



ROGERS QUILTS MUTUAL. ROCKEFELLER GOES, TOO.

Policyholders' Committeemen on Ticket—Peabody Not to Run.

H. H. Rogers and William Rockefeller will not stand for re-election to the board of trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

For several weeks the trustees have been considerably troubled about the make-up of the new board, and the nominations were put off several times.

That the ticket was completed hurriedly is shown by the fact that a number of the men had not been asked if they would serve.

ROGERS SPEAKS FOR ROCKEFELLER.

Mr. Rogers, in a letter to President Peabody explaining his reasons for not standing for re-election, admits that his connection with the Standard Oil Company has embarrassed the company.

Of the thirty-six men on the ticket fifteen served as trustees under President McCurdy, who have been elected to the board since McCurdy resigned and twelve are entirely new to the Mutual.

The new men are: GEORGE CURTIS, of Philadelphia, head of the Curtis Publishing Company, founder of "The Ladies Home Journal."

H. RIEMAN DUVAL, of New York, president of the American Beet Sugar Company, director of the American Tobacco Company, the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad and the American Car and Foundry Company.

JUDGE GEORGE GRAY, of Wilmington, Del.; ex-United States Senator from Delaware, chairman of the Anthracite Strike Commission and a member of the Permanent Arbitration Court of the Hague Tribunal.

HARLOW N. HIGGINBOTHAM, of Chicago, president of the Columbian Exposition, 1893, and a former member of the Marshall Field.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT, of Philadelphia, formerly general agent of the Mutual Life in Philadelphia, and at one time director of Public Charities in Philadelphia.

ED. HIRSH STEVENS MAXIM, of Thurlow Park, England, member of the English firm of Vickers, Sons & Maxim.

THOMAS M. MULRY, of New York, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, director of the Broadway Trust Company, Fourth Street Savings Bank, the United States Guarantee and Indemnity Company and the Prudential Real Estate Corporation.

WILLIAM OSCAR PHILLIPPI, of Paris, a well known French merchant and a member of the French policyholders' committee.

GEORGE C. RAND, of New York, a member of the firm of Rand & Rand, coffee merchants, chairman of the board of directors in the United States of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh.

ALFRED M. SHOOK, capitalist, of Nashville, Tenn., chairman of the Tennessee policyholders' committee.

HENRY W. TAFT, of New York, member of the law firm of Cadwalader & Strong and a director of S. Pearson & Son, brother of Secretary Taft of the War Department.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. TRACY, of New York, ex-Secretary of the Navy, president of the United States Casualty Company and a director of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

The men renominated, who have become trustees since the resignation of President McCurdy, are: RUGO BARING, of New York, of Baring, Messing & Co., bankers.

CHARLES S. BROWN, of New York, of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., real estate; second vice-president of the Bank for Savings in the City of New York, director of the Mutual Gas Light Company, the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, and a number of other corporations.

EMORY MCCLINTOCK, of Morristown, N. J.; vice-president of the Mutual Life, director of the Mutual Life of New York, and a member of the Mutual Life of New York.

WILLIAM C. McMILLAN, of Detroit, son of the late Senator McMILLAN, of Michigan.

GEORGE P. MILLER, of Milwaukee, lawyer.

CHARLES A. PEABODY, of New York, president of the Mutual Life.

HENRY PHIPPS, of New York, formerly partner of Andrew Carnegie in the steel business.

LEROY SPRINGS, of Lancaster, S. C., manufacturer.

LOUIS STERN, of New York, of Stern Brothers, director of the Lincoln Trust Company and several other corporations.

The men renominated who were trustees under the McCurdy administration are: JOHN W. AUCHINCLOSS, of Auchincloss Brothers, New York, director of the Third Central Railroad and other corporations.

GEORGE F. BAKER, president of the First National Bank of New York and a director of many other banks; director of the New York Central Railroad and a dozen other railroads; director of the Consolidated Gas Company and a number of other Standard Oil properties.

BURTON CLARKE, of Dumont, N. J.; president of the American Exchange National Bank of New York, director of the Long Island Railroad, director of several insurance companies and other corporations.

FREDERIC CROMWELL, of Bernardsville, N. J., member of the board of managers of the Delaware & Hudson Company, director of several trust companies and other corporations.

WILEY T. DAVIES, of New York, of the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach; director

THE LOBBY OF THE DOUMA DURING A RECESS.



—From Illustration.

BATTLESHIP IN SMASH.

Rhode Island Damaged by Collision at Norfolk.

Newport News, Va., July 17.—During a violent wind and rain storm which swept over the harbor here this afternoon about 6 o'clock the Norwegian turret steamship Guernsey dragged anchor and crashed stern on, into the starboard side of the battleship Rhode Island, then at anchor off Chesapeake & Ohio pier No. 7.

Several plates on one side of the Rhode Island are said to have been slightly bent and a hole stove in the side of the tramp. It has been impossible to-night to get an interview with either captain. The Rhode Island is here loading coal before proceeding up the coast to join the Atlantic fleet.

This is the second mishap of a serious nature which has befallen the Rhode Island within about two months. On May 6 of this year, while proceeding from Boston to Yorktown for target practice, the battleship went aground on York Spit Bar, off Portsmouth, Va.

The Guernsey is commanded by Captain Gjersten and is a vessel of 2,800 tons.

It was learned to-night that the Rhode Island probably will sail to-morrow for Boston. After the collision the vessel returned to her original anchorage.

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She grounded so hard that it was impossible to work her off by her own engines, and her commanding officer called for aid from the Norfolk Navy Yard by wireless telegraph.

The four powerful naval tugs, Uncas, Wahnetta, Hercules and Mohawk, were sent to the big vessel's assistance at once. They found the Rhode Island's nose high on the bar at the eastern entrance to the York River. In maneuvering to get a line aboard the Uncas came into collision with the Rhode Island and carried away part of her rail.

Later the Mohawk went aground alongside the battleship while passing a hawser aboard her.

Water was pumped out of the forward tanks of the Rhode Island and everything portable was shifted to the stern. Finally, at afternoon high tide, the naval tugs were arranged in tandem formation, and their united efforts succeeded in dragging the warship from the sand spit.

The cruiser Minneapolis tried to get a hawser aboard to assist, but was unable to do so. As a result of that accident Captain Garst, her commander, was court-martialed and suspended from duty for six months, with one-half sea pay; lost five numbers for allowing the big battleship to go aground, and was succeeded in command of that ship by Captain Charles G. Rowman, captain of the Pensacola navy yard. The Rhode Island arrived at Newport News last Friday from Annapolis.

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WAVE OF REVOLT RISES

STRIKE AT SEBASTOPOL.

Police Refuse Duty in Capital—Peasants Beyond Control.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—Murder, mutiny and pillage are spreading rapidly in all parts of the Russian Empire. The workmen employed at the arsenal of the Admiralty at Sebastopol have struck, and have been joined by the store employes and streetcar drivers. The streets are being patrolled. It is said that the agitation and strike are in sympathy with the Otchakoff mutineers, whose trial has begun.

Threats of a police strike nearly caused a panic in St. Petersburg to-day, and, though the strike has been postponed, the danger is not past. The ostensible source of discontent is monetary, including the accounting for the men's saving fund, on which, it is alleged, interest has not been allowed. The authorities, however, say that the trouble was inspired by agitators. The gendarmes of the 1st District, this morning refused to go out on their beat until assured that their money would be paid with full interest.

The captain tried to pacify the men, but they would not listen to him. They then marched to the 2d District, where they induced their comrades to join them. Cossacks were summoned, and the police were surrounded and threatened with arrest, but they held out until the chief of police assured them that their demands would be investigated and all wrongs righted. The people are in terror lest the lawless element abouting here should take advantage of the situation.

Martynoff, the Chief of Police at Tiflis, while driving in the city to-day was mortally wounded by a bomb. A leg and an arm were blown off. The bomb was thrown from the Georgian Nobles' School. Martynoff was much hated on account of his severity.

In view of the terrorized state of the population, the Governor General of this province has ordered all persons to stay in doors from 9 p. m. to 5 a. m. Persons on whom arms are found will be imprisoned for three months. The "Red Squadron" is still spreading its propaganda.

The troubles in the district of Bobroff, of 135 square miles, in the province of Voronezh, are becoming more serious daily. The peasants have risen as one man. Last night over twenty estates were burned, and many landed proprietors were killed. The city of Bobroff is filled with terror-stricken proprietors, who were able to flee from yesterday's carnage. Ten miles from here fifteen estates were burned. The Governor has arrived with Cossacks, but order has not been restored.

The agrarian movement has assumed a violent phase in the Smolensk district. The estates of Count Sheremetieff, a prominent reactionist, and Prince Lubanoff Rostoffsky and three other large estates have been destroyed.

The estate of M. Sukovkhin, near Pavlograd, has been pillaged and two thousand tons of hay and forage have been burned.

Attempts were made yesterday to start anti-Jewish outbreaks at Kherson, Nicolaieff and Ekaterinoslav, but they were promptly suppressed by the authorities. The strikes continue to spread on all sides.

"The Twentieth Century," formerly the "Russ," to-day says that the reports submitted by the commission of the general staff on disaffection in the army thus far show that six Guard regiments, twenty-six line, seven cavalry, six artillery and five sapper regiments are more or less affected by the revolutionary movement.

At Natshkino, in Simbirsk Province, the town hall was set on fire yesterday, and the entire village, consisting of three hundred houses, was consumed. The family of M. Krupenikoff have been driven from their estate near Simbirsk by peasants, who announced that they intended to harvest the crop for themselves, but would allow M. Krupenikoff to take his cattle.

The Monastery of the Nativity at Moscow has been plundered of all its jewels and sacred relics and \$16,000 in cash.

All through Poland systematic pillaging of the government spirit shops is going on. The central police office at Warsaw was robbed yesterday and a gendarme was killed. At Lublin revolutionists yesterday executed a workman who was suspected of being a spy. Two gendarmes were killed in a street there to-day. At Nijni Novgorod and Vasilyki the cashiers of the spirit monopoly were robbed and killed. A bank at Sosnitsa was robbed yesterday.

Workers at Rostoff, Province of Yaroslavl, killed an alleged government provocator; at Pitiagorsk a Tartar woman was baptized in the Orthodox Church was murdered, and at Yaroslavl bombs were exploded at the residences of the chief of police and an officer of the gendarmery.

The government crop report shows that deterioration continues in the Volga provinces, and that the partial or total failure of the crops has

standing the fact that Guatemala signed the Geneva convention.

Washington, July 17.—The evening of July 18 probably will be fixed as the time for an armistice in Central America pending the settlement of the dispute involving Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. The State Department received dispatches to-day from the City of Mexico, from Guatemala City and from San Salvador indicating that all the powers involved in the war are willing to agree on an armistice, but some difficulty in fixing the time when it shall begin has been encountered because the troops are scattered and communication between the parts of the various republics is difficult. It is said by State Department officials, however, that to-morrow evening seems to be acceptable to all the powers. No further engagements have been reported to the State Department, and the officials here have no advice concerning the report from the City of Mexico of heavy losses of life.

Honduras was not a party, originally, to the attempt of the United States to bring the warring nations together, but after it became clear that Honduras was involved in the difficulties the State Department made overtures to that country, and the reply was in effect that Honduras would be governed by the action of Salvador, which is its ally.

State Department officials are without advice as to what questions will be considered by the representatives of the republics when they meet on the United States cruiser Marblehead. Neither has the department been told who the representatives of the belligerents will be.

The procedure which the envoys of the Central American countries will take for adjusting their differences has not been communicated to the State Department, and it is believed here that no agreement on that question can be reached until the representatives of the interested nations shall be assembled on the Marblehead. The natural means of settling the disputes would be to agree to arbitration and fix the conditions

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PEACE MEETING PLANS.

AN ARMISTICE TO-DAY.

Procedure of Central American Diplomats Still Uncertain.

La Libertad, Salvador, July 17.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, Captain Richard T. Mulligan commanding, will leave Acapulca to-morrow for San José, Guatemala, with the American Minister, William L. Merry, and the peace commissioners of Salvador and Honduras on board. The American Minister also represents Nicaragua and Costa Rica, by permission of the authorities at Washington.

At San José the peace commissioners from Guatemala, the chargé d'affaires of the United States and the Mexican Minister will be received on board the cruiser, and a treaty of peace between the warring republics will be drawn up and signed on the high seas. After leaving the men from Guatemala at San José the Marblehead will return to Acapulca with Minister Merry and his associates.

An armistice between Guatemala and Salvador is arranged for daylight to-morrow, when the fighting will cease.

The Marblehead, after accomplishing her mission, will await orders at Acapulca.

It is charged that the Guatemalans, in the recent fighting, used explosive bullets, notwithstanding the fact that Guatemala signed the Geneva convention.

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PRESIDENT'S CAMP WET

He Sleeps in Rain, While Boys Crawl Under Rowboats.

By Telegraph to The Tribune.

Oyster Bay, July 17.—President Roosevelt and his two younger sons, Archie and Quentin, accompanied by Dr. Alex. Lambert, Captain Bulmer of the Sylph, and Philip and George Roosevelt, the sons of W. Emory Roosevelt, camped out last night at Eaton's Neck on Long Island Sound.

During the night at 9:30 p. m. and about 2 a. m. veritable deluges of rain fell and swamped the camp, but did not dampen the enthusiasm of the party in the least. With the aid of the grown-ups the boys turned the rowboats bottomside up, and spent the night comfortably under their shelter.

The President, Dr. Lambert and Captain Bulmer merely rolled themselves tighter in their blankets and spent the hours until morning on the watery sand, with rain pouring over them. Had there been room enough for the whole party under the boats they would probably all have taken refuge, but there is not much space under a rowboat. The boys wished to stand watch by turns with the men, but neither the President, Dr. Lambert nor Captain Bulmer would consent to such an arrangement.

The fire which had been kindled when camp was made early in the evening was quenched by the first rain, and as not a dry twig could be found the party passed most of the night in darkness. In spite of these discouragements, however, all were in splendid spirits when morning broke, and the boys declared that they would not have missed the fun for any amount of money. The camping party was conveyed from Sagamore Hill to Eaton's Neck by the Sylph.

The President turned farmer to-day and helped to bring in the hay at Sagamore Hill. Despite the heat he turned out with the men on his place and gave a hand at loading hay on a wagon. He handled the pitchfork in the most approved fashion and made the farmhands hustle to do their share of the work. After the wagon had been loaded, the President trudged along after it to the barn, where he helped to unload it. He was then ready for a game of tennis with his boys.

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GIBSON IN THE TOMBS.

HELP FOR GRAND JURY.

Lawyer a Hard Nut to Crack at Kinnan Inquest.

After an all day session, the coroner's jury in the inquest over the death of Mrs. Alice C. D. Kinnan, who was killed on the porch of her home in The Bronx on the night of June 8 last, returned a verdict yesterday finding that Mrs. Kinnan met death at the hands of some person or persons unknown to the jury. The jury recommended that Burton W. Gibson, formerly counsel for Mrs. Stenton, the mother of the dead woman, be held for further examination by the grand jury. Coroner McDonald immediately ordered that Gibson be arrested, and, despite the latter's protests, he was held in \$25,000 bail.

Gibson asked to be paroled for the night in the custody of his counsel, Luke Stapleton. Coroner McDonald would not agree to this, as his counsel was not present. Although Gibson said that he would soon obtain bail, he was still in the Tombs at a late hour last night.

When Gibson was taken to his cell he asked that he be allowed to speak privately to the warden. Then he asked Mr. Flynn for an "outside cell." "We have no outside cells," replied the warden. "All our cells are on the inside," Gibson made an objection to the commitment papers on the ground that they contained no specific charge.

Scolding at his inquisitors and baffling all attempts to bring out his dealings with Mrs. Stenton and her daughter, Gibson underwent a long examination yesterday at the hands of Coroner McDonald. The witness showed an aversion to Coroner Schwanncke, and whenever the latter asked him a question Gibson would give a sarcastic reply or ask a counter question. At times the examination dragged wearily, and the inquisitors seemed to elicit little information from the witness. Gibson denied nearly all the testimony of Robert J. Flaherty, the real estate assessor who was on the stand the previous day.

Gibson was called to the stand at the beginning of the examination. Asked if he knew Flaherty, the witness said that he had met him about a year ago. He said that he believed Mrs. Stenton authorized Flaherty to try to have her taxes reduced.

"How did Flaherty go about the tax reduction?" asked Coroner McDonald.

"About the same way you go about buying a horse," replied Gibson.

GIBSON SARCASTIC ON STAND.

Gibson was then interrogated about the partition suit. He explained at great length. The property was sold at the partition sale to Archibald J. McFarland, who was acting as a trustee for Gibson and two or three others, the witness said. At this point Gibson said he would not relate all about the transactions unless Mrs. Stenton was willing. The old woman went on the witness stand and said that her counsel at present was Hugo Wintner, and that she was perfectly willing to have Gibson tell all about the transactions. As she was leaving the witness chair Gibson asked her, "Are you willing that all the confidential information and transactions that we have had together in the last year be told?" Mrs. Stenton said that she was.

Coroner McDonald piled the witness with questions to bring out the only thing that he knew about him was that he was in the printing business. Gibson said that he gave McFarland the money to buy the property. Asked if he didn't think that it was worth more than was paid for it, the witness replied in the negative. The property was sold a second time to Martin C. Dyer, the witness said. Gibson could not give any information about this man, either.

Gibson was then asked about the awards made by the city for the 189th street improvement that ran through the Stenton estate. He replied that he didn't know how much it would amount to, and that he would get part of it and Mrs. Stenton also a share. In reply to Coroner McDonald, Gibson said that he hadn't paid anything to Mrs. Stenton from the proceeds of the partition sale or from the reduction of the taxes. Her daughter, he said, received \$2,300. His partner, W. K. Aston, the witness said, gave Mrs. Stenton \$6,000, "because he was a decent sort of a man." The only money Gibson received from the second sale was \$5,000, he said.

Asked what percentage he expected to get of the awards, Gibson snapped, "That's my business." Coroner Schwanncke wanted to know how Gibson was entitled to any part of the awards if he was not counsel for Mrs. Stenton at the time they were made, as he had previously testified. This nettled the witness, who replied: "What has that got to do with the murder of Alice C. D. Kinnan? That's my business, and I don't propose to tell."

WITNESS ANSWERS BACK.

Coroner McDonald asked Gibson to explain why he went through the Stenton home after the murder and removed letters and jewelry. He said that he did it because he was the counsel for the two women.

"What you took might have been evidence," said Coroner McDonald.

"That was what we were looking for," replied the witness.

"Why did you take from the house a note showing that she had loaned \$500 to you?" asked Coroner McDonald.

"I didn't want to leave it about the house. Why don't you ask me why I didn't destroy the note, if you want to insinuate?"

The line of examination was then directed toward Gibson's movements just prior to the murder. On the day preceding the murder Gibson said that he visited the house twice, once in the morning and once in the evening. Coroner McDonald tried to bring out that on that day there had been a disagreement between Mrs. Kinnan and Gibson about the intended sale of the property. Gibson would not admit this. He said that the murdered woman was perfectly contented. The witness could not remember any of the conversation.

In reply to a question put by Coroner McDonald, Gibson said that four or five persons shared in the last sale of the property, and that his was the biggest part of the amount, about \$20,000. The other persons are McFarland, Joseph Kelly, a client, whose address he could not remember, and his father, Joseph Gibson. The witness explained that no money had been paid in on the contract because Mrs. Stenton had filed a suit against the property and the title company would not give a clear title.

TELLS OF NIGHT OF MURDER.

On the evening of the murder, Gibson said, he remained in his office until 8 o'clock. He then went to a café, where he saw a Mr. Herrick and a Mr. Lachner. He said that since that night he had talked the matter over with these two men and that they had disagreed as to who left the café first. After he left the café Gibson said he

"SHE SITS FOREVER IN THE SUN."

There was sunshine part of each of three hundred and fifty-seven (357) days last year at Colorado Springs; the NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES, America's Greatest Railroad, ticket you via Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis to Colorado, Utah, California, and Pacific Coast.—Adv.

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