New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXVI....NO. 21,940. To-day, clearing and colder. To-morrow, fair and cold. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1906, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

MR. STORER REPLIES.

ASKS "COOL JUDGMENT."

Quotes a Letter from the President on Cabinet Places.

Cincinnati, Dec. 10.—Bellamy Storer, former United States Ambassador at Vienna, this afternoon gave out the following statement in reply to the letter of President Roosevelt, made public yesterday:

My letter to the President and his Cabinet was written for the cool, deliberate judgment of men who should be kept informed of the true facts in the conduct of the administration. It was not written for the public nor hurriedly given to the press to anticipate public opinion. It stands, when taken in full, as my statement, and should be taken as an entirety, and as such I ask its calm perusal. In itself it is an answer to many things the President has seen fit to say, but as new matter has been put forward by Mr. Roosevelt, I feel compelled to speak.

There was no need of violent and insulting adjectives to show that the President dislikes me and did not wish me to remain in the service, or to retire from it in any customary way.

While the past has shown that few men can differ with either the wishes or the memory of Mr. Roosevelt without at once becoming a scoundrel and a liar, I must make some comments on what he has given out at the White House.

That anything was ever written to the President by my wife to the effect "that Mr. Choate and General Porter were not proper persons to be ambassadors" is news to both of us. For both these distinguished men we have, and have had, nothing but respect and good will, personally and officially. It would have been an honor to any one to take any post ever filled by either of them after they ceased to occupy it. And the only feeling possible is one of regret that both of them have been lost to the public service since Mr. Roosevelt was re-elected.

As to Mr. Root, the press in 1901 was full of statements that he might not be able to remain in the Cabinet on account of health, and would be succeeded by General Porter, which would leave Paris vacant.

I give in full a letter from the President in answer to what he said was written by my wife. I do this both because it is a letter for him to be proud of from its full appreciation of eminent men (apart from any reference to myself) and also to show that my wife's letter, to which this was an answer, now spoken of only with a sneer, was considered differently by Mr. Roosevelt at the time it was received:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, October 4, 1901.

My dear Maria: You need never be afraid of writing me or of asking anything. If it is in my power to grant it I shall do so. If for any reasons, whether political in the narrow or in the largest sense I cannot, I shall tell you so frankly. Personal reasons can never exist when I do not do anything you say. Bellamy was right about it being needless to write me in order to keep him in mind. I think of both of you all the time, and have gone over several times possible plans. First, as to the Cabinet. It is very unlikely now that I shall change any member of the present Cabinet. You have probably seen that I have asked them all to stay. The Secretary of War, Root, is one of the very strongest men before the people in our whole party. His Canton speech was the most effective delivered in the campaign last year. His advice is invaluable, not merely in reference to his department, but in reference to all branches of the service. As for his department, it is at the present time most important in the entire government. It would be a public calamity to have him leave the Cabinet now, and I use the words public calamity advisedly. He is a sick man, a condition that gives me great uneasiness, not because there is the fear of his death, but lest he may have to give up his work here. If he went out I should have to consider nothing whatever but the question of getting the best man the entire country afforded to do the work necessary to be done. It may be that, after carefully looking over the matter, I should conclude that Bellamy was the man for the purpose. It may be that I should have to conclude that some one else, of whom I have no thought at present, would be the best man, and if so I should be in honor bound to take him, and not to consult any personal preference of mine in a matter so vital to the country.

I do not believe that Secretary Long intends to leave the navy. In this department I am sure, without further thought, that Bellamy would be admirable; but in filling any vacancy in the Cabinet I would have to take note of all kinds of considerations. I should count Bellamy's religion in his favor for a Cabinet place. Other things being equal, I should like to have a Catholic in the Cabinet. I am sure that in the Navy Department he would do exceedingly well as Secretary. I do not know whether geographically he would be the right man. For instance, I should like much to get a Pacific Slope man into the Cabinet, and particularly in the Navy Department, and I do not wish to leave New England unrepresented. At present, I see no Pacific Slope man who would be competent to fill the position. Moreover, if possible, I would like to get one or more members of the Cabinet who are in close touch with the people, carrying weight when they explain the policies, purposes and acts of my administration.

This is the one point in which the present Cabinet is not as strong as it should be. I do not believe that a finer, abler, more high minded body of public servants was ever got together around a President; but there is no one of them, with the possible exception of Root (who is so busy that he can hardly ever speak), who can appear before the country with the prestige of a great political leader to explain and champion my administration. If I could at any time fill this want I should most ardently desire to do so. In other words, for a Cabinet place, the man should, if possible, be not only eminently fit for the administration of his department, but also, if possible, a party leader of weight, and furthermore it is rarely that one can fill a Cabinet position with reference only to itself—all surrounding conditions must be taken into account. Now, after foreign affairs, any inquiries speedily develop the fact that a Catholic just at present would not be a man whom it would be wise to send to Germany. For wholly different reasons it would be wise to send him to Italy. I had not thought of or known either these facts when I advocated Bellamy's going to Italy. As soon as I made inquiry to the effect, both here and abroad, of appointments to Germany and Italy, I found what the facts were. In no other case would the question of Catholicism cause any serious trouble, but I have not the slightest idea whether any man intends at present to leave his position.

Of Porter, in France, I hear nothing but the strongest praise. He seems to have done peculiarly well. It would be an injustice of a flagrant kind to turn him out at the present time. It is, of course, always possible that I may make a shift, and if in doing so France should become vacant I should offer it to Bellamy at once, unless it happened that I was able to offer him a Cabinet position; but as things are just at this time, I do not see the likelihood of such a condition arising. I have written with minutest detail, for I want you to understand exactly how things now stand. Faithfully yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The President says:

The assertion that I authorized him to make such a statement as he says he was authorized to make to the Pope is untrue. I gave him no such authorization.

He omits to note that he himself told Archbishop Ireland that he had done so, and the letter of the latter to me, which I had quoted, I have ready to submit with other letters of what the President told Archbishop Ireland of his message through me to the Pope.

He says, and it is supported by Mr. Loeb, that he never received my letter reporting in detail my visit to the Vatican. That letter was written and mailed at Meran, within the Austrian frontier, at my first moment of stop long enough to write, after leaving Rome. The date is the 4th or 5th of December, 1903, and the letter is the one referred to by me in my own letter to the President of January 10, 1904, where I say, "as I wrote you exactly what I did and said, you may judge whether I overstepped." It is a pity the letter in question cannot be found.

The President charges me with "disingenuousness" in the matter of my resignation in January, 1904, the one which was refused by him, and says that my resignation was based on another reason entirely than my going to the Vatican to convey his message and his treatment of the matter afterward. He had, in the strongest terms, already forbidden me to refer to that matter and already forbidden me to quote him again in reference to it. It was therefore quite proper and natural not to speak of it, but simply to leave it to him to accept my resignation on any ground he chose or on no ground at all if he saw fit.

The Hurst incident—in which though in principle I was right, I felt I had been wrong in detail, and was not afraid to say so—afforded me a perfect opportunity to tender my resignation without again troubling the President's susceptibilities regarding his messages to Rome. If the word "Vatican" was not mentioned in my letter of resignation, the facts were in existence within the knowledge of the President all the same. It was five months only before the renominating convention, and I was desirous of avoiding any possible embarrassment to Mr. Roosevelt in any way. This now becomes "particular perfidy" on my part, in the view and language of the President of the United States. As I have already said, my original letter is really an answer to everything else that is contained in the President's communication to the press. I ask deliberate judgment on it in reply to whatever he has seen fit to charge upon me and mine.

REVOLT IN VENEZUELA.

Capital of Lara Reported Captured—Rumors of an Action.

Fort de France, Martinique, Dec. 10.—The French Line steamer Normandie, which touched at La Guayra, Venezuela, on December 8, arrived here to-day and reported that in view of the apparently approaching death of President Castro revolutionary appeals were being circulated at La Guayra and Caracas.

In the best informed circles in Venezuela it is believed that grave happenings are likely to occur shortly. Government troops left Caracas on December 6 for the western part of the republic, where a serious revolutionary movement has begun.

The Venezuelan insurgents commanded by General Mantilla have captured Barquesimeto,

GENERAL ANTONIO PAREDES.
Who will lead uprising against President Castro.

capital of the State of Lara, a hundred and sixty miles from Caracas.

It was rumored at La Guayra when the Normandie left there that General Paredes, a former revolutionary leader, landed recently at Coro, capital of the state of Falcon, Venezuela, and defeated the government troops in an engagement there.

PAREDES GETS ARMS.

Has 15,000 Rifles and 3,000,000 Rounds of Ammunition.

The statement of General Antonio Paredes, of Venezuela, contained in a cable dispatch from Martinique, yesterday, that he had at his disposition fifteen thousand rifles for an insurrection against President Castro, was fully confirmed in this city yesterday. It was further learned that a part of these arms was obtained in New York by General Paredes on his recent visit here, and that already five thousand rifles and three million cartridges had been clandestinely landed in Venezuela.

The revolutionists have an official representative in this city, who is attending to the financial and executive departments of the undertaking. He is anxious that he should not appear in the game until it had been fairly launched, which he believes will be soon after January 1. He said yesterday:

We have the necessary money and are just awaiting a favorable time.

General Paredes came to this city from Trinidad last summer, and announced then his intention of organizing an armed movement against President Castro. He worked quietly, and from what his representative said yesterday, it appears that his efforts were not without effect. General Paredes not only succeeded in obtaining here and through friends in Europe funds sufficient to put his revolt afoot, but got promises for more if it was required. The general sailed for Trinidad on October 13, announcing that he would return to New York as soon as he had completed some preliminary details.

Now, it develops that his promise to return here was only a ruse to foil the agents of the Venezuelan government, who were closely watching his every movement. When he left here his local spokesman said he was fully prepared to take the field. In fact, since returning to the West Indies General Paredes has been thrice on the point of invading Venezuela, but has been held back for political reasons.

General Paredes, who himself has a reputation for valor and military ability, has the support of several able Venezuelan leaders, who also are exiled in Trinidad and Curaçoa. His greatest military glory was attained in his fight in 1899 against President Castro during the latter's revolution against President Andrade.

The official representative of General Paredes in this city defined the latter's position yesterday as follows:

We have been working on our plans for some months, and they are now perfected. It is true, as General Paredes says in to-day's cable dispatch from Martinique, that we have obtained 15,000 Mauser rifles. Some of these were purchased in Germany and some in this country. There have already been landed 5,000 rifles and 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition. The remainder will be shipped as soon as needed. Where we got our funds I am not at liberty to say, but we have ample for our purpose. General Paredes, contrary to what most people will believe, does not aspire to the Presidency of Venezuela. In that respect his insurrection is different from any that has ever taken place in Venezuela. He is a patriot. He seeks only the establishment of a constitutional government in his country—one created by the people and conducted for their welfare and not for the gain of a few politicians, who surround President Castro. If he is victorious in his campaign, General Paredes will demand a fair election, which has not been held in our country for many years.

His delay in undertaking this movement has been caused by the political situation at Caracas. According to reliable sources, President Castro is a very sick man and not likely to recover, at least sufficiently to take up again the affairs of state. The Venezuelan constitution provides that in such a contingency the First Vice-President becomes chief executive. Vice-President Gomez, however, has been prevented by the Castro clique from assuming the Presidency. General Paredes has been patiently waiting this change, for he is averse to shedding the blood of his compatriots unnecessarily.

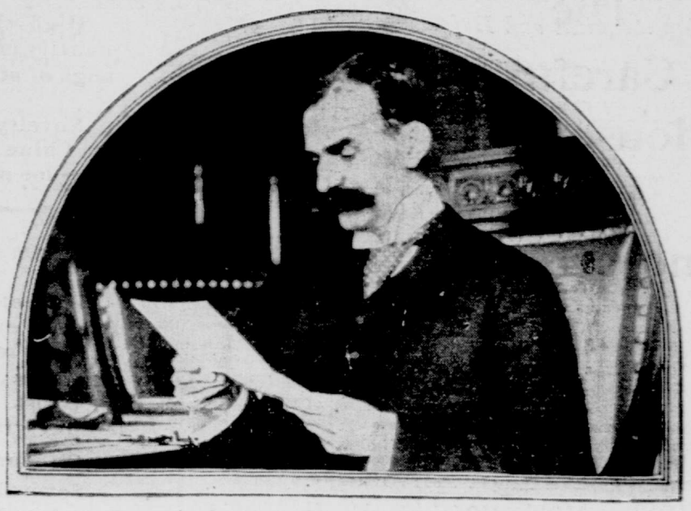
Now, unless Vice-President Gomez is recognized as President by January 1 General Paredes will open his campaign. With General Gomez in power he will delay action to give the new incumbent ample opportunity to restore to the people their rights and rehabilitate the integrity and credit of Venezuela before the world.

NO PRESSURE ON VATICAN.

President Roosevelt Not Held Responsible for Recommendations.

Rome, Dec. 10.—Since the recall of Bellamy Storer from the post of Ambassador of the United States to Austria-Hungary last March, several attempts have been made to induce the Vatican authorities to set forth what pressure, if any, had been brought to bear upon them from President Roosevelt to make Archbishop Ireland a cardinal, and to-day the Vatican declared semi-officially that it could make no such statement, as President Roosevelt never had asked anything through official channels.

It was explained that while several Americans, who alleged that they spoke with President Roosevelt's authority, had attempted to influence the giving of the Red Hat, they did not agree on the archbishop thus to be honored. The Vatican authorities do not consider that President Roosevelt was responsible for these recommendations.



JOHN W. RIDDLE.
United States Minister to Rumania, who is to be appointed Ambassador to Russia.
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EDUCATION BILL DEAD.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

New Measure To Be Introduced at Next Session.

London, Dec. 10.—The government has decided to reject all the House of Lords' amendments to the Education bill. The Secretary of Education, Augustine Birrell, announced the fact in the House of Commons this afternoon, giving as a reason that the amendments were destructive to the fabric and main principles of the measure. Mr. Birrell expressed the hope that the upper house might withdraw the amendments as a whole and substitute others more limited in scope and operation, and intimated that the government was prepared to consider some concessions, but the present amendments in their existing state, or anything like it, were quite unacceptable. He added that if the peers persisted in their original amendments the bill would be sacrificed.

Mr. Birrell then announced that the Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, would to-morrow move a resolution asking the house to reject the amendments as a whole, and in the mean time he asked the house to proceed to discuss them.

Herbert J. Gladstone, Liberal, then moved that the discussion of the amendments be adjourned until to-morrow, and this was agreed to.

In the course of to-day's debate A. J. Balfour, Conservative, said that the government evidently desired that the bill be lost, and said he himself wanted it to perish rather than see it passed in the shape which the government desired. John Redmond, the Irish leader, intimated that the concessions foreshadowed by the government would satisfy the Nationalists, but Robert W. Perks, Liberal, speaking on behalf of the Nonconformists, warned the government that the Nonconformists had reached the utmost limit of their concessions.

The unexpected decision of the Cabinet to reject the amendments came as a complete surprise to most of the members of the House. It indicates that the Nonconformist influence was too strong for the government to withstand, and seals the fate of the bill. Any compromise is now regarded as hopeless. The bill certainly will be dropped and a new bill will be introduced at the next session of Parliament. The decision of the government places the responsibility of killing the bill on the House of Lords. Mr. Birrell outlined the concessions which the government was prepared to make, but they are too limited to form a basis of compromise.

PLEASANT JAIL LIFE.

Gaynor and Greene Said To Be Allowed to Hunt.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Syracuse, Dec. 10.—Gaynor and Greene, who are now in jail at Macon, Ga., awaiting the results of their appeal from their conviction on charges of defrauding the government, are having an enjoyable time, according to a letter received by a Syracuse man from a friend in Macon. This letter says:

I have just been out riding with Gaynor. He told me he was hunting three times this month. He goes uptown to get shaved. He and Greene have their meals sent in from the best hotel and sleep in the prison parlors in brass beds. They went to the county fair last week and they go out driving when they please.

GALE SWEEPS 'FRISCO.

Ruins Toppled Over and Shipping Demoralized—One Killed.

San Francisco, Dec. 10.—A heavy east gale sweeping along the coast struck San Francisco to-day and resulted in the death of one laborer and the severe injury of several others who were caught by a falling wall. Shipping in the harbor was damaged considerably and street car service was almost entirely suspended.

In every part of the burned district ruins were toppled over. Two frame houses were levelled and roofs were torn off.

In the bay the storm was terrific. The ferryboats, running with extraordinary caution, were tossed about until scores of passengers were made sick. The lower decks were awash most of the time, and occasionally waves reached the hurricane decks.

A serious panic was averted on the Kay route boat San Francisco, when an unusually large wave struck the vessel, carrying her to leeward. Women screamed and fainted, men rushed for the lifeboats, and possible loss of life was only prevented by the coolness of the officers.

The British ship Palgrave went ashore on Alcatraz Island and was towed out into the stream again, but was a second time overtaken by an unusually heavy blast, which carried her and two tugs on the rocks off Alcatraz Island.

Several flat buildings were wrecked. The spire of St. Peter's Church was carried away. The roof of the Durant school met the same fate. The remaining walls of the burned Poodle Dog restaurant, at Mason and Eddy streets, collapsed, destroying the temporary Hall of Justice, in course of construction on the site of the old Tivoli Opera House.

The loss to four of San Francisco's largest firms is estimated at $300,000.

It will take several days fully to restore the streetcar system. In many places the trolley wire was broken by falling buildings, and walls.

At Point Reyes and at Mare Island Navy Yard the wind blew sixty miles an hour. Fears are entertained for the safety of shipping along the coast.

HENRI, CONFISEUR, 67-69 W. 44TH, opposite Hippodrome, Parisian Tea Room, Patisserie Glaces Françaises, Bonbons. Catalogue.—Advt.

MORE TREASURY RELIEF

SHAW RELEASES $20,000,000.

Will Deposit $10,000,000 in Banks and Buy $10,000,000 Bonds.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury announced to-day that, with a view to relieving the great stringency in the money market, he would immediately deposit $10,000,000 of the surplus now in the Treasury with government depositaries in the leading cities of the East, South and Middle West, taking as security therefor securities acceptable for savings bank investments under the laws of New York and Massachusetts at 90 per cent of their value, and would also immediately redeem $10,000,000 of United States bonds of 1907, the registered at 101 and the coupon at 102.

Secretary Shaw is of the opinion that the present stringency is due only to the great prosperity of the country, that it is incident to the present crop moving season and will be abated soon after January 1.

Secretary Shaw had an interview to-day with the bankers' committee, now in session in the city, and later made the following announcement:

I have received in the last ten days an unusually large number of letters from business men representing all sections of the country, complaining of the extraordinarily high rates of interest. I have conferred, during the same period, by letter or personally, with a large number of bankers scattered through the South and Middle West, as well as in the East. I have to-day conferred with the committee of the American Bankers' Association now in session in this city. These men represent Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Atlanta, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Des Moines and other cities. From the best information I can get I think the following describes the situation fairly well:

Our blessings are the real cause of the actual stringency in money, recognized everywhere. An unusually large crop and unexampled industrial activity have created an unprecedented demand for money. The world is everywhere prosperous, and money is in great demand throughout Europe as well as in the United States. We never had such a volume of credits, and they are based on an unequalled volume of assets. The manufacturers of cotton are buying that staple by the trainload. The cotton planter, unlike the Western farmer, demands actual cash, and he carries it home in his pocket. The Western farmer is paid in checks, which he deposits in the bank to his credit, and therefore does not absorb actual money, as does the cotton planter. This money should be returned to the banks when the planter settles with his merchant soon after January 1, but between now and then the cotton consuming country, as well as the cotton producing country, is short of money.

New England has sent millions to the South, and the manufacturers of cotton throughout the South have exhausted the capacity of local banks and are trying to borrow elsewhere. There is no occasion for alarm, but I believe there is occasion for relief. This I have decided to grant in the following manner:

I will deposit $10,000,000 in existing depositaries in the cities designated below, to be secured by bonds acceptable for savings bank investments under the laws of New York and Massachusetts, taken at 90 per cent of their value; these deposits to be returned, one-half on January 20 and the remainder on February 1.

I will also buy $10,000,000 of the bonds of 1907 at the following prices: Registered bonds ex-interest, at 101, and coupon bonds, at 102. In the event that the bonds purchased are now held as security for government deposits, security of the character above indicated will be accepted in lieu thereof. Not more than $1,000,000 worth, however, will be purchased from any single institution under these conditions.

The deposits will be made as follows: New York and New Orleans, $1,500,000 each; Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and St. Louis, $1,000,000 each; Cincinnati, Louisville, Atlanta and Memphis, $500,000.

The currency committee of the American Bankers' Association met to-day to discuss plans for urging Congress to pass a bill providing for a more elastic currency. The committee met in Washington last month and outlined its plans for this purpose. The members to-day conferred with Chairman Fowler of the House Banking and Currency Committee, and with officials of the Treasury Department.

D. E. CAMERON IN PERIL.

Son of Late Sir Roderick Has Wild Ride in Park Avenue.

A runaway horse attached to a cab containing Duncan Ewen Cameron, a son of the late Sir Roderick Cameron, who lives at Rosebank, Staten Island, dashed through two fences erected by the New York Central Railroad across 51st street, at Park avenue, last night. Mr. Cameron was uninjured. Thomas Ryan, the driver, of No. 409 West 53d street, was thrown twenty feet, but escaped serious injury.

Ryan was leaving Madison avenue, when at 50th street the girth on the harness broke. The animal became frightened and bolted. At 51st street the horse turned east. There are three fences across 51st street to prevent persons and vehicles from falling upon the railroad tracks in Park avenue. The horse plunged through the first and second fences, but stopped when he struck the third.

LAST OF MONITOR'S CREW DEAD.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New Haven, Dec. 10.—Eugene J. Leahy, fireman on the cheesebox Monitor when she fought her famous battle with the Merrimac in the Civil War, died at his home here, in Golden street, at 9 o'clock to-night. He claimed to be the last survivor of the Monitor's crew. For several years past he had been a victim of rheumatism, and on Saturday last had a shock from which he did not rally.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The New York Central begs to announce, that commencing at 5 A. M. Thursday, December 13, 1906, all Harlem Division trains (both through and local) will arrive at and depart from the Lexington Avenue Temporary Terminal, 43d street and Lexington avenue, New York City. Baggage for these trains will also be received and delivered at this station.—Advt.

MR. RIDDLE FOR RUSSIA.

Will Succeed Mr. Meyer at St. Petersburg.

Washington, Dec. 10.—It was unofficially announced here to-day that the nomination of John W. Riddle, now United States Minister to Rumania and Servia, to be ambassador to Russia, to succeed George von L. Meyer, who will enter the Cabinet as Postmaster General, will soon be made.

Mr. Riddle was formerly secretary of embassy and chargé d'affaires at St. Petersburg. When the President telegraphed the Kishineff petition in the face of the Russian government's announcement that its ambassador at Washington, Count Cassini, would not receive the petition, Mr. Riddle went to the Russian Foreign Office, by appointment, to deliver "a message from the President" to Count Lamsdorff. He first read the telegram to Count Lamsdorff from the President, including the petition, and then asked whether the Russian government would be pleased to receive it. Count Lamsdorff declined to receive it, but Mr. Riddle had accomplished the President's object. Mr. Riddle will go to his new post in time to attend the opening of the Douma in March. He was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the diplomatic service in 1893. Besides his post at St. Petersburg, he has served as secretary of legation at Constantinople and consul general at Cairo.

SAYS SHAH IS DEAD.

H. H. Topakyan Declares the End Came Three Days Ago.

Halgazun H. Topakyan, a rug dealer of No. 147 Fifth avenue, who said he was a Special Commissioner General of Persia to this country, announced early this morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that the Shah of Persia was dead. He said the Shah had been dead three days, according to his information. The news of the Shah's death, he said, had not been communicated to him officially, but through a reliable source at the Persian capital.

"I received the information by cable dispatch yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock," he said, "and I am now about to give a dinner to some of my friends, at which a Persian orchestra will play the funeral march. This is a Persian custom."

The dinner was held in a private dining room on the third floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 1:30 o'clock this morning. Topakyan would not show the cable message he received, or give the name of the sender.

London, Dec. 10.—Telegrams received in official quarters here from Teheran to-day leave no doubt that the Shah is in a dying condition.

Teheran, Dec. 10.—There was no noticeable change in the Shah's condition to-day. He continues to suffer from extreme weakness.

VOTING BILL REJECTED.

British Peers Oppose "One Man, One Ballot" Measure.

London, Dec. 10.—The House of Lords this evening rejected the Plural Voting bill, which was passed by the House of Commons at the instance of the government. The principle of the bill was "one man, one vote."

MAIL WAGON STOLEN.

Thieves Get Several Thousand Dollars in Plunder.

A mail wagon, containing seven heavy sacks of mail, believed by the police and postoffice authorities to contain several thousand dollars worth of money orders, registered letters and loose money and stamps, was stolen shortly after 10 o'clock last night from the rear of the postoffice Sub-station M, at Broadway and 69th street.

The driver of the wagon, Amos Dolan, was collecting mail from the various sub-stations for the outgoing mail from the Grand Central Station, which leaves at 11:30 o'clock, and while he was in Station M the wagon was stolen. The police were unable to get any clew to the identity of the robbers.

A small boy told the driver that he thought he saw two or three men drive away in the wagon. Every detective in the precinct was put on the case. The reserves were also called out and sent to scour the neighborhood. It seemed as though the horse and wagon had been wiped out of existence. The police believe the men drove away a short distance, and then covered the wagon with canvas to hide its character.

A strange coincidence developed later in the night, when a mail wagon, loaded with nine sacks of mail, was found deserted in Little West 12th street by the police of the Charles street station. No trace could be found of Frank Anton, driver of the wagon. There appeared to be no connection between this incident and that of the stolen wagon, as in the former case nothing had been stolen.

HIGHER PAY FOR 45,000.

Increase in Wages in Many New England Cotton Mills.

Boston, Dec. 10.—The wages of about 45,000 operatives in cotton mills in Southern New England were advanced at least 7½ per cent to-day. The exact percentage of the increase is in some debut because of a dispute in New Bedford between the textile unions and the manufacturers. Outside of Fall River and other print cloth towns, where the pay of 36,000 hands was increased last month, the cloth mills which to date have decided to advance the wage schedule base the percentage on that adopted by the New Bedford mill men, and until the issue in the latter city has been settled, the extent of the increase given to-day will not be fixed.

Last month wages were raised 10 per cent in Fall River, Augusta, Me.; Amesbury, East Taunton and other places. An advance of 5 per cent was given a week ago in the Berkshire and Greylock mills of Adams and at the Interlaken mills of Harris and Arkwright, R. I.

New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 11.—At a conference last night between a committee representing the Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the Textile Council, the mill owners declined to grant a 10 per cent advance in wages. They maintained that 7½ per cent was all that the mills could afford at this time. The Textile Council held a session after the conference to consider the situation.

EMPEROR'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 10.—Japanese papers brought by the Empress of India here to-day publish dispatches from Peking that "the Chinese Emperor being greatly grieved at the important nature of the administrative reforms in China attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself in a pond in the palace precincts." It is reported he was rescued by court officials.

Try Gold & Black Label Ruiz Sherries. Feldmann Importing Co., New York.—Advt.

TRAINS ICE BLOCKED.

SUBWAY JAMMED FULL.

Traffic Tied Up in Rush Hour by Sleet Storm.

The steady downfall of drizzling rain all day yesterday and nearly all night, following a slight fall of snow that left the street and sidewalks covered with an eighth of an inch of dangerously slippery ice, almost blocked traffic entirely on the surface and elevated lines and so congested the subway lines that annoying delays to traffic were caused in every part of the city. There were several blocks on both the underground and surface roads, a fire on the Second avenue elevated line and congested conditions at the Brooklyn Bridge. In Brooklyn one man was killed by falling on the ice.

The worst block of the day occurred in the subway about 5:30, when a northbound Lenox avenue express train jumped the track in the cut where the Lenox avenue trains swing out of Broadway north of the 96th street station. The train settled across the Lenox avenue tracks in such a way as to block both north and south bound traffic. Although not a soul was reported injured, intense excitement prevailed on the express train, and at the 96th street station the homeward bound crowds got bigger and more impatient every moment. The passengers on the train that jumped the track made a mad rush for the ticket office the moment the guards threw open the doors to let them out, and at once demanded block tickets. The crowds waiting for trains joined in the demand and soon there were at least fifteen hundred men, women and children demanding exchange tickets for the elevated systems.

The agent refused, and when the excitement was at its height George Smith, a passenger on the train that went off the track, and Louis Gutelman began to pummel each other. The reserves from the 100th street station were rushed to the scene, under Captain Burfeind. The crowds persisted in demanding block tickets and the agents, acting under orders, refused. Some of the officials of the road happened along and Captain Burfeind had a talk with them which resulted in block tickets being issued as fast as two men could do the work.

RUSH FOR BLOCK TICKETS.

The wonder was that some one was not hurt in the rush from the train through the subway to the ticket office. Several of the passengers climbed out of windows and the others became so persistent that the guards thought it was best to throw open the gates. The accident caused a block at every station along the line, and not a train moved northward until almost 7 o'clock. It occurred at the worst hour of the day, when hundreds of thousands were rushing from offices and factories.

The accident caused such an enormous rush for local trains that the entire local system was stalled for nearly an hour. The trains could not move. In the mean while the Grand Central, 14th street and the Brooklyn Bridge stations were jammed to the surface with the homeward going crowds. A detail of police was sent to all the big stations to prevent disorder. The wrecking crew, after more than hour's work, got the train on the tracks again. As usual, there was no explanation of the accident.

Earlier in the day there was another block in the subway at the time the same crowds caught in the night rush were hurrying downtown. This was caused by the blowing out of one of the large safety fuses protecting the third rail on the downtown local track near Times Square.

The stations at 50th street, Times Square, 42d street, Grand Central, and at 33d street were plunged into darkness. Every light on these stations and in the trains on the downtown local track was extinguished. Such excitement as followed was only equalled by that later in the day at 96th street and other stations along the line.

The subway troubles began long before daylight and were due directly to the storm. This storm came so rapidly, according to General Manager Hadley, that before the officials could begin to have the sleet brushed off trains on the elevated portions of the subway were almost stalled, or moving so slowly as to cause a virtual block.

On the West Farms division of the Lexington avenue line, when the time came to start trains, at 4:30 yesterday omrning, it was found impracticable to move them over the icy rails.

TROUBLE ON THE "L."

On the elevated systems trouble began early. On the Second avenue line trains stopped running soon after midnight yesterday, and did not start again until 4:30 o'clock. Shortly after that hour a train between 92d and 98th streets got a short circuit, and the trestle work caught fire. The current was shut off and not turned on again until 5:30 o'clock. Even then it was difficult for trains to move, and it required two hours and sixteen minutes for the first train to run from 98th street to the Battery.

At 8 o'clock traffic was stopped again when the motor car on a northbound train took fire at 72d street.

At 9 o'clock the blockade had not been lifted, and the officials of the Interborough system gave orders that some of the Second avenue trains be switched to the Third avenue line. This was accomplished at Chatham Square. At the same time there were similar blocks on the Sixth and Ninth avenue lines.

Conditions on the surface car lines were equally bad. This was particularly true of the Madison and Third avenue lines. On these avenues nothing like schedule time was kept by the cars, and in some instances they were fifteen and twenty minutes apart. Then four or five cars came along together.

Policemen along Fifth avenue were kept busy assisting drivers in picking up their horses.

There were about a dozen accidents in Manhattan, mostly cases of men slipping on the icy sidewalks. They were not of a serious nature. In Brooklyn, however, one man was killed by slipping on the ice. He was Joseph Reddy, of No. 115 Carlton avenue. While working in the rear of the officers' quarters in the navy yard he slipped on the ice and broke a blood vessel. He died before medical assistance reached him.

DECKHAND SAVES TWO.

Fights Storm and Cold That Others Feared—Three Lives Lost.

Providence, Dec. 10.—A tale of a brave rescue at sea was brought to this port to-day by the tug Walter A. Luckenbach. When every other man on board the tug declined to risk his life in an effort to save two men on the foundering barge Buena Ventura, which was in tow of the Luckenbach, Mitchell B. Bruso, a Greek seaman, stepped up to Captain John Dailey and said that he would make the trip alone.

In a small boat, at the height of a fierce northeast gale, Bruso rowed to the barge and rescued the captain, Olle Owarsond, whom he found frozen to the topmast. So soon as he had placed the helpless man on board the tug, without a moment's rest, and covered with a coating of ice from head to foot, he put out again and released Charles Martin, a seaman, who was frozen to a floating hatch, on which he had been carried away from the sinking barge. These two men, of a crew of five, were the only ones to escape.

The drowned were: S. Peterson, engineer, ad-

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