

PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1905.

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MUTINEERS OFF ODESSA; CZAR'S SHIPS WAITING

Naval Battle May Be Averted if War Vessels' Crews Refuse to Fight.

REBELS' PROCLAMATION.

Inform Bucharest Prefect that Potemkin Will War on All Russian Vessels.

ODESSA, July 5.—The Kniaz Potemkin with her 700 mutineers on board has been sighted twenty-five miles off this port. She is expected to arrive here to-day, when there no doubt will be a naval battle unless the Czar's ships mutiny, the crews refusing to fight on the side with whom they have expressed sympathy. Six large vessels are visible from Cape Fontaine and are believed to be a squadron searching for the mutineer ship.

The city is in a state of excitement again, as the people believe that if the mutineers return they will be more aggressive than they were before. Torpedo-boats which remained here have gone to sea, and it is reported persistently in army and navy circles that the Kniaz Potemkin is being stalked and pursued by several torpedo-boats, who intend to sink her. The crews of these boats consist of officers who have volunteered and strikers, so there is no danger of their refusing to obey orders and destroy the renegade ship. The Kniaz Potemkin's hours are declared here to be numbered.

Crew Issues Proclamation. Regret is expressed at the destruction of such a splendid and powerful battleship and at the loss of life, but this is thought to be preferable to the continued dishonor of her presence in the Black Sea commanded by mutineers. Before the Kniaz Potemkin sailed from Kuzness a delegation from her crew headed by the prefect of Plovidnosel, addressed to the representatives of the powers in Roumania formally declaring war on all Russian vessels which refused to join the mutineers.

The proclamation says the Kniaz Potemkin will respect neutral territory and foreign shipping. The delegation requested that the proclamation be forwarded to the powers. Sailors Frustrate Mutiny. The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Smolny appeared off Kustupil and signaled that she was seeking the Kniaz Potemkin. It is stated that the Kniaz Potemkin has attacked an Italian vessel carrying coal.

NICHOLAS LAST OF ROMANOFFS.

LONDON, July 5, 3.30 A. M.—"Emperor Nicholas II is the last of his race. "Not a Romanoff will survive this revolution." No boldy prophecies Carl Joubert, who has written much and authoritatively on the Russian Revolution. He adds in an interview to-day: "From the Baltic to the Black Sea, Russia is mad; mad with misgovernment, brutality and hunger. "When 10,000,000 people are mad together there can be no peace. "There must be paroxysms and slaughter before there can be a distribution of the surplus profits of the company at the end of five years and at the end of every five-year period hereafter.

107 in the Shade in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 5.—Heat has caused more than one hundred deaths in Germany in the last four days. At midday in the shade the temperature was as high as 107 to-day. In the forests the ground is littered with fallen dried leaves.

OVER HALF-A-MILLION IN HALF-A-YEAR.

In the past six months the MORNING and SUNDAY WORLD printed 524,039 separate "Wants." The gain over last year was 70,953. No other New York newspaper gained as many. It is natural that the morning newspaper having by far the largest circulation in New York City should be the most efficient and rapidly growing want medium.

POLICY-HOLDERS WILL PROFIT BY "SNEAK" BILL

Clause in Law Inserted by Henry B. Hyde Entitles Them to Surplus.

SHARE IN \$78,000,000.

Senator Brackett Will Ask Court of Appeals to Pass On Question at Once.

Senator Brackett, counsel for Mrs. Mary S. Young, a stockholder in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has discovered a clause in the State insurance law which, it is said, will give Equitable policy-holders the right to an immediate share in the \$78,000,000 surplus held by the company. The Senator will ask the Court of Appeals to pass on the question at once, and if the court should decide in favor of the policy-holders the Equitable will find itself in deeper water than ever, because of the grafting practices laid to its officers.

Strange to say, this clause in the insurance law was inserted by Henry B. Hyde, the founder of the company, who, it is declared, sought by it to gain possession of the surplus, instead of paying an annual dividend to the policy-holders. This law was enacted in 1888, and today it is termed a "sneak bill," for it was slipped through the legislative body just as "jokers" are in these advanced days when an "inside job" is intended. "Joker" in the Bill. The clause is incorporated in the statute of 1888 as Section 87. The bill reads: "Any domestic life insurance corporation which, by its charter or articles of association is restricted to making a dividend only once in two or more years, may hereafter, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in such charter or articles, make and pay over dividends annually, or at longer intervals, in the manner and proportions and among the parties provided for in such charter or articles."

The joker in this law is that the companies were permitted to pay dividends annually or at longer intervals. Mr. Hyde immediately proceeded to invent his long-term deferred dividend policy. But Mr. Hyde overreached himself. The last clause appears to be as vital as the "joker" itself. It requires that the company "make and pay over dividends annually or at longer intervals, in the manner and proportions and among the parties provided for in such charter or articles."

Life of Policy Seven Years. Now it is maintained that since the statistics for forty-five years show that the average life of the policy is about seven years instead of twenty, the twenty-year policy, as well as the annual dividend, exclude the average policy-holder from all dividends on his policy.

But the charter of the Equitable provides that dividends shall be distributed among the policy-holders, who have paid premiums for five years. And the law which Hyde himself had introduced declared that the distribution should be among the parties provided for in such charter, which would seem to include those who had paid premiums for five years. There is no doubt that the majority of those declared by the charter to be entitled to dividends are excluded by the long term policies. Opposed to the Hyde "Sneak Bill" is the very object of the Equitable, which reads: "Beginning with Dec. 31, 1889, there shall be a distribution of the surplus profits of the company at the end of five years and at the end of every five-year period hereafter.

VESPER CREW ROWS LEADER AT HENLEY

Heat on Thames To-Day Likely to Decide Grand Challenge Cup Race, and Americans Are Confident of Success.

HENLEY-ON-THE-THAMES, July 5.—The Vesper eight-oared crew from Philadelphia row the crack Leanders to-day in the second heat, for the Grand Challenge Cup, and interest in the contest runs high. The Americans won many supporters by the defeat of Christ College in the first heat, and to-day the English experts, while believing Leander will win, are not overconfident. This heat is expected to decide the race, although the winner will have to row the Club Natiqne, the Belgian crew that won its heat yesterday. To-day's race has settled down to a question of the American vs. the English style of rowing, and critics here are all of one voice.

"O ANDY, YOU'RE NOT SO WARM!"



FINE CARD TO-DAY FOR BRIGHTON'S OPENING

One Best Bet. ANGLER.

BY FRANK W. THORP.

Table of horse racing results for Brighton Beach Race Track, N. Y., July 5. It lists various races including the First Race (Three-year-olds and upward), Second Race (Steeplechase), and Third Race (The Brighton Mile). The table includes columns for starters, winners, probable winners, and odds.

SWEDEN ORDERS MOBILIZATION OF ITS ARMY

King Oscar Will Not Tame Submit to Secession of Norway.

STOCKHOLM, July 5.—Activity in military circles followed the issue of the order for the mobilization of the Swedish Army, a proclamation of which will probably be issued this week. The mobilization which was ordered to give backing to the Norwegian Storthing in their coming consultation, together with the first interview which King Oscar has granted calling the Norwegian Constitution to his support, shows that the proposed secession of Norway will not be tamely submitted to by the aged monarch of the two countries. With a display of deep emotion at Norway's treatment of him after what he termed as thirty-two years of unceasing labor in the country's interests, King Oscar declared that no son or grandson of his would ever accept the Norwegian throne as offered by the Storthing. "When the King of Norway considers that the welfare of the country demands that he veto a bill, his right to do so is unconditionally shown, and he would be false to his oath if he did not exercise this right with his conscience," said King Oscar, referring to his veto of the consular bill. "The Constitution provides that a bill can be passed over the King's veto by three successively elected Storthings. The Consular bill was passed by only one. "The Constitution supports me in every particular. Thus the Norway Constitution, my own conscience and my consideration of the welfare of both kingdoms were my guide to vetoing the Consular bill."

BIG SKYROCKET CAUSES LOSS OF \$20,000

Three-Alarm Fire Burns Factory Building—Many Smaller Blazes.

Probably caused by a big skyrocket, a three-alarm fire early to-day gutted the five-story store and manufacturing building at the northwest corner of Tenth avenue and Forty-fourth street, Nos. 615-619 Tenth avenue and Nos. 561-563 West Forty-fourth street. The ground floor was occupied by small stores, the second floor by William Armstrong, carpenter and builder; the third floor by the Confectioners' Improvement Machinery Company, the Domestic Electrical Company and Demorest & Eckerson, machinists; the fourth and fifth floors by the Becker Piano Company. The damage was estimated at \$20,000, but may be much higher when the piano company's loss is ascertained. The fire started on the second floor. Janitor Charles Seidler, who with his wife and son, live in the building, was awakened by his Scotch terrier Pete pulling the bedclothes from him and barking loudly. Seidler found the elevator shaft afire, and shouting for help attempted to fight the blaze. Policeman Winkler, of the West Forty-seventh street station, turned in an alarm and ran to Seidler's assistance, carrying out Mrs. Seidler, who had been overcome by smoke. A Battalion Chief Devanny turned in a second alarm and Deputy Chief Ahearn, who responded, sent in a third, which brought Chief Croker. The firemen were forced to fight the flames from ladders, and several of the men were overcome for a short time, but returned to their posts. The fire was contained to the building after a two-hour fight. Fireworks Cause Many Blazes. The three-story factory at No. 421-423 East One Hundred and First street, occupied by clothes manufacturers, sustained a \$10,000 fire to-day supposedly started from fireworks. The clothing factories of M. Maccaroni and Gunaberg & Lichtenstein were destroyed. Firecrackers started a blaze on the ground floor of the five-story brick tenement at No. 1 East One Hundred and Twelfth street in the place of M. Gans. The fire was contained at 11:00. A fire in the three-story frame building at No. 32 West Thirty-fourth street, starting in the apartments of James McManus, caused \$500 damage. Fire starting in the flat of Samuel Heiler, in the six-story brick tenement at No. 35 Broome street, did \$300 damage.

SEVEN BOYS HURT IN EXPLOSION; 5 DYING

Five boys are dying and two others are seriously injured in Williamsburg Hospital to-day as the result of an explosion of powder at 9:20 o'clock last night, when the youngsters were celebrating the Fourth of July. Lighted cigar ashes thrown into a box of powder the boys had in their possession caused the accident. The entire Williamsburg police force is searching for this man, but there is no clue to his identity. The injured are: ALWICK, JOSEPH, eight years old, of No. 85 North Sixth street, will die. KREYAR, ANDREW, thirteen years old, of No. 86 North Sixth street, recovery doubtful. FRANCE, WILLIAM, eleven years old, of No. 85 North Sixth street, will die. WALTERS, JOSEPH, sixteen years old, of No. 95 North Sixth street, will die. All day long a score of children, including the victims of last night's accident, were busily engaged in gathering unexploded firecrackers, and storing the powder from them in a big cardboard box. When night came the little celebrators, intent upon accumulating the material for one big final salute in honor of the day, scurried up and down North Sixth street gathering in damaged skyrocket, pin wheels, Roman candles, and fireworks generally that had misfired. Shortly after 9 o'clock the box held at least three pounds of powder and the boys decided to set it off in a tremendous charge. On the stoops of neighboring houses sat the parents. The boys had kept their secret well, and no father or mother had the faintest suspicion of the deadly contents of the mysterious white box. Chattering gleefully over the noisy surprise in store for the neighborhood, the children placed the box in the center of the roadway, at the intersection of North Sixth street and Wythe avenue. They set a lighted candle in the center of the box, and the boys scampered away out of danger. But as they watched the flickering candle flame it spluttered and died.

4 DEAD, 16 DYING, 500 MAIMED IS HOLIDAY RECORD

And This Cost of Celebrating the Fourth in Greater New York Is Only One-Ninth of Price Paid by Entire Country.

100 FIRES CAUSED BY CARELESS PATRIOTS.

Death List Likely to Be Swelled from Lockjaw Resulting from Injuries—Soldiers Badly Wounded by Shell Bursting During Salute on Governor's Island.

As a climax to a Fourth of July celebration marked with death and injury throughout all the city, there was an explosion in Williamsburg last night in which five boys were fatally injured and two others seriously hurt. This explosion, which was caused by a man throwing a lighted cigar into a box of powder which the boys were carrying, was only one of hundreds of other explosions which brought death, fatal injury, blindness, broken bones and scars to the celebrators.

FOUR DEAD; HUNDREDS HURT.

In this city alone four deaths were recorded. Sixteen other victims were mortally hurt, and fully 500 more are in hospitals, some so seriously injured that recovery is by no means certain.

Fireworks caused seventy-five fires in Manhattan and the Bronx and twenty-four in Brooklyn and Queens.

ALL CASUALTY RECORDS BROKEN.

The list of injured is not all in by any means, but as far as it goes New York has broken all casualty records, and the death list is likely to be swelled from day to day. For dreaded tetanus will now come on apace. In a few days every hospital in Greater New York will begin to receive tetanus victims, following injuries which to-day may seem trifling. A few years ago tetanus was even more fatal than the dreaded spotted fever. But science has in a measure eliminated this, as antitoxin treatment has proved most successful. In 1903 there were 406 fatal cases of tetanus in the United States following the Fourth of July celebration. In 1904 there were only 91 fatal cases, showing the good effects of antitoxin.

SEVEN BOYS BLOWN UP.

Seven boys grouped around the paper box were hurled in all directions. They lay in the street as they fell—torn and blackened beyond possibility of recognition. North Sixth street was immediately in a state of wild commotion. Fathers and mothers, frantic with grief, rushed to the place where the motionless bodies lay outstretched in the street, and vainly tried to pick out their own. But the task was almost hopeless. Even a parent's eye could read no familiar lines in the blackened and battered faces of the injured boys. Their clothing hung in smouldering shreds upon them, leaving absolutely no clue to guide the parents. Meanwhile some one had sent in a fire alarm and another citizen had phoned word of the accident to the Bedford Avenue Police Station. Captain Gallagher responded in person with all his reserves, arriving just in time to check the crowds that hurried to the scene from all parts of Williamsburg. Parents Mad with Grief. Hurry calls were sent to the Eastern District and Williamsburg Hospitals and three ambulances responded in charge of Doctors Dorn, Rarick and Dangler. But for the assistance of the police, the hospital surgeons would have been powerless. Half mad with grief, the parents of the seven boys hung to the bodies they could not identify. It was necessary to use force in the removal of the dying children to the ambulances. The harrowing scene was re-enacted at the hospital, where the parents