

PLATT ON CRIMMINS.

WON OVER BY HARRIMAN.

Deserted Policyholders' Interests for Hyde, Says Lawyer.

Frank H. Platt, counsel for the policyholders' committee, which was organized to foster mutualization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, replied yesterday to John D. Crimmins, chairman of the committee, who said recently that Mr. Platt had been working for Mr. Alexander's lawyers in the formation of the committee and had been paying its expenses apparently. The lawyer declared that Mr. Crimmins, originally strongly for mutualization, had been won over by E. H. Harriman to support Mr. Hyde and the stock control of the Equitable.

In a formal statement, Mr. Platt said: Last February Mr. Alexander attacked Mr. Hyde's control of the Equitable Society as subversive of the interests of the policyholders, stating that Mr. Hyde was unfit to control the funds of the society. As a remedy he proposed that the policyholders be given the right to vote for the directors, and the directors thereupon passed a resolution that that should be done at the earliest possible time. But it became evident immediately that Mr. Hyde was scheming to thwart the purpose of that resolution.

Thereupon the policyholders' committee was formed to support Mr. Alexander and his proposition. On March 2 the policyholders' committee published its first notice stating that its object was to obtain for the policyholders the right to vote for directors. The members of the committee have all been faithful to that purpose, except Mr. Crimmins. At first no one was more earnest for it than he. When the deceptive four-year plan was announced Mr. Crimmins spoke against that plan and voted in the committee against it, on the ground that it would continue Mr. Hyde's stock control.

Soon after that Mr. Crimmins had several private conferences with Mr. Harriman, and then he came out suddenly as a supporter of Mr. Hyde. He decided Mr. Hyde in interviews and could see nothing but advantage to the policyholders in the stock control. What argument brought about this change of mind has not been disclosed.

Mr. Crimmins's position as chairman of the committee gave his action some importance, and it cannot be denied that Mr. Hyde made a shrewd move in capturing Mr. Crimmins as an ally. The work and influence of the committee was temporarily checked by the action of its chairman. But neither Mr. Hyde nor Mr. Harriman nor Mr. Crimmins has been able to induce any other member of the committee to change position or principle. The committee, with the single exception, stands just where it stood at the beginning, for the policyholders and against the misuse of their property.

As to the expenses of the committee, they have been very small. It has not been difficult or expensive to organize the policyholders, for they are all of one mind and have been quite ready to unite and protect themselves. Some members of the committee have contributed liberally to the expenses. The statement that policyholders have been paid to support Mr. Alexander is too obviously false for serious notice.

I have openly supported Mr. Alexander and his purposes, and shall continue to do so with all my power. He is for the right, and I have no doubt of the final outcome. Mr. Hyde for a time may be able to divert the attention of some people from himself and his doing by impugning the motives of others, but the people in interest, the policyholders, will not be easily distracted by such obvious tactics, and, as one of Mr. Hyde's counsel told him long ago, "the result is inevitable."

Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department is expected to return to this city to-day to resume his investigation of the Equitable. H. R. Winthrop, the manager of the finance department, who is also the secretary of the executive and finance committees, will be recalled, it is thought, to continue his explanations of the records of the purchase of securities by the society. After him it is expected Superintendent Hendricks will call William H. McIntyre, fourth vice-president, who was secretary of the two committees before Mr. Winthrop took that place.

Gage E. Tarbell, second vice-president; Thomas D. Jordan, the controller, and William Alexander, the secretary, will be other witnesses who will be asked this week to tell about phases of the Equitable's investments, it is expected. Jacob H. Schiff, a member of the executive committee, whose firm, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., has sold securities to the Equitable, and E. H. Harriman also will be called by Superintendent Hendricks, it is said. Senator Dewey, general counsel for the Equitable and a member of the executive committee, may be a witness.

The executive committee will hold a meeting to-day and will hold daily meetings until the Frick committee makes its report, it is expected, that it may keep in touch with that body and be ready to take any action which the investigating committee's findings may require.

Mr. Crimmins is not the only member of the policyholders' committee who has gone over to Mr. Hyde's views, according to one of Mr. Hyde's friends, who says that the "Crimmins committee has gone to smash." Henry Morgenthau and E. W. Bloomingdale are openly Mr. Hyde's advocates, this Hyde adherent says, because they believe the policyholders' committee is being used only as a part of the Alexander-Tarbell campaign.

CONDITIONS IN CHINA IMPROVED.

Modern Equipment Introduced Since Boxer Outbreak—Sympathy for Japan.

Charles Denby, of Tien-Tsin, China, who was for thirteen years Secretary of Legation at Peking, while his father was American Minister at the Chinese capital, is staying at the Holland House. He has been for two years adviser to the Viceroy of Northern China. In discussing the development of China, Mr. Denby said:

Marked advance has been made since the Boxer trouble. Since 1900 modern water works, electric lights and electric tramways have been established in Tien-Tsin. Railroads, buildings and public improvements are going ahead in various provinces, and more and more the Chinese people try to help themselves. There are thirty American locomotives, others of English and Belgian make, in Northern China. Natives are, however, now building locomotives, but for many years to come they will draw on the United States for railroad equipment.

The Chinese, of course, sympathize with the Japanese in the conflict with Russia, but only the speculators have taken the hazard of contraband trade with the Russian army. None of the high-class Chinese merchants have taken the chances. The general information concerning the operations of the conflicting forces is much more widely diffused in this country than even in the cities of China.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT A SUCCESS.

Receipts Large, but Greater Attractions Resulted in Smaller Profits.

Although the receipts fell off slightly from those of last year, the Military Tournament, which closed last night at Madison Square Garden, is pronounced by the managers to have been a success financially for the Military League. The decrease in the profits is due to the extra expense of bringing Company G of the 15th United States Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen. The performance of the cavalry was appreciated, but the length of the programme would not permit a repetition of any act, not excepting the Highlanders or the 3d Battery, of Fort Meyer.

The performances of the 18th Infantry, of Governor's Island, and of the 3d Battery of the National Guard, from Brooklyn, under Captain Raquin, were complete in every detail, and it is probable that these bodies will be invited to participate next year.

NEW BROKERAGE FIRM FORMED.

George W. Stern, a member of the New-York Stock Exchange who retired from active business several years ago, and William McClure, also a member of the exchange for many years, have formed a partnership under the firm name of George W. Stern & Co., with offices at No. 25 Broadway. They begin business on the floor of the exchange to-day.

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AFTER PAID "SLUGGERS."

Chicago Police Suspect Them in Many Unions.

Chicago, May 14.—A wholesale exposure of the extent and methods of professional "slugging" is expected by the police to be the result of the revelations connected with the murder of Charles J. Carlstrom, a wagon worker, for which eight men are now under arrest.

Following the confession of Charles Casey, business agent, and Henry J. Newman, secretary of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Local Union No. 4, Charles Gilhooly, alleged leader of the men who beat Carlstrom, broke down and told his part in that and other deeds of a similar nature. From his admissions, the greater part of which Inspector Levin declines to reveal at present, the police gleaned clues which set them to work investigating "slugging" plots in other industries where strikes have been in progress.

The police secured the names of fourteen persons who have been assaulted or intimidated by gangs of hired "sluggers" working for striking unions. Each case is being investigated by Inspector Levin's detectives, and additional arrests are expected at any time.

"We have discovered clues leading us in a number of directions to cases of professional slugging done by gangs hired not only by the wagon workers, but by other unions, including the woodworkers," said Inspector Levin tonight. "We shall not stop until we get to the bottom of the system and break it up."

Two more arrests in connection with the case against the wagon workers were made to-day. They are Frank Novak and John Heiden, members of the executive committee of the union.

DELAY STRIKE CRISIS.

Team Owners Allow the Chicago Strikers Time to Reconsider.

Chicago, May 14.—Unless compromises are offered by all the opposing interests in the teamsters' strike it will spread greatly in the next forty-eight hours. The refusal of the teamsters' joint council, representing 25,000 drivers, to accede to the demands of the Chicago Team Owners' Association, to handle merchandise for all business houses having contracts with the members of the owners' organization, without discriminating against the firms involved in the present strike, has brought the controversy to a point where a speedy settlement will have to be made to prevent an extension of the trouble.

There is a probability, however, that the whole trouble may be satisfactorily adjusted without bringing about such drastic measures. After receiving the announcement of the teamsters' joint council the Team Owners' Association, believing that the teamsters could be induced to change their minds, decided to give them until Tuesday to make final answer.

That last night's decision of the teamsters will be reconsidered was made evident to-night, when a call was sent out for another meeting of the teamsters' joint council for to-morrow night.

Another death to-day was added to the list of strike victims, making a total of nine deaths attributed to the strike. John Cahill shot James Jennings, colored, in the head and killed him. Cahill declares that he killed the negro in self defence while arguing over the strike.

Marching with draped banners and muffled drums, more than two thousand union men to-day followed the body of George S. Pierce, a striking teamster, who was killed by a deputy sheriff, from his home to Union Station, whence the body was taken over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Louisville, Ky., for burial. Every man wore on his coat lapel a white button, with this inscription in black:

"We mourn the loss of a murdered brother." Pierce was an employe of Rothschild & Co. as driver on a delivery wagon. He was shot by a special detective, F. P. Waldorf. He is the only union man who has lost his life in the strike and is regarded by other union men as a martyr to the union cause. Pierce is said to have assaulted a non-union driver in the presence of Waldorf. The latter was exonerated by a coroner's jury.

At the Cook County Democracy headquarters the funeral procession halted and President Shea of the Teamsters' Union addressed the mourners, urging them against violence.

BOSTON VOTES FUNDS FOR STRIKERS.

Boston, May 14.—Every teamsters' union which met in the city to-day endorsed the Chicago strike, voted immediate funds from the treasury to assist in the fight, and levied assessments on its members to add to this fund.

VICTIMS STILL MISSING.

Philadelphia Couple Not Heard from Since Wreck.

Harrisburg, Penn., May 14.—None of the thirty-four victims of the South Harrisburg railroad disaster were able to leave the Harrisburg Hospital to-day. With the exception of George Loeffler, of Pittsburg; Miss Anton Piler, of Cleveland, and Harold Elfreth, of Philadelphia, all are believed to be out of danger. Loeffler is in a critical condition and may not live. The other two are expected to recover.

J. W. Anderson, of Pittsburg, whose son died last night, is in a serious condition, and was unable to go home with the body. Mr. Anderson was badly burned and cut about the head, face and legs. The railroad officials say that the report of the death of a Mr. Shaw, of Pittsburg, was incorrect, and was due to a mistake of a Harrisburg physician in reporting the death of another victim. This makes the number of deaths twenty-two, instead of twenty-three. The company can find no trace of E. D. Edson, the New-York lawyer, whose body is thought to have been burned to ashes in the wrecking.

Cleveland, May 14.—Mr. and Mrs. James McCauley, of No. 129 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, who were on the Pennsylvania train wrecked at Harrisburg on Thursday night, have not been heard from since the wreck, and have been given up for dead. They were on their way to Cleveland.

A CHASE OF 25,000 MILES.

Hawaiian Sheriff Taking Home Prisoner Charged With Theft.

Henry K. Kapea, formerly a clerk at a Honolulu banking house, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market police court, yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. After a brief hearing to-day he will be remanded to the custody of Sheriff Henry C. Vida, of Honolulu, who will take him at once to Hawaii. Sheriff Vida travelled nearly twenty-five thousand miles to bring his prisoner from London, where he had been placed under arrest.

Kapea, a young man of good appearance, is wanted in Honolulu for the alleged theft of some United States government bonds, the amount specified in the extradition papers being \$500. Sheriff Vida said, however, that the loss to the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, of Honolulu, through Kapea's manipulations was nearer \$20,000.

For four years Kapea was employed by the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, and is said to have been in a position to handle the government bonds which were in the care of the banking house. The Hawaiian police alleged that Kapea took a number of government gold bonds, which he negotiated and then fled from Honolulu. Pinkerton detectives were immediately employed. He was traced by Pacific steamship to Japan, and after a short stay he took steamer for Canton, China.

The bank clerk then sailed for Bombay, where the Pinkertons found that he remained for some time. Then by slow stages Kapea made his way to Naples, Paris and finally to London, where he assumed several names. While Kapea was being trailed around the world by the Pinkertons, descriptions of the man, with an account of his alleged theft, were sent to the police of the big cities on the two hemispheres, and he was finally arrested by a Scotland Yard detective on a charge. It is asserted here, of "stealing United States government bonds valued at \$50,000."

Scotland Yard informed the banking house in Honolulu of the man's arrest and the work of obtaining extradition papers was begun. Sheriff Vida received the Hawaiian warrant, with affidavits and judicial certifications attached, and started for Washington, reaching Secretary Hay on March 21. Extradition papers were granted by the State Department, and the Sheriff went to London on his arriving the papers were signed by the officials of the Crown, and Sheriff Vida left London with his prisoner April 2. This is the first case of the Hawaiian Islands asking the United States or Great Britain for the extradition of a prisoner.

Kapea said he was glad to be going home, and that he had seen enough of foreign countries to last him a lifetime. He would not discuss his case, Sheriff Vida and his prisoner will start for San Francisco to-day on their way to Hawaii.

WAR ON CONSUMPTION.

Important Meeting of a National Organization.

Washington, May 14 (Special).—The first annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will be held in Washington on May 18 and 19. A glance at the preliminary programme, which has just appeared, shows the wide scope of the association's field and the authority with which it acts.

The presidential address will be by Dr. E. L. Trudeau, the dean of the movement in America, and the vice-presidential addresses are by Dr. William Osler, formerly of Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, medical officer of the New-York Board of Health, whose work, both in general medicine and in the particular field of tuberculosis, is too well known to require comment. A general address by "Robert Williams, of 'The Philadelphia Press,'" will discuss the problem from the point of view of the layman and of the general public.

The specific papers offered number more than forty and cover nearly every phase of the subject. These are arranged in three sections—a sociological, under the chairmanship of Homer Folks, of New-York, a pathological and bacteriological, under the chairmanship of Dr. M. P. Ravenel, pathologist of the Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, and a clinical and climatological, under the chairmanship of Dr. Norman Bridge, of Los Angeles. The sociological programme offers, in addition to the chairman's address, papers by Edward T. Devlie, of New-York, who will present a scheme of work for anti-tuberculosis associations; by William H. Baldwin, of Washington, who will discuss the growth of the sanatorium movement in America, and by Dr. H. M. Burken, secretary of the Minnesota State Board of Health, who will treat of the dangers of infection in transportation and means of dealing with that problem.

The proceedings of the pathological and clinical sections will be more technical in character, and chiefly of interest to physicians. There can be no doubt that the result of the meeting will be a tremendous stimulus toward the stamping out of the disease, which the association has set as its goal.

BIG STORM IN TEXAS.

Cloudburst Floods Town—Wires, Roads and Crops Injured.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 14.—A storm passed over Lamar and other Red River counties yesterday, destroying wires, roads and crops. The house of Mrs. Lesh, who is ill in bed, was destroyed and she was blown against a hot stove and fatally burned. Several gins and farmhouses were blown away. Cleburn, Tex., is flooded by a cloudburst. The Santa Fe shops, the largest south of St. Louis, are flooded, and work has been abandoned. Much damage has been done to property.

FOUR TORNADO VICTIMS DIE.

Total Fatalities at Snyder Now 117—Pocket-book Blown Twenty-three Miles.

Snyder, Okla., May 14.—Four more of the persons injured in Wednesday night's tornado died to-day. This brings the total number of known dead to 117. A number of persons are missing, and several of the injured are in a critical condition. Relief is coming from many quarters. There was no rain to-day, and conditions are more cheerful. A pocket-book containing \$2 was picked up to-day nineteen miles from Snyder. It belonged to Mrs. James, who was killed, and it was carried twenty-three miles in the storm. A heavy wind and rain storm visited Okmotee, Okla., yesterday. An elevator was blown across the railroad track and a few small buildings were damaged, but no person was injured.

ENTERTAIN THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Washington, May 14.—Senator and Mrs. Newlands, of Nevada, gave a dinner to-night to Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, and the Ambassador. Among those present were Secretary and Mrs. Taft, Associate Justice Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, and Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Lieutenant and Mrs. Von Bredow, and Colonel Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department. Lieutenant and Mrs. Von Bredow, the latter a daughter of Senator Newlands, have just returned from their wedding tour, and will sail for Germany on May 29.

FRESH AIR CHARITY OPENS JUNE 8.

The board of directors of the Fresh Air Charity announces that the institution at Rockaway Park will be open to the poor sick children of the city about June 8, and that the first all day outing on New-York Harbor will occur on Wednesday, July 6. Steps have been taken toward the erection of needed buildings, and officers of the society are confident that there will be a liberal response to their appeal for financial assistance. Contributions may be forwarded to Hezekiah Kohn, treasurer, No. 355 2d-ave., New-York City.

E. H. CONGER REACHES SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, May 14.—E. H. Conger, formerly American Minister to China, arrived to-day from the Orient on the steamer Siberia. Mr. Conger is accompanied by his wife. After a brief stay in San Francisco, Mr. Conger will go to his former home in Iowa for a rest.

To The Public:

To correct erroneous opinions based on repeated misstatements of fact and on misleading generalizations of the testimony recently taken by a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly of this State, appointed to inquire into the manufacture, distribution and cost of gas in the City of New York, the following diagram, presented in evidence, will be of interest to the public, as it shows and compares the price per thousand feet of gas for light in New York and in all other cities, towns and villages of this State:

Table with columns for Gross Prices of Gas for Light in various cities and towns, ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.50. Includes cities like Canandaigua, Plattsburg, NYack, Ballston Spa, Warsaw, Port Henry, Ogdensburg, Saratoga Springs, Huntington, Port Jervis, Bath, Bay Shore, Fort Plain, Genesee, Goshen, Waterville, Dansville, Lyons, Malone, Catskill, Ilion, Middletown, Hudson, Newark, Norwich, Rensselaer, Saugerties, Oswego, Le Roy, Cooperstown, Haverstraw, Mechanicville, Niagara Falls, Far Rockaway, Penn Yan, Oneonta, Oneida, Sag Harbor, Seneca Falls, Cortland, Elmira, Fredonia, Glens Falls, Rome, Johnstown, Lockport, Tonawanda, Mt. Vernon, Brockport, Fishkill, Geneva, Hoosick Falls, Ithaca, Newburgh, Peekskill, Utica, Watertown, Owego, Schenectady, Cohoes, Hempstead Co., Nassau Co., Medina, Ossining, Palmyra, Patcoque, Watkins, Waverly, Westfield, Corning, Suffern, Kingston, Albion, Granville, Auburn, Syracuse, Binghamton, Poughkeepsie, Fulton, Staten Island, Albany, Troy, Amsterdam, Coney Island, Dunkirk, Flushing, Jamaica, Newtown, Richmond Hill, Sandy Hill, Woodhaven, Buffalo, Rochester, Westchester, Batavia, Clifton Springs, Brooklyn Union, Flatbush, Kings Co., New York Cen. U., Con. Gas, New Am., Mutual, Nor. U., Standard.

Average price of gas for light in New York State outside of Brooklyn, Manhattan and Bronx 1.70

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