BRIBE FOR MURDER

WIFE IS ACCUSED.

Witness Says Mrs. Wilhelm Offered Him $1,000.

That Mrs. Mary J. Wilhelm had twice offered him $1,000 to kill her husband, and had told him of an attempt to accomplish the same purpose herself, was the testimony of a witness for the state in the woman's trial for murder, which began in Newark yesterday. With Nicholas S. Sica, her acknowledged admirer, Mrs. Wilhelm is charged with the murder of the husband, Frank Wilhelm, a real estate operator, who was found shot to death in his home, in High street, Newark, on February 1.

William Levy, a painter, of No. 32 Camden street, Newark, who admitted having served two years in prison in New York for bigamy, gave the startling testimony of the day. He was called just before the hour for adjournment, and was followed by his wife and Charles Seigel, a foreman in his employ, each of whom corroborated him.

Levy had no more than concluded his story when Mrs. Wilhelm created a scene. She screamed at the top of her voice, and started toward Prosecutor Mott, when she caught sight of her mother. Throwing her arms about her parent's neck, she continued to scream, and for several minutes constables struggled with her in an effort to quiet her and return her to the jail.

Levy told of happenings when he and Mrs. Wilhelm are alleged to have been on intimate terms. He said that when he and his wife lived at No. 814 Bergen street, Newark, the Wilhelms lived on the same street, a few blocks away. About four years ago, he said, he was out of employment, and sought Wilhelm to give him a job. He called at Wilhelm's home, but found no one there but Mrs. Wilhelm. She told him to come back and that she would see if her husband needed a man.

Mrs. Wilhelm, according to the witness, called at his home, and left word with Mrs. Levy to tell him to come down to Wilhelm's office. He called, and again met Mrs. Wilhelm, and frequently after that time, so Levy said, he took Mrs. Wilhelm to his home while Mrs. Levy was away. One day Mrs. Wilhelm, witness said, came to his house, and Mrs. Levy was in an adjoining room.

"She offered me $1,000," Levy said, meaning Mrs. Wilhelm, "and said it would be mine if I would meet Wilhelm and kill him. That meeting was in my house. She said that Wilhelm had an insurance policy, that he never gave her a cent of money, and that she would have to get some money to pay the premiums on the policy.

"'Levy, you're broke,' she said to me, and 'here is a chance to make $1,000 easy. Wilhelm is coming home with $1,600 in his pocket from a building and loan meeting. Meet him and kill him, and I'll give you this $1,000.' Mrs. Levy was in the next room, and when she heard the talk she 'butted in' and put Mrs. Wilhelm out."

It was two months later, according to Levy, when he again met Mrs. Wilhelm. On that occasion she told him of domestic troubles and referred to an effort she had made to kill her husband.

"She told me," the witness went on, "that she had put ground glass in her husband's tea, but that he had discovered it when a piece of the glass got on his tongue. She said she explained to Wilhelm that a glass had fallen from a mantelpiece and that maybe some of the broken bits had got into the tea."

Levy further testified that about two years ago, after he had established himself in the painting business, he received a postal card from Mrs. Wilhelm, who was then living in Roselle. The card requested him to call on her. Levy went to the house and took Seigel with him as a witness, he explained.

"Mrs. Wilhelm was talking to two women when we got to the house," Levy said, "and we went into the kitchen. When she came out to us she asked my friend to go get a pint of beer. While Seigel was gone she began again to talk about her husband. Seigel came back while she was talking. She poured out the beer and as she offered us a drink she said to me: 'My husband is coming home with money. He is coming through a lot. Meet him in the lots and kill him, and that same $1,000 is there for you.'"

It was on cross-examination that Levy admitted he was a bigamist, and in answer to a question as to why he had not informed the authorities of what Mrs. Wilhelm had said, replied that it was none of his business so long as Mrs. Wilhelm had not succeeded in having her husband murdered. It also developed on cross-examination that Levy was a plaintiff in a suit in the civil courts against a man named Weil, and that Mrs. Wilhelm was a witness for Weil.

Mrs. Levy and Seigel followed Levy in that order on the stand, and each corroborated what had been said involving them.

In opening for the state, Prosecutor Mott said he would show that Mrs. Wilhelm had had immoral relations with Sica, that she was in love with Sica, and that she had repeatedly expressed a desire to marry him. He would show that Sica was at the Wilhelm home on the day of the tragedy, that there was a quarrel over a proposed real estate deal, and that the defendant sided with Sica to prevent her husband from "sticking" him. He would also show that after Sica left the house she remained alone with her husband.

SKIPPER KIND TO STOWAWAY.

Young Frenchman Found Starving in Hold of French Liner.

When the liner La Bretagne, which arrived here yesterday, was three days out from Havre the steerage passengers heard groans coming from a compartment used for cargo. They called an officer, and a search with a lantern revealed the presence of Henri Gallais, a Frenchman, nineteen years old. The young man had walked the streets of Havre looking for work, and, being unable to find it, stowed himself away on La Bretagne, believing that if he could get to America his search would be more fruitful.

He had had little to eat before he hid on the steamer and was in a serious condition when found. He was not abused or roughly handled, as stowaways usually are in fiction, the French skipper instead ordering that he be attended by the ship's doctor and that the best food be given to him.

Before La Bretagne arrived the stowaway was able to walk about and insisted on doing some light work, the only means he had of repaying Captain Roch for his kindness. He will be sent back to Havre.

ALIMONY AND BANKRUPTCY.

Delinquent Husband Quits Jail to Explain Absence of Furs.

Justice Seabury granted a writ of habeas corpus yesterday to take Abraham Minsky, now in Ludlow Street jail for contempt of court for being in arrears $1,300 in the payment of alimony to his wife, before John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, to give testimony as to the disposition of certain assets of H. Feinberg & Co., furriers, who went into bankruptcy.

Minsky is Feinberg's son-in-law. It is charged that some of the firm's assets have been appropriated. Mr. Townsend obtained an order directing Minsky to show cause why he should not turn over this missing property. He could not serve Minsky with the order in jail, so the writ of habeas corpus was obtained, the petition saying that Minsky was not "under sentence of death."

SHAKES HER TORCH.

Harbor Goddess Salutes Passengers of Liner.

The bronz lady down the Bay, known as Miss Liberty, moved her right hand yesterday—torch and all. She has been too busy enlightening the world in the daytime and lighting the harbor at night to give much attention to passing ships, but if the vision of the Arabic's twenty-nine cabin passengers be not distorted the green giantess saluted yesterday and winked her left eye as well.

Never has steamship brought over a happier family than the merry twenty-nine who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Arabic. Bad weather kept them cooped up together for eight days, and the parting, when they reached port, was pathetic. There were twelve women and seventeen men, and the latter group did much singing. It was the singing that made Miss Liberty forget herself.

The first song wafted from the deck as the liner came up the Bay was "Auld Lang Syne." Then came "America" and "God Save the King." The singers were Americans, Canadians and Englishmen, all of whom stood with bared heads during the singing of the anthems.

"Statue of Liberty abeam, sir," said a steward to one of the singers.

"Aye, aye, sir," responded the leader, and the entire chorus rushed to the port side. "One, two, three; go!" he shouted, and the Anglo-Canadian-American group put on full power as they sang "For She's a Jolly Good Fellow." There was a pause, and after every one agreed that the goddess responded the family of twenty-nine shouted to Captain Finch, who at that time was trying to keep the Arabic clear of a network of scows off the Battery.

The captain gave no heed to them, but after the steamer's gangplank was made fast he bade the family goodby, and explained that he couldn't keep his word and dock exactly at 5 p. m. if he had listened to them.

MANY HEAR PEARY.

No Mention of Cook Before Geographical Society.

Commander Robert E. Peary lectured last night on the discovery of the North Pole before the American Geographical Society. The meeting was held in the Engineering Societies' Building, at No. 29 West 39th street, and the room was so crowded that only those who arrived well ahead of the scheduled time were able to get inside the auditorium, and many stood up during the lecture.

The explorer began with the fitting out of the expedition, and traced all the steps in the route from the northernmost point of land to the pole itself. He produced a number of stereopticon views, which seemed to the audience to give particularly vivid illustrations of the scenes he described. He laid great stress on the value of the experience which he had obtained in his earlier trips, and said that no party could ever again accomplish what he had done without making the same preparations he had made.

Dr. Cook's name was not mentioned by the lecturer, but frequently some one in the audience would exclaim, "That's meant for Cook." The type of sledge used was carefully explained, as were many of the other necessary parts of a complete Arctic outfit.

The winter quarters, the hunting trips and the methods of travel through the rough ice were all described. Two of the most interesting pictures shown were those of Esquimaus "before and after." At the beginning of the dash for the pole they were plump and satisfied looking; after the return they looked thin and emaciated.

"Through the efforts of the Peary Arctic Club," said the commander, "the Stars and Stripes have been placed at the northernmost land in the world, at the northernmost point in America and at the pole itself." In closing he said: "I cannot more fittingly close my remarks than by pointing once more to the Stars and Stripes as they float over the top of the earth."

GIRL'S DRESS AFIRE.

Father Injured Smothering Blaze—She May Die.

Dorothy Ostrander, daughter of Charles Ostrander, of No. 246 Madison street, Brooklyn, was so seriously burned at her home at 11 o'clock last night that she is in a critical condition in St. John's Hospital. Her father, who attempted to save his sixteen-year-old girl, was burned about the face and hands and was also taken to the hospital.

The young girl was alone in her bedroom, and struck a match to light the gas. The head of the match flew off, setting fire to a lace curtain. The flimsy material blazed up and in a second had ignited the girl's dress. Her screams brought her father to the room.

With his hands the father tried to smother the flames, which were by this time completely enveloping the girl. When he had succeeded in putting them out his daughter was so badly burned that she became unconscious.

Neighbors in the apartment house summoned Dr. Shibley, of No. 211 Halsey street, who treated both father and daughter, until the arrival of Dr. Mills, of St. John's Hospital, who hurried both to that institution. It was said early this morning that the young girl would probably die, but that Mr. Ostrander would recover.

TRAINING SCHOOL BOARD.

Mayor Makes Appointments for Disciplinary Institution.

Mayor McClellan announced yesterday the resignations of the old board of managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School and the appointment of the following new board:

Michael Murphy, Fort Hamilton Parkway and 85th street; Joseph McKoon, No. 509 9th street; Ephraim Byk, No. 501 Hancock street (reappointed); Mrs. William F. Baker, No. 379 Washington avenue; Mrs. Milton Reizenstein, No. 627 Macon street; Arthur M. Taylor, No. 557 Putnam avenue; Moses B. Schmidt, No. 556 McDonough street; Joseph Manno, Cortelyou Road and 16th street, and Francis X. Carmody, No. 762 Westminster Road.

Of the appointees, three, Murphy, McKoon and Carmody, are Catholics; three, Mrs. Reizenstein, Schmidt and Manno, are Hebrews, and three, Mrs. Baker, Byk and Taylor, are Protestants.

Mrs. Baker, one of the two women appointees, is the wife of Police Commissioner Baker. All the positions on the board of managers are honorary.

The new board of managers will hold its first meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the board rooms, in the Jefferson Building, Brooklyn.

MAY BE A NEW YORKER.

Georgia Suicide Was a Passenger on the City of Columbus.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 6.—It is believed that a mysterious stranger who killed himself in a lonely field on the outskirts of Savannah on Saturday was C. B. Ford, of No. 221 West 22d street, New York. This man bought a reservation on the steamship City of Columbus, but later travelled in the intermediate class, paying his passage.

This is the only clew to his identity, as he carefully cut from his clothing all marks that might have assisted the searchers.

TRIBUTE TO MORSE

Oler's Resolution in Evidence at Ice Trial.

The trial of the American Ice Company before Justice Wheeler and a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on an indictment charging a violation of the anti-monopoly law entered its third month yesterday. Wesley M. Oler, president of the defendant company, completed the direct testimony which he began to give on Friday, and his cross-examination at the hands of Mr. Osborne was in progress when the trial adjourned until to-day.

Mr. Oler testified that when he became president of the American Ice Company, in 1904, he found the business force in New York demoralized, and because many of the old employes had left he had to obtain new men. Under the prompting of Mr. Stanchfield, of counsel for the defence, he enlarged upon his management of the company until Mr. Stanchfield asked, as his last question before turning over the witness to Mr. Osborne:

"Now, Mr. Oler, have you ever tried or attempted to create a monopoly in the sale of ice?"

"Nothing was ever further from my mind. It would be foolish for any man to attempt it," replied the witness.

After the witness had denied that he took control of the American at the instance of Charles W. Morse, Mr. Osborne produced the minutes of Mr. Oler's testimony before the grand jury, wherein he was quoted as saying that he made it a condition of his acceptance that he should have a new board of directors which would command the respect of the public, and that Morse had offered to advance $300,000 for working capital if Mr. Oler took the presidency. The witness recalled the testimony.

Mr. Osborne then asked him if he did not draw up with his own hand a commendatory resolution, which, with a loving cup, had been presented to Mr. Morse. As Mr. Oler's memory on this point failed him, Mr. Osborne refreshed it by bringing out the resolution as it appeared in one of the American's minute books, drawn up by Wesley M. Oler and Thomas Sturgis, and adopted unanimously by the board. Later the prosecutor read the resolution with evident enjoyment. It read as follows:

Whereas, Charles W. Morse, who has served as president of this corporation since its formation, has declined a re-election to that position, and

Whereas, It is the desire of the board of directors to express in some fitting way their regret that his decision is final, notwithstanding their urgent request that he should continue as its president, and

Whereas, Mr. Morse has devoted his exceptional abilities during a continuous period of years to establishing the business of this company upon broad and firm foundations, bringing to its assistance his personal resources and credit, while declining to receive from it any compensation, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in giving these valuable services to the company Mr. Morse has set an example of devotion to its welfare and of a high conception of the position of a trustee of corporate interests that well may be emulated by others. And, further, be it

Resolved, That, as executive head of the company, Mr. Morse has displayed such genius for organization and such rare tact in the handling of men and affairs, that his withdrawal therefrom would be an irreparable loss but for the fact that he continues to be chairman of the board and executive committee.

Resolved, That we express our deepest regret at the parting with Mr. Morse as our president and our earnest wish for his future welfare and prosperity.

"That's the sort of resolutions that are passed upon retiring members of the bar," commented Mr. Stanchfield.

"And the members of the bar are now glad that his business is distributed among them," rejoined Mr. Osborne.

COURTHOUSE SITE.

Brooklyn Architects Impatient for Decision.

Brooklyn architects are greatly exercised over the delay in choosing a site for the new Supreme Court house in that borough. Woodruff Leeming, of No. 20 Broad street, secretary of the Brooklyn chapter of the American Institute of Architects, said yesterday:

"The judges seem to find great difficulty in reaching a decision. The reason for this is easy to find, as preparations have never been made by the city authorities for the necessary enlargement and housing of the increased force required in handling our city's business. Every European city has made preparations for this in times past. Every Western city in our country is now making such preparations. Brooklyn should immediately appoint a commission to make such preparations and have a comprehensive plan which will allow for growth for many years to come.

"Mayor McClellan tried to do this, and appointed a city plan commission. This commission requested the aid of the architects of Brooklyn, and a committee was appointed, consisting of a representative from the Brooklyn chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Brooklyn Institute and the Brooklyn League. The committee prepared such a plan, which, I believe, was embodied in a report submitted to the Mayor.

"This plan showed a new diagonal street joining the present Borough Hall Park and the plaza at the new Manhattan Bridge terminal. It also showed a new street running from Borough Hall Park to Fort Greene Park on an axis with the present Ship Martyrs' monument.

"Either of these new streets would form an ideal site for our public buildings, would have them all in direct connection with the existing buildings, and would make it unnecessary for our judges to scour the city, fight all the allied real estate interests in the city, and, after reaching a decision, put their new courthouse in an inconspicuous back corner and be forced by public opinion to reverse their decision."

LAKE STEAMER BURNED.

Crew of the Badger State Escape—The Steinbrenner Sunk in Collision.

Marine City, Mich., Dec. 6.—The steamer Badger State, owned by the Alpena Cedar and Lumber Company, of Alpena, Mich., was destroyed by fire to-night. Captain Lennon, who was alone on board when the fire started, escaped by jumping to the deck of another vessel to which the Badger State was moored.

The lines connecting the two boats were cut as soon as the fire gained headway, and the Badger State drifted across the river to the Canadian shore, where she burned to the water's edge. The Badger State was 213 feet long and had a tonnage of 862. She was valued at $14,000.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Dec. 6.—The crew of the steamer Henry Steinbrenner, which sank after a collision with the steamer Harry A. Berwind on Sunday afternoon in St. Mary's River, off Round Island, reached here late to-day aboard the Sonoma. According to a member of the crew crossed signals caused the collision. It is believed the Steinbrenner can be easily raised.

ARREST CUSTOMS INSPECTOR.

Jacob Reichart, a customs inspector, recently suspended, was arrested on a bench warrant yesterday and arraigned before Commissioner Shields, charged with having accepted a bribe of $10 from Miss Anna Burke, a recent passenger on the Rotterdam. The indictment alleged that the crime was committed on November 16 last in connection with a trunk containing dutiable articles.

RECEIPTS FROM FIELD ESTATE.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—The net receipts from the estate of Marshall Field from March 1, 1907, to June 30, 1909, were $34,922,349, according to a report filed in the Probate Court to-day by the executors.

BRINGS UP OLD CASE.

Jersey Man Doesn't Know What Document He Signed.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 6.—Alfred Summers Molyneux, of Jersey City, who was found in a carpet bag in a passenger car of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Perth Amboy on September 7, 1858, has filed a bill in Chancery to perpetuate testimony which he seeks to have disclosed by Frederick W. Payne, a pawnbroker at No. 246 Newark avenue, Jersey City. Molyneux claims that Payne induced him through misrepresentation to sign a document, which he believes was a conveyance of his interests in real estate, the nature of which he knows nothing about.

When found in the carpet bag he was about seven days old. Henry Molyneux and his wife, Betsy, of Jersey City, adopted the boy and gave him their name. Molyneux lived with his foster mother for more than nineteen years. She had two sons, James and Frederick Molyneux, who were born after he was adopted. Early in life, according to the bill, the two Molyneux boys developed a feeling of hostility toward their adopted brother, and on one occasion James, now dead, drew a loaded revolver and threatened to shoot Alfred. For this offence he was indicted and sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment.

Frederick W. Payne, the defendant, is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Betsy Molyneux, and as a boy Alfred was taught to call him uncle. Mr. Molyneux says he was summoned to Mr. Payne's office, where he was induced to sign his name to some papers. Payne told Molyneux when the latter inquired the reason that it was a petition to get a man a job in Washington and that everybody was signing it.

The bill sets forth that, as Payne is about seventy years old and is in ill health, his testimony may not be available when needed. Therefore Molyneux asks that it be taken now under oath and perpetuated. He says his information as to the nature of the document was obtained from George A. Hearson, a personal friend of Payne.

POSES AS MARTYR.

Armenian Murderer Executed at Sing Sing.

"Warden, I die in my country's interests," said Bedros Hampartzoomian, who killed Hooshamee Tavshanjyan, an Armenian rug merchant, in this city on July 22, 1907, as he walked to the electric chair in Sing Sing prison yesterday morning. Testimony introduced at the trial of the condemned man showed that the victim died because he had refused to contribute to the funds of an Armenian revolutionary society of which Hampartzoomian was a member.

The murderer was said to have been only twenty-six years old, but he looked like a man of forty years as he entered the death room yesterday. As the current was turned on the body strained against the straps, stiffened out in the chair and a thin line of smoke went up from the head. Mr. Davis, the state electrician, said that there had been a slight burning of the hair and skin because Hampartzoomian had a peculiarly shaped head and the "helmet" did not rest firmly on the right side of the forehead. Only one contact was necessary, whereas three are usually given before a doomed man is officially pronounced dead.

Tavshanjyan was killed as he was about to enter his place of business, at No. 33 East 17th street. Miss Trildea Gennery, of No. 254 West 38th street, testified that she was near the spot where the shooting occurred shortly after noon, when she saw a man place a revolver against the back of the rug merchant. At the first shot the latter sank to his knees. His assailant fired again and then started to run, but was caught by Patrolman Weil, of the Tenderloin station. Tavshanjyan was dead when an ambulance arrived.

Two days later Hampartzoomian was indicted on a charge of murder in the first degree. He was convicted and sentenced to die on December 10, 1908, but an appeal delayed the execution.

FORTUNE FOR SICK.

Will of John Masterson Burke Provides for Poor.

The will of John Masterson Burke, who died on Thursday at his home, No. 18 West 47th street, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. About seven years ago Mr. Burke, who laid the foundation of his fortune in the shipping business, founded the Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation, named after his mother, giving to it property valued at $4,000,000. The income from this fund was to be spent in caring for worthy sick and in providing maintenance for poor persons during convalescence.

In his will Mr. Burke ratifies his gifts to the foundation as follows:

I am without relatives who are near to me or who have any just claim upon my bounty. It has been and is the dominant purpose of my life that the bulk of my estate shall be dedicated to charitable purposes of the general character of those set forth in the charter of the Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation. It has been and is my wish that the fortune which I have accumulated shall be used not for my own personal gratification or enjoyment, or for the mere personal gratification or enjoyment of any other person, but shall be used wisely and systematically to aid healthy, industrious and thrifty persons who are in trouble and unfriended, and more especially to aid and help healthy and poor persons who shall have been ill, and especially at the period of their recuperation and convalescence from serious illness, and to enable them better to resume the struggle for their livelihood or for the performance of their duties.

The subsequent article of the will directs that all the residue of Mr. Burke's estate be paid to the Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation, of which he was the president, and to its successors for the use and purposes of the foundation.

To the Mariner's Family Industrial Society of Clifton, Staten Island, the testator leaves $2,500 and to the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer he bequeaths a similar sum. He leaves to fifteen children of cousins $100 and $200 each, and says that if any of his next of kin other than those mentioned should prove their kinship to the satisfaction of his executors they are to receive $100 each, the aggregate, however, not to exceed $3,000. To Annie Byrns, a servant, Mr. Burke leaves $5,300, and an annuity of $300. Another servant receives $1,000.

In a codicil attached to the will Mr. Burke revokes the appointment of William Bayard Cutting as an executor and trustee and appoints in his place Frederick H. Denman. Francis B. Clark is the other executor.

FIRST IN NEW HEADQUARTERS.

Sixty Prisoners Face 250 Masked Detectives Under McCafferty.

Two hundred and fifty masked detectives inspected sixty prisoners yesterday, the first to be haled before Inspector McCafferty in the new Police Headquarters. The detectives wore masks when appearing before prisoners, so they will not be recognized by those who are released.

Several of the prisoners were recognized as old offenders. One, a negro, who maintained that his arrest was an outrage, was forced to admit after an examination that he had been arrested before and served a term in prison.

"Well, it's no use," said the negro; "you can't beat the detectives in this city."

The detectives don't like the new examining room. They say the noisy trucks in Centre Market Place make it impossible to hear the prisoners or Inspector McCafferty when he addresses them.

TALK ON SUFFRAGE

Sunrise Club Hears Both Sides of the Story.

Mrs. Owen Kildare struck a sympathetic chord last night while speaking at the Sunrise Club's meeting at the Café Boulevard, judging from the applause that greeted her when she said: "I stand for suffrage, but not for the various forms of physical force used. We lose all distinction and lose force when we adopt physical methods. The class and caste distinction is all wrong. The coarsest type is the unsympathetic woman who dares to judge her sister who doesn't wear a hat to suit her or whose gown is not just right when they meet at a meeting. They should meet on an equal footing and work together for the benefit of all. She ought to be broad enough to step down and say: 'I want to help you.' Then women will be equal."

Captain Adams, of the navy, said he had heard the women called "Sufferettes." He added that the time was not ripe yet for women to vote, but he believed they should influence the husband, the father and brother to vote for the right man.

Lieutenant Herbert Walters said he stood as "the spirit of denial," and he got hissed for his pains when he condemned the women for having abolished the canteen in the army. This, he said, had made more intemperance in the ranks than any other thing. "If a man deserts a woman he goes to prison," he said. "If a woman deserts a man she gets a divorce. Women cannot fight, but I've seen them in a riot drag wounded men through the streets, and the nightstick of the police, the revolver and bayonet were the only weapons that were effective in stopping them."

Henry Frank said: "Is woman an animal or a human being? If she is a human being she is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a man. The fact that a woman of refinement, like Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, has taken such a warlike interest in this movement should encourage us. She asked one woman, 'Would you be afraid of a man if you stood behind a rifle?' All hail the day when women can tell us they are our equals politically and our superiors mentally."

SEAMEN PROTEST.

Gompers Addresses 1,500 in Cooper Union.

More than fifteen hundred sailors, firemen, cooks, stewards, harbor boatmen and longshoremen gathered on "the farm," opposite the White Star Line pier, at West and 10th streets, last night and marched to Cooper Union, which they packed, to hear speakers denounce the ship owners of the world who have, as the speakers put it, "enslaved the men of the sea." A large truck bearing the inscription, in letters a foot high, "Lincoln freed the negro slaves; let the people free the slaves of the sea," was a feature of the street parade.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the International Seamen's Union of America, delegates of which are in convention at the Gilsey House. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was advertised to preside, but he was unable to get to the hall on time, and Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, took the chair.

President Furuseth opened the meeting by saying there was under consideration now by the seamen a method of organization upon a basis that will take in the whole shipping world, to combat the Industrial Ship Owners' Federation of Great Britain and ship owners of other countries. J. Havelock Wilson, president of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and a member of Parliament, denounced the ship owners of Great Britain. In the course of his speech Samuel Gompers entered, and was introduced as the man whom "the Supreme Court of the United States permitted to be with us."

Mr. Gompers urged the establishment of "one great federation of the seamen of the whole world" for the protection of sailors.

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE ACTS.

Forms County Committee of Sixty-nine at Brooklyn Meeting.

The Democratic League's local organization was launched at a meeting held in the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, last night, and from the indications it will develop into a revival of the old Shepard Democracy.

The delegates to the Saratoga convention accepted the report of the sub-committee of six which was appointed to pick out a county committee of sixty-nine. The county committee will hereafter be known as the Kings County Delegation of the Democratic League and will represent Brooklyn at future conferences.

The committee is made up largely of independent Democrats. It had been intended to choose six from each of the twenty-three Assembly districts of the borough, but this was found inconvenient, as the independents were chiefly to be found on the Heights or in the Clinton avenue section. Consequently the choice was made regardless of Assembly District lines.

The next state convention of the league will be held at Albany in January.

THIEVES INFEST CHURCHES.

Police Watch for Some One with Love for Hangings.

Some one who has a liking for things ecclesiastical is helping himself or herself to them. On Sunday morning, when the sexton of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West 46th street, went to look for the censer he could not find it, nor has a more careful search revealed it.

On Saturday morning a member of the altar guild of Christ Church, Broadway and 71st street, noticed that the pulpit hanging was missing. It was a handsomely embroidered one. It had undoubtedly been removed by some person unknown to the parish authorities. A few days before the beginning of Advent, when green hangings were in use, the pulpit fall of Trinity Chapel, in West 25th street, disappeared.

These churches are kept open all day for private devotions, and all of them incur the expense of a caretaker, who is on duty at all times. But it is difficult, it is said, to have the caretaker every moment on the lookout. The police were informed yesterday, and a warning was sent to such other churches as are kept open, that they might be on the watch for thieves.

REBUKES FEDERAL PROSECUTOR.

Chicago Judge Attacks Brief in Five Indian Tribes Land Case.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

St. Louis, Dec. 6.—The brief filed by Assistant United States Attorney General Charles W. Russell in the Five Indian Tribes land case from Oklahoma, the hearing of which began in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals here to-day, brought a rebuke from Judge Hook, who, in denying the motion of S. F. Bledsoe, attorney for the defence, to strike out the brief, said he did so on account of the urgency and magnitude of the case. Judge Hook added that he was very much pained to think an attorney of the Department of Justice would present such a brief.

In the brief Russell, commenting on the ruling of Judge Ralph Campbell, of Oklahoma, which decided in the defendant's favor, said:

"It must be said to the credit of the court's intelligence that it evidently has no faith in its own reasonableness and is consciously groping about in the dark. Its confessed doubt and continued use of the phrase 'in my judgment' sufficiently indicates this."

SCOUTS BREAD TRUST.

Master Bakers' President Calls Rumors Absurd.

Max Strasser, president of the New York State Association of Master Bakers, made public a statement last night in which he denied that "a giant bread trust" was about to be formed here.

"There is not now and there never will be the least possibility of a 'bread trust' in greater New York," he said. "There is an attempt being made by about a dozen factory bakers to consolidate in order to reduce their expenses. Enormous as the output of these factories may seem to some, it actually forms but a small part of the bread baked and sold in greater New York. The largest part of the product of these bread factories goes to the class of restaurants known as dairy lunchrooms and to the grocery and delicatessen stores.

"The bulk of the bread eaten by the families living within the circle of greater New York is furnished by the retail bakers, who manufacture their goods on the premises. There are in greater New York about five thousand retail bakeries, using on an average—a very low one—fifteen barrels of flour a week each for the manufacture of bread, making a total of 75,000 barrels a week. The total average weekly consumption of flour in greater New York is about 100,000 barrels, and deducting therefrom the 75,000 barrels used by the retail bakers and about 10,000 barrels used by housewives and others, there remain about 15,000 barrels, and that is just about the amount used by the factory bakers."

FOR A MILK INQUIRY.

Referee to Take Testimony Regarding Exchange.

Justice Seabury, of the Supreme Court, appointed yesterday William Grant Brown as referee to take testimony before trial in a suit which Attorney General O'Malley has begun in the name of the people of the city of New York against the Consolidated Milk Exchange and the companies comprising it. The purpose of the action is to determine whether the exchange is a monopoly in violation of the Donnelly anti-trust act.

Justice Seabury's order, issued at the request of the Attorney General, also directed John A. McBride, William B. Conklin and Joseph Laemmle, respectively president, vice-president and treasurer of the Consolidated Milk Exchange, to appear before the referee on Thursday with the exchange's books and records and a list of stockholders. John B. Collman has been appointed a Special Deputy Attorney General to conduct the examination.

Other defendants named in the action are the Borden Condensed Milk Company, the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company and the Mutual Milk and Cream Company. Charles H. C. Beakes and William A. Wright are directed to produce the books and records of the Dairymen's Manufacturing Company.

The examination by the Attorney General will be farreaching in its scope, and extend to other parts of the state in an effort to trace the cause for the frequent increases in the price of milk, and to ascertain the profits of the producers and the dealers.

ROCK ISLAND REORGANIZATION.

Four New Vice-Presidents — Other Changes Announced in Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Reorganization of the Rock Island Railroad was completed today by the election of four new vice-presidents to serve with President Henry U. Mudge. The following changes were announced:

James E. Gorman, formerly freight traffic manager of the Santa Fé, to be first vice-president, in charge of the freight traffic, succeeding W. B. Biddle; F. O. Melcher, to be second vice-president, in charge of operation, succeeding H. U. Mudge; John Sebastian, formerly passenger traffic manager, to be third vice-president, in charge of passenger traffic, and E. S. Moore, formerly second assistant to the president, to be fourth vice-president, in charge of purchases, succeeding E. L. Pollock.

It is said that W. S. Tinsman, manager of the Choctaw and Southern districts, will succeed Mr. Melcher as general manager, and that L. M. Allen, now general passenger agent, will be made general passenger traffic manager, should that place be filled.

W. H. Moore, one of the owners of the Rock Island system, said to-day: "The deal whereby I and some of my friends have become interested in the Lehigh Valley road has no significance for the Rock Island. We have no interest in the Wabash, and the Lehigh Valley is not going to lease the Wabash, so far as I know."

NOT IN HAWLEY SYSTEM.

'Frisco Line To Be Operated Independently, Says Its President.

B. L. Winchell, the new president of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, which controls the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Evansville & Terre Haute, with a total mileage of about 6,500, is quoted in special dispatches from Chicago as saying that the system is to be operated independently of the so-called Hawley system, adding:

"The 'Frisco originates on its own lines more tonnage a mile of road than any system in the United States. It has already acquired the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico, which extends from Houston to Brownsville, Tex., and arrangements will be made to obtain trackage rights connecting the last named line with the main line of the 'Frisco and forming a Gulf connection. Offices of the 'Frisco system will be maintained in St. Louis and Chicago both for Mr. Biddle, vice-president, in charge of traffic, and myself."

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN SALE.

Opposition to Reorganization Expected at Norfolk To-day.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 6.—The Norfolk & Southern Railway, which passed into the hands of receivers here on July 1, 1908, will be sold at public auction at noon to-morrow.

The sale is under foreclosure proceedings by the Trust Company of America, trustee under the Norfolk & Southern's first and refunding authorized mortgage of $25,000,000. While it is generally accepted that the Norfolk & Southern is to be bought in for the reorganization in which Marsden J. Perry, of Providence; Thomas L. Chadburne, and Oakleigh Thorne, of New York, are the leading spirits, it is understood that there will be opposition bidding from Philadelphia and possibly other places.

SEEK MARYLAND COAL PROXIES.

A circular has been sent to stockholders of the Maryland Coal Company by H. C. Rogers, J. C. Curran and William H. Ziegler, asking for proxies to be used at the annual meeting in opposition to the present management, which the circular charges with wastefulness. The company, which has outstanding $1,885,005 preferred stock and $11,000 common, controls bituminous coal properties in Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. The circular says:

In the last five years there has been spent for new coal lands and improvements over $1,600,000, a sum nearly equal to the outstanding capital of the company. We have made careful inquiries of the officers of the company and others fully acquainted with the facts, and do not hesitate to say that the mine improvements have been made on a most extravagant and wasteful scale.

IN ARMY AND NAVY

Big Gun Practice to Continue Despite Protests.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, December 6.

PROTESTS OVERRULED.—The Secretary of War is in receipt of many protests from people who live in the neighborhood of coast artillery posts against the firing of the heavy guns of the fortifications.

Some of these complaints have been forwarded to Washington by General Leonard Wood, in whose military command there are located more coast artillery posts than in that of any other general officer. General Wood has invariably attached a comment which is unfavorable to the appeal, and takes the position that these remonstrances should not for a moment be permitted to interfere with the necessary coast artillery target practice, which must be maintained, with noise and jar, such as would occur if the guns were fired in actual warfare.

Unless there can be this practice, under service conditions, the military authorities say, the coast artillery may as well confine its operations to taking care of the emplacements and ordnance mechanism, without acquiring the knowledge of its operation necessary to the use of guns in a defensive campaign.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Retirement of Colonel HENRY L. HARRIS, coast artillery, announced.
Major DWIGHT E. HOLLEY to 15th Infantry.
Major ARTHUR JOHNSON to 19th Infantry.
First Lieutenant THOMAS G. HOLMES, medical reserve corps, upon expiration present leave of absence to Fort Sheridan.
Leave of absence: Captain WILLIAM R. EASTMAN, medical corps, to two months.

NAVY.

Commodore F. H. ELDREDGE, retired, detached inspector of engineering material for Connecticut district, to naval medical school hospital.
Captain A. G. WINTERHALTER, detached as hydrographer, Bureau of Equipment, to command Louisiana.
Lieutenant C. A. BLAKELY, detached command Thornton, to navy yard, Norfolk.
Lieutenant U. S. MACY to charge recruiting station, Minneapolis.
Ensign C. H. HUMPHREY, resignation accepted.
Ensign G. E. LAKE, detached Dolphin, home wait orders.
Ensign A. S. WADSWORTH, detached North Carolina, and granted leave three months.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

December 3—The Marietta, at Cristobal; the Connecticut, the Kansas, the Minnesota, the Georgia, the Nebraska, the Missouri and the Wisconsin, at Hampton Roads; the Flusser, at Tompkinsville; the Vermont, at Newport; the Princeton, at San Francisco; the Uncas, at Guantanamo.
December 5—The New Jersey, at Hampton Roads.

SAILED.

December 4—The Flusser, from Tompkinsville for Iona Island; the New York, from Boston for the Southern drill grounds; the Navajo, from San Diego for San Francisco; the Uncas, from target grounds for Guantanamo; the Eagle, from Cristobal for Bocas del Toro.
December 5—The Princeton, from San Francisco for Acapulco.

CAIRO SHERIFF MUST STAY OUT.

Governor Deneen Refuses His Application for Reinstatement.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 6.—Governor Deneen denied the petition of Frank E. Davis for reinstatement as Sheriff of Alexander County to-night. It was Sheriff Davis from whom the Cairo (Ill.) mob took William James, a negro, and Henry Salzner, white, and lynched them on the night of November 11. The Governor holds that Sheriff Davis did not do all in his power to protect the prisoners and made no forcible resistance.

The Governor said: "Mob violence has no place in