

UP-STATE EDUCATOR
THOUGHT DEAD IN
1910 FOUND HERE

Barton Cruikshank, Whose Battered Canoe Indicated Drowning, Admits Identity, ADJUTANT GENERAL RECOGNIZES COMRADE Finds Daniel Douglass, Head of Engineering Company, Is Erstwhile Comrade in Arms.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] WATERBURY, N. Y., Tuesday.—Barton Cruikshank, once president and directing head of the Clarkson Memorial Institute of Technology, of Potsdam, and long thought dead, has been found in New York city living under an assumed name. Discovery came after an absence of two years, during which time all of his relatives and friends believed he had been drowned in the St. Lawrence River. Mr. Cruikshank, one of the best known mechanical engineers in the State, made a statement in which he told of his attempt to make it appear that he had met death while canoeing in the St. Lawrence River January 26, 1910. He told of debts as the reason for his strange disappearance.

Mr. Cruikshank was found doing business as the head of the firm of the Douglass Engineering Company, No. 30 Church street, New York. He has assumed the name of Daniel Douglass shortly after his disappearance. He was located through the response his company made to an advertisement for bids on State contracts.

Recognized by Comrade. The firm submitted a bid and Adjutant General Verbeek went to New York to confer with the contracting firm relative to the specifications. Upon entering the company's offices the Adjutant General asked to see Mr. Douglass and was shown into the presence of the man whom he immediately recognized as Mr. Cruikshank, with whom he had been associated in the National Guard.

Upon his return to Albany Adjutant General Verbeek told Mr. Cruikshank's relatives at Potsdam, N. Y., of the meeting. Mrs. Cruikshank's attorney, George W. Fuller, of Potsdam, at once went to New York and sought an interview with Mr. Cruikshank. He was accompanied to the Douglass Engineering Company's office by Loren E. Ginn, a New York attorney, formerly of Potsdam. Mr. Cruikshank admitted his identity and under pressure told the story of his disappearance. He made a complete statement of his life since the St. Lawrence River episode, and said that he had been submerged in debt when he disappeared.

Worked His Way West. He walked that night to Alexandria Bay, in the Thousand Island territory, and took a steamer the next day to Lewiston, near Buffalo. He worked his passage on board a vessel, going to Cleveland, and from there drifted through the West, acting as a solicitor for a National Guard magazine. He got a position in a law office, in Warroad, Minn., and remained there several months, and then went to Connetquot, where he was engaged for a considerable time as superintendent of a 400 acre farm.

Mr. Cruikshank went to New York last August and opened an engineering office. He said that he was building up a good business, and that he had apartments at No. 122 West 45th street. Although he never had had trouble with his wife, he told Mr. Fuller that he thought it best that she should always believe him dead. He requested Mr. Fuller that no revelation be made to her that he was still living.

The disappearance of Mr. Cruikshank created a sensation throughout Northern New York. His wife and all of his friends believed confidently that he was dead. The river was dredged for days, and every method which might lead to the recovery of his body was followed. At length Mrs. Cruikshank applied for letters to have his will probated. These she obtained from the Surrogate of St. Lawrence county. She collected \$2,000 in life insurance from the Phoenix Life and the Union Mutual. He had borrowed money on the policies aggregating about two-thirds of his face value, and this money was paid out of the policies. Mrs. Cruikshank's statements which she will refund promptly. Steps will not be taken to have the probate of the will revoked.

Memorial services were held for the engineer following his disappearance, and about two months later Mrs. Cruikshank gave birth to a son.

Woodrow Wilson Asked Harper's Weekly to Cease Booming Him

Colonel Harvey, in Editorial, Explains That the Governor of New Jersey Feared That the Publication's Advocacy Might Affect His Presidential Candidacy Injuriouly.

Harper's Weekly now comes to the front with an explanation of why the Woodrow Wilson banner was removed from its editorial page, attention to which first was directed through the publication on January 5 of an exclusive story in the Herald.

In an editorial in the current issue of Harper's Weekly Colonel George Harvey, the editor, asserts that Governor Wilson believed that the support of the Weekly was affecting his candidacy injuriouly, which is a confirmation of the statements made in the Herald's editorial.

Here is Colonel Harvey's editorial:— "To Our Readers:— "We make the following reply to many inquiries from readers of Harper's Weekly:— "The name of Woodrow Wilson as our candidate for President was taken down from the head of these columns in response to a statement made to us directly by Governor Wilson to the effect that our support was affecting his candidacy injuriouly.



"THEY DON'T KNOW WHERE THEY'RE GOING, BUT THEY'RE ON THEIR WAY"

Taft Men Defy Steel Trust in Struggle for Delegates

President's Friends Assert He Will Win Even if Postmaster General Hitchcock Should Go to Aid of Colonel Roosevelt, While Latter Calmly Exclaims, "Pipe Dream!"

G. W. PERKINS REFUSES TO TALK OF SITUATION

IT IS AND IT ISN'T. Colonel Roosevelt—It's Tomfoolery. Ormsby McHarg—Nothing to It. George W. Perkins—Won't discuss it. President Taft's friends—Story is true—absolutely.

While Colonel Roosevelt and his friends yesterday were branding as false the story that the United States Steel Corporation, acting through George W. Perkins, is conducting a country wide campaign for delegates to nominate Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency, friends of President Taft were asserting they have ample proof that the leading citizen of Oyster Bay is a candidate and already is seeking to undermine the movement to renominate the President.

The decks have been cleared. It is to be a fight to the death between the President and the man who succeeded President McKinley in the White House. All through the South and West the forces are organizing in the interest of Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy.

All through the South and East and West the friends of the President are working zealously to insure control of a majority of the delegates. They say that while Colonel Roosevelt may rather some strength it will be quite out of the question for him to obtain enough delegates to nominate himself. With all the power of the federal machine to draw upon the Taft men have been for weeks and months on a hunt for delegates, and their smiles smug predictions of success would indicate that the hunt has been very fruitful.

Anti-Taft Leaders in City. Colonel Roosevelt, George W. Perkins and Ormsby McHarg, the three principal

figures in the alleged anti-Taft movement, were all in the city yesterday. It was reported that they met in conference late in the afternoon at the Hotel Manhattan, but none of them would confirm it.

Mr. Perkins refused to discuss the report of his activity in Colonel Roosevelt's interest.

Ormsby McHarg, who was reported to be scouting through the South for Roosevelt delegates, returned from Alabama and insisted that he had been out on strictly personal business. He declared that he had never taken a penny for expenses from Mr. Perkins and knew nothing about the Roosevelt movement.

"I am anti-Taft and pro-republican party," he said to a Herald reporter. Mr. McHarg admitted he had been in the South, but not to seek delegates. Mr. McHarg was Frank H. Hitchcock's right hand man during the campaign which led up to the nomination and later the election of President Taft. It was he, it is now asserted, who actually pulled the South to the Taft side. He said yesterday he had visited many prominent Southern republicans who are friendly to Colonel Roosevelt, but it was purely personal.

TAFT MEN OPEN FIRE ON ENEMIES

Post List of Roosevelt Supporters, Who Are Called Disgruntled.

J. R. GARFIELD LEADS

Gifford Pinchot, Dan Hanna and Ormsby McHarg Also Are Mentioned.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday. While "kind words only" is the official attitude of the administration toward Theodore Roosevelt, President Taft's political managers are opening a back fire on the men who are organizing sentiment for Mr. Roosevelt's nomination. In a quarter friendly to the administration was published to-day a roster of the chief Roosevelt workers and the grievance each is believed to harbor against Mr. Taft. Here is the list:—

James R. Garfield, once Secretary of Commerce and Labor.—President Taft refused to name him as a member of the Cabinet.

Gifford Pinchot.—Mr. Taft dismissed him from the position of Chief Forester of the government.

E. W. Lee, formerly Republican State Chairman of Indiana.—President Taft refused to appoint him United States Marshal of Indiana.

Walter Brown, of Ohio.—President Taft refused to nominate some of his recommendations as United States Judges in that State and declined to follow other recommendations.

Dan Hanna, of Ohio, son of Mark Hanna.—Mr. Hanna owns two large newspapers in Ohio and is a close friend of Walter Brown.

Ormsby McHarg.—Mr. McHarg has been in Alabama conferring with disaffected republicans about getting delegates for Theodore Roosevelt, according to information. Mr. McHarg was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. He spoke, it is asserted, in most disrespectful terms of President Roosevelt while holding that job.

President Taft, it is said, did not like this disrespect to his predecessor and Mr. McHarg went out of office.

Charles E. Crane, Chicago.—Mr. Crane was nominated by President Taft to be Minister to China. He had reached San Francisco when his appointment was rescinded and another man, Mr. Calhoun, nominated.

William J. Oliver, of Tennessee.—Failed to obtain large contracts on the Panama Canal.

Coel Lyon, of Texas.—His recommendations for federal judgeships were ignored and in one instance a democrat was named.

Governor Stubbs, of Kansas.—The President wrote him two years ago advising him for certain representations which the President declared he afterward found to be decidedly incorrect.

The Washington Star to-day asks if Judge E. H. Gary, ex-justice of the United States Circuit Court, is leading the fight against President Taft and in favor of Mr. Roosevelt.

MR. MACK PRESSES TO QUIT. He Again Urges Governor Dix to Aid in Getting New State Chairman.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday.—Norman E. Mack stopped here this afternoon on his way to Buffalo to urge Governor Dix again to use his influence to get a chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Mack wants some one to relieve him and get ready for the fall campaign.

Governor Dix has used every influence to persuade Charles E. Treman, who resigned as Superintendent of Public Works, to become State Chairman, but Mr. Treman has refused. Herbert P. Bissell, of Buffalo, has been asked to take the place, but he wants to be a Public Service Commissioner.

A State committee man from the western part of the State said that if Charles F. Murphy should be elected now, and if the democrats did not approve of the selection they could make the change at the spring primaries.

Mississippi Governor Inaugurated. JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday.—Advocacy of political supremacy for the white race was one of the features of the message of Earl Brewer, inaugurated Governor to-day. He would prohibit liquor sellers from advertising in Mississippi, wants child labor laws strengthened, and asks that criminal statutes and rules regulating court procedure in Mississippi be overhauled.

SAYS SHE GOT BONDS, THEN LOCKED HIM IN. Boston Author Sues Wife to Recover \$310,000 Securities and Tells of Hiding from Her.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday.—S. Arthur Bent, author and lawyer, has filed a bill in equity in the Suffolk County Superior Court against his wife, Mrs. Mary E. Bent, seeking to recover stocks and securities worth \$310,000, which he asserts he was forced by threats to transfer while they were in Europe in 1910.

Mr. Bent states that he married on August 30, 1890, when he was forty-nine years old and his wife was twenty-five.

Since the transfer of the property, Mr. Bent alleges, he has been locked in a room and otherwise treated with great indignity, to such an extent that he has been obliged to hide from his wife.

A temporary injunction has been issued restraining Mrs. Bent from selling the stocks.

Asphyxiated Over Gas Stove. A man known only as "Big" Crowley was accidentally asphyxiated yesterday morning in his room, at No. 658 Washington street. His body was discovered seated on the edge of a bed, with a gas stove between his knees. Three of the burners were lighted, while two were open, allowing the gas to escape.

Hitchcock Telegraph Plan Looms as National Issue

Report Which Recommends Government Ownership Will Reach Mr. Taft Soon, and Cabinet Will Consider Whether It Be Made Administration Play.

SAY NOW, PRESIDENT LEANS TO THE IDEA

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday. Government ownership and operation of telegraphs has become almost over night a live national issue. The report of the Postmaster General, Frank H. Hitchcock, containing the recommendation so suddenly made public Sunday, that the government buy and operate the telegraphs will go to the President in the near future. The Cabinet will then consider whether it shall be made an administration policy at this time. So many persons are anxious to read into the incident of the Postmaster General's sudden announcement of his policy some evidence of friction with the administration that they overlook the fact that the President carefully has avoided any hostile criticism of the proposal.

The President's statement published in to-day's Herald says the reason the Postmaster General's recommendation was not made public last year was because there was already a congestion of proposed postal legislation at the capital. The President took pains partially to endorse the Postmaster General's position by stating that "his conclusion as to the wisdom of taking over the telegraph lines had been reached only after full investigation and consideration."

The official statement was to the effect that Mr. Hitchcock's plan was postponed, not disapproved.

It is no secret that the Postmaster General expected President Taft would favor and support the idea when next it was brought forward.

President Taft will soon send the report of the Hughes commission to Congress with a message. Whether the question of government telegraphs will be mentioned or not is undetermined.

At the Post Office Department it is thought the President may omit any reference to the subject until he has had an opportunity further to observe the effect on the country of the Postmaster General's proposal.

While the President's statement on the subject is described as non-committal, an analysis of its language shows he is much nearer to approval than to disapproval of the proposed policy.

Congressional sentiment appears to divide without regard to party. One fact stands out, however, and that is in the hands of the party in power and liable to corrupt uses in times of political excitement. The Postmaster General's service, should not come with proper government limitation.

"Certain limited classes are against this consolidation, but the masses of the people are strongly for it."

"That man must be wittily blind who does not see the rising tide of public sentiment against monopoly. In one form or another the public imperatively demands a cheaper telegraph, and the Postoffice Department can supply it at less cost than any corporation, unless the latter has rent, light and fuel free and carriers and clerks without pay."

"An objection urged against the assumption of any telegraph business by the government is that telegraph would be in the hands of the party in power and liable to corrupt uses in times of political excitement. The Postmaster General's service, should not come with proper government limitation."

60 CENT BUTTER IN CHICAGO TO-DAY. Retail Price of Elgin Product Jumps to 47 Cents and Promises Higher.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday.—Chicagoans faced an unparalleled situation to-day, when the retail price of Elgin creamery butter, the staple of the market, reached forty-seven cents in some stores—the highest price in the city's history, dealers declare—and promised to go as high as sixty cents to-morrow. The wholesale price, forty-two and a half cents a pound, set by the Elgin Butter Board yesterday afternoon, surpassed all wholesale records for twenty-four years.

Commission men declared to-day that jumps which will place butter high above the present point seem inevitable. This addition to the high cost of living is blamed by some interested men to the scarcity of butter, while other persons ascribe it to an alleged trust which is already under investigation by federal authorities or to a corner by Eastern houses.

An injunction to restrain members of the Chicago Butter and Egg Board from continuing to set prices of food will be sought Friday as a result of their acquiescing in the forty cents a pound quotation issued by the Elgin Butter Board Monday.

The Butter and Egg Board is a corporation consisting of one hundred members, all Chicago dealers. According to the government charges, the prices set are made to operate in the markets of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati and other large cities.

SEEK MRS. SNEAD AS MURDER WITNESS. Family of A. G. Boyce, Sr., Killed by Her Husband, Believe She Has Been Hidden.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] FORT WORTH, Texas, Tuesday.—"The woman in the case," Mrs. J. E. Snead, over the love of whom the life of one man has been sacrificed and another placed in the shadow of the gallows, may have it in her power to free or convict her wealthy husband, who last Saturday night shot and killed A. G. Boyce, Sr., father of the man with whom she eloped.

That the Sneads realize how valuable or injurious a witness she might prove is shown by the fact that she has been removed from the sanitarium here and her whereabouts closely guarded. Attorneys for the Boyces are making every effort to find her. Many believe she is kept in close confinement at the sanitarium here, but the authorities deny her presence.

SOLD A "WHITE SLAVE." Prisoner for Man Who Took Photograph in Payment.

Judge Mulqueen, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday sentenced Archangelo Piroccoli, an importer of olives, to serve six years and six months in Sing Sing Prison. The complainant against Piroccoli was Kate Carlson, sixteen years old. The evidence showed that he had sold the Carlson girl for \$20 for illegal purposes. When he was unable to collect this amount he took a photograph in payment to operate in the markets of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati and other large cities.

DRY GOODS, & C. B. Altman & Co. ARE HOLDING AN EXTRAORDINARILY IMPORTANT SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS AT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

DRY GOODS, & C. B. Altman & Co. HAVE IN STOCK THE LATEST FASHIONS IN IMPORTED JOUY FOULARD SILKS, CREPE CHARMEUSE, CHANGEABLE TAFFETAS, WASHABLE SILKS AND SILK SERGE SUITINGS.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.