



SEBASTOPOL BURNING? RUMOR OF GREAT MUTINY.

Guns of Fortress Reported Turned by Sailors on the City.

St. Petersburg, March 20.—Most startling reports are current to-night that the execution of former Lieutenant Schmidt, which has made a deep impression all over Russia, has been followed by a great mutiny of sailors at Sebastopol and the massacre of their officers. The fortress is said to be firing on the city. The truth of the story is doubted, this being the "psychological moment" for the appearance of such reports. No press dispatches confirming the story have been received, but if the report should prove true the absence of these might be accounted for by the censorship.

The alleged news came in the form of two ether telegrams to a prominent member of the social revolutionary party such as the revolutionists have sometimes been able to transmit through accomplices in the telegraph offices, when the public, and even the government, has been unable to use the lines. As translated and displayed at the offices of radical newspapers here, the telegrams say briefly that the sailors, infuriated by the refusal of Emperor Nicholas to pardon Lieutenant Schmidt and their fellow sailors, rose in their barracks and seized and imprisoned the majority of their officers. The dispatches add that almost the entire city of Sebastopol is in flames.

It is said that a student at the Technological Institute has received a similar dispatch.

The Admiralty affects ignorance of the occurrence of any such affair. The papers, in view of the menace of the new press law, which provides that they may be suppressed for spreading false reports affecting the army or navy, are afraid to take chances by publishing the story to-morrow.

MOSCOW WORKMEN WEAR MOURNING.

Requiem Masses for Lieutenant Schmidt Said in the Churches.

Moscow, March 20.—The Social Democrats and revolutionists of this city are mourning the death of Lieutenant Schmidt. Thousands of workmen today wore crepe on their arms, and funeral services were held at the chapels of many factories. The population generally is also deeply affected. Requiem masses have been said in several of the churches.

SCHMIDT CONSIDERED A MARTYR.

Schoolboys Strike to Show Respect for Dead Leader of Revolt.

St. Petersburg, March 20.—Lieutenant Schmidt, leader of the naval revolt at Sebastopol in November last, who was shot near Odakoff yesterday, is being made a hero and a martyr by the revolutionists. The boys of the St. Petersburg High School struck today in order to compel prayers in school for the repose of the soul of the Lieutenant.

The "Rusa" prints a detailed account of the execution. The condemned men were taken to the island of Borizan and were shot at sunrise. Schmidt addressed his executors, sixty sailors of the cruiser Terezi, saying:

"I die for the Russian people and the fatherland, and many of you doubtless will hereafter share my death for the same cause."

Schmidt refused to accept the sacrament and asked not to be blindfolded. He met his death with head up and eyes open. The firing party was stationed at a distance of fifty paces. Two of the sailors were killed at the first volley, and one fell at the third. Schmidt did not fall until the fourth volley.

A SHARP FIGHT AT LENS.

Generals Charge Strikers—Many Arrests—Over 50,000 Men Out.

Lens, March 20.—Striking miners and generals had an encounter today in front of the town hall here, where the miners' congress was in session. The generals charged several times, a number of people were trampled underfoot and many arrests were made. Among those taken into custody was M. Brouchoux, president of the miners' federation.

The miners' congress today rejected the commander's offer of an increase of 10 per cent in wages. The action of the congress, however, will be submitted to the 51,000 strikers.

The congress has issued a manifesto urging the miners not to listen to revolutionary agitators. The strikers are still excited. Tumultuous demonstrations occurred this evening, but there was no intervention by troops.

FIGHT FOR NEWARK HOME

Countess von Faber's Forces Oust Former General Manager.

A fight has been going on for a week for the possession of a three-story terra cotta and brick house adjoining the factory of the A. W. Faber Company in Newark. James S. Brant, a former member of the firm, claims the house as his legal residence, but it is said that it really belongs to the Faber family. Agents of Countess Ottilie von Faber-Castell obtained a dozen Italian yesterday afternoon, who, while three detectives engaged by Brant stood guard at the front of the house, went to the roof by a rear staircase and began to raze the building. By daylight the gang had broken through the roof and were ripping apart the walls and interior in great shape. The work of destruction went on without interruption, and the Countess's forces expect to have the entire building torn down before many days.

Brant claims that he sold out his shares with the understanding that he would be retained as superintendent of the Faber works for ten years at a salary of \$50 a week, and the occupancy of the house in question. Several weeks ago the Countess discharged Brant and subsequently told him to quit the house. Brant refused. Dispossess proceedings were instituted against him, but the court ruled four times in his favor.

A week ago the Faber representatives discovered that Brant and his family were absent, and private detectives were sent into the house and told to allow no one to enter. Brant returned and found he was without a home. Not to be outdone by his enemies, as he called the firm, he engaged private detectives and decided to retain a legal residence in the building. Since then detectives employed by the firm have been living in the house, and Brant's men have made their home in the small street vestibule.

MR. MOODY HITS HARD. JEERS AT PACKER'S PLEA.

Says It Would Make Washington a Mecca for Criminals.

"I can imagine them [the railroads, packing houses and coal magnates] meeting and saying: 'Good morning, good morning, Mr. Rockefeller. Have you had your immunity bath this morning?'"

Chicago, March 20.—Attorney General Moody scathingly arraigned the immunity plea advanced by the counsel for the Beef Trust today. He said that their arguments were not well founded, and that their plea if upheld would establish a license to commit crime and obtain immunity by a confession in Washington.

Mr. Miller, for the defendants, made a brief reply to the Attorney General before court adjourned for the day. He will continue his argument throughout the first session of court to-morrow, and perhaps longer.

The Attorney General asserted that the statements of Mr. Miller in the case were utterly at variance with the terms of the immunity act, saying:

Mr. Miller said in his argument that if a man had committed a crime in the postal service and went voluntarily to the proper person and made confession he would be entitled to immunity if the law gave immunity.

Let us see where that most extraordinary claim leads to. It is a great discovery of my mind to avoid the penalty of violating the laws of the land by making a confession to a government agent and serve a confession upon the government. Anybody in this land who is now seeking to avoid the penalty of the law will thank my learned friend for giving him a very much shorter road to travel.

Washington under such circumstances would become a great resort, not only in winter, but in the summer, for those who are violating the laws of the land may go there at intervals and obtain immunity. All they have to do is to go there in obedience to the compulsion of the law. The law is a license to commit crime. Now, I can fancy the gentlemen gathering there, can I not fancy Mr. Swift and Mr. Armour, and their meeting in Washington with some other great magnate who has been there and has been washed in the water of the immunity bath? I can imagine them meeting and saying 'Good morning, good morning, Mr. Rockefeller. Have you had your immunity bath this morning?' Look at the absurdity of the thing.

The sarcasm of the Attorney General brought out much laughter, and the bullfights had some trouble in restoring quiet in the courtroom.

REFERS TO THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The Attorney General referred to the letter written by President Roosevelt to the Attorney General, which was placed in the record of the case by the attorneys for the packers. He said:

It has been said here that the President wrote a letter referring to this matter. I am the last man in the world to say that these gentlemen should not give their best to their clients, but if they felt it their duty to give their best to their clients, when it touched upon another subject, against the man in the White House, who is unable to come here to protect himself—if they felt it their duty to give their best to their clients, I have little more to say.

"In justice to us," said Mr. Miller, "I would like the Attorney General to explain how, since the letter was made a public document by him, it could be an attack upon the President?"

"I will allow my statement to stand unqualified," replied the Attorney General.

Concerning the compulsion said by the packers to have been exercised by Commissioner Garfield, the Attorney General said:

There is no longer any contention here that there was any actual compulsion in the acts of Mr. Garfield other than the powers invested in him by the State. It is made that the information furnished to a government entitled to have it was furnished under compulsion of the law, and under the act of 1903 entitles the defendants to immunity. That, and nothing else, is the issue in this case.

The Attorney General read a case (Warner vs. the State of Tennessee) where a witness refused to testify under a subpoena that was void. He was held in contempt of court, and the Supreme Court of the state declared that he was correct, and the state wrong, because if he answered questions voluntarily he could not have pleaded his privileges as a bar to prosecution.

"Does the learned Attorney General forget that Mr. Garfield told these defendants that he was here to investigate a violation of the injunction issued against them restraining them from acting in violation of the law against restraint of trade?" asked Attorney Hynes.

"I do not forget," replied the Attorney General. "I do not care. It goes to show that these men were warned that criminal action might be taken. If they did then seek the protection of the law, having been warned, the fault is their own, the responsibility is theirs, and the result falls upon their own heads."

In finishing his address Attorney General Moody said:

If on these propositions these defendants escape a trial into the truth of these charges it will be a calamity to the government and for these defendants. Hold for them that they are innocent until they are proved to be guilty. You, Judge Humphrey, alone of all the \$9,000,000 people of this land, have the solution of this question, and I leave it with confidence to you.

Mr. Miller, who had waived part of the time allotted for his argument, to allow the Attorney General to speak, made a brief reply to some of the questions asked by the Attorney General.

U. S. OFFICES CRIPPLED.

Consulates Without Funds for Even Routine Work.

Washington, March 20.—As the result of the failure of the Department to obtain from Congress deficiency appropriations aggregating \$70,000 for contingent expenses of embassies, legations and consular offices, many of the consular offices have been obliged to cut off a large part of the necessary routine work. A cable dispatch received today at the State Department from one of the consulates in Japan asked whether the consul should refuse to receive invoices of shippers to America, since he lacked the means to perform the necessary clerical work.

The department sent out a circular letter today to all its offices abroad advising the incumbents that the contingent fund was exhausted, and directing them to refrain from making any further drafts, so there will be in many cases no money for clerk hire, postage, office rent or other consular necessities.

The American Ambassador at Paris is obliged to pay out of his pocket a fee to a concierge next door to the embassy when he wishes to send a telephone message. The embassy is not allowed to have a telephone. Another ambassador must go without a typewriter, and the government's business letters.

There is some expectation on the part of State Department officials that provision will be made by Congress for these deficiencies in the regular appropriation bill, but the case of the money will probably be available before the end of the present fiscal year.

BAND STEALS \$432,500. A MOSCOW BANK ROBBED.

Twenty Armed Men Escape with Booty in Heart of City.

Moscow, March 20.—The Credit Mutual, one of the largest banks in Moscow, was robbed by masked men at dusk to-night, the robbers getting \$432,500. Circumstances raise the suspicion that the robbery was committed under the direction of some one at present or previously employed in the institution.

The bank is in Ilinka street, in the heart of the city. The last of the clerks had just departed, leaving a guard of three men inside, while under the covered driveway outside were a policeman and the house porter. The street was crowded with people hurrying homeward. According to the story of the guards, they were suddenly confronted with revolvers in the hands of twenty masked men who had entered silently by the main door, which had been locked when the office force left the building.

After a command to the guards to hold up their hands not a word was spoken. The guards were quickly bound and gagged and thrown into a dark corner. The robbers then took positions at all the entrances, and the curtains of the windows were lowered. The chief of the robbers, who directed the operations of his associates by gestures, showed thorough familiarity with the location of the vaults. When all was ready he went to the heavy, burglar proof safe and with a few whirrs of the knob threw the combination of the lock, the heavy doors swung open and the treasure of the bank was revealed.

The plunder, consisting of gold, silver and notes, was speedily thrust into sacks. When not a kopeck was left the robbers departed as silently as they came, making their exit through the main entrance, leaving no trace behind them. They had been in the bank less than half an hour. Twenty minutes later one of the guards succeeded in freeing himself and gave the alarm.

The policeman and house porter, who had been standing in front of the bank throughout, said they had seen no one enter or leave it.

An immense crowd was attracted to the scene by the news of the robbery.

M. Vitchniakoff, the managing director of the bank, after a hasty investigation, went to consult Governor General Doubassoff.

It is the general impression that the key to the mystery is within the bank itself.

BOSS'S FINAL STAND.

Adherents of Durham Make Desperate Bid for Control.

Philadelphia, March 20.—Concentrating every energy and plenty of money in a desperate attempt to control City Councils upon reorganization on April 2, the corporations and deposed leaders identified with the old Durham-McNichol organization have lined up for a final fight with Mayor Weaver and the several reform bodies backing his administration. Money and pledges of power under the next administration are the only arguments advanced by the old leaders.

The last year of Mayor Weaver's term begins with the reorganization of Councils. The Mayor has served notice that for the purpose of carrying out his comprehensive scheme of civic betterment it is essential that Samuel Crothers, chairman of the City party city committee, be elected president of Select Council and that Thomas F. Armstrong be elected president of Common Council. These men stand pledged to appoint committees in sympathy with the Mayor and his latter day policies.

The remnant of the Durham-McNichol organization is strong only in council. It has been swept out of every other place of power. Many votes are needed to defeat the Mayor, and to obtain these votes large sums of money are being offered to unpledged councilmen, some of whom are vulnerable because they have accepted gratuities from the once all-powerful clique headed by Durham and McNichol. Precise information as to the efforts at bribery has been furnished officials of the city party, and agents of the committee of seventy are collecting incriminating evidence with which to proceed under the Corrupt Practices act passed at the recent sitting of the Legislature. The defeat of Crothers and Armstrong is believed to mean the eclipse of Mayor Weaver and the defeat of every pending measure for civic betterment.

SUPREME COURT NOT LIKELY TO ACT.

Only Disobedience of Stay Would Justify Chattanooga Intervention. It Is Said.

Washington, March 20.—The United States Supreme Court is in recess until April 2, and no action can be taken on the Chattanooga lynching at present, if action should be desired. The orders for a stay of legal execution were duly delivered at the behest of the court, and doubtless were received and would have been obeyed. It is understood here that the sheriff says he was overpowered by a mob and was unable to comply with the directions of the court.

It is said that the only ground the Supreme Court would have for action would be in the case of the state officers disobeying a stay of proceedings. If they had done this at Chattanooga the court could have held them in contempt and for violation of Chapter 75 of the Revised Statutes.

The present case has gone far beyond the question of contempt of court, however. If the lynching mob should be identified, its members would be held for murder, not contempt of court. The case is said to be one for the state officials.

DOG FOLLOWS CHILD TO GRAVE IN SEA.

Girl Dies in Storm—Pet Jumps Overboard at Burial.

Mary McDonald, ten years old, a passenger on the Anchor Line steamer Columbia, which arrived yesterday, died in a heavy storm last Tuesday, and, in the calm of last Wednesday morning, her body was lowered into the sea. Hardly had the little girl's body touched the water when Daisy, the girl's pet dog, leaped from the arms of the little one's father into the sea.

The dog was caught by a huge wave that swept against the vessel the next morning. When it was seen its head was still above water, and it seemed to be looking for its little companion. The girl's parents were bringing her to this country for her health.

BLAME CAPTAIN OF THE VALENCIA.

Victoria, B. C., March 20.—The finding of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the Valencia disaster was delivered today. The report found Captain Johnson blameworthy in not having located his position by Umatilla Reef Lightship before attempting to enter the straits and held him guilty of grave errors of judgment also in not having made due allowance for the northward set of the current, well known to coast navigators. The lack of discipline prevailing after the wreck, and the broken cork cement life preservers were criticized.

WAR IN COAL MEETING. DEMANDS IN COMMITTEE.

Robbins Fights for Concessions—Lewis and Mitchell at Odds.

Indianapolis, March 20.—The situation in respect to the miners and operators to-night may be summed up in the single statement that there is dissension in the ranks of the first and open war in the ranks of the second. Vice-President Lewis is believed to have broken his truce with President Mitchell and has control of enough members of the miners' scale committee to force Mitchell to do his bidding or thwart the plans which his chief has formed. The operators of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana are openly arrayed against President Robbins of the Pittsburg Coal Company and those who support him, and thus the leaders in both organizations are playing at cross purposes with all the probabilities in favor of another adjournment without a scale and consequent suspension of coal mining in April.

The joint conference was in session to-day just long enough to demonstrate how far apart the miners and operators are. The miners presented the scale approved by the convention in January without one iota of change. It was rejected. The operators offered to agree to the present scale. That was rejected, but by the miners. To-morrow the joint scale committee will meet with the miners' committee to make demands that have been already rejected, and the operators are insistent on a scale which the miners are instructed not to accept.

The conference was called to order by President John Mitchell. It was organized at once by the election of the following officers: George Traer, an operator, of Chicago, permanent chairman; Secretary and Treasurer W. B. Wilson of the United Mine Workers, permanent secretary; Frank S. Brooks, of Columbus, Ohio, and C. L. Scroggs, of Chicago, assistant secretaries.

On motion of President Mitchell, the rules of the previous joint conference, requiring that the vote of the operators on "all main and principal questions" be cast as a unit, were adopted. This action empowers F. L. Robbins, retiring chairman of the operators, and Thomas Lewis, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, to prevent any action on the wage scale which they do not favor.

The following were announced as the members of the joint scale committee who will act for the operators: Illinois, H. N. Taylor, A. J. Moorehead, B. F. Woods and O. L. Garrison; Pennsylvania, F. I. Robbins, G. W. Schaeferberg, W. W. Keefe and George A. Magoo; Ohio, H. J. Chapman, F. M. Osborne, C. L. Cashingham and John H. Winder; Indiana, A. S. Boze, H. I. Seifer, H. F. McClelland and J. F. Shirk.

President Mitchell delivered a brief address, in which he outlined his views as to the purpose of the extraordinary joint conference, at the close of which he moved the adoption of the scale of wages demanded by the miners in the joint conference which adjourned February 2. The scale provides for an increase of 12 1/2 per cent. The motion was lost on a strictly partisan vote, the operators voting unanimously in the negative, while the miners voted as a unit in favor of its adoption.

President Mitchell in his address said:

Fortunately, or unfortunately, as circumstances may develop, the President of our country intervened and advised that we make a further effort to reconcile our differences. As a consequence of his intervention for which we believe the entire country feels grateful—we have met here to-day again to consider, not only our own personal and collective interests, but also the interests and welfare of our common country.

On request of the operators the scale was read. It embodied a demand for a general advance of 12 1/2 per cent in wages, for a run of nine months, for a flat differential of 7 cents a ton between pick and machine mining, the exclusion of boys under sixteen years of age from the mines, and for an eight-hour day.

A resolution which provided that the present wage scale, with all attending conditions, be adopted for a period of one year beginning April 1, was defeated. For this resolution Chairman Winder, who introduced it, spoke briefly.

The operators held a heated executive session before the conference. A majority, consisting of the operators of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, expressed a desire that the differences in the county indictment on this hypothesis. So also as to the operators of Ohio, Indiana and Ohio, who was understood to favor peace with the miners even if concessions were necessary, was asked for the intervention of the joint conference, and H. H. Robbins, of Pittsburg, who had never made any specific offer of an advance in wages, but declined to make a statement. The operators adjourned with their differences not adjusted.

The next day up of the Mitchell and Lewis factions has resulted in Lewis gaining control of four of the miners' sixteen votes to be cast in joint conference, and joint scale sessions. It has also resulted in H. H. Robbins tendering his resignation as president of the Ohio miners, to take effect Thursday.

Pittsburg, March 20.—Telegrams received here today from Indianapolis stated that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, had decided upon an assessment of 20 cents a week for the local miners, to be used in case a strike is called April 1. The members of the local district do not regard this as an indication that there will be a strike.

WILL CONFER AGAIN.

Baer Answers Mitchell—Coal Men Say Outlook Is Ominous.

After a meeting of the anthracite operators' committee of seven, lasting over an hour and a half, in the office of President E. B. Thomas at the Lehigh Valley Railroad, yesterday afternoon, Chairman George F. Baer replied to the letter of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, in which Mitchell asked for another conference with the anthracite operators. The letter of Mr. Baer left little doubt that the operators will stand by their original policy, which is to abide by the award of the anthracite strike committee, and that its conditions must rule. As had been expected, the conference asked for was agreed to, to take place any time suiting Mr. Mitchell.

It was learned that the wholesale coal merchants were prepared for such a course. Several dealers said that they were told by the operators that the situation had become serious, and that the indications looked more like an anthracite strike at present than at any time since the talk of new demands first began. It was the generally expressed opinion that it is now a question of a strike or a back down by the miners. None of the operators would talk on Mr. Baer's letter to Mr. Mitchell, which was made public last evening, and is as follows:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 17. There is no misunderstanding between us as to future meetings of the committee. The meeting held on the 15th of February 1906, to which you refer, clearly state the understanding. To my suggestion that committees be appointed, the records of the minutes is as follows:

"Mr. Mitchell—What we understand is that separate committees be appointed, seven on each side, to meet on the 15th of February in detail the proposals we have to make and give such reasons as they choose. The operators and the miners representatives of the mine operators for their conference."

Nothing quite equal to the train service offered by the New York Central Lines, 26 trains a day to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, 12 to Chicago, 6 to St. Louis, 5 to Cincinnati.—Adv.

CAMPBELL GIFTS NO LARCENY

Jerome Tells Grand Jury Insurance Companies Are Not Criminally Liable.

HAMILTON WILL TELL NO SECRETS. Clarence H. Mackay Denies Commercial Cable Company Borrowed Through "Judge"—Disclaims Acquaintance.

District Attorney Jerome announced yesterday that there was no larceny or other crime in the contributions of the life insurance companies to political campaign funds.

"Judge" Andrew Hamilton said he would reveal no insurance secrets. He explained the Bliss vouchers, and insisted that he knew Clarence H. Mackay and had arranged a loan from the New York Life to the Commercial Cable Company. Mr. Mackay denied flatly that such a loan had ever been made, and said he had never met Mr. Hamilton.

"NO CRIME"—JEROME. District Attorney Says Insurance Campaign Gifts Were Legal.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday sent to Judge O'Sullivan a long brief regarding the presentation of the grand jury early this month in the insurance inquiry. In effect the brief says that there was no larceny or other crime in the contributions of the insurance companies to political campaign funds.

Judge O'Sullivan is expected to send to the grand jury to-day answers to the questions in the presentation, and in view of the fact that Judge O'Sullivan has been conferring with Mr. Jerome while Mr. Jerome has been preparing his writ, it may be guessed that the grand jury will be relieved from further consideration of the question of legality of campaign contributions by the insurance companies.

As a basis for its questions the grand jury assumed that it could be proved that trustees or directors of the insurance companies gave property belonging to the companies to the representatives of one of the national political parties shortly before a national election, wishing that party to win in the election because of the economic doctrines advocated by it. The grand jury then asked, first, if the company officials committed larceny; second, if not larceny, did they commit any other crime, and, if so, what crime; third, if there was any way in which the company officers could have been authorized by the stockholders or policyholders to make the contributions legally, and, fourth, if the intent in making the contributions was the personal advantage of the officer giving the property of the corporation, if given without legal authorization, was the officer guilty of larceny?

Mr. Jerome's brief begins with the statement that "the fundamental idea in the English common law of crime was that there could be no crime without the evil intent." Mr. Jerome says the English common law of crime became the law of this state and that "as to common law felonies, and those crimes created by English statutes which became a part of our common law, the principle applies in full force."

Mr. Jerome says that embezzlement is the only form of larceny which can have any relation to the inquiries of the grand jury, adding:

The officers of a corporation having custody or control of the property of the corporation undoubtedly belong to the group of persons mentioned in the definition of Section 100 of the Penal Code. For such officers to give the property of the corporation or any part of it to a political organization necessarily present or there in no crime, other than the true owner's consent. Such appropriation is, with intent to deprive or defraud the true owner of his property, or the use and benefit thereof.

After citing several decisions of the courts on the point, Mr. Jerome says:

The term "felonious intent" is like the term "fraud in a court of equity" and nowhere a clear definition of the authorities enable us to recognize it in most cases without great difficulty. From the above cases and similar ones, which could be cited very numerous, it appears that in the law of larceny criminal intent, or as it is usually called, "felonious intent," necessarily present, or there is no crime, even if the act done is prohibited by law and the doer is sane.

Now, in the presentment in question, the act or acts supposed in the first four hypothetical statements to be larceny, are in each case prohibited by law. There is no legal prohibition against giving to a political party. If these acts are criminal they must be so because the property of a corporation is given to a political party, and the act is prohibited by law and the doer is sane.

If it is suggested that the facts assumed in two of the assumed hypothetical statements constitute bribery the groundlessness of such a contention at once appears when an attempt is made to frame an indictment on this hypothesis. So also as to conspiracy, as a mere inspection of Section 65, Penal Code, discloses. Section 54, Penal Code, obviously has no application to the assumed statements of fact constitute larceny, why does not every citizen belonging to the property of a corporation constitute larceny?

From an extended and careful examination of the authorities it is led to the conclusion that the acts embodied in the four statements of facts found in the presentment do not show the commission of the crime of larceny or of any other crime. This conclusion is, of course, based upon an assumption of the facts therein embodied alone, without the addition or subtraction of anything. If it is correct in this conclusion the answer of the court to the first three questions should be as follows: "To the first question—No. To the second question—No. To the third question—it is not necessary to answer this question, as it falls with the reply to the first two."

As to the fourth question, it is obvious that acts of the character therein assumed, done with the intention therein specified, constitute larceny. It is clear, however, from all the authorities that the selfish interest must not be remote or small.

Mr. Jerome says in regard to another inquiry of the grand jury that "it is elementary that the grand jury must give the benefit of a reasonable doubt to the person charged with crime, as to every element essential to be made out to prove the commission of a crime."

CHARGES BRIBE IN TEACHER BILL. Iowa Representative Says County Superintendents' Support Will Be Expensive.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 20.—Representative Hart, in the Iowa Legislature, to-day charged that a \$30,000 bribe has been placed in the Warren State Certification of Teacher bill to secure the support of county superintendents, who opposed the measure until the Senate amended it to allow superintendents \$2 a month expenses. Now they have withdrawn resistance. Mr. Hart says if the bill passed it would cost the state an immense sum.

TRAMP TO PAY FOR STOLEN RIDES. Marion, Ohio, March 20.—A converted tramp, whose name is "Big Four" railroad officials withhold, has written asking them to make out a bill for the rides on freight trains stolen by his brother. He knew the better life. The company will ask for full fare, not even allowing him the benefit of the new 2-cent law.

Nothing quite equal to the train service offered by the New York Central Lines, 26 trains a day to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, 12 to Chicago, 6 to St. Louis, 5 to Cincinnati.—Adv.

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HAMILTON NOT TELLING

"I Reveal Nothing," Says "Judge"—Explains Campaign Gifts

"Judge" Andrew Hamilton discounted the future chapter of his alleged insurance exposé yesterday afternoon when he said at the Hoffman House: "I reveal nothing!"

That he will from time to time make public everything that will tend to contradict the statements of his old associates in the New York Life is admitted. He will undo them if he can without involving himself and those of the management whom he still considers friends. He will harass them to the bitter end, as he did in his invective speech at Albany last Friday, but beyond that he does not propose to go.

He declared yesterday that he did not know District Attorney Jerome, and that any statement that he returned here under promise of immunity was without foundation. He said that he had no intention of going near the District Attorney's office, and that, if asked questions which involved "revelations," he would decline to answer on legal grounds.

Asked why he did not return in time to save the life of John A. McCall, the ex-president of the New York Life, whose death was supposedly hastened because certain things were not explained, he answered with a scornful attack on the way in which the insurance interests met the investigation of the Armstrong committee. He intimated that he might have had the brains to turn that attack into different channels. Those who believed, after reading his speech in the Assembly Chamber at Albany, that the insurance tangle was at last to be unravelled by one who had the inside track are freely expressing disappointment.

The "Judge" took special pains to explain how he had met Clarence H. Mackay, stating that it was at a time when the Commercial Cable Company was negotiating a \$2,000,000 loan. Last night Mr. Mackay declared that he had never met Mr. Hamilton and explained the nature of the loan which was cited.

"Judge" Hamilton had an easy day yesterday. He held a few conferences with friends, some of whom are interested in the movement of the policyholders to obtain control of the New York Life, in November, in favor of which Armstrong recommendation the "Judge" delivered his now famous speech at Albany. Shortly before 6 p. m. he returned to the Hoffman House and consented to talk with reporters.