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YOUNG J. H. HYDE MAKES A BITTER REPLY TO ENEMIES

Gives the Lie to President Alexander and Issues a Remarkable Statement in His Own Defense—He Will Fight to the Last.

(Continued from First Page.)

factions yesterday, by which the Frick report was defeated, the bond for an offensive and defensive alliance between them had been strengthened.

As a matter of fact, the two men have agreed on Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, a son of Abraham Lincoln, as their candidate for Chairman of the Board of Directors, and are confident they can elect him.

The statement given out for Mr. Hyde is as follows:

The resolution passed at yesterday's meeting for the selection of a chairman of the board and requesting Mr. Hyde to trustee his stock contained nothing that is new, and it will be remembered that from the outset of this unfortunate and unnecessary controversy Mr. Hyde has offered again and again to trustee his stock, for a limited term under proper restrictions, so as to secure a Board of Directors which the policyholders and the public would accept as fearless and independent, although it would be difficult to find a more representative body of men than those constituting the present board.

Mr. Hyde may well complain that his disinterested efforts to save the Society from this calamity have not been appreciated, and that in the multitude of plots and counterplots to capture the control of the Society the effort has been under cover of abuse to wrest his property from him.

Hyde Will Fight All Charges.

The suggestion that a man of dominating national reputation, fearless and independent, be put at the head of this society with the office of Chairman of the Board and with unlimited power, is one that Mr. Hyde has been constantly urging for six weeks past as a solution of the troubles. All he asks is the selection of some person whose name will be a guaranty of honest, fearless investigation and management. He is willing to take his chances with such a man.

Mr. Hyde has said from the outset that there is one subject and only one on which he will never budge. That relates to these so-called "charges." He will fight to the end in defense of his reputation. Anything short of that demanded by the welfare of the society he is, has been and always will be willing to sacrifice.

The publication of parts of the Frick report has given a most misleading impression. One of the complaints Mr. Hyde makes of that report is that although it sets forth in full Mr. Alexander's letter containing his complaints against Mr. Hyde, it significantly omits Mr. Hyde's principal reply and defense. Particulars of a short preliminary letter are given, but the main reply is entirely omitted and most sparingly referred to in the report. This necessitates, unfortunately, the publication by Mr. Hyde of his defense, and that will have to be done.

Mr. Hyde gives at great length the contents of a letter written by him to the Frick Committee explaining his operations, which Mr. Alexander had complained were carried on without consultation with the officers of the society.

Bond Purchases Approved.

Taking up the purchase of the bonds of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad, he says that the first of these purchases were made while he was abroad, and that all the other purchases were approved by the Finance Committee, on six of which occasions Mr. Alexander was present and voted for approval.

He next takes up the purchase of the shares of the Hibernia Bank of New Orleans. These purchases, he says, were approved at four meetings of the Finance Committee at all of which Mr. Alexander was present. He quotes Mr. Alexander's letter to the Frick Committee, stating that these purchases were made without his knowledge, and goes on:

In reply to this charge I beg to say:

1. That before the purchases were made or agreed to be made the subject was fully discussed with Mr. Alexander and his assent secured.

Never Derived Personal Profit.

2. That the syndicate agreement was signed by me in my individual name with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Alexander, for business purposes and convenience, but not for the purpose of gaining any profit or advantage for myself, nor have I ever derived any personal profit or advantage therefrom.

3. That so far from the transactions having been consummated without the knowledge of Mr. Alexander, he delivered to me the following letter with respect thereto which confirmed his previous oral assent:

"James H. Hyde, Esq.:

"Dear Sir—In view of the fact that you have entered into a contract dated November 11, 1902, between yourself, Messrs. E. H. Harriman, James Stillman, Kuhn, Loeb & Company, and others, for the benefit of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and that the Society is to receive the profits resulting therefrom, it is understood that the society, from time to time, will supply such funds as may be necessary in the transactions therein contemplated, and that you personally will be fully indemnified and protected against any personal liability or loss which you may incur or in any way become liable for in the course of the carrying out of said agreement.

"New York January 12, 1903.
(Signed)
"JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
"President."

This is a fair illustration of the accuracy of Mr. Alexander's statements and of the straits in which he finds himself for causes of complaint against me. The manifest insincerity of such "illustrations" or usurpation of authority requires no comment.

I ask you to compare these data with respect to this transaction with the broad assertion in Mr. Alexander's letter of the improper character of this transaction and his utter absence of knowledge of the evidence in determining upon the sincerity of these charges.

Did Not Undermine Authority.

As to the charge that he has undermined the authority of the President, Mr. Hyde says there is no foundation for the charge so far as he knows. He quote Mr. Alexander's letter to the Frick Committee, in which the former says that Mr. Hyde diverted all important matters to his own office, and goes on to say:

In the business affecting my offices as Chairman of the Executive Committee and of the Finance Committee I have asked people to come to me, as has been the custom for years that affairs of finance department should go to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and such matters as were submitted in the way of financial transactions were afterward reported to the proper committee.

"I May Be Responsive to Flattery."

As to the charge of personal ambition, love of prominence and responsiveness to flattery:

I confess being ambitious to worthily fill the place which was occupied by my father in the community, and it may be that I am exceptionally responsive to flattery, although I am not aware of the fact.

The only specification (if such it may be called) under this charge consists of a list of corporations in which I am a director.

In many of these corporations I have personal interests and the society has none whatever. In all these instances I am a director by virtue of my personal interest.

In others of the corporations I have personal interests and the society also has interests. In some of these cases I assume that my office of a director is due to my personal interest. In some of them to the interests of the society and in others to both factors.

In a few of the corporations I am a director by virtue of the interests held by the society in those corporations, and I am there for the protection of these interests.

In some of the instances Mr. Alexander is also a director and a member of the Executive Committee; in some of them, such as the Delaware & Hudson Company, there are shares in the name of Mr. Alexander belonging to the society, and he is thus qualified as a director.

There is, however, nothing unusual or improper in having shares of stock of the society in the names of officers and employees.

Stock Not Placed by Officers.

The placing of stock in the names of officers and employees is not done by the officers themselves, but generally by the comptroller financial manager or other heads of departments, and, namely with respect to stock that is intended to be sold.

Where the society has large holdings of stock in corporations, it has always been considered to its interest from many points of view that it should have representatives on the Board of Directors of these corporations. In that way it keeps in touch with the progress of the affairs of such corporations, and is able to determine when to buy or sell securities.

It also obtains in this way many valuable opportunities for securing business for the society, and the constituent companies in which it is largely interested, such as trusteeships for the trust companies, and deposits for the banks that are affiliated with the society, thus adding to the value of the society's holdings in those companies.

One of the important services performed by me as Vice-President of the society and Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committees is in acting on the boards of directors of these companies and attending at their meetings, which I do with great regularity, keeping in touch with all new business and endeavoring to direct it to the institutions in which the society is most largely interested. It is in that way that the efforts of that character on the part of the officers of the society that a large measure of its prosperity is due.

AS TO THE CHARGE THAT I HAVE ACQUIRED AN UNPLEASANT NOTORIETY BY REASON OF MY RECREATIONS AND ENJOYMENTS, I know of no such instance other than that of the occasoin of a fancy dress ball in which it was reported that occurrences of a scandalous and indecent nature took place. These reports were, however, inspired from the same sources that are now attacking me. They were published when the conspiracy to destroy my reputation and deprive me of my position in the society was well under way.

Undue Publicity Hurtful.

On that subject I submit herewith a copy of my sworn complaint in the suit against James W. Alexander, in which he and others are charged, under oath with the responsibility for the circulation of these reports and the consequent injury to the society.

If it is an offense to drive a coach or to give entertainments out of my private means, it is one that is committed by many men of means and by officers identified with the society. I have learned to realize that undue publicity attaching to the doings of officers of an insurance company is hurtful to the society, and I very much regret that the other officers, who now claim that injury has resulted from this cause, did not see fit to call my attention to the fact which they now make the subject of complaint against me in this connection.

As to my interest in the syndicate operations:

I have already reported on this subject and have submitted a statement showing the character and extent of these operations, and that the President has been interested equally with me in them.

Operations Legitimate.

In a memorandum heretofore submitted to you, I have contended, and I again earnestly and confidently insist that those syndicate operations were entirely proper and legitimate; that my connection with them was in continuance with a long established custom in the Society to which Mr. Alexander had been a party for many years before I became identified with the affairs of the Society, and that the attempt at this time to confuse and distort the character of these dealings (to all of which Mr. Alexander was a party) is another evidence of the insincerity of the attacks that have been made against me and of the purposes for which they have been made.

Cambon Dinner an "Adv."

Mr. Alexander was aware before the giving of the Cambon dinner that, while it was given in my name and the name of Senator Depew, it was given for the purpose of assisting the society, and I told Mr. Alexander of the amount paid for the dinner, which was paid by my personal check, and of the subsequent return of this amount to me by the society, of which he approved as a proper disbursement by the society.

Whilst it might have been an injurious method of advertising the society, had its name been connected with it, still many such affairs had been given at home and abroad for the same purpose without the Equitable's name being mentioned, and allowances have been made by the society for the cost of the same.

This dinner was given in November, 1902. I have in my possession a draft of a letter in Mr. Alexander's own handwriting, addressed to M. Cambon shortly after the date of the dinner, covering various interests of the society in France in which we were to ask his friendly assistance.

Social Invitations Issued.

In connection with the dinner the statement has been repeatedly made and widely circulated that it was given with a view on my part of being awarded the Order of the Legion of Honor from the French Government, and not in the interests of the Equitable Society.

The fact is that the Legion of Honor was conferred upon me two years before this dinner was given. Mr. Alexander and a number of the members of his family were present at that dinner. There were also present many guests with whom I was unacquainted. No invitations were issued by me on social grounds.

Mr. Tarbell and others, as well as Mr. Alexander, were consulted, and in fact invited many persons who were supposed to add to the distinction of the occasion.

Blames Alexander for Exploiting.

Obviously, the entertainment could not have been openly given in the name of the Equitable Society. That would have defeated its purposes, which was to honor the retiring Ambassador and to secure the good will of his Government with respect to the matters which the society, as I have had and might thereafter have pending in France.

There was ample precedent in the society for this method of furthering its prosperity.

Whatever injury, if any, to the society has resulted from the adoption of this method has been due to the action of the President in exploiting the subject.

Explains Salary Increase.

As to the increase by me of salaries paid to employees:

No specifications are furnished under this head other than the increase of salary of W. H. McIntyre from $25,000 to $30,000, of Mr. C. F. Williamson from $6,000 to $7,500 and that of Mr. E. P. Bramwell from $6,000 to $7,500.

I understood that I had authority to make these increases and I kept Mr. Alexander informed of them. As to Mr. McIntyre, who has been in the service of the Society for twenty-six years, the increase was made because he deserved it and was worth it.

As to Mr. Williamson, his long service with the society entitled him to an increase in salary to this extent. While my father was President of the society Mr. Williamson was employed by him, and has worked faithfully and steadily for the society ever since that time. It ha seen the custom of the society, and one to be commended, to increase the salaries of its employees as their terms of service grow longer and their experience enlarged in the affairs of the society, rendering them of greater value.

I have not felt it necessary to examine into the increases of salaries made in the President's department, nor to criticise his judgment in that respect, nor did I consider it incumbent upon me or proper to delve into that subject for any such purpose.

No Help from Alexander.

As to the President remonstrating with me:

I regret to have to take direct issue with the President upon this assertion.

Having entered the society at an early age and recognising that my father had placed my interests in the society to some extent under the guardianship of Mr. Alexander, I recognized at all times that it would be quite natural for me to look to him for guidance and to expect remonstrance from him wherever it was required. I would not have resented, but would have appreciated such action on his part.

So far, however, from assuming that attitude towards me, the President permitted me to gather my experience and to make my mistakes without guidance or hindrance from him. In no instance has he criticized or commented on my actions or advised me that I was doing wrong in any of the particulars of which he now complains.

His demand made on Feb. 2, 1905, at the time of the presentation to me of the memorial signed by the officers and employees that I forthwith resign was the first intimation to me that he was dissatisfied with anything I had done in connection with the affairs of the society. There had been no previous warning or suggestion. Up to that time I had supposed that he was pleased with the manner in which my duties had been discharged.

Regarding Agents' Protests.

As to the protests of agents against my connection with the society:

While Mr. Alexander states under this hear that "a great amount of evidence can be submitted," there are no specifications, and I have every reason to doubt the accuracy of his statement.

Such dissatisfaction as may have bten recently expressed by the agents with my connection with the society has been artificially created for the purpose of wresting the control from the stockholders.

At that time its business was increasing, and during my connection with it its prosperity had been greater than ever before. I refer to this, not for the purpose of asking to myself any of the credit for such results, but as some evidence at least that my connection with the society has not been hurtful.

I have now endeavored to answer with as much particularity as possible the charges contained in the letter of May 2. In every instance in which a specific charge has been made I have replied to it with dates and specifications.

Can't Meet Vague Complaints.

Th vague, general, sweeping complains, unaccompanied by date or specifications, and, therefore, impossible to meet directly, I have endeavored to meet and explain, as well as the nature of th complaints will permit.

If any further particulars are required, and your committee will be good enough to direct my attention to the particular intimation or explanations desired by you, I will endeavor to furnish it.

I am not conscious of having ever wrong the society or neglected or abused its welfare. If, relying on the sanction of precedent and the approval of those to whom my father intrusted my interests, I have made any errors, they have not been made by intention, nor do I yet know what they are. They have at least been prompted by good intentions and with the sole desire of promoting the prosperity of the society.

Charges Against Alexander.

I charge the President with the following offenses against the welfare and discipline of the society and the respect and authority of its Board of Directors:

I. That for the puurpose of taking the control of the Society from the stock, and of seizing it for himself, he conspired with others to oust me from my position in the ociety, and as the result of such conspiracy that he has brought discredit and irreparible injury upon the Society.

In support of this charge I refer to the sworn bill of complaint against him, above referred to, which I herewith submit.

II. That after having created wide publicity and discontent among the policy-holders, and after having destroyed public confidence in the stability of the Society, he pretended to enter into a compromise with the Board of Directors with a view of pacifying the agitation that he had aroused, and after securing certain concessions from the Syeck, which were agreed as a settlement and compromise of the difficulties he had created, he broke faith with the Board of Directors and is continuing to agitate them to the great detriment of the Society, with a view of forcing further concessions from the stock, to which he owes his position in the Society.

III. That for the purpose of accomplishing his selfish object of seizing control of the society from the stockholders, he has made false and unfounded charges with respect to its management, the result of which has been to impair confidence in the society and in the integrity of its management.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN FOR CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS.

As the result of a conference to-day between James W. Alexander and James H. Hyde it was agreed that the combined forces of the two factions would be concentrated on the selection of Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, a son of Abraham Lincoln, for the office of Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Chairman of the Board under the resolution passed yesterday will rank all the other officers, and will practically control the Society through the Board.

In view of the showing made by the combined Hyde-Alexander forces yesterday there seems little doubt that if Mr. Lincoln will take the place they can force his selection.

Out of the meeting of the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance yesterday, at which the report of the Frick committee was rejected and Henry C. Frick, E. H. Harriman and Cornelius N. Bliss resigned in anger at the curt reception given to the result of their labors, has grown a strong bond between President Alexander and First Vice-PresidentJ James H. Hyde.

To-day these two men, the coalition of whose strength yesterday knocked the clever plans of E. H. Harriman and Henry C. Frick higher than a kite, met in the Equitable offices in the Flatiron Building, and it is reported that they shook hands and vowed to stop fighting and stand together in the future.

The basis of their agreement is said to have been that they would now attend to life insurance alone and keep Wall street out of the affairs of the society.

From the office of Mr. Hyde down town came a story to-day to the effect that United States Senator Thomas C. Platt was the man who first initiated the trouble in the Equitable. It was said of him by a person who generally weighs his words that Senator Platt started the fight because of a desire to get even with Benjamin B. Odell, jr., and the latter's financial friend, E. H. Harriman. He realized then that Mr. Hyde was being used by Harriman and started the fight through Alexander.

The authority for this story said that the turn affairs have taken has greatly pleased Mr. Platt. He has achieved what he sought to do to Mr. Harriman, but only by the most unexpected kind of a combination—that between the two men whom he set at each other in the first place. Senator Platt would not discuss this story to-day, neither would his son Frank.

Frick Committee Not Happy.

Mr. D. O. Mills was at his office today looking very worn and tired. He said to an Evening World reporter:

"In the directors' meeting yesterday the proposition to name a nominating committee to name a candidate for chairman of the Board of Directors, to rank all other officers, was voted down. Then, after the Frick committeemen had left the meeting, it was brought up again and passed.

"I am going to stand on the result of the first vote. I am not in a happy frame of mind to-day, nor do I think any member of the Frick Committee is. I do not know what is to become of the Equitable Society. I am all at sea, as is everybody else who has had anything to do with the events of the last forty-eight hours."

EXTRA SESSION MAY PROBE THE EQUITABLE

Pressure on Gov. Higgins to Have Legislature Take Up the Trouble.

(Special to The Evening World.)

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—Gov. Higgins is considering the proposition to have the Equitable matter taken up at the extra session of the Legislature.

He said to-day that he has received many requests to have the affairs of the Equitable subjected to a Legislative inquiry, or to have some other action taken by the Legislature in the interest of the policy-holders.

"The situation," remarked the Governor, "is unfortunate. A large number of policy holders are concerned and something should be done to improve present conditions. I can say that some plan or other will be worked out, but whether or not it will require legislative action I am not ready at this time to say."

The Governor had a talk with Supt. Hendricks, of the State Insurance Department, the other day. The Frick report was discussed.

The Governor, it is said, was startled at the condition of affairs which the report discloses. Excessive pressure is being put on him to take a hand in the game, and it is believed that he will decide finally to call for legislative relief.

He again made clear to-day his purpose to convene the Senators and Assemblymen for the Hooker case unless Justice Hooker resigns from the bench.

HIGGINS SIDES WITH CHURCH AGAINST HOTEL

Governor Ignoring Powerful Backing Vetoes Gotham License Bill.

(Special to The Evening World.)

ALBANY, June 3.—The bill to permit the Gotham Hotel, which is within two hundred feet of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, to maintain a bar for benefit of its guests was vetoed by Gov. Higgins to-day. Many of the leading Republican statesmen in the country were back of this bill, in the interest of Frank S. Bennett, proprietor of the Arlington, in Washington, who has taken a lease of the Gotham.

The Governor gave the following reasons for vetoing the measure:

"This bill, although general in terms, is intended to permit traffic in liquor to be carried on at the Gotham Hotel in the city of New York within 200 feet of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church without the consent and against the opposition of the church society.

"It is therefore a special exception to the general rule prohibiting the traffic in liquor to be carried on in any place within the State within 200 feet of a church without the consent of the church. It is probable that this hotel will in no degree disturb the peace and good order of the neighborhood. It is, however, in my judgment, unwise to whittle away the safeguards contained in the general law by special exemptions.

"Last year an amendment was obtained which would have enabled this hotel to do business with the consent of the church society. It was expected that this provision would be sufficient; but the society withholds its consent and now another effort is made to twist the law to meet the case.

"No substantial distinction exists between a hotel containing 199 rooms or less and a hotel containing 200 rooms or more. The size of a hotel is no guarantee of its orderly character. If that were so, it would follow that the larger the hotel the more desirable it would be as a neighbor to a church."

SHERIFF MISSING FROM CATSKILL.

(Special to The Evening World.)

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 3.—Since selling, early in May, to A. A. Gerry, of Reading, Pa., President of the United States Brick Company, his 550-acre farm in this town, Charles A. Post, Sheriff of Greene County, has been acting strangely, and to-day his family announced that he has not been seen since breakfast time Thursday.

Since taking up his residence in the county jail two years ago, moving up from the farm on which he was born sixty-seven years ago and on which his life had been spent, Sheriff Post has complained of pains in the back and indigestion. He was in a nervous condition of late, due to excessive smoking, his family assert.

His son, Under-Sheriff of the county, with a number of officers, is making a search for the missing man.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS WILL BE INTERNED IN BAY OF MANILA

Admiral Enquist, with His Three Fugitive Cruisers, Aurora, Oleg and Zhemchug, Salutes U. S. Battle-ship Ohio and Seeks Refuge.

(By Associated Press.)

MANILA, June 3.—Rear-Admiral Enquist (who was commander of the heavy cruiser squadron of the Russian fleet), arrived in the bay at 9 o'clock this evening on board his flagship the protected cruiser Aurora, accompanied by the protected cruisers Oleg and Zhemchug.

All the vessels were more or less damaged, and there were many wounded men on board.

Rear-Admiral Train on board his flagship, the battleship Ohio, with the Wisconsin, Oregon, Raleigh and Cincinnati, was outside Corregidor Island manoeuvring, when the Aurora saluted with thirteen guns and the Ohio answered.

Admiral Train and his squadron accompanied the Russian vessels to Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—After a conference at the White House this afternoon between PPresident Roosevelt, Secretary Morton and Attorney-General Moody, instructions were sent to Rear-Admiral Train at Manila that the Russian vessels, Aurora, Oleg and Jemtchug, which arrived there this morning in an injured condition must be interned.

WERE TO KILL ROJESTVENSKY.

TOKIO, June 3.—Torpedo-boat destroyers which have returned to Sasebo furnish details of the capture of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky. The destroyers Kasumi, Usugumo, Sazanami and Kagero were ordered to attack the Russian warships the night of May 27 and were steaming ahead when they suddenly encountered a number of Russian ships.

The Kasumi narrowly avoided a collision with a Russian cruiser, the closeness of which seems to have saved the destroyers from being damaged by the heavy fire which the Russians directed on them.

During the Russian attack the vessels forming the destroyer flotilla divided. The Sazanami and Kagero continued the search for Russian ships throughout the night, and in the morning discovered two torpedo-boat destroyers.

One of them steamed away and the other was unable to do so. On approaching the latter the Japanese discerned a white flag flying from the foremast, and the Red Cross flag astern.

She proved to be the Bedovi, with Admiral Rojestvensky and his staff on board. The Bedovi signalled that her engines were damaged and that she was short of coal and water.

An armed guard was sent on board the Bedovi to receive her surrender. The Russians requested the Japanese not to remove Admiral Rojestvensky and the other officers on account of their wounds, and the Japanese complied, with the understanding that the guard would execute Rojestvensky in the event of the delay, leading to a meeting with Russian ships, thus running the danger of his recapture.

The Sazanami ran a line to the Bedovi and began towing her. The line parted twice. In the morning the Sazanami met the Japanese cruiser Akashi, which convoyed the two destroyers to Sasebo.

During the trip the destroyers encountered heavy seas and their decks were awash during part of the time.

NEBOGATOFF HAD NO AMMUNITION.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—The statement that the ammunition on board Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff's ships was exhausted when he surrendered was received with some relief, this being one of the conditions under which, according to the Russian naval regulations, a commander is allowed to surrender, the other conditions being when the crew of a vessel is so depleted as to be unable to manage her and work her guns and when the ship is burned to the water's edge and about to sink.

Nevertheless, most of the naval men continue to be of the opinion that the seacocks should have been opened and the ships sunk.

Stories of mutiny on board the Russian vessels continue to circulate in the clubs and cafes, but the Admiralty will not admit that it has received any information tending to substantiate them.

The officials admit, however, that some of the sailors mutinied off the coast of Madagascar and that a number of them were shot by Admiral Rojestvensky's orders.

BLOODHOUNDS TO SEARCH FOR MISSING CHILD

Parents After All Night Search Think Little One Kidnapped.

(Special to The Evening World.)

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 3.—Fearing that little Mabel Kassine, three years old, has been kidnapped, her parents have asked the police of all the towns in this county to search for the child, who has been missing since 4 o'clock yesterday.

Bloodhounds have been sent for, and the dogs will be put on the trail in the effort to trace the little one.

The Kassines live just outside the corporation of Mount Tabor, and are well to do. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Kassine drove fromh er home to Morristown to do some shopping. She left the baby at home in care of her father, who was working on his farm near by. Little Mabel played around the yard for several hours, and then began to talk of her mother.

"Going to meet mamma," she said as she toddled off down the lane toward the public highway.

Mr. Kassine watched her for a moment, and then she turned the corner and was lost to view.

He ran to catch her, but when he arrived at the corner she was nowhere to be seen.

He saw only two carriages and an automobile. The carriages were going one way and the automobile the other. He began a search at once, but could not find trace of the baby.

All night long the distracted mother and father searched, assisted by friends and neighbors.

Hundreds of men and women spent the night on the hills near Mount Tabor but found no trace of the child.

SOCIETY BELLE FELL DEAN IN HOME.

MONTREAL, June 3.—The tragic death of Miss Osla Clouston, daughter of E. S. Clouston, manager of the Bank of Montreal, has created a sensation in society circles. The young lady was well known in London and New York.

She had come back from a visit to England to be bridesmaid at a fashionable wedding here. Last night Lady Allan gave a dinner to the bridesmaids, and as Miss Clouston was preparing to leave her home for the dinner she suddenly dropped dead of heart disease.

ROOSEVELT'S PEACE MESSAGE CABLED TO CZAR

Russian Ruler Likely to Be Swayed by President's Arguments.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3, 3 P. M.—The cabled reports of President Roosevelt's conversation with Ambassador Cassini at Washington yesterday implying that the President had practically tendered his good offices to Russia created quite a sensation in diplomatic circles here.

While the idea that the President has taken such a step aroused surprise in some quarters, it was received with unconcealed satisfaction in the belief that it would hasten the decision of Emperor Nicholas, the European powers being, it is pointed out, no matter how ardently they desire the conclusion of peace, more or less embarrassed.

There is very good reason to believe, however, that the reports did not correctly state the President's attitude. He had already made known to the Emperor in a personal message conveyed to him by Ambassador Meyer at his presentation audience his willingness and desire to promote the cause of peace, and his conversation with Count Cassini yesterday is believed to have been in the nature, perhaps, of a stronger reiteration of his receptive attitude without in any sense being a formal tender of his good offices which might subject him to a rebuff.

Count Cassini's report of the conversation has been cabled to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, by whom it will be laid before the Emperor.

Practically the message has the moral support of all the great European powers, headed by Russia's ally, France, who have conveyed in the most delicate manner possible an intimation of their convictions of the futility of a further continuation of the struggle.

Emperor William is known to have conveyed such an intimation through Grand Duke Michael, who arrived in Berlin yesterday, and Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, in behalf of King Edward, is reported to have conveyed Great Britain's views through Ambassador Benkendorff.

HOCH DIES JUNE 23.

CHICAGO, June 3.—"Bluebeard" Johann Hoch is to die June 23. Judge Kersten, who some time ago sentenced Hoch to be hanged, fixed to-day the date of execution.

DIED.

BOLAND.—On June 3, ANDREW BOLAND, son of the late Michael and Catharine Boland, in his 59th year.
Funeral from his late residence, 50 Eldridge st. Notice of funeral hereafter.