

SENATE INQUIRY IS STARTED ON NEGRO TROOP'S DISCHARGE.

INQUERIES INTO DISCHARGE OF TROOPS.

Senate Hears Two Resolutions
to Investigate Dismissal of
Negroes by War Department
PLATT AND DEPEW THERE.
Session Promises to Be Most
Expensive of Any Legislative
Body in World Ever Held.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—What
promises to be the most expensive
session ever held by any legislative
body in the world opened today when
the Senate session was just nine min-
utes old the first thrill of real interest
indicated that Congress was ready to
begin the business second session of
the Fifty-ninth. It will be a session
of liberal expenditures rather than of
conservative legislation, according to
all the prophets.

Sessions were brief and formal and
proceedings purely routine, as is al-
ways the case on the opening day of
the session with one exception. When
the Senate session was just nine min-
utes old the first thrill of real interest
was added by the spectacle of Penrose
of Pennsylvania, and Foraker of Ohio,
in a foot race for the honor of intro-
ducing the resolution looking to investi-
gation of the discharge of the colored
troops of the Twenty-fifth Infantry.
At the end of the first heat Penrose
was a shade in the lead, but losing.
There were no flowers. They have
been relegated to the committee rooms.
The galleries were packed, especially
in the Senate, and the doubtful distinc-
tion was enjoyed by the Empire State
of having its two Senators the central
figures of interest to the multitude.
There's Platt, and "where's De-
pew?" were echoed from the galleries,
mainly occupied by ladies, long before
the chamber began to fill.

Platt Comes Early.
Senator Platt was among the early ones
in his seat. He busied himself with books
and papers, oblivious of the attention he
attracted. Senator Dewey came later,
after a goodly sprinkling of Senators had
been added to the chamber. His air re-
called the Dewey of old; there was the
old-time, easy, jocular, debonaire way.
The Senator walked about and greeted
his colleagues, smiling and cheerful.
He took his friends by the arm with
his left while he shook their hands
with his right. Senators then he placed his
hand on the shoulder of a Senator and
became gracious.

Resolution of Inquiry.

Chaplain Hale made an eloquent prayer
and a rule of order about the time of daily
sessions was adopted. Then Senator Pen-
rose of Pennsylvania introduced a resolu-
tion asking the President, if not incompatible with the public
interests, to send the Senate the names of
the officers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry,
colored, who were discharged from the
service, and to cause to be made a full and
complete investigation of the discharge of
these troops, and to report the results of
the investigation to the Senate.

Senator Foraker's was the most com-
plete and effective resolution. The sen-
ate cannot command the President; he is
a coordinate department of the govern-
ment. It can command the secretary of
war. Therefore the Foraker resolution is
the one most likely to elicit the informa-
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tion they are numerous. In both the resolu-
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Appropriations Large.

From the appropriations committee came
a summary of estimates for appropriations
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Everybody remembered that the gentle-
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al tour and granted the leave of absence with
unanimous laughter.

After the roll call the deaths of Rep-
resentatives Hitt of Illinois, Hays of
Massachusetts, Ketchum of New York and
Adams of Wisconsin were announced to
the house by colleagues of the dead mem-

GRIFFITH J. GRIFFITH RELEASED FROM PRISON SENATE SEES IDEAS OF REFORM WITH FRIENDS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

CARRIES MANUSCRIPT OF BOOK ON PRISON REFORM.

Tells Convicts in His Ward That He Will Go Before
the Legislature in Their Behalf.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Colonel
Griffith J. Griffith left San Quentin
prison at six o'clock this morning and
took train and boat for San Francisco.
He stated that he would spend a week
here and visiting nearby places before
going to Los Angeles.

During this week he will call upon
Luther Burbank, the botanical wizard,
at his home in Santa Rosa; pay his
respects to friends in Berkeley and
view the ruins of Stanford University
at Palo Alto.

Upon arriving at the Ferry Building
Colonel Griffith waited some time for
a person who did not come and then
took an automobile and was whirled
away, but what his destination was,
has not been discovered. The million-
aire ex-convict said he would be lo-
cated with friends here and that it
would be useless to search for his
signature on any hotel register.

The sun rising above the hills placed
a golden crown upon a gray, forbidding
wall which seemed to give forth an
atmosphere of great strength and
thickness.

The sun mounted higher and the
light it shed descended upon a man
standing before the wall, a short,
pudgy man with a plump back and
black curly hair. The wall stood mo-
tionless, stolid, sombre, but the man
was bowing with hat off and a smile
upon his face.

It was Colonel Griffith Jenkins Griffith
bidding farewell to the state's
prison at San Quentin. The picture
was, in a sense, heroic, for upon the
face of the liberated prisoner there
was a look of forgiveness; his coun-
tenance shone with benignity. Al-
though his lips spoke no words he
seemed to be uttering great thoughts
upon the emancipation of Colonel Griffith
J. Griffith.

Soon a heavy fog rolled over the
scene, the Colonel shivered, buttoned
an old brown coat tightly across his
round chest and solemnly walked over
to the warden's office in front of which
he waited for the stage to take him
away.

It was not the Colonel Griffith, donor of
Griffith Park, after-dinner speaker and
elegant, who used to be seen coming down
the Fourth street hill from the Fremont
hotel, yet the only difference so far as
the essentials went, was that this
morning he was subdued. Then he was
morning and dignified as he came swing-
ing down, a healthy glow upon his clean
shaven face, his black mustache and his
hair glossy and curled, a pair of gloves in
one hand, a cane in the other, a carnation
for a boutonniere and upon his head an
irrepressible silk hat.

The Colonel wore this morning, might be suspected of both age
and decadence, the hat, however, was fa-
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rouched brim and peculiar crown which
looked like a cone cut through in the
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er wear. His mustache is gone and
many of his old acquaintances will not
recognize him at first sight.

Carries Manuscript.
Under the Colonel's arm he shivered
by the big stone building was a box of
mystery made of tin, painted black, and
about ten inches long and perhaps five in
depth. Griffith's arm was around this
box, and he held it so that it might be
seen by no one but himself. It was a box
of jewels and private papers, but besides
these possessions there were, it is quite
certain, several rooms of paper bearing
the manuscript copy of the proposed book
in which he is to relate certain of his ex-
periences within prison walls, and a full
and complete history of the prison from its
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were about to begin an oration, then he
checked himself.
"Later, later," he said, shaking his head.
Although Colonel Griffith would not dis-
cuss his views nor plans with a reporter
he has impressed them upon the minds of
convicts with whom he came in contact,
and these are now pleased to look forward
to the day when their one-time comrade,
who is worth \$1,000,000 and says he wants
to spend it in their behalf, comes to their
relief.

Sunday night No. 7 presented a remark-
able scene. No. 7, by the way, is the
ward in which Colonel Griffith had
his bunk. There were forty-eight others
in the ward when Colonel Griffith was
speaking. He lavished his affection today
upon the shoulders of J. West Moore, a
"lifer," up for murder. He did it as an
orator, as a preacher leans upon his pulpit.

Address to Convicts.

"My dear brothers," said Griffith, beam-
ing upon the assemblage. "I am going to
leave you tonight. Early in the morning
I am going far away from these encom-
passing walls of stone, which loom so
gloomily, so melancholy above us. I
am going to do this country's work for
the dress of an American citizen. I will
exchange the tasks which have been
allotted me here for different work and
freedom shall be mine."

"Gentlemen, I want you to know that,
in leaving you, I go with heart unchanged.
I have learned to think a great deal of
you all and I believe that injustice is being
done many of you. I believe that there
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Snapshots of Colonel Griffith J. Griffith, Made by an "Examiner" Staff Photographer, as He Stood Out-
side San Quentin Prison and While He Was on His Way to San Francisco.



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apparel of the convicts. It was a change
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blue and white stripes. He pronounced the effect too
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He suggested something more bright and
cheerful.

A captain of the guard said he had
heard Griffith say that "I had wanted to
hold my family up to shame I could easily
have cleared myself of the charge, but I
preferred this disgrace."

convict before and has won such prestige
that he is admired by his full name. He
was committed for murder from Trinity
county and the crime is said to have been
an atrocious one. "There are 180 'lifers'
here," said Moore, "and only two of them
have given up hope of being liberated."

Here are a few of the colonel's advanced
ideas as explained by Moore:

He believes, of course, that men should
be punished with imprisonment for crimes
but that judges and juries are very short-
sighted. If, after verdicts, they could see
through prison walls they would modify
their decisions.

Griffith believes that a wise and liberal
use of the parole should be inaugurated.
This is his principal theme of reform. He
maintains that a year's imprisonment
is not a punishment. It is a "lifer," a
man who has been in prison for a long
time, and who is now being released. He
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GRIFFITH J. GRIFFITH RELEASED FROM SAN QUENTIN PRISON.

TUESDAY.

SEARCH AFRICA FOR WOMAN IN THAW CASE.

Miss Ada Vera-Simonton, Stu-
dent of Simian Tongues, Is
Wanted as Witness.

BROTHERS MEET IN CELL.

'Cheer Up, Ed; I'll Get Out of
This All Right,' Says Mil-
lonaire Prisoner.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The trial of
Harry Kendall Thaw may have to be
put off for a year or more while a com-
missioner tramps over the Congo coun-
try of South Africa, searching for Miss
Ada Vera-Simonton, who is in the
wilds of the forest, studying the
language of monkeys.

Miss Simonton, who is from Pitts-
burg, is said to be a friend of the
Thaws, and to have been with them
in Paris, where she witnessed the al-
leged brutality of Harry Thaw to Eve-
lyn Nesbit.

This probable postponement of the
trial became known today when Clif-
ford W. Harbridge, Thaw's personal
attorney, appeared before Justice
Newburger, in the Criminal branch of
the Supreme Court, and asked for the
appointment of a commission to take
testimony outside the state.

Justice Newburger requested both
sides to submit papers and said he
would grant the motion for an inter-
rogatory commission.

Counsel for Thaw said he wished
the commission to examine Truxton
Beale, now in Bakersfield, Cal., and
Thomas L. McCaleb, formerly of Chi-
cago, but now in California. Both were
eye witnesses of the shooting of White.

"Would you object," asked District At-
torney Jerome, "to the prosecution also
asking for the appointment of a com-
mission?"

"I certainly would," replied Mr. Har-
bridge, "unless you furnish me with the
names of the witnesses."

"Well," asked Mr. Jerome, "we may
wish to examine the mother, brother and
sister of the defendant, the defendant's
wife, now in Pittsburgh, and perhaps a wit-
ness in South Africa."

An affecting meeting took place today
in the Tombs prison between Thaw and
his brother Edward. Since the shooting of
Stanford White, being in Europe with his
brother he had not seen him.

Other visitors on the tier heard Harry
Thaw say to Edward:

"Cheer up, Ed; I'll get out of this all
right."

Mr. William Thaw talked with Harry
for a few minutes and then withdrew.
He gave the brothers a chance to say
what they wished in earnest conversation until
the time for visitors expired. Edward Thaw
was much affected and tears were in his
eyes when he left the Tombs.

S. P. BACKS OUT OF SHIPPING TROUBLE.

Rushes Cars West to Forestall
Suits Threatened by the
Orange Growers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Freight
officials of the Southern Pacific are
making strenuous efforts to avert the
car shortage which has caused Port-
erville and Oroville orange growers to
threaten legal proceedings. The
company is shipping hundreds of carloads of
citrus fruit are stored in the ware-
houses of the Northern California
orange sections, and unless the car
famine is relieved within a few days
the fruit will arrive in the East too
late for the Christmas market.

A delegation of Porterville growers
has been expected to consult with the
railroad commissioners to see if there
is any way of compelling the company
to furnish the cars.

Charles Jones of the Southern Pacific
freight department stated today
that there were 2000 refrigerator cars
coming West by various lines. These
cars are at present west of Chicago
and East of Ogden. Several hundred
of these cars are expected during the
present week and within a few days it
is hoped to relieve the congestion of
freight in the orange districts. As it
is about thirty carloads a day are go-
ing out.

Southern California oranges have
not begun to move East yet.

PENSIONS FOR AGED; SUFFRAGE UNIVERSAL

Harmony Between Austria and Hun-
gary Promised With Reform.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 3.—The introduction
of universal suffrage into Austria and
Hungary in 1907 and the establishment of
harmonious relations between the
chief members of the Austrian empire in
the closing years of aged Francis Joseph's
reign was predicted by the Hungarian
premier, Dr. Wierke, in a lengthy inter-
view here today.

A separate discussion is also proceed-
ing with regard to the securing of com-
plete parity in language and emblems,
both in the army and the diplomatic
service. We further propose to deal in
the coming year with such pressing needs as the
care of the sick, accident insurance and
old age pensions. The frequency of strikes
and their causes are also the subject of
inquiry.

MOODY NAMED FOR SUPREME JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The appoint-
ment of Attorney General Moody to be
justice of the Supreme Court of the United
States was today sent to the Senate. It
was not unexpected.

William Henry Moody is known in
Washington as a plain man. He was born
in Massachusetts 32 years ago and is de-
scribed as a long line of farmers and
fishermen. After graduating from Har-
vard he studied law in the office of Richard
Henry Dana, who made himself famous
by writing "Two Years Before the Mast."

Until about eleven years ago Mr. Moody
was known simply as a rising lawyer.
Then he was elected to Congress. That
was in 1885. In 1902 Mr. Moody was
called to the cabinet as Secretary of the
Navy to succeed John D. Long. Two
years later he became attorney general
and upon him has devolved the duty of
presenting the cases against the railroads
and the trusts. He took personal charge
of the cases against the beef trust and is
now in personal charge of the suit against
the Standard Oil Company. He is re-
garded as a lawyer of unusual ability.

Those who see Moody for the first time
are greatly impressed by his comeliness
and his air of a man who has been in the
ranks like him and has the same love for
athletics. There is in both the same sturdy
build and the same stooping shoulders that
show great physical strength. His chief
sport is baseball. In his dress Moody
is careless and is just the kind of a man
one might expect to see parading the parlor
on a hot night in his shirt sleeves and
with a handkerchief around his neck. He
has a fine disregard for trifles and a con-
tempt for red tape that makes the old
timers in Washington sit up and blink.
His suite is constant and winning.

former officials.

Governor Hagerman is now en route to
Washington to lay his case before the
President. His friends say that he may
make sensational counter-charges, which
will show that the territorial government
has been systematically looted for years by
former officials.

His Views.

He believes, of course, that men should
be punished with imprisonment for crimes
but that judges and juries are very short-
sighted. If, after verdicts, they could see
through prison walls they would modify
their decisions.

Griffith believes that a wise and liberal
use of the parole should be inaugurated.
This is his principal theme of reform. He
maintains that a year's imprisonment
is not a punishment. It is a "lifer," a
man who has been in prison for a long
time, and who is now being released. He
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One convict said that Griffith had sug-