had gathered on the Morrison and Madison street bridges and along the docks to watch Clarence Lutz, an armless man, swim the river, which is about three-eighths of a mile wide.

A section of the passenger walk gave way and the struggling mass of persons was carried down a distance of forty feet. Many fell between the two bathhouses, forming a human pile ten feet high of struggling men, women and children.

Every ambulance in the city, several fire companies and a large force of police arrived within a few minutes, and the injured were hurried to the hospitals.

The bridge is an old wooden structure. It has been considered unsafe for some time.

AMERICAN DUCAL WEDDING RUMORED

Dowager Lady Cook, Formerly Miss Claflin, Named as One Party to Alliance.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Friday.—According to the weekly Whitehall Review there is yet again a rumor of an exciting American alliance.

The lady in question is the widow Lady Cook—Miss Tennessee Claflin that was—and she is a wealthy duke, whose name the Review for the moment is bound not to reveal.

AMERICANS TO MANAGE BRITISH BRIDGE SHOPS

"American Invasion" Induces Owners to Adopt New Comers' Methods of Running Big Plants.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday.—A. M. Morscrop, formerly of this city, has resigned as vice president and general manager of the Baltimore Bridge Company, and has accepted the office of general manager of the bridge and structural shops of Dorman, Long & Co., Limited, of Middlesbrough, England.

Managers of these shops, becoming weary of "the American invasion," decided to run them on the American basis. Lawrence Ennis, formerly assistant superintendent of the Rochester plant of the American Bridge Company, will go to England as superintendent.

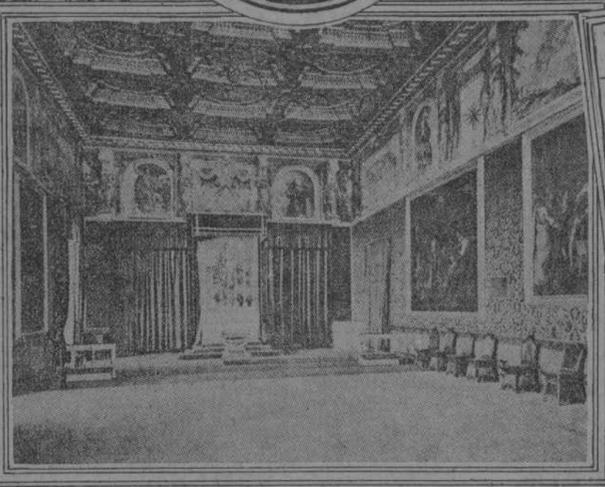
THREE MOST PROMINENT CANDIDATES AT PRESENT FOR THE THRONE OF ST. PETER.



CARDINAL SERAFINO VANNUTELLI

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA

CARDINAL GOTTI



CONSISTORY HALL WHERE CARDINALS ASSEMBLED

Nine More Indictments in the Postal Scandal

Five New Men, Including Maurice Runkel, a Contractor in This City, Caught in the Biggest Haul Made by the Grand Jury.

CONSPIRACY AND BRIBERY WITH A. W. MACHEN

Club and in the city directory gives the club as his place of residence. Maurice Runkel is a postal contractor of New York.

It was reported to-night that Long was a protégé of Senator Hanna in Ohio politics, but there is no good authority for the statement that Senator Hanna had anything to do with bringing Long to Washington.

The new names involved in the indictments reported are John T. Cupper, Mayor of Lock Haven, Pa.; William G. Crawford, a man of some social prominence in this city and a member of the exclusive Metropolitan Club; William C. Long, formerly of Ohio and intimately associated in the past with prominent Ohio politicians; Maurice Runkel, of New York, a postal contractor, and Leopold J. Stern, of Baltimore, a business man.

In addition to these, new indictments were brought in against August W. Machen, Thomas W. MacGregor and George E. and Martha J. Lorenz.

True bills were found against Machen in four cases, and in each of these the charge is conspiracy to defraud the government. William G. Crawford was held for presenting a false claim to the government and for conspiring to defraud the government. William C. Long was held for bribery and conspiracy to defraud. Conspiracy is the charge against the other persons indicted.

Stern, Long and Machen were indicted for conspiracy in connection with a contract Stern entered into with the United States to furnish satchel straps for the free delivery service at twenty-five cents each. Although Stern did not furnish the straps, he is said to have been paid for them and to have divided the money wrongfully received with Long and Machen.

Charges Against Runkel.

Machen, MacGregor and Runkel were indicted for a conspiracy by which Runkel is said to have failed to furnish shoulder straps for which he was paid by the government. Runkel is said to have paid Machen \$2,000 and MacGregor \$300 as their share of the money derived from the fraud.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz, A. W. Machen and Crawford were indicted for conspiracy in connection with a government contract with the Postal Lock and Device Company for letter carriers' satchels. These were to be equipped with shoulder straps. Crawford failed to supply these, but was paid for them by the government. Crawford is said to have received \$21,000 for the satchels and is charged with having paid \$7,000 of this to Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz, who are charged with dividing with Machen. The concern which Crawford represents was incorporated in New Jersey.

Indictments for conspiracy were returned against Cupper, Long and Machen on the charge of being parties to a conspiracy by which Machen was hired to obtain for Cupper a contract for painting letter boxes for a period of four years, beginning July 1, 1894.

Long was also indicted separately for acting as intermediary in the payment of a bribe of \$500 to Machen. Cupper was also indicted for bribery in connection with the payment of this same \$500. Crawford was indicted separately for the presentation of a false claim for satchels alleged to have been furnished to the government.

Seventeen in the Net.

The work of the local Grand Jury to-day brings the total number of persons now held in connection with the scandal in the Post Office Department up to seventeen, and no round up since the various grand juries began to report on postal cases has created a greater sensation in this city. Crawford was formerly a deputy auditor in the Post Office Department and was appointed from Louisiana. After leaving the department, he became the agent for various contracting concerns and is well known in Washington, having resided here for more than ten years. He is a new member of the Metropolitan

HOW SCANDAL WAS UNEARTHED

E. R. Lyon's Statements in Bankruptcy Proceedings Involved Littauer.

It was during an examination on June 20 last of E. R. Lyon, formerly a glove manufacturer, at No. 23 Fifth avenue, on his application to be put through bankruptcy, that Mr. Littauer's name first appeared.

Lyon declared on the stand that Mr. Littauer's firm was in with him on the muskrat glove and cap contracts which were awarded early in 1900. In support of his declaration, he offered letters from Mr. Littauer, in one of which the statement occurred that "our" share of the profits is \$2,000.

Mr. Littauer, from his home in Gloversville, wrote a denial of having any interest in the contract. He took the position of being a jobber, dealing with a contractor, but later Lyon made public a memorandum in Mr. Littauer's handwriting in which the figures purported to show the existence of an agreement to halve the profits.

Secretary Root took cognizance of the revelations at once, and on July 2 directed the Inspector General of the army to make an investigation covering these points:— To discover whether there was in the making of the glove contracts any violation of section 2,739 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibit members of Congress from being interested in contracts with the government.

To discover whether any officer of the United States Army concerned in the making of the contracts knew that a member of Congress was interested in them.

To ascertain whether any influences other than a desire to promote the best interests of the government had been used to obtain the awarding of the contracts.

In one of the letters from Mr. Littauer, which Lyon made public, the Representative asked if he should "see Ludington in regard to the contract." General Ludington at that time was at the head of the quartermaster's department and he afterward declared in an interview that the visit had never been made.

MR. ROCKEFELLER CLOSES UP A BAR

Weddell House, in Cleveland, Shut Because Liquor is Sold There.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday.—John D. Rockefeller recently came into possession of the Weddell House, one of the oldest hotels in Cleveland, upon the site of which he will erect a million dollar office building.

Building operations will not begin for some time, but Mr. Rockefeller ordered the hotel closed to-morrow, despite the protest of the manager.

The lease expires to-morrow, and it is said the preemptory order for the closing was based upon Mr. Rockefeller's opposition to the sale of liquor at the bar.

J. G. W. Cowles, Mr. Rockefeller's agent, when asked to grant further time for the closing of the hotel, said Mr. Rockefeller's opposition to the saloon business was so pronounced he would not permit liquor to be sold on property over which he had control. He doubted, therefore, if he could obtain permission to keep the house open.

The arbitrary closing of the hotel is insisted upon, despite the fact that several stores in the building will be operated under leases which have not expired.

THIEF IN DR. BELLAMY'S HOUSE.

Intruder Frightened Away by Family, but Took Doctor's Coat from Newport Home.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] NEWPORT, R. I., Friday.—The summer residence of Dr. Russell Bellamy, of New York, in Narragansett avenue was entered by a thief on Wednesday evening and the doctor's coat was taken from the hall.

The front of the house had not been lighted, and the thief came up on the piazza, opened the door and entered. The family was in a rear room, and the intruder, evidently learning this, was frightened away.

Personal narrative by a millionaire sportsman of how he rose from a penniless and to his present estate. In to-morrow's Sunday Herald.

LARGEST CONCLAVE IN HISTORY OPENS

Aged Cardinals Almost Exhausted by the Preliminary Ceremonies of the Body.

ELECTION LIKELY IN A FEW DAYS

Complete Doubt Exists as to Who Will Be the Successor of Leo XIII.

FIRST BALLOTING TO

Utmost Precautions Taken to Prevent Secrets from Reaching Outside World.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] The Herald's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent:—

ROME, Friday. THE Conclave for the election of a Pope was opened under the patronage of St. Ignatius de Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus, to whom to-day is dedicated in the ecclesiastical calendar.

The Cardinals began to move into their "cells" early this morning. At five o'clock this afternoon took place the ceremony of the processional entry of the Cardinals into the Conclave, preceded by their secretaries and Noble Guards.

The long passage from the Sala Regia to the Sistine Chapel was lined by Swiss Guards, in full uniform. During this imposing ceremony it was noticed that several Cardinals were deeply moved and some even wept.

Cardinals on the Thrones. In the Sistine Chapel every one of the Cardinals took up a position on a small throne allotted to him. Then the constitution of the Conclave was read, and every Cardinal solemnly swore to respect its provisions.

On the conclusion of this ceremony a certain number of friends and relatives of the various Cardinals were allowed to visit the "cells" of the princes of the Church and to bid them goodby.

During these farewell visits several Cardinals expressed regret over the fact that uncomfortable "cells" had been assigned them by the drawing of lots.

They found some satisfaction, however, in the anticipation that the Conclave would be of short duration. Some of the Cardinals had brought very small quantities of personal effects, as though they were sure of remaining locked up for only three or four days at the most.

Withdrawal of the Visitors. Suddenly the Cardinal Camerlengo's bell rang and the master of ceremonies went to each "cell" requesting all visitors to withdraw, as "extra omnes" had been uttered.

After much kissing of hands and bowing all of the "strangers" retired. Then the doors and turning boxes were locked, the ceremony being superintended by Cardinal Oreglia, Cardinal Netto, Cardinal Macchi and Prince Mario Chigi-Albani, who drew up the "process-verbal" certifying to the due closing up of the Conclave.

Cardinal Creton and Cardinal Langenieux, who are ill, retired to bed directly on entering the Conclave.

NINE CARDINALS TOO WEAK TO LEAVE CELLS

First Meal of Conclave Is Sent to Them While Colleagues Eat at Common Table.

ROME, Friday.—The largest conclave in the history of the Catholic Church has now assembled in the Sistine Chapel for the purpose of electing a successor to Leo XIII.

Sixty-two Cardinals, with more than a hundred clerical and lay attendants, are all intents and purposes prisoners within the Vatican. One of them, Cardinal Herrera y Espinosa, Archbishop of Valencia, was prostrated immediately after entering the Conclave and lies ill in his cell.

News from within the precincts of the Conclave last night is to the effect that the prayers the Cardinals took supper at a common table, with the exception of those whom, had their meals served in their cells. Cardinal Herrera y Espinosa's assistance of a cardinal administrator, Lappen, is reported to have gone to sleep.

The Cardinals to-morrow morning enter upon the solemn duty of electing a new Pope by ballot. The general opinion exists that within two or three days, possibly, though not probably, the new Pope will have been chosen.

It is a matter how long a time may be required for the absolute seclusion of the princes of the Church from the outer world must, according to the Church law, continue until a choice is made.

Issue in Complete Doubt. Prognostications as to who will succeed Leo XIII as his successor have little weight as even the Cardinals who this morning entered their cells seemed to have definite ideas as to the issue. Cardinal Rampolla, Serafino Vannutelli, D. Gotti and Oreglia continue to be frequently mentioned as possible candidates, but the moment a choice is made, they are mentioned as being supplied by show that they will be elected.

So seldom have the Cardinals now here met each other that they differ in nationalities that no organized movement of any one Cardinal has been made, nor, in fact, has this does not apply to the world, naturally, are well one another.

With their numerical strength could, if united, practically elect a Pontiff of their own choice, the disunion and rivalry of the Cardinals which in fact the election of Leo XIII's successor make one guess almost certain.

The rival claims of the Cardinals, so freely ventilated, are matters which are connected with the election, because it is assumed that the next Pope will be an Italian.

(CONTINUED)