New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXV....No. 21,351. To-day, fair and cooler. To-morrow, fair; fresh west winds. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1905.—FOURTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1905, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

MAYOR TO GET GAS BILLS

IF VETOED, TO HIGGINS.

Albany Plans to Put Cheaper Light Up to McClellan.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, April 30.—The Stevens committee to-night made public the text of four of the five bills drawn by it to cover the gas situation. The four bills thus announced cover the subject of the local gas situation. The fifth, which provides for the State commission, is not yet completed, but its salient features have already been set forth in these dispatches. The four bills to-night made public will be submitted to Mayor McClellan for his approval, and this constitutes the main new development in the situation.

This submission to Mayor McClellan is believed by many to be unnecessary, since the preponderance of the evidence, as supplied by the legal branch of the State government, is that the bills have no concern with the city government and that the provision of the constitution in respect to this does not apply.

But the possibility that the legal question might be raised has decided the committee, after consultation with the legislative leaders, to have its measures submitted to the Mayor. If he signs them well and good, if he vetoes them, taking a course in line with his action in the Remsen East River gas incident, then they will go to the Governor for signature, on the theory that the Mayor's signature is unnecessary. In other words, the Mayor will have the chance to indicate how much good faith was implied in his gas bill sent to the legislature, since his particular bill provides for the same reduction in the price of gas that the Stevens committee provides for.

BILLS TAKE EFFECT ON JULY 1.

The bills made public to-night contain no features at variance with what has already been forecast in the preliminary reports. The price of gas sold to the city is fixed by the first measure at 75 cents for 1,000 cubic feet. A second bill fixes the price of electric current sold to the city at 10 cents a kilowatt hour. A third bill fixes the price for electric current sold to private consumers at the same rate when sold for any purpose in the city. The final bill regulates the price of gas in New-York for the private consumer at 75 cents, the same rate as that for the city, in the boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Kings, except in the Annexed District and Coney Island, and Richmond and Queens boroughs. In these excepted districts the price is fixed at $1 25 for the ensuing year and then reduced by a graduated scale at the rate of five cents annually until it reaches the rate of $1 for each 1,000 cubic feet in 1909. All these bills take effect on July 1 of the present year.

The committee has consulted with the Attorney General in the preparation of the text of all these bills, and that providing for a public service commission, which has not yet been made public. This last measure, as applying to the whole State, will not be submitted to the Mayor.

TEXT OF THE IMPORTANT SECTION.

The important fact, the reduction of the price of gas in New-York and Brooklyn, is accomplished in the following brief section, which is entitled "An act in relation to illuminating gas in the city of New-York, and regulating the quality and pressure thereof and the price to consumers other than said city":

A corporation, association, copartnership or person engaged in the business of manufacturing, furnishing or selling illuminating gas in the city of New-York, shall not charge or receive for gas manufactured, furnished or sold in said city a sum in excess of the following rates: In the Borough of Manhattan, in the Borough of The Bronx, except that portion of the Borough of The Bronx which was annexed to the city of New-York by Chapter 934 of the laws of 1895, and in the Borough of Brooklyn, except in that portion of the Borough of Brooklyn known as Coney Island, the sum of 75 cents a thousand cubic feet.

This same measure makes stringent provisions covering the quality and pressure of the gas at the burner, and provides for the forfeiture of $1,000 to the State for every violation.

All attention is now centred on the probable fate of these bills and that providing for a State Commission. That an active lobby will contest the progress of these measures to the very end of their legislative progress is assured, as well as that an appeal will be taken then to the courts to determine their constitutionality. It is interesting to note in connection with this that the question of the constitutionality of the existing law, fixing the price at $1, has never been submitted to the courts for construction. That the bills will be passed is regarded as unquestioned.

NIXON RESPONSIBLE FOR PASSAGE.

It is known definitely that Speaker Nixon has told the Senate leaders that these bills should be passed in that body on Tuesday and that he would be responsible for their passage by the Assembly on Wednesday. Rumors of "graft" and corruption funds have already begun to be heard, despite the fact that few legislators outside of the Stevens committee are in town.

Any attempt to filibuster on these bills by the minority will be met in one of two ways—either by a special session or by a prolongation of the present session—and this matter, taken in connection with the Hooker situation, is believed to make one of these two courses inevitable.

"We are going to do the business we were sent here to do," has been the dictum of Senator Malby, and he has reaffirmed it to-day. There have been a number of conferences of more or less importance between the committee and Senator Malby and Mr. Rogers, majority leader of the Assembly, to-day. These are in all probability merely for outlining the legislative procedure and for acquainting these men who will have to make the fight for the bills on the floor with the reasons that moved the committee to recommend this line of action. Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the Stevens committee, has been present at these meetings.

Senator Stevens was asked to-night about the submission of the four bills to Mayor McClellan, and confirmed the report that this was the intention of the committee in drafting them. No bill has yet been drafted which puts the inspection of gas meters on the local authorities. This will probably be included in the State commission bill.

PRECLUDES WANTON SEIZURE.

Confirmation was secured here to-night for the statement made in these dispatches last night that opportunity would be granted to the New-York City Democrats to amend the Mayor's water bill in such fashion as to permit the city to use for its municipal lighting purposes as much power as it could generate from its water supply, present or future. As was pointed out last night, this does not permit the enjoyment of power privileges except in connection with water actually taken for supplying the city. This would permit what was apparently asked for in the Mayor's bill, but would also preclude any wanton seizure solely for power purposes.

This one of the Stevens committee recommendations, thus sustains the objection to the wholesale powers conferred by the Tompkins bill—that is, the Mayor's measure—and at the same time concedes New-York City's right to use the water taken for its water supply pur-

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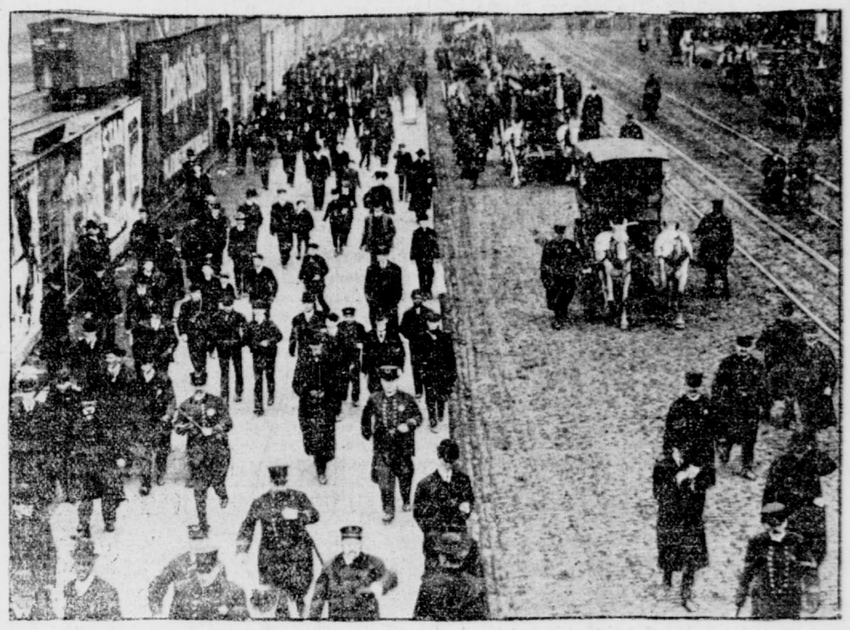
THE TEAMSTERS' STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

STRIKE PICKET POOH-POOHING FEDERAL INJUNCTION.



POLICE GUARDING CARAVAN IN STATE-ST.

CAPTAIN A SUICIDE.

Officer of 29th Infantry First Shot a Lieutenant.

Salt Lake City, April 30.—Captain William A. Raibourn, 29th Infantry, U. S. A., committed suicide at Fort Douglas to-day after making a murderous assault on Lieutenant William H. Point, also of the 29th Infantry. Point was shot twice by his superior officer, one bullet penetrating the left thigh and another inflicting a deep flesh wound in the right leg.

After Lieutenant Point had fallen, Captain Raibourn turned his revolver on himself, sending a bullet into his head three inches behind his right ear. He died almost instantly.

Captain Raibourn had been drinking heavily, and the tragedy was an outgrowth of his arrest on Tuesday on a charge of drunkenness.

W. A. Raibourn, who was born in Indiana in 1869, rose from the ranks. He was a private from 1891 to 1894, when he was appointed from the army as a second lieutenant. He had served as a commissioned officer in the 4th, 10th, 30th and 29th Infantry.

Will H. Point also served as a private for three years, from 1893 to 1896, in the 1st Cavalry. He served as a first lieutenant in the 51st Iowa in 1898-'99, and as a first lieutenant and captain in the 36th United States Infantry, a volunteer regiment, in 1899-1901. He was reappointed as a first lieutenant from Iowa in 1901, being assigned to the 29th Infantry.

EDUCATORS AT HAMPTON.

R. C. Ogden Tells Pupils of School About the Wreck.

Newport News, Va., April 30.—The Ogden party, whose train was wrecked yesterday at Greenville, S. C., while coming North from the Southern Conference for Education, at Columbia, S. C., arrived at Old Point Comfort to-night. R. C. Ogden went to the home of Dr. H. B. Frizzle, principal of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, whose guest he will be through the commencement exercises of the institution this week.

Mr. Ogden addressed the students of the school to-night, and gave an account of the wreck. He said that the members of the party who were injured in the accident were on the road to recovery, and that all of them were doing as well as could be expected. Mr. Ogden is president of the board of trustees of the Hampton Institute, and he will present to the students their diplomas and trade certificates on Wednesday.

PROFESSOR FARNAM DOING WELL.

Greenville, S. C., April 30.—Professor Farnam, of Yale University, and Mrs. Farnam, who were injured in the wreck of the Ogden special yesterday morning, are both resting easy in a sanatorium here. It has not been decided when they will be able to travel, but the attending physicians say it will not be before Tuesday. Kershaw, also injured in the wreck and detained here, is doing well.

BOWEN "IS WILLIN'"

Minister to Leave Caracas for Washington Monday Next.

Washington, April 30.—Secretary Taft to-day heard from Herbert W. Bowen, the United States Minister to Venezuela, in response to the Secretary's dispatch directing him to come to the United States in connection with the charges affecting Assistant Secretary Loomis, which were reported to the State Department in a personal letter by Mr. Bowen. The Minister acknowledges his willingness to come to the United States immediately, sailing to-morrow, but preferred that he be permitted to delay his departure from Caracas until the Monday following, so that he may have time to settle some matters before leaving. This arrangement will be satisfactory to Secretary Taft, and permission was given the Minister to delay his departure as requested. It is assumed, therefore, that Mr. Bowen will avail himself of Secretary Taft's permission.

Mr. Loomis, who is Acting Secretary of State, left Washington to-day for New-York City, to be absent until the middle of next week.

ARREST FIFTY BOYS.

Police Active Against Hoodlums on 3d-ave. Elevated.

Captain Ward, of the Alexander-ave. police station, and a squad of policemen made a determined effort yesterday afternoon to break up the increasing "hooliganism" on the 3d-ave. elevated railroad on Sunday afternoons. Boys of all ages go by the hundreds to the Bronx parks on Sunday to play ball. They begin to return home about 3 p. m. From that on until the last of the migration is over the ordinary passengers have to submit to all manner of annoyances and not infrequently bad language and insults.

A week ago twenty boys were arrested. The example, as Captain Ward supposed, was lost and yesterday fifty of the young hoodlums were taken from trains.

Thirty-nine were sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, being too young to lock up in a police station.

DISCORD IN NORDLAND.

Miss Marie Cahill Quits—"Mr. Herbert Cruel," She Says.

After an unpleasant incident on the stage of the Lew Fields Theatre, last Saturday night, the result, so Miss Cahill says, of a series of disagreements between herself and Victor Herbert, Miss Cahill has left the "It Happened in Nordland" company for good. She will not open with them in Boston to-night, nor appear with them in any city the remainder of the season, though this means a loss to her, she declares, of $12,000.

In Miss Cahill's contract with Lew Fields it was stipulated that she was to have the right to interpolate such songs for herself as she chose, which right she exercised, singing two songs not written by Mr. Herbert, the composer of the score. For some weeks, since Mr. Herbert has been conducting the orchestra, the audience have noticed that he leaves the conductor's chair when Miss Cahill sings these numbers, giving the baton to some one of the musicians.

Last Saturday night, in Miss Cahill's first song, the orchestra got out of key and time with her, and when she tried to get them back, the leader made a remark. She stopped singing and left the stage. The audience applauded to have her come back, and cried "Speech!"

She returned and said: "I will try to sing without the orchestra, it is so intentionally bad." She did sing, and some of the orchestra hissed. This angered the audience, and again they demanded that she explain. She declared that she did not think it fitting to air personal quarrels before an audience, and left the stage. She met Mr. Fields in the wings and resigned from the company.

Yesterday her doctor forbade her to appear again, saying she was on the verge of nervous prostration. Mr. Fields begged her to appear, at least in Boston, but she asked if she could have rehearsals with the man in the orchestra who was to conduct her songs, and, upon this being refused by Victor Herbert, she stuck by her resignation. Last week four different men conducted in her numbers, with none of whom had she had rehearsals.

"Mr. Herbert has been absolutely cruel to me," Miss Cahill said. "I am actually afraid of him. He is a man of strong impulses and passions, and Mr. Fields and all the company are afraid of him, too. I cannot submit to him any longer."

Victor Herbert last night said that Miss Cahill misrepresented the whole situation. He declared that any of his orchestra are capable of conducting any song, and that the trouble really arose out of a suit he brought against Miss Cahills husband, Daniel V. Arthur, over payment on a song. He declared he gave Miss Cahill a "square deal."

Lew Fields was also seen, and he blamed Miss Cahill, declaring that her resignation might mean he could not open in Boston Monday, since he cannot find a star to take her place. Miss Cahill, he said, does not wish to go on the road; that she is selfish, and has not considered any interests but her own.

SURPRISE FOR NEWSBOYS.

Children of J. Hooker Hamersley Sing at Lodging House.

When the Sunday evening religious services at the Newsboys' Lodging House, at No. 14 New-Chambers-st., closed last night the boys were surprised to find Katherine and Gordon Hamersley, children of the late J. Hooker Hamersley, singing with them.

The children were taken there by their guardian, Mrs. S. E. Lowrie, who had sent a check last Saturday to Superintendent Heig especially for the boys at this home. Mr. Hamersley was a regular contributor to the Newsboys' Home fund.

SWIMS TO LIBERTY.

Hart's Island Prisoner Soon Recaptured—Back Again.

Samuel Wolf, a prisoner on Hart's Island, escaped from the prison there on Saturday by swimming to City Island, a distance of three miles. He was later captured on the Eastern Boulevard by Bicycle Policeman John Dillon, who had a hard battle with him before he could take him to the station. Wolf had a sailor's knife and endeavored to stab Dillon. The prisoner was committed to Hart's Island by Judge Newburger for a burglary committed in Harlem. He managed to elude the guards on Saturday and hid in a boathouse. Through a hole in the floor he crawled into the water and swam across the bay to a lonesome section of City Island.

Yesterday Wolf was recommitted to Hart's Island.

GETS $10,000 FOR A SCRATCH.

Colorado Woman Recovers for Injury Received in a Bathtub.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Golden, Col., April 30.—The damage suit brought by Mrs. Sarah A. Stock against the Big Five Mining Company, of Idaho Springs, was ended to-night by the jury awarding her $10,000. Mrs. Stock asked $25,000 damages because she scratched one knee on the copper lining of a tub while bathing in the company bathhouse in Idaho Springs, which injury caused blood poisoning.

CHICAGO STRIKE GOES ON

Unions Ask Roosevelt, Dineen and Dunne to Investigate.

Chicago, April 30.—Chicago had on working clothes to-day as a result of the teamsters' strike, which to-day failed of spreading and of settlement. From daylight until dark, downtown streets were crowded with heavily laden wagons, giving the city a weekday appearance. Believing that the fight now going on for supremacy between the Employers' Association of Chicago and the union teamsters is to be a protracted one, business men to-day sought to secure an extra stock of supplies. Every available team and even one-horse vehicles were brought into use to replenish coalbins and to obtain other material necessary to the transaction of business.

While all these preparations were going on for an emergency, efforts were being made in Mayor Dunne's office, at the City Hall, to bring about a peaceable adjustment of the strike. Early in the afternoon a committee representing the Employers' Association met Mayor Dunne's peace committee, consisting of Bishop C. P. Anderson, of the Episcopal Church; Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of All Souls' Church; Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Sinai Temple; Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, and Dr. Cornelia De Bey, of Neighborhood House. At the end of this conference a committee representing the unions met the Mayor's peace committee and went over the entire strike situation in an effort to devise some means to bring about a peaceable ending of the controversy.

The Chicago Federation of Labor also was busy considering the strike situation, but no action was taken to spread the strike to the affiliated unions. Believing that the teamsters are justified in the fight they are making, the federation passed the following resolution:

Whereas, The Employers' Association and its allies of this city have declared their deliberate intention to crush out of existence all labor organizations; and,

Whereas, In pursuance of this policy said Employers' Association and its allies are resorting to every scheme of misrepresentation for the purpose of misleading the public; and,

Whereas, The said association has determined at least to refuse all overtures for arbitration into the facts causing the present industrial conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request President Roosevelt, Governor Deneen and Mayor Dunne to investigate the existing conditions in Chicago before complying with any request made for the use of militia in the city during the present difficulty; and be it further

Resolved, That the president of this organization be instructed to appoint a committee to lay the facts before President Roosevelt, Governor Deneen and Mayor Dunne, and take such other steps as may be necessary to give effect to these resolutions.

The conferences in Mayor Dunne's office lasted six hours, and the peace committee appointed by the Mayor yesterday failed utterly in its efforts to bring about a settlement of the strike. The plan for an armistice of forty-eight hours was rejected by both sides early in the conference, as was also an offer later made by the representatives of the labor men, who asked that a committee of five citizens be appointed to arbitrate the trouble.

After the conferences, which were held in secret, the peace committee issued the following statement:

The members of this commission, acting upon request of Mayor Dunne, regret to inform the public that after having heard representatives of both parties to the controversy to-day, no plan was found acceptable to bring about an adjustment of the difficulty.

The representatives of the employers refused to accept any commission or means of arbitration which was suggested, while the laboring men declared their readiness to acquiesce in the plan of submitting the controversy to persons commanding the respect and confidence of the community.

The streets were free from rioting to-day, as no efforts was made to make deliveries to the firms involved. The express companies had several wagons at work in transferring packages from one railroad to another.

William and Harry Grady, picture frame manufacturers, were shot early to-day and severely wounded through a misunderstanding. Some time ago these men supplied Montgomery Ward & Co. with picture frames, but their contract expired several months ago. It is said by the police that strike sympathizers who were of the belief that the Gradys were still connected with the Ward company made the attack on the two men.

ENLISTING GUARDS.

One Hundred Big Men Sent from Pittsburg to Chicago.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsburg, April 30.—The Franklin Detective Agency of Pittsburg to-day hired one hundred men to go to Chicago to-morrow to act as armed guards in breaking the strike of teamsters there. An advertisement was inserted in the Pittsburg Sunday papers, and fully 500 men applied for the places. It was specified that each man should be not less than six feet tall and should weigh 200 pounds or over. Each man was told there would be trouble in Chicago, and that if he wanted to turn back there was still time. The 100 guards will be taken to Chicago in a Pullman train to-morrow night, and armed with Winchesters on getting there.

BICYCLE AND DEAD RIDER IN POND.

Middletown, Conn., April 30.—The body of Charles Johnson, his hands clutching the handles of a bicycle, was found to-day in Tameacha Pond, which is only four feet deep at the place where the body was discovered. Johnson's feet were entangled in the wheels of his machine, and it is probable that while riding at a rapid rate along the road bordering the pond his wheel slipped down the embankment and he was drowned before he could free himself.

ENTOMBS 13 MINERS

Explosion Thought to Have Killed All in Deep Shaft.

Wilburton, Okla., April 30.—Thirteen miners were entombed and probably killed by an explosion early to-day in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Company's mine near Wilburton. Their bodies may not be recovered for several days.

The men went into the shaft at midnight. The foreman of the shift that left the mine at that hour says that the mine was in good condition and a gas explosion was hardly probable. His shift left a shot hanging, and this the new shift may have fired. It is suggested, from the force of the explosion, which could be heard for miles around, and which tore heavy timbers aside and piled tons of dirt into the shaft, that a bad shot had set off some dynamite which had been stored conveniently for work in pushing the entries.

The shaft is 350 feet deep.

TO TEST MINE CAGES.

Inspector Orders Drastic Measure Because of Accidents.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Scranton, Penn., April 30.—To test the safety appliances on mine cages, because of twenty-seven deaths recently caused by broken cables when safety "dogs" failed to work, Chief Inspector Roderick has ordered all deputy inspectors to order the pins drawn from all cages, separating them from the cable attachments. This means that if the "dogs" are not in working order the cage will drop hundreds of feet and demolish itself and the shafting, causing a loss of thousands of dollars. This is the most drastic measure ever prescribed by the State against the coal operators.

HURT RACING WITH AUTO.

Motor Cyclist, in Cloud of Dust, Dashed Into Locomotive.

Racing along behind an automobile, and enveloped in the cloud of dust, Maximillian Goetchius, living at Amsterdam-ave. and 106th-st., was seriously hurt yesterday at the Merrick Road crossing of the Long Island Railroad at Springfield, Queens. The men and women in the automobile went on without knowing of the accident.

Goetchius, with two friends, were on an outing. Each had a motor cycle, and on the way back to the city yesterday afternoon they were overtaken by a big touring car, in which were six persons. The wheelmen tagged on behind, and the four raced away toward Jamaica. At the Springfield crossing Bonesteil and the automobile did not slacken speed and Goetchius, enveloped in the dust, and fifty to seventy-five feet behind, saw nothing of the engine of a train between him and the flying "auto," and into it he ran. He was hurled to one side and sustained injuries which may cause death.

The automobile party, knowing nothing of the accident, went on toward Manhattan.

DROVE "AUTO" TOO FAST.

Alex. Mowatt, Said To Be Employed by Frank J. Gould, Arrested.

Alex. Mowatt, of No. 218 West 58th-st., who said that he was employed by Frank J. Gould, was arrested last evening, charged with speeding an automobile at the rate of twenty miles an hour. He was later bailed out, and will be arraigned this morning in the West Side Court. The arrest was made directly in front of Commissioner McAdoo's home. The police say that there have been many complaints from residents of the neighborhood of automobile speeding, and that a determined effort will be made to stop it.

Mowatt said that he had taken Mr. and Mrs. Gould out in the afternoon, and had just left them at their home, and was on his way to the garage at the time.

HYDE'S "AUTO" ON FIRE.

Burning Waste Ignites Vehicle in Garage—Driver Burned.

A touring car, the property, it is said, of James Hazen Hyde, vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was badly damaged in the garage at No. 1,719 Broadway last evening by fire caused by the accidental ignition of rags with which it was being cleaned.

The machine had just been brought to the garage by the driver, Joseph Gerity, who is employed by Mr. Hyde. He was cleaning and rubbing it down with waste when, it is said, he accidentally touched the electric sparker. In an instant the rags were in flames and the oil and gasolene soaked sawdust, which covered the floor to catch such drippings, ignited when Gerity dropped the cloth.

The automobile was immediately enveloped in flames, and, although Gerity tried his best to extinguish them, he succeeded only in burning his hands severely. The foreman of the garage turned in an alarm. The firemen made short work of the blaze.

It was reported that $1,500 damage was done to Mr. Hyde's machine, while two other automobiles which stood near suffered some damage.

SEND LAWYER TO PROBE EQUITABLE.

Colorado Policyholders Band Together to Have Methods Investigated.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Denver, April 30.—Colorado policyholders in the Equitable company have banded together and will investigate the methods of the directors of the Equitable. An attorney representing the Colorado policyholders will leave here next Wednesday for New-York City, where he will spend two weeks looking into the present status of the Equitable.

TARBELL AND REBATES

KNOWLES GIVES FIGURES.

Rumor That Union Pacific Is Carrying Loan from Equitable.

In a statement made public last night, Henry H. Knowles, who, until he was dismissed by President Alexander last Thursday, was supervisor of agencies for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, asserts that Gage E. Tarbell, second vice-president, was guilty of rebating on a wholesale scale. The real phases of the work in Chicago, for which Mr. Tarbell received the office of third vice-president of the Equitable, were never brought out, says Mr. Knowles.

The Frick committee, beginning to-day, will hold daily sessions. Senator Knox, counsel to the committee, will meet with it, and will take a large part in the examination of witnesses. Most of the auditing of accounts and checking up of expenditures has been finished by the committee's accountants, and practically all the sessions will be devoted to the examination of witnesses.

President Alexander and Gage E. Tarbell, probably, will be called before the committee and asked to substantiate the charges they have made against Mr. Hyde. These charges have been carefully tabulated for the committee's reference. Mr. Hyde will be asked about the underwriting syndicates in which, according to the declarations of his opponents, he made illegitimate profits.

The report was put in circulation yesterday that the Frick committee was greatly exercised over a discovery that the Union Pacific at present was carrying a large loan from the Equitable, and that Mr. Harriman, a dominant influence in the Frick committee, was fearful lest blocks of his securities, which the Equitable held, would be thrown suddenly on the market to protect the society. A man close to the Alexander side had heard nothing about the loan to the Union Pacific, and was not inclined to believe the report.

Mr. Tarbell became a member of Crane, Curran & Co., in Chicago, says Mr. Knowles in his statement, when Mr. Crane had been manager in that field for fifteen years. The year Mr. Tarbell entered the firm there had been produced in that district about $13,000,000 of business. Mr. Tarbell's contract in 1889 was that he was to write $1,000,000 of insurance a year, while his rebates were not to be more than 27½ per cent.

"He wrote $1,982,000 of business," says Mr. Knowles, "on an average rebate of 61 per cent." Because of this, Crane & Curran objected to his entering the firm, goes on the statement. At least 60 per cent of the business lapsed after the first premium.

By 1890 Mr. Tarbell had forced Curran out of the firm, Mr. Knowles says. In that year Tarbell wrote $2,127,000 of business, of which $836,000 was not accepted, although the agency had gone to various expenses on it. On the $1,291,000 which was paid for the premiums were $29,967 77, the rebates $24,912 68. The statement continues:

There were fifty-four policies written in all, and on thirty-seven of these he gave rebates as follows: Seven policyholders got 75 per cent rebate; seven got 60 per cent rebate; thirteen got 50 per cent rebate; four got 40 per cent rebate; three got 35 per cent rebate; one got 30 per cent rebate; one got 27 per cent rebate, and one got 25 per cent rebate. Nine were written with quarterly premiums, ranging from $211 down to $11 78. These small fellows, not being posted as to Tarbell's methods, received no rebates; eight of those fifty-four seemed not to have been favored, from the records, with rebates. Eighteen policies were returned not taken out, representing $836,000 insurance. This business on the second year's premiums lapsed 60 per cent, being about the same as the lapsed ratio of business written in 1889.

In December 1890, Tarbell wrote four men in Chicago, whose names can be given him if his memory is still bad, for $100,000 each, whom he gave a rebate of 95 per cent.

The managers and agents of the society have often, at agents' meetings throughout the country, during the last twelve years, heard Tarbell boast of his wonderful work of one afternoon, with a coterie of men known as the Diamond Match Company. He stated that he insured four of these gentlemen in one afternoon.

The facts about this wonderful transaction, as shown by the records, are: Two of these men, brothers, were insured for $100,000 each and received rebates of 66 per cent; the other two, who bore the same name, received rebates of 75 per cent. The total premiums on these policies were $13,899, and the amount paid in notes and cash was only $5,176 99.

A prominent banker of Milwaukee bought of this wonderful wizard of life insurance three policies amounting to $100,000—two for $25,000 each and one for $50,000; the premiums on the three policies being $3,330 for $1,052, giving an average rebate of 66 per cent; on the two policies an average rebate was given of 50 per cent, and on the one for $50,000 the rebate was 82 per cent.

Another $100,000 on a prominent citizen for a premium of $3,110 was sold for $1,000, a rebate of 67 per cent.

Two policies of $60,000 each, premiums amounting to $3,000 on the two, were sold for $750, a rebate of 75 per cent.

Two brothers, prominent bankers of Milwaukee, were sold policies, one for $100,000, premium $3,000, for which he paid $750, a rebate of 75 per cent, while the other brother was sold a policy for $50,000, premium $1,225, for $200, a rebate of 83 per cent, 8 per cent better than his brother in the shape of rebates.

His record and his work as a rebater in Chicago left that field in such a condition that even men of marked ability and integrity have found it uphill work to produce any business on a correct basis. Dr. Pierman also made a wonderful record in Chicago on the same basis as Tarbell, but was punished for the same.

I was sent to Michigan to dismiss Connors, of Detroit, from the service of the society for rebating, because the attention of the Insurance Commissioner of Michigan was called to Connors's rebating, and the Commissioner had demanded of the company that something be done to stop the same.

Before Connors was working in Michigan he had been connected with the Kentucky agency, and he claims to have received his education in that particular from the methods used and the rebating that was being done in that State, with which fact Tarbell was conversant.

PENALTY FOR REBATES DISMISSAL.

The following extract is from the instructions issued by the Equitable Life, and taken from the Equitable's rate book, and is written over the signature of Gage E. Tarbell, as second vice-president of the society:

"Every agent of this society is forbidden to pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, any rebate of premium in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly. This rule shall apply to any person who solicits or writes an application for the society, whether he be a broker, general agent, manager, or employed to work for the society in any other capacity. The penalty for the violation of the foregoing rule shall be immediate dismissal from the service of the society.

"G. E. TARBELL,
"Second Vice-president."

Mr. Knowles, evidently rankling under the double indignity of being suspended and then dismissed, asks why Mr. Alexander, after suspending him on April 14, found it necessary to humiliate him still further by cancelling his contract on April 27. This, says Mr. Knowles, was said to have been done because he had violated the orders of the Frick committee not to discuss the affairs to go before the investigating committee.

"As I was suspended on April 14 and I was not an officer or agent or manager of the society," said Mr. Knowles, "I did not receive any notice of the resolution passed by the executive committee, neither did I receive any instructions of any nature whatever from the Frick committee."

He did not know what the investigating committee was doing, neither had he discussed any affairs which he thought would be the subject of investigation. He had simply told what he knew of the "plot," from his own personal knowledge and statements made to him by Mr. Tarbell.

"Therefore, I consider that the president, no doubt at the instigation of Tarbell, has again used a subterfuge to try to punish me," says Mr. Knowles, "for daring to differ from them in regard to their methods in this controversy."

Whether Mr. Hyde voted for his dismissal does not concern him in the least, says Mr. Knowles. "I know Mr. Hyde to be an honorable man, who will perform what he considers to be his duty to the great society founded by his father, irrespective of whom it may hit."