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TEN CENTS A WEEK

HARRY THAW ANSWERED MR. JEROME'S QUERIES

Old Time Enemies Brought Face to Face In the Court Room at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 29.—Harry Thaw's fate lay in his own hands yesterday. For six hours he occupied the witness stand while District Attorney Jerome, the man who twice tried to send him to prison and who once already has thwarted an effort to release him from a criminal insane asylum, delved into his life history. Thaw emerged creditably from the ordeal. Whatever Jerome and his alienists may make of the examination, to the eye and ear of the layman Stanford White's slayer showed no signs of insanity on the stand yesterday.

Last night Thaw, the members of his family and his retinue of attorneys and experts, were unanimous in their opinion that he has proved his fitness to be at large. His friends believe that if he acquits himself in the future as well as today, Justice Mills will have no choice but to grant his application for release from Mattawan.

But Thaw's ordeal is not over. He will remain on the witness stand today and perhaps a day longer. The State's alienists believe that if he is insane he will be more likely to betray himself toward the end, when wearied by Jerome's continued hammering.

Neither Thaw nor the New York district attorney displayed anything but the utmost good nature yesterday. Frequently the dialogue resembled the chat of friends at an afternoon tea. Sometimes Thaw thought he had scored a point and smiled with the keenest enjoyment. The smile was always reflected on the face of his white-haired mother, who sat in court throughout the day with other members of the Thaw family.

Jerome yesterday strove to establish Thaw's insanity mainly on his al-

leged hallucinations regarding Stanford White's treatment of young girls. Time and time again he asked the witness' own opinion of his mental state. Thaw's replies in substance were: "I have always been sane, medically. When I killed White, I may have been legally insane for a few minutes. I am sane now."

Three years' confinement do not seem to have embittered Thaw. Yesterday he expressed regret for certain of the more unspeakable charges which he made in his will against the man he killed.

At times the witness scored on the district attorney so palpably that the whole court room joined in his smile of triumph.

One characteristic episode occurred when Jerome asked Thaw to explain his hostility to Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, one of the State's former alienists. Thaw said he did not know exactly why he disliked Hamilton. It was like the case of Dr. Fell, he added. "Who is Fell?" inquired Jerome, innocently.

"Why, don't you know?" exclaimed the witness in real or feigned surprise. Then he quoted the first two lines of the nonsense rhyme:

"I do not like you, Dr. Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell."

Thaw's mood was not always jovial. One line of questions that made him knit his brows had to do with his relations with Evelyn Nesbit Thaw before their marriage. Although it has been alleged that Thaw has broken with his wife and that she is aiding the opposition, he showed a strong desire yesterday to shield her name.

Susan Merrill, the chief witness at Tuesday's session, was in court yesterday, but did not take the stand. Thaw swore that her most damaging charges against him were untrue.

Judge Bullock Decides Law Unconstitutional

The Ocala Banner of July 28th says: "Judge W. S. Bullock made a decision in chambers yesterday which will save the various counties of the State many hundreds of dollars.

"The case was one in which Davis White was suing Lake county for the usual fifty dollars paid for testimony upon which convictions are secured against 'blind tiger' operators, under an act of the Legislature of 1907.

"Attorney George W. Scofield of Inverness represented White, while Lake county was represented by Judge J. B. Gaines of Leesburg.

"Judge Bullock, after hearing the arguments of the attorneys, decided

the law under which these amounts have been paid as unconstitutional, and handed down the following decision:

"In the Fifth Judicial Circuit Court, Lake County, Florida.

"Dave White vs. Lake County.

"This cause came on to be heard on argument of demurrer to the amended declaration.

"Section 16, Article 2 of the constitution of the State of Florida requires that 'each law enacted in the Legislature shall embrace but one subject and matter properly connected therewith, which subject shall be briefly expressed in the title.'

"Section 3556 of the general stat-

Dog As Material Witness In Criminal Assault Case

ATLANTA, Ga., July 29.—A spotted white dog is locked up in the Cobb county jail near here with an entry on the police blotter that he is a "material witness" in an assault case and is to remain a prisoner indefinitely. In the eyes of the law, at least, this imprisonment contains no element of jest, for the life of a negro prisoner depends in part upon the dog. The

animal is believed to be the one which accompanied a negro who assaulted Mrs. Exy Brown near Vinnings station recently. Willard Webb, a negro, is in jail in Atlanta charged with attack. The dog will confront his alleged master at the trial next month, his blind faithfulness being relied upon to give true testimony. Mrs. Brown already has identified the dog.

utes has no suggestion of a reward to be paid to informants or persons furnishing testimony. This feature for the first time is found in chapter 5690, laws of Florida, amending section 3556 of the general statutes.

"The title of chapter 5690 does not contain any word or sentence that would give the least information that the act contained any provision for the payment of a reward to persons furnishing the testimony upon which a conviction could be had, nor does it contain any suggestion that the county would be required to pay for testimony secured by persons in case the defendant was insolvent, upon which a conviction was had, in those cases where the reward 'cannot be collected from the person or persons who may be convicted under the provisions' of the said act. Reading this title no legislator would be put on 'notice that the act relative to the sale of liquors in counties or precincts voting against such sale contained any provision for the county paying a reward to persons furnishing the testimony. There is nothing 'briefly expressed in the title' that would lead to such suggestion, or upon which such legislation could be founded.

"Whether it treats of two separate and distinct subject matters, in that it treats of the sale of liquors in counties or precincts voting against such sale, and also treats of the violation of the revenue statute so as to affect its constitutionality, we need not now decide. There are many other points in the demurrer not necessary to decide, as I think the act unconstitutional, as above set out.

"It might be void for uncertainty also. Who is to determine the person or persons furnishing the testimony?"

"No provision for the court determining it. Are the witnesses who are subpoenaed by the State and go before the grand jury under compulsory process, entitled to it? Are those who testify before the petit jury entitled to it? If several testify, which of these are to be paid the reward—if more than one how is it divided? Is the man who has located the 'tiger's lair' and put the officers into possession of the information that secures their conviction entitled to it? Do the county commissioners sit on the question and pass on it? Would that not be a judicial matter being determined by them? Especially when several claim the reward, as is often the case.

"It is considered and ordered that the demurrer be and the same is sustained.

"Done at Ocala, Fla., July 27th, 1909. W. S. BULLOCK, Judge."

Wonders From Wonderland.

Wonder if it is impossible for the dear traveling men to buy a sufficient supply of cigars on Saturday to last over Sunday?

Wonder if a "smoke" is of more importance than the command: Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy?

Wonder if someone will say: "There are worse things than that done on the Sabbath day?" Admitted; but let's try to shorten the list.

Wonder why a fruit dealer will hire a young boy and degenerate his morals by having him stay behind closed doors and sell fruit all day on the Sabbath? There is a reckoning day coming. Beware!

Wonder if the Lord was not exceedingly just when He gave us six days to labor and only one to rest?

Wonder if the "dear people" could buy enough fruit on Saturday to last over until Monday? And if they can't, then why not do without for one day?

Wonder if an individual, a State or nation ever gained any lasting benefit from violating the Sabbath day?

Wonder if we would like to see all of the answers to these wonders?

WONDERER.

Gainesville, Fla., July 29, 1909.

The want ads. do more real estate business than all other brokers combined—in fact, they "start" most of the business that the brokers and agents finish.

THE TARIFF CONFEREES COME TO AGREEMENT

Considerations Come to a Sudden End After Three Weeks of Hard Work By Members.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—After working for nearly three weeks at what proved to be one of the longest and most anxious tasks ever experienced in tariff building, the majority members of the conference committee on the Payne-Aldrich bill brought their labors to a sudden close at 6 o'clock last night.

Without a moment's delay, the Senate and House leaders, whose names are carried by the bill, started away by automobile with the intention of laying their report before President Taft who had gone to Fort Myer to see what had been intended to be the last official aeroplane flight of the Wright brothers.

All day long the conferees had struggled with the question of bringing down the House rate on gloves and the Senate rates on lumber to figures they felt would meet with executive approval. In this effort they failed.

Lumber was made dutiable at rates only a little below those named by the Senate bill and there was a very slight shading from the House rates on gloves of good quality. Although it was not admitted by the conferees, the general impression drawn from the hurried trip to Fort Myer was that

Messrs. Aldrich and Payne had been authorized by their colleagues to incorporate in the conference report such figures as could be agreed upon with the President, in so far as they came within range of what the leaders believe will be acceptable in the House and Senate.

Returning from the conference at Fort Myer, Messrs. Aldrich and Payne seemed to be entirely satisfied with the outcome of their mission, although neither would discuss the conclusions reached.

It was announced officially that the Democratic members of the conference committee would be called in session today.

In view of President Taft's utterances, Senate and House leaders were predicting last night that the conference rates on gloves and lumber would not prove satisfactory to him.

It required a roll call to fix the rates on lumber, which are as follows:

Lumber, rough, \$1.40 a thousand. The house rate was \$1 and the Senate rate \$1.50. The Senate differentials were adopted.

Gloves were made dutiable at rates

(Continued on Page Two.)

Veneered Wood Industry Is Showing Rapid Growth

WASHINGTON, July 29.—During the year 1908 there were cut into veneer 382,542,000 feet b. m. of logs, valued at \$7,891,000 as against 348,523,000 feet, valued at \$6,437,000, in 1907, according to statistics just published by the Bureau of Census in co-operation with the United States Forest Service. Although industrial conditions generally were unfavorable during the year 1908, the amount of wood cut into veneer increased, substantial gains being made in the quantity of both imported and domestic wood consumed. This was due in a measure to the closer canvass in 1908, when returns were received from 402 active establishments located in thirty-four States, as against 370 in thirty-one State for the preceding year.

Red gum, as in the preceding year,

ranked first among the woods used for veneer 119,945 feet being consumed, with a valuation of \$1,272,093, forming a percentage of 31.4 of the total consumption. The demand for red gum was even greater than in 1907, when its percentage of the whole consumption was 29.5. Among other woods, with the exception of yellow pine, which shows an important increase, no great increase is noted.

The principal woods imported for the industry were mahogany and Spanish cedar. Of the former 11,487 feet were used, with a valuation of \$1,478,364, as against 6,722 feet with a valuation of \$839,695 in 1907.

As advertising finds the best marks for everything else, why not for your personal services?

Georgia Solons Fighting Against Revenue Deficit

ATLANTA, Ga., July 29.—If the Georgia Legislature incorporates into the general tax bill all the provisions introduced by members, it soon will be nearly as hard to get a drink of soda water in the State as it is now to get a drink of whiskey.

Face to face with deficit, and with salaries and bills unpaid, the solons are grubbing desperately to find revenue producers. Since the advent of prohibition, the soft drink industry has become the biggest thing in the State. Hence, it offered the easiest solution of the problem.

Here are some of the tax clauses already passed by the House:

Five dollars a year upon each faucet of a soda water fountain; \$500 per year for each manufacturer of carbonated water; \$25 per year upon

each bottling machine in the State; a revenue stamp costing 5 cents for each gallon of syrup of tincture or extract manufactured or sold.

All of these taxes are in addition to the tax levied by the cities, towns and villages in which the dealer resides, and these towns have not overlooked the soft drink dealers in their plans for raising revenue. These levies, too, are in addition to certain specified taxes which have been directed against certain big manufacturers of well-known bottled drinks.

Several ambitious members say they have measures being drawn which will help to increase the funds. Conservative members are alarmed, and declare that unless the assembly goes slow it will cut off nearly all the State's revenue, instead of increasing it.