

morning. This programme was amended later. No one appeared for Fred Peters, New York manager of the Du Pont Powder Company...

What the Law Says.

The State law governing transportation in 1907, a year after Hoagland chartered the Catherine W. to the Du Pont company. It reads in part: "No person, persons or corporation shall have, keep, cause or permit to be kept in any building or on any property situated in any city of the first class any gunpowder, nitroglycerine, dynamite or any other explosive first obtained from the Inspector of Combustibles and Fire Risks a permit to do so."

It is contended by the Public Prosecutor, the Coroner and the police officers that explosives are freight and that the transfer of explosives from cars of the company to lighters was a transaction in interstate commerce outside the jurisdiction of the State of New Jersey or the city of Jersey City.

The defense will be that the Central Railroad of New Jersey is a common carrier, that explosives are freight and that the transfer of explosives from cars of the company to lighters was a transaction in interstate commerce outside the jurisdiction of the State of New Jersey or the city of Jersey City.

Wilson Will Send Special Message on Exploitation.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson will send a special message to the Legislature urging the passing of laws intended to prevent a catastrophe like that in Jersey City on Wednesday. The appalling nature of the Jersey City explosion has so impressed Gov. Wilson that to-day he requested Joseph P. Tomany, his secretary, to take such steps to ascertain the exact status of laws in this state dealing with the storing and transportation of explosives.

DOROTHY ARNOLD SAILED FOR ITALY IN JANUARY

Miss R. Vere of Williamsport, Pa., and Mrs. U. A. Murray of Philadelphia. It became known to-day that the frequently expressed opinion that the Arnold case, that the missing girl was dead, were due to the morbid tone of the letters which she wrote to Mr. Grisco...

Threshed Grisco. That young Arnold threshed Grisco, who was attentive to Miss Arnold and was believed to know something of her whereabouts in Florence, Italy, when young Arnold and his mother went there to see him in January, was alleged in cable dispatches to-day.

The interview took place in Grisco's room in the hotel, according to the despatches. When Arnold doubted his word Grisco became angry and the fight followed. The cable despatches say Arnold knocked Grisco down and that while the latter lay sprawling on the floor Arnold reached in his pocket and drew forth a letter written by Miss Arnold to him.

Grisco, his father and mother now are on the ocean, bound for America. When he left Florence and later when he was seen at Gibraltar by American newspaper correspondents, he was silent as to his whereabouts. Miss Arnold last Saturday of it on his arrival in America.

In an interview between Grisco, young Arnold and the latter's mother Grisco made positive statements that he knew nothing about the disappearance of Miss Arnold and added that he only wished he could aid in finding her.

When Mrs. Arnold and her son arrived at the Anglo-American Hotel they were shown at once to Grisco's room. Mrs. Arnold is said, did the talking and demanded to know what Grisco had done with her daughter. The Pittsburgh man replied that he was in no way responsible for the disappearance of Miss Dorothy. Then John Arnold took up the conversation, and a minute later sprang from his chair and struck Grisco a violent blow. A second blow sent Grisco reeling. Arnold fell on top of him and began slapping his face.

"Now give me the letter you have from my sister," Arnold is said to have cried. Grisco made an involuntary move as though to clutch his pocket, and then Arnold went into the pocket and took out the letter. It was dated in New York Nov. 27 last. Apparently it did not show that Grisco had any due to Dorothy Arnold's movements after this time.

Having finished with Grisco Jr., Arnold, so the despatches state, went to Grisco's father and explained his anger. The elder Grisco became greatly excited, but he and Arnold parted in the most friendly sort of way.

Met Her at Nantucket. George Grisco Jr., who is forty-two years old, is without means of his own, but for several years his parents have supplied him with money. He and Dorothy Arnold met at Nantucket two years ago, and a love affair followed the short courtship. They corresponded frequently, and as time wore on her affection for Grisco increased.

Grisco, it is said, proposed to Miss Arnold, which provoked Mr. Arnold to saying that he did not want his daughter around the house. Mr. Arnold thus made it impossible for Grisco to marry Miss Dorothy and his visits to Arnold home became less frequent. Their correspondence continued, however, Miss Arnold getting letters from him in the general delivery window at the post-office.

MADE CARNEGIE UNWILLING HEAD OF TWO CONCERNS

Ironmaster Finds Himself Owner of Stock Yards and Big Foundry Plant.

EACH HAS BIG DEBTS. "Active, Going" Industries, but With Notes to Amount Withheld by Lawyer Cromwell

Andrew Carnegie to-day finds himself with an elephant on his hands in the shape of a stock yard and an iron works. Mr. Carnegie does not relish the suggestion that he return to business activity and operate his new properties. In fact, Mr. Carnegie has declined to meet any assessment made for the purpose of carrying on the business of the \$2,000,000 Tennessee Packing and Stock Yards Company of Nashville, Tenn., and the \$80,000 Platt Iron Works Company of Dayton, O., the control of which two enterprises Mr. Carnegie holds as part collateral for a loan of \$2,000,000 made a year ago to eight directors of the Carnegie Trust Company, which institution was closed by the State Banking Department on Jan. 7.

The circumstances of this \$2,000,000 loan were told in The Evening World yesterday in its exclusive account of the State Banking Department's throwing out of the Carnegie Trust Company four \$500,000 "fertilizer loans," which action necessitated an appeal by the directors to Mr. Carnegie for his assistance. The \$2,000,000 represented in the "fertilizer loans" had been used by Mr. Cummins and his associates to buy control of the Madison Trust Company, formerly the Van Norden Trust Company, and two other uptown institutions.

Won't Prevent Reorganization. Mr. Carnegie's decision to remain permanently out of business was conveyed by a trusted representative late yesterday afternoon to William S. Cromwell, who within the last few days, as attorney for a group of New York banks holding notes issued by the stock yards and iron works companies, has looked large in the affairs of the Carnegie Trust Company. However, Mr. Carnegie, through his agent, assured Mr. Cromwell that the members of the Cummins syndicate that he would not stand in the way of any reorganization plans that might be determined upon.

This friendly attitude on the part of Mr. Carnegie was confirmed by Mr. Cromwell to-day at his residence, No. 12 West Forty-ninth street, where the conferences with members of the Cummins syndicate are being held. Mr. Cromwell dictated the following statement for publication:

I represent banks and other creditors of the Tennessee Packing and Stock Yards Company and the Platt Iron Works Company only. In that connection I have made an examination of the general transactions of the syndicate. The gentlemen involved have been exceedingly frank in aiding the inquiry which I have instituted and Mr. Cromwell and his associates have been entirely open and forthcoming. The status of the corporations is now under investigation, and as soon as we receive reports we will determine whether to continue operation of these industrial companies or liquidate the same.

They are both active, going concerns, and it seems at present to the interest of creditors to continue their operation, although final reports may alter present impressions. Practically all of the creditors have manifested to me this disposition, including the holders of the stock of the companies.

Can't Announce Indebtedness. That Mr. Carnegie holds the stock of these two industrial corporations doubtless surprised some of the bankers who discounted large quantities of their notes. It is equally a surprise to Mr. Carnegie to learn of the large amount of paper outstanding after Mr. Cromwell had completed his quest of the notes through the New York City banks. "What is the amount of paper outstanding against these two industrial corporations?" was asked of Mr. Cromwell.

"At this stage of our inquiry it would not be proper for me to give any figures," he replied. The Evening World has ascertained that the notes of the Tennessee Packing and Stock Yards Company have proportions of a serious character. With respect to the Platt Iron Works Company there is known to be outstanding \$500,000. Here is a brief summary of Mr. Carnegie's corporations and their directors at the time of the collapse of the trust company bearing his name:

Here, What Carnegie Got. Tennessee Packing and Stock Yards Company.—The property consists of a packing house and stock yards, formerly the old Union Stock Yards, at Nashville, Tenn., and in the same connection a cold storage plant and a saw works are operated; the saw works recently were rebuilt at an outlay of \$200,000; capital, \$2,000,000; directors, Mr. Cummins, Judge William A. Keener, Martin J. Cannon, Samuel H. Kross, J. H. Reichmann, C. A. Moore Jr., John A. H. Wilkinson, Jordan Stokes and Jeff. Ferguson Livingston.

Platt Iron Works Company.—Successor to the Silver-Herze and Smith-Vanette Companies, manufacturers of pumps, filter presses and various machinery for handling cotton, linseed and corn oil, with a plan of covering thirteen acres, located at Dayton, O.; capital, \$80,000; directors, Mr. Cummins, J. H. Helein, Martin J. Cannon, Judge William A. Keener, G. C. Cummins, G. D. Crabbe of Cincinnati, O., J. B. Burrows, E. P. Platt and G. L. Dyer.

How Mr. Carnegie, at his advanced age, and with his fixed determination to remain out of business, came to acquire possession of these two industrial corporations, reflects credit upon Mr. Cummins as a leader, promoter and trader. The way a close friend of Mr. Carnegie put it: "Cummins simply hypnotized the great advocate of peace."

There is said to be no doubt that the members of the Cummins syndicate were deluded by the late C. C. Dickinson, the leader of the Carnegie Trust Company. Starting with the ownership of a few shares of the trust company, sold to them at \$10 a share, following a wash sale of the stock made for their special benefit, these men were cleverly drawn further and further into the affairs of the trust company until there was no escape for them. Pledging they appear to have staked their aggregate wealth in a determined effort to rescue the institution from the odium of a former regime.

Cummins Made a Plunge. In justice to the associates of Mr. Cummins it must be stated that had their case not been a good one it never would have received the consideration of Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Cummins had less to lose than his associates, for it is generally recognized in the financial district that following the panic of 1907 he came North with the avowed intention of obtaining banking connections for institutions which he had left behind in the South. The others would entirely agree with his judgment, his wonderful optimism and his ability to wriggle out of a tight corner.

"We were caught like rats in a trap," said a member of the Cummins syndicate to an Evening World reporter to-day. "Upon our heads fell the animus of the entire banking interests of the city, which had been arrayed against Mr. Dickinson because of his business methods in which we had no part. Fools we may have been, but never did we have any intention of wrongdoing, and our counsel have advised us that there is nothing we have done for which we may be ashamed when all the facts are known."

So far as the State Banking Department has been able to learn the wealth of the members of the Cummins syndicate has been swathed principally in the stock of institutions owned with the weight of others. To keep these institutions running in conformity with the law both Superintendent of Banks Cheney and his predecessor, Clark Williams, were forced to impose conditions which doubtless seemed hard to the new owners of these institutions. But the banking authorities absolutely deny having any intention of bringing injury upon some of the gentlemen who had come to New York to do business.

Engaged Carnegie's "Obligation." This is the situation which was presented to Mr. Carnegie in the fall of 1909 at a conference in his Fifth avenue mansion, at which were present Messrs. Williams and Cheney, their counterparts, Jordan Rollins, representing the State Banking Department, and Mr. Cummins, acting as spokesman for his friends. It was pointed out by Mr. Cummins that the Carnegie Trust Company had a moral obligation in the matter, inasmuch as he had permitted the institution bearing his name to run, and in so doing he had indirectly allowed a deception upon honest men who had bought the stock in the belief that he had approved the use of his name.

Mr. Carnegie also was reminded of the claims of Mr. Cummins' creditors, and the attention that he had previously given to the assistance of the institution, and that the presence on the Board of Directors of Messrs. Dickinson and Chandler, two veteran telegraphers and associates with Mr. Carnegie, had lent color to the representations of Mr. Dickinson, who had read at the directors' meeting an allegedly genuine letter from Mr. Carnegie authorizing the use of his name for the trust company. Carnegie at once recognized the claims of Mr. Cummins' creditors, and admitted that the members of the Cummins syndicate had no means of knowing the true state of affairs, because they saw Mr. Carnegie's picture hanging over Mr. Dickinson's desk.

Fall River Liner Hit by Barge, Showing the Hole in Her Hull



STEAMER PLYMOUTH SHOWING HOLE IN HER HULL.

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You appear to need a banker at the head of your institution," said Mr. Carnegie to Mr. Cummins. "Contrary to all precedent, I shall help you."

Carnegie Passed on President. Mr. Cummins and his friends also showed Mr. Carnegie how they had put up with the situation, and paid off obligations created by former administrators. This was admitted by the officials of the State Banking Department, and Mr. Carnegie's name so prominently in adding the gentlemen who were attempting to reorganize the Carnegie Trust Company that he consented to pass upon their selection for a new president.

President A. E. Friezell of the Fifth Avenue Bank was selected by Mr. Carnegie as his representative, to whom the Cummins syndicate should submit their candidate. Three names were sent to Mr. Friezell. All were reported by him as first class bankers, but one was in a position to sever his connection. This man was President J. T. Howell of the Fourth National Bank of Nashville, whose name had been suggested by Mr. Cummins personally.

Here is a brief note written by Mr. Carnegie early in 1910, immediately prior to his sailing for Scotland: "I think Mr. Howell will do. He appears to be the one available man."

ANTHONY CARNIGLIE. Under these auspices Mr. Howell came North and became the new president of the Carnegie Trust Company at a salary of \$30,000 a year. This financial arrangement with Mr. Howell was made by the directors of the Carnegie Trust Company. Because of the Carnegie endorsement the salary was made higher than was at first planned.

Under representations that the Tennessee Packing and Stock Yards Company and the Platt Iron Works were going enterprises, free from all indebtedness, and that the Madison Trust Company and the Carnegie Trust Company were in shape, Mr. Carnegie loaned Mr. Cummins and his associates \$2,000,000.

Since the shutting down of the Carnegie Trust Company, which necessitated Mr. Carnegie's consent to the liquidation of the Madison Trust Company, by the Equitable Trust Company, Mr. Carnegie's faith in humanity has been somewhat shaken, upon finding that there has been a wide circulation among bankers in New York City of notes against the two industrial corporations whose stock was part of the collateral set up for the \$2,000,000 loan.

Of course the holders of these notes, who are represented by Mr. Cromwell, have a first lien upon these properties, and in the event of receivership Mr. Carnegie stands to get very little out of them against his loan. The remaining security held by Mr. Carnegie is a note for the full amount of the loan, signed by Mr. Cummins and seven of his associates.

Rearraigned to Clear Record. It was explained by District-Attorney Whitman that Robin had been rearraigned for pleading in order to correct the record, Clark Cowing having failed, in the excitement of yesterday afternoon to recite to him the specific charges embodied in the indictments, as required by law.

Mr. Jerome at once renewed his previous objections and moved again that the order for arraignment should be set aside on the ground that the weight of evidence offered at the sanity trial was contrary to the verdict there rendered. Judge Swann briskly but politely overruled him.

JEROME AT LARGE DESPITE JUDGE'S THREAT OF CELL

Appears Before Swann as Counsel for Robin, Renewing Legal Wrangle.

COURT CALMLY POLITE.

Proof Needed Before Punishment Can Be Inflicted, It Is Explained.

There wasn't a ripple on the newly oiled waters of judicial peace when Joseph G. Robt., the jailed banker, was re-arraigned to-day before Judge Edward Swann in the Court of General Sessions.

Former District-Attorney William Travers Jerome was again on hand, militant and aggressive, as counsel for the skyrocket financier, but Judge Swann did not renew the subject of Mr. Jerome's recent bitter attack upon him and upon the members of the struck jury who on Tuesday declared Robin just to be legally sane.

Robin, still wearing the fixed grin that split his face during yesterday's sensational proceedings, was brought from the Tombs promptly at 11 o'clock. His sister, Dr. Louisa Rabinowitz, who is under charges of perjury, sat alongside of Mr. Jerome inside the railing of the court.

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"If you have any new facts to bring up I will listen to them," said the Court.

Then Mr. Jerome, still continuing the filibustering tactics which he had so valiantly employed and which brought up the point that he had not received copies of the eight indictments against his client until yesterday afternoon, where-as the statutes gave him twenty-four hours in which to decide upon a plea or to demur or to move for the setting aside of the charges. He also wanted to know which of the indictments Robin was now expected to answer.

Wrange Over Indictments. Clerk Cowing stated that it was indictment No. 2,775, on the calendar, alleging grand larceny of \$50,000. Then ensued a long wrangle between Mr. Jerome and Assistant District-Attorney Clarke over the question of the 24-hour notice, with Judge Swann and Mr. Whitman taking a hand occasionally.

Finally Mr. Clarke surrendered and consented that the formal pleading should be postponed. Mr. Whitman suggested either Monday or Tuesday, but as Judge Swann and a Grand Jury to convene Monday and a long calendar for Tuesday, it was finally arranged, apparently to the satisfaction of all concerned, that the scene in the series of Robin arraignments should be set for 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Robin, still smiling, was taken back to his cell, and Mr. Jerome departed without having been called to further account for his strictures upon the Court, and Judge Swann proceeded to dispose of a lot of routine business.

A little later word was sent to William L. Brover, the vice-president of the William H. Mills, the cashier of Robin's

U. S. WILL INTERVENE TO STOP HONDURAS WAR.

Commander of Gunboat Tacoma Has Orders to Make Proffer of Aid to Bring Peace.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The government of President Davila of Honduras, in the opinion of this Government, is uttering. Upon the arrival of Gen. Bonilla at Puerto Cortez the United States will tender its offices to the revolutionary commander in an effort to bring about cessation of the internal strife in Honduras.

President Davila already has intimated that the friendly intervention of the United States would be welcomed in order to avert needless bloodshed. The American government consequently will express its willingness to both parties to enter his good offices in re-establishing peace. The commander of the gunboat Tacoma, therefore, will tend the mediation of this United States to Gen. Bonilla when he arrives at Puerto Cortez which has been evacuated by the government forces.

RU-H MORI TROOPS TO TEXAS BORDER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Mexican situation was considered by the Cabinet today, and as a result eleven additional troops of cavalry have been ordered to the frontier to preserve neutrality on the part of the United States. Four troops will be rushed to El Paso, which is across the bordering from Ciudad Juarez, where a battle is impending.

JUAREZ, FORTIFIED, AWAITS ATTACK OF MEXICAN REBELS

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 2.—With rebels advancing and the town completely hemmed in, Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, must fall when the rebels demand its surrender. With both railroads cut south of the town and all wires down the national capital of Mexico is unable to give relief. Even the State capital is almost cut off from the beleaguered city and eight hundred or a thousand rebels can take it at their pleasure, as it is defended by but about three hundred men.

The reason the consuls in Juarez have not been advised that the town is to be attacked, the revolutionists say, is that their messenger with notices of consuls was captured yesterday. They add that another will be sent in under a white flag to-day. After the notice is delivered the attack must then wait twelve hours according to the rules of war, it is said. No attack is expected to-day if the revolutionary force in El Paso is correct. Part of the rebel force is reported eight miles from Juarez.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Mayor of Juarez ordered all places of business closed. American flag foreign flags were at once put out by such of the foreign residents who remain in the city. The consuls had not had any notice of an attack, but the Mayor declined to say why he issued the closing order.

An unexpected angle was given the situation to-day, however, by the possible action of the United States Government in considering the advisability of sending American troops into Juarez to protect American interests and prevent the threatened bombardment.

In this connection an unconfirmed rumor was current that the Mexican Government had asked permission to send reinforcements to Juarez from Sonora across United States territory, the railway lines in Mexico being blocked.

Lord Decies will not fight duel; is not scared.

Could become her daughter-in-law, was accompanied on the voyage over by her daughters, the Hon. Mrs. Wilkinson and the Hon. Mrs. Baroford and their husbands, and the Hon. S. R. Baroford, her son. Her ladyship, a Scotch woman of venerable appearance, said she was greatly interested in woman suffrage and would inquire about the movement here in America. Scarcely standing her militant leanings she applauded the decision of her son and her not to meet "Mr. Thomas" on the field of battle.

"Most extraordinary—most impudent!" said her ladyship. "Duel, indeed! American's a most astonishing piece of work. He has never seen a woman of my age and I should like to get at the beggar!" said the Hon. S. R. Baroford, who is the amateur heavyweight boxer of England. "I should give him a duel, I should."

The "Hon. S. R." is also a cricket champion and has recently returned from a cricket playing tour of the world. He has never seen a baseball game, and his first quest was when he could see one. It was knowing at the time but that fact did not enter into the Hon. S. R.'s calculations. He was disappointed when told he would have to wait till spring.

The party taxicabbed to the Waldorf, where apartments had been reserved for them.

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A 10c. Package Makes 40 Cups.

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London PLUMES Unequaled in value. Unapproached in quality. Unexcelled in popularity.

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London FEATHER CO.

POSITIVELY PREVENTS RIPPING, TEARING OR SLIPPING OF STOCKING

Soft, little caps readily attached to any garter, absolutely guarding the stockings from all the wear and tear of every kind of garter fastener.

15c SET OF 4 IN USE

The Economy STOCKING PROTECTORS

Is Your Home THE Exception?

Eighty per cent. of the homes in this country have pianos, and a home without one is the exception. The piano is looked upon to-day as a necessity and not a luxury, particularly where there are children to educate.

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