New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXII....No. 20,485. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1902, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TUNNEL FRANCHISE ADOPTED.

SOME TAMMANY MEN FOR IT; SOME REPUBLICANS OPPOSED—VOTE 41 TO 36.

Sullivan and Murphy "Play Both Ends Against the Middle"—N. Y. and N. J. Franchise Also Passed.

MAIN POINTS OF THE TUNNEL PROJECT.

The franchise is perpetual, but at the end of twenty-five years there will be a readjustment of the terms.

The route is from the middle of the North River, under Thirty-first-st., across the city, under the East River to Queens Borough, reaching the surface near Thompson-ave. and Purves-st.

The terminal station will be about twice as large as that of the New-York Central, with a site between Seventh and Eighth aves. and Thirty-first and Thirty-third sts.

The tunnel company must begin the construction of the tunnel within three months and must complete the tunnel and begin its operation within five years.

For the first ten years of operation the company must pay 50 cents a linear foot of single railway track, and for the next fifteen years $1 a foot.

For the use of streets underground the company must pay $15,140 a year for the first ten years, and $30,280 a year for the following fifteen years. For the space occupied as a terminal the charge will be $36,000 a year, and if the company buys the space outright it is to cost $788,600.

The company's taxes on real estate will amount to $500,000 a year.

The power to be used is electricity or such other power not involving combustion in the tunnel as shall be approved by the Rapid Transit Board.

The company cannot carry merely local traffic unless it shall secure the permission of the local authorities.

The tunnel company can transfer its franchise, but only to a New-York corporation, which shall carry out all its provisions.

By a vote of 41 to 36, the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock approved the Pennsylvania Railroad's application for a tunnel franchise. The only absentee was Mr. Oatman (Rep.), who was reported ill. Alderman John J. Twomey did not vote.

The action of the aldermen opens the way for the Pennsylvania people to carry out their gigantic plans for tunnelling under Manhattan Island and the North and East rivers, building a large station between Seventh and Eighth aves. and Thirty-first and Thirty-third sts., extensive terminal facilities in the Borough of Queens and a connecting freight line from Bay Ridge through Brooklyn and Queens and a portion of The Bronx to a connection with the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford.

The proposed improvements will shorten the time between New-York's theatre and hotel district and Southern points by fully one hour, and will yield to the city in franchise rentals and increased taxes about $600,000 a year as soon as the tunnel is built.

"Big Tim" Sullivan's friends in the board furnished the few votes necessary to make a majority for the franchise, while at the same time "Little Tim" Sullivan, John T. McCall and Reginald S. Doull made loud, but cheap plays to convince the labor organization people that Tammany was their friend in opposing the franchise.

The friends of the franchise owe much to the independence manifested by Charles V. Fornes, president of the board; Borough Presidents Haffen, Cassidy and Swanstrom, and Alderman Owens, all of whom are Democrats, and who probably carried along with them several other Democratic votes. Great credit also is due to the Republican and fusion leaders on the floor, who by speech and vote consistently advocated and supported the Low administration in getting the enterprise started without unreasonable delay.

The following Democratic Aldermen voted for the franchise:

Joseph A. Bill.	James Owens.
John V. Coggey.	Cornelius A. Shea.
Charles W. Culkin.	Joseph Cassidy, President of Queens Borough.
Peter Holler.	Louis F. Haffen, President of The Bronx Borough.
Patrick H. Malone.	
Joseph H. Maloy.	

The following Fusionists and Republicans voted against the franchise:

Frederick Brenner.	Armitage Mathews.
John Diemer.	William Whittaker.
Patrick Higgins.	Jacob A. Cantor, President of Manhattan Borough.
Samuel H. Jones.	

Following is the detailed vote on the franchise:

AYES.	NOES.
President CHARLES V. FORNES, F. D.	T. F. BALDWIN, T. D.
JAMES H. M'INNES, R.	FRED. BRENNER, F. D.
CHARLES ALT, R.	JAMES J. BRIDGES, D.
J. H. BEHRMANN, D.	P. CHAMBERS, T. D.
FRANK BENNETT, R.	JAMES J. DEVLIN, T. D.
JOSEPH A. BILL, R.	JOHN DIEMER, R.
JOHN V. COGGEY, T. D.	JOHN J. DIETZ, T. D.
CHAS. W. CULKIN, T. D.	JOHN H. DONOHUE, T. D.
WM. DICKINSON, F. R.	REGINALD DOULL, T. D.
F. L. DOWLING, F. D.	J. L. FLORENCE, F. D.
R. F. DOWNING, R.	T. F. FOLEY, T. D.
J. L. GOLDWATER, F. D.	J. E. GAFFNEY, T. D.
ELIAS GOODMAN, R.	FRANK GASS, T. D.
P. HARNISCHFEGER, D.	ANDREW M. GILLEN, D.
PETER HOLLER, R.	JOHN D. GILLIES, D.
D. M. HOLMES, R.	JOHN J. HAGGERTY, D.
C. P. HOWLAND, R.	L. W. HARBURGER, T. D.
WM. T. JAMES, R.	PATRICK HIGGINS, F.
JOHN C. KLETT, R.	SAMUEL H. JONES, R.
JACOB LEITNER, R.	F. S. KEELY, T. D.
F. W. LONGFELLOW, R.	M. KENNEDY, T. D.
FRED. LUNDY, F. D.	F. P. KENNEY, D.
P. H. MALONE, F. D.	JOHN T. M'CALL, T. D.
JOS. H. MALLOY, D.	J. E. M'CARTHY, D.
JAS. C. MEYERS, R.	T. F. M'CAUL, T. D.
JAMES OWENS, T. D.	ISAAC MARKS, T. D.
HERBERT PARSONS, R.	A. MATHEWS, R.
WILLIAM D. PECK, R.	CHAS. METZGER, T. D.
E. A. SEEBECK, Jr., R.	N. NEHRBAUER, D.
C. R. SHEA, D.	MAX J. PORGES, T. D.
DAVID S. STEWART, R.	FRED. RICHTER, T. D.
NOAH TEBBETTS, R.	J. A. SCHAPPERT, T. D.
W. R. WALKLEY, R.	T. P. SULLIVAN, T. D.
F. B. WARE, R.	MOSES J. WAFER, D.
WILLIAM WENTZ, R.	WM. WHITTAKER, R.
HENRY WILLETT, R.	J. A. CANTOR, Borough President, F. D.
JOHN WIRTH, R.	
G. CROMWELL, Richmond Borough President, R.	
J. H. CASSIDY, Borough President Queens, D.	
L. F. HAFFEN, Borough President, Bronx, T. D.	
J. E. SWANSTROM, Borough President, Brooklyn, F. D.	

As clearly set forth in The Tribune on Friday last, "Big Tim" Sullivan and Charles F. Murphy, while ostensibly opposing the tunnel franchise to suit the whims of certain labor leaders, actually stood ready to deliver any required number of votes and actually did deliver just enough to pass the franchise. At the same time Tammany "saved its face" with labor by appearing to be almost solidly opposed to the franchise. Some exceedingly significant things happened at the meeting yesterday.

Borough President Haffen has from the beginning favored the tunnel project. On Monday night John A. Mason, secretary of the Democratic State Committee, acting, it is said, for Charles F. Murphy, labored long and earnestly to convince Mr. Haffen that he was making a mistake. Mr. Haffen remained firm. Yesterday, just before the meeting of the aldermen, Charles F. Murphy called up the City Clerk's office and a messenger told Mr. Haffen that Mr. Murphy wanted to see him. When Mr. Haffen returned to the aldermen's chamber, he looked troubled and angry. He had not been in good health, and told his friends that he was going to quit the scene and go home and treat his throat. While the debate was in progress he put on his coat and went out, but returned in a hurry at the end of another hour and took his accustomed seat. It is said that he quarrelled with "Sport" Murphy over the 'phone while he was out. When his name was called he voted "aye" in a very weak voice.

On the first rollcall the following did not vote: Goldwater, Harnischfeger, Holler, Malone and Keely. On the rollcall for absentees all of these but Keely voted "aye." As soon as the result was known, Alderman Brenner hurried to the clerk's desk and changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative, and Keely, who was not recorded at all, asked to be recorded in the negative. Brenner and Keely are from Brooklyn.

In glaring contrast with their Republican associates were Aldermen Armitage, Mathews and Jones, of the XXIst District—where 85 per cent of the Republicans favored the franchise—Alderman Whittaker, from Captain Norton Goddard's district, and Alderman John Diemer, Republican chairman of the committee on railroads. All of these men are confident that they can satisfactorily explain their votes to their various constituencies.

Alderman Goodman, the Republican floor leader, started the franchise ball rolling at 2:07 o'clock by calling up special order No. 63, the majority report on the franchise, and moving its adoption.

Alderman McCall offered a minority report, setting forth the argument against adopting the franchise unless it included the labor clauses. Alderman Wafer, of Brooklyn, a member of the railroad committee, offered still another minority report, referring the franchise back to the committee for further public hearings.

Alderman Walkley, speaking on the question of referring the matter to the committee on railroads, declared that the rights of the city were safeguarded by the franchise as presented, and he objected to delay. He professed himself in sympathy with the laboring men, and insisted that the interests of the laboring men would not be antagonized by the passage of the franchise.

Alderman McCall interrupted Alderman Walkley, and said that as many members wished to be heard the time each speaker should have the floor should be limited. This led to a discussion, which ended in the passing of a motion to limit each speaker to ten minutes.

Alderman James spoke at length against the recommitting of the resolution.

President Fornes suggested that the question was to recommit the matter.

"I am leading up to that," said the speaker, which caused general laughter, and was followed by a discussion tending further to limit the speaking.

Alderman Stewart declared that in his opinion all the members were ready to vote.

Borough President Jacob A. Cantor suggested that the whole question be thrown open to debate and the propositions be voted on separately.

RECOMMITTAL DEFEATED.

A vote on the question was called, the question being the minority report of Alderman Wafer to recommit the matter. Alderman Meyers, in rising to vote, said that the demand of the people of the city was against delay. The Board of Aldermen, he declared, was on trial on the question.

President Cantor said he would prefer that the franchise be acted upon at once than to have the matter delayed, and he voted in the negative.

The motion was lost by a vote of 32 to 35.

This was first blood for the friends of the franchise, and the Tammany men looked glum.

Alderman Doull declared that the Republican party of the State was attempting to pass this franchise and was instructing the members how to vote.

Alderman McInnes asked him to name one man who had been called up and told to vote for the franchise.

"Senator Platt is using his power to push the franchise through," answered Alderman Doull.

"LIE," CRIES M'INNES.

"That is a lie," declared McInnes, amid much excitement and cheers from the Republican side.

Alderman Armitage Matthews read from the fusion platform on which Mayor Low ran, in which it was declared that the franchises of the city should not be granted for any but a short period. He objected to the passage of the franchise because it is a perpetual franchise. He also declared that the contract should be published so that the people might read and express their opinion. He called it folly for the Board of Aldermen to attempt to pass upon so important a matter so hastily.

For ten years, he said, the city would receive $75,000 a year. That he declared was practically nothing. To police the Grand Central Station cost the city $69,000. The Pennsylvania station, he said, would be three times as large and the expense of the city much greater. He protested against the granting of a perpetual franchise, any franchise, until its provisions had been thoroughly studied and the rights of the city fully safeguarded.

Alderman Stewart spoke in favor of the immediate adoption of the franchise and objected strongly to any further delay.

President Cantor arose to explain his position. He had received from a friend the last word in favor of the passage of the franchise.

"I say to Mr. King, of the Merchants' Association, it must be conceded that the present form of the franchise is much better than it was at first," he declared. He added that if the Pennsylvania Railroad should accept the clause making it abide by the eight hour provision and the prevailing rate of wages its enforcement would not be contrary to law.

In answer to the assertion that the Pennsylvania Railroad would suffer embarrassment by the insertion of an eight hour clause, Mr. Cantor declared that he could not sacrifice a principle to prevent the embarrassment of a railroad.

"They tell us that labor can take care of itself," he said. "Yes; skilled labor can take care of itself, and organized labor can take care of itself, but think of the struggles of the last fifty years that labor has had to bear."

Everybody, he declared, wanted these two provisions in the franchise, the Mayor and all the officials of the city wanted them, but this foreign corporation came in and told the city it could not have them. He warned the Board of

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HE BATHES EN ROUTE.

Bathing facilities, a barber and a stenographer are much appreciated features of the Pennsylvania Special.—Advt.

EXPLOSION KILLS SIX.

MEMBERS OF ONE FAMILY

Fort Lee Father Almost Insane Over His Loss.

By the explosion of an acetylene gas tank in the home of John Pagluighi in Linwood-ave., Fort Lee, yesterday, six members of his family were killed outright. Their bodies were recovered from the debris by the firemen, all charred and burned beyond recognition. The dead are:

CLORINDA, eldest daughter, twenty-two years old; head and lower limbs burned off of trunk.
IDA, sixteen years old.
TILLIE, twelve years old.
ADELINA, ten years old.
AURINE, eight years old.
GEORGE, six years old.

Just what caused the explosion no one knows, but it was felt all over Fort Lee, and even in Englewood and Hackensack, four miles distant. Miss Signa Jonsson, who lives next door to the Pagluighi home, said to a Tribune reporter last evening:

"I was sitting in the kitchen when the first explosion occurred, and, thinking it was our water pipes, I rushed into the laundry. Seeing no disturbance, I hurried to the front door, and then occurred the second explosion. I looked toward the Pagluighi house, and saw it blown to pieces. It seemed to raise up in the centre, the sides going in different directions, and then it settled down. I covered my eyes, and when I again looked I saw Mrs. Pagluighi lying on the ground near the front porch. She was pinned under some timbers, but Fred Marsden, no doubt, saved her life by lifting up the timbers and allowing her to crawl out. One of her arms was badly shattered, and I thought her hand had been blown off. She exclaimed, 'My God, what has happened? My poor children are in the house!' The firemen arrived and succeeded in rescuing Tillie from the flames, but she breathed her last as she lay on the ground. It was an awful sight."

The Fort Lee and Coyteville firemen worked faithfully, but could not subdue the flames until all hope of saving the lives of the inmates was given up. One by one the charred remains were lifted out and taken to McNally's morgue and laid side by side.

At 9 p. m. it was about decided to give up the search for the night, five bodies having been recovered. It was hoped that Clorinda Pagluighi, the eldest daughter, had come to this city as she had expected to and every trolley car from New-York was anxiously scanned. The young woman was employed in the office of Tassi Bros., in West Broadway, but she remained home yesterday expecting to come here to buy Christmas presents. At 9:30 o'clock, however, her body was discovered in the ruins.

Mrs. Pagluighi was removed to the Englewood Hospital, where it was learned late last night that she would probably recover.

John Pagluighi is employed as foreman in the stove factory of Huot & Du Parquet in Wooster-st., this city, and is comfortably situated, owning two or three dwelling houses in Fort Lee. He hurried to Fort Lee after receiving a telephone message from Chairman Adam Brandt, of the township committee. The crazed father could not be restrained from taking the cover off each dead child, and though they were burned beyond recognition, he called each by name and cried hysterically. Drs. Wyler and Huger forced him away and took him to his brother's home. Dr. Wyler said the man would undoubtedly lose his reason when he learned that his eldest daughter, too, was among the dead. He was not allowed to see his wife.

"In my opinion the entire family was sitting at the dinner table at the time of the explosion," said Dr. Wyler last night, "judging by the fact that all the bodies were found within a radius of a few feet of one another. The acetylene machine is in the cellar directly under the kitchen, and I think the children were killed outright by the explosion. Mrs. Pagluighi in my opinion must have been blown through the side of the house, unless she was standing near the window when the explosion occurred. Her escape from death is certainly miraculous. Owing to the charred condition of the bodies it was difficult for Dr. Huger or myself to tell the effect of the explosion on the children. I am sure there were two explosions."

Two or three persons said they understood that Mrs. Pagluighi had a small quantity of dynamite in the cellar, which was probably the cause of the second explosion, but Pagluighi's sister-in-law said she did not know that dynamite was in the house.

The Pagluighi house was about four hundred yards north of the convent of the Holy Angels and was a two and a half story building, with improvements. The acetylene plant was put in the house about four years ago and had never occasioned any uneasiness.

Coroner Roberson, of Tenafly, will empanel a jury to-day and an inquest will be held.

Only two out of eight children, now remain. They are Louis, twenty-three years old, a plumber, and Anthony, nineteen years old. They are employed in this city, but were summoned soon after the accident.

BUBONIC PLAGUE HERE.

Three Cases Arrive from Durban, South Africa.

NO DANGER OF SPREAD, SAYS DOTY.

Three cases of bubonic plague are under treatment in the Swinburne Island Hospital, at Quarantine. The sufferers are the first and second cooks and the second steward of the Prince Line steamer Saxon Prince, which arrived from Durban, South Africa, on Monday. A thorough examination of the patients convinced Health Officer Doty that they had all the symptoms of the plague. Cultures were made and taken to the laboratory. The examination confirmed the diagnosis made at the inspection.

The first man taken ill, according to the report of Captain Jamison, was the second cook. He complained to the captain when the ship was out two weeks. The steamer left Durban on November 9. The other two cases appeared about two weeks ago. The crew went ashore at Durban, and it is undoubtedly there that the disease was contracted.

The first patient is convalescent, but the other two are still under treatment. On the ship the three men slept together in a small compartment. The crew numbers thirty-one. There are five passengers, a woman and four children.

The steamer will be sent to sea to discharge the water and sand ballast taken on at Durban. She will then return to Quarantine, when the passengers and crew will be transferred to Hoffman Island, where they will be held for ten days for observation. The effects of all will be thoroughly disinfected and the steamer will be washed and disinfected in every part before being released. Dr. Doty says that there is no danger of a spread of the plague.

"We have been at work for a long time," said Dr. Doty, "in anticipation of the possible appearance of bubonic plague from South African ports. All steamers from those parts, since the reported presence of plague there, have been detained at Quarantine. The crews have been taken on board the disinfecting steamer, stripped, bathed and examined for symptoms of the plague, and their clothes and sleeping quarters have been disinfected."

The Saxon Prince is consigned to the J. C. Seager Company, of this city.

CHILIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Santiago de Chili, Dec. 16.—The coalition Cabinet has resigned after having been ten days in power. The resignation of the ministers was an outcome of a disagreement between the Cabinet and President Riesco over election matters.

GOES RIGHT TO THE SPOT.

Strikes straight for California, without wiggling o'er the Continent. The Golden State Limited—3 days from Chicago. 401 Broadway.—Advt.

J. LEWISOHN ARRESTED

CONTEMPT THE CHARGE.

Refusal To Testify in Jerome's Inquiry on Gambling.

The examination of witnesses subpœnaed by District Attorney Jerome to appear before him yesterday morning to tell what they knew about Richard A. Canfield and the alleged gambling in his house in East Forty-fourth st. was brought to a sensational close yesterday by the refusal of Jesse Lewisohn, the well known operator in copper, to answer questions asked by Assistant District Attorney Osborne, the subsequent arrest of Mr. Lewisohn upon the charge of contempt of court and the dismissal, at least temporarily, of others who had been subpœnaed. Mr. Lewisohn was later paroled in the custody of counsel. It is understood that his case is to be made a test, and the District Attorney will hold the other cases in abeyance until a court decision has been secured regarding Mr. Lewisohn.

The greatest interest was manifested yesterday in the hearing before Mr. Jerome, which was held in his library. It is said that over a score of men well known in the social, commercial and sporting life of New York were subpœnaed to appear for examination as to what they knew about gambling in Canfield's house. Despite objection, Justice Wyatt who issued the subpœnaes for appearance, ruled that those subpœnaed could not have counsel. They were compelled to appear and answer questions without the advice of lawyers.

The hearing was scheduled for 10:30 a. m. yesterday. The first witness called was A. A. Housman, head of the well known stock exchange house of A. A. Housman & Co. Mr. Housman's attitude was well known, as in a letter to the newspapers on Monday he said that he had never been in Canfield's house or any gambling house in this city. He answered promptly that he had never been in Canfield's house either to gamble or for any other purpose and knew nothing about the matter. He was excused.

MR. LEWISOHN CALLED.

Then Jesse Lewisohn was called. Mr. Lewisohn is well known in this city. He is wealthy and popular. He is a prominent figure at the race track. He owns yachts and automobiles and is foremost in the sporting life of the city. He retained Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson as counsel. To almost the first question asked him he said firmly:

"I decline to answer upon the advice of counsel."

Finding that Mr Lewisohn would say nothing, the hearing was hastily adjourned and other witnesses were dismissed. District Attorney Jerome went before Justice Wyatt and secured a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Lewisohn on the ground of contempt of court. This warrant was applied for only after District Attorney Jerome had appealed to Judge Newburger to call the Grand Jury into court and inform them that a witness had refused to answer. Judge Newburger declared that he could instruct a Grand Jury what to do in case of a recalcitrant witness when the jury appealed to him, but declined to interfere in this proceeding. Then the warrant was secured from Justice Wyatt.

Policeman Becker, of Mr. Jerome's office, who had been intrusted with the warrant, placed Mr. Lewisohn under arrest and took him to Justice Wyatt's chambers. Mr. Lewisohn was found in the Criminal Courts Building. He was with his counsel, Alfred Lauterbach.

The third witness to be called was Harry Payne Whitney, who gave the same answer as Mr. Housman, the first witness, and was then excused.

Then Herbert C. Smyth, an attorney, of No. 15 Wall-st., declared that he appeared for Payne Whitney, H. P. Whitney's brother, who had been subpœnaed, and declared that his client was unable to appear on account of sickness. When asked by Mr. Osborne whether he thought Mr. Whitney would be able to appear at some later date, Mr. Smyth said that he thought he would.

The fourth witness was Mortimer L. Schiff, whose father is the senior member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. It is said that the subpœna was served after much difficulty on Jacob H. Schiff, the young man's father, and then when he was informed of its purport he declared that he would attend to his son's appearance.

Mr. Jerome later announced that the inquiry was adjourned for the day, but that it would be resumed at some later day. He could not, however, name the day.

TWO WRITS OBTAINED.

After the warrant was served Alfred Lauterbach called on Justice Scott, in his chambers in the Supreme Court, and applied to him for a writ of habeas corpus directing the immediate production before him in court of Jesse Lewisohn. The grounds on which the writ was asked for were that the proceeding in which Mr. Lewisohn had been arrested was illegal, that Justice Wyatt was without jurisdiction and that Section 340 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, under which Lewisohn was arrested, and which makes criminal offence of the refusal to answer when called upon to testify, was unconstitutional.

Mr. Lauterbach also obtained a writ of certiorari directing Justice Wyatt to make a return of the proceedings in the matter, in order that they might be reviewed by the court.

Justice Scott issued both writs, and the writ of habeas corpus was served on Policeman Becker in the courtroom, and Mr. Jerome accepted service of the other writ for Justice Wyatt. Mr. Jerome said that the warrant on which Lewisohn had been arrested was for a criminal charge, and that he had not yet been arraigned before the magistrate.

Mr. Lauterbach explained the reason why both writs had been obtained, and said that Mr. Lewisohn was held in the custody of Policeman Becker for criminal contempt of court, his alleged contempt being the refusal to testify upon the matters mentioned in Justice Wyatt's commitment. Justice Scott paroled Mr. Lewisohn in his counsel's custody, and put the case over to Friday.

"If necessary," said Mr. Lauterbach, "we shall carry the case to the United States Supreme Court, and retain any other counsel we see fit. Mr. Lewisohn wishes it distinctly understood that he is not making this fight out of any particular regard he may have for Canfield. He is fighting to maintain the rights of an American citizen, guaranteed by the constitution.

"According to the District Attorney's contention he might get his very best friends into trouble as a result of a little poker party. If he and his friends sat down of an evening to play and the party was raided by a person like Mr. Jerome my client might be called to testify, but the evidence could not be used against himself. However, his testimony might bring others into the case, and on their testimony he might be charged with the commission of a crime. Therefore, his fight."

MOVE AGAINST JEROME, PERHAPS.

When ex-Governor Black was asked yesterday whether the proceedings of Mr. Canfield's counsel portended an attempt to remove District Attorney Jerome from office, he rose from his chair and said, smiling:

"I cannot answer that question now."

Mr. Jerome, when asked about it, also said that he could not discuss the question, but pointed out that he had been engaged in criminal proceedings, on one side or the other, for fourteen years, and that he felt that he was not making a mistake now. He felt sure that he was acting and had been acting within the law, and that he had no fear of any other interpretation of his behavior, while in office, by any higher authority.

Inspector Brooks is to appear in the Yorkville court at 2 o'clock this afternoon and answer to the criminal charge brought against him by Bucklin, Canfield's manager, for breaking into Canfield's house in serving a warrant.

The Cold commonly described as "deep-seated," with pain and soreness in the breast, difficulty of breathing, and all that, yields quickly to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.—Advt.

ARBITRATION OFFER PRESSED.

SECRETARY HAY AGAIN ASKS THE ALLIES TO ACCEPT VENEZUELA'S PROPOSAL.

England Unwilling To Agree Unless This Country Will Give Assurance That Castro Will Abide by Award.

In pursuance of efforts to bring about an amicable settlement of the Venezuelan trouble, Secretary Hay yesterday again called the attention of Great Britain, Germany and Italy to Castro's offer of arbitration, and informed them that its acceptance would be gratifying to the United States.

The Italian Ambassador informed Secretary Hay that his government had joined the allies, and gave assurances that the Monroe Doctrine will be respected.

The Senate discussed the Venezuelan situation in secret session. A conservative spirit was manifested, and the course of the administration was commended.

England, though declaring that some of its causes of complaint against Venezuela cannot be arbitrated, is willing to arbitrate all the financial questions in dispute, but says that the single word of a country hitherto found so unreliable as Venezuela cannot be accepted, and asks that this country guarantee the fulfilment of the terms of the award if arbitration is agreed to.

GUARANTEE NECESSARY.

Great Britain Unwilling To Trust Venezuela.

London, Dec. 16.—Judging from the statements given out by the Foreign Office the Venezuelan difficulty is no nearer a settlement to-night than yesterday. Up to a late hour to-night no suggestion had been made that Great Britian could eventually see its way to submitting its claims to arbitration and it is pointed out that Venezuela's offer to arbitrate is extremely vague.

The Foreign Office apears to be without official cognizance of the atitude of the Washington Government, though it is convinced unofficially that Washington is anxious that further hostilities be avoided. It is known that the Foreign Office has made inquiry as to whether the United States would be willing to guarantee the fulfilment of Venezuela's pledges, either at the immediate cessation of the present European action or pending the award of arbitrators. This inquiry resulted in a direct negative from the United States.

With the guarantee of the United States, the Foreign Office says, arbitration would be an immediate probability, but, with only the word of a government hitherto unreliable, arbitration is difficult of accepting, even on the points where international relations admit of such a method of settlement. President Castro in the communication in which he expressed his willingness to arbitrate provides no guarantee that the rights of British subjects in Venezuela will be respected pending the award.

The Foreign Office declares that some of its causes of complaint are impossible to arbitrate, instancing the disrespectful treatment of Mr. Haggard, British Ambassador to Venezuela, and all his representations. The willingness of Venezuela to arbitrate the financial claims, however, will meet with no opposition in official circles in London, nor is there any desire to stir up opposition here by continuing unnecessarily the present armed compact with Germany. Quoting from the Foreign Office, "At the same time there is not the slightest inclination to let Venezuela go unpunished for her repeated insults and injuries. The offer to arbitrate comes very late in the day. We are not seeking a quarrel, but we must insure ourselves against a recurrence of the acts which led to the present situation."

Replying to a question in the House of Lords to-day, Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, said that if the seizure of the Venezuelan gunboats did not produce the desired effect further coercive measures would be employed. The question had been considered in consultation with Germany, and it had been decided to resort to a blockade of the ports. It was not intended to land a British force, and still less to occupy Venezuelan territory.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Under Foreign Secretary Cranborne said no attempt had been made by Great Britain to refer the dispute with Venezuela to arbitration.

Premier Balfour presided at a Cabinet meeting at the Foreign Office at noon to-day. The Venezuelan crisis and the King's speech at the prorouging of Parliament were the principal subjects considered.

ITALY JOINS ALLIES.

Assures Secretary Hay She Will Respect Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Italian ambassador called at the State Department to-day and advised Secretary Hay that Italy has joined the allies in the operations against Venezuela. He requested that Mr. Bowen assume charge of Italian interests in Venezuela, and the Secretary granted this request, subject to the approval of Venezuela. Italy enters the combination on the same plan as to abstention from territorial seizures as Germany and Great Britain.

The ambassador explained to Secretary Hay that it had been the hope of the Rome government at first to reach a satisfactory settlement of her claims against Venezuela, such as France had secured. To this end a polite but firm note was addressed to the Caracas Foreign Office after the ultimatums of Germany and Great Britain had been sent. Pending a reply to this note the Italian authorities did not resort to drastic measures. When the reply came it was found to be not only a rejection of all of Italy's demands, but its tone was wholly displeasing, and it was therefore necessary for Italy to follow suit with Germany and Great Britain and join in the allied naval demonstration. There is one Italian vessel now at La Guayra, and two more are understood to have sailed to-day for Venezuelan waters from Naples.

Estimated at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bolivars, Italy's claims are considerably in excess of those of Great Britain, and the course of the Rome government in not acting hastily in the matter has commended itself to the State Department.

The Italian ambassador gave Secretary Hay every assurance that his government wished to act strictly in accord with President Roosevelt's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

Signor des Planches received word to-day from his home government that the reply of Venezuela to the demands of Italy with reference to settlement of claims of her citizens was entirely unsatisfactory. It is not known here whether the communication made by the Italian Minister to Venezuela to the Castro government was a demand or an ultimatum, but the view is taken that the distinction between the two, so far as Italy is concerned, is slight.

DEMANDS FROM SPAIN AND BELGIUM.

Caracas, Dec. 16.—The Spanish Minister to Venezuela, Señor Gaytan de Ayala, and the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires, N. Van der Hoylde, have presented a joint leter to the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs in which they ask, in case the claims of other foreign powers are paid by Venezuela, that the same treatment given these powers be accorded to Spain and Belgium.

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ACTING AS PEACEMAKER

This Government's Wishes Plainly Stated.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 16.—Efforts have not been relaxed to bring about an early and amicable settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty by arbitration. It has been made perfectly clear to the governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy that acceptance by them of President Castro's offer to submit the questions at issue to arbitration by The Hague court will be gratifying to the United States. These governments can put no other construction on the action of the State Department in cabling to the United States ambassadors at London, Berlin and Rome, directing them to bring the Venezuelan proposition again to the attention of the governments to which they are accredited, and invite an early expression of opinion on the arbitration proposal.

Intense interest in the Venezuelan situation is being manifested by Senators and Representatives, but the conservative and responsible men of both parties disapprove any precipitate discussion in Congress, and it is possible that even resolutions of inquiry, which are usually passed without question, may be held back by the Senate and House committees. It is regarded as being undesirable at this time to have any general debate in either house of Congress, for the reason that foreign nations, unfamiliar with our governmental methods and with the weight to be given to the utterances of individual legislators, might attach altogether too much significance to the rash and unguarded utterances of men whose words express only their own opinions and have no significance whatever as to the attitude of this government.

Senator Cullom, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, expressed his approval to-day of the conservative position taken by The Tribune in its references to the Venezuelan trouble. He said he did not anticipate serious difficulties as a result of the effort of Great Britain and Germany to collect their debts from Venezuela; in fact it appeared to him that the allies were already inclined to act with greater conservatism in the premises. Mr. Cullom deprecated the effort made in certain quarters to magnify the Venezuelan affair into a sensation of large proportions, and said that such a course was ill judged and capable of breeding trouble entirely out of proportion to the importance of the incident. The Senator had not been called upon to consider the matter officially, and wished to be understood as merely expressing his personal opinion. It was rumored at the Capitol this afternoon that it was the wish of the President and his advisers that the leaders in Congress should assume what one Senator jokingly termed "a sedative position," with a view to counteracting that sensationalism referred to by Senator Cullom.

The administration appears to have the full confidence of the members of both parties, and there is little likelihood that the Democrats will make any attempt to embarrass their political opponents.

DISCUSSED IN SENATE.

Administration's Course in Venezuelan Affair Commended.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Venezuelan question occupied the attention of the Senate in executive session to-day for almost an hour. The question came up informally almost immediately after the public was excluded. Senator Teller, disclaiming all intention of being critical, and saying he merely desired information, asked Senator Cullom, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, what information he possessed as to the Venezuelan affair. Mr. Teller said that the situation was such that Senators felt that the Monroe Doctrine might become involved at any time if the complication should continue.

Senator Cullom replied that he had no knowledge of recent events not contained in the public prints. Messrs. Bacon, Hoar, Lodge and Stewart all made remarks. In none of the addresses was anything harsh or critical said. The tone of all the speeches, whether by Republicans or Democrats, was that the position of this country should be one of watchfulness. There was a general agreement that while the means adopted by Great Britain and Germany for the collection of their debts had been strenuous, they had thus far committed no infringement of the Monroe Doctrine, and therefore had done nothing to which the United States could take exception.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

This was the position of Senator Cullom, as it was of other Senators who spoke. Mr. Cullom said much light as to the attitude of the administration could be obtained by consulting the correspondence conducted between the State Department and the German Ambassador a year ago. He then called attention to the fact that on December 10, 1901, the representative of Emperor William had brought the matter of Venezuela's debts and her apparent indifference to them to the attention of the Secretary of State. The German Ambassador in his letter gave the department complete information from the German point of view of the position of his government. He said that for seven years Venezuela had failed to pay interest on a debt of about $5,000,000 to German citizens contracted in the construction of a railroad, and that in addition there were other debts amounting to about $1,700,000 due to German citizens from Venezuela which it had proved impossible to collect. He added that every known peaceable means had been

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