

SHOWS HEINZE PUT UP ABUNDANT COLLATERAL

Securities of About \$2,000,000 Marketable Value for Loan of \$500,000.

NO SALARY AS PRESIDENT

Defendant Scores in Cross-Examination of Cashier of the Mercantile National Bank.

The fourth day of the trial of F. Augustus Heinze in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court on charges of misappropriation and overcertification of the funds of the Mercantile National Bank wound up yesterday with proof of collateral, valued at the time at nearly \$2,000,000, having been deposited by the defendant for a loan of \$500,000 which has figured in the numerous indictments found against the accused man. The witness was still Emil Klein, cashier of the bank.

United States Attorney Wise had turned the cashier over to John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for the defense. Mr. Klein said that he knew of no collateral for the loan which was made to Mr. Heinze, and by him turned over to Otto Heinze & Co. The witness said that he had made no arrangements regarding the collateral. For Mr. Wise he produced the demand note issued for the loan.

Mr. Klein had another note which Mr. Wise did not ask you to produce. I want you to produce it now," Mr. Stanchfield said, sharply.

"That's unfair," Mr. Wise cried, jumping up. "Mr. Stanchfield prevented me. I did not," snapped the counsel for Mr. Heinze.

Then, as Mr. Stanchfield asked to have the collateral enumerated according to the loan card which was produced, Mr. Wise objected, saying that the witness had said there was no collateral on that loan.

Wise's Objection Overruled. "That does not prevent me from showing that the witness was mistaken," drawled Mr. Stanchfield, smilingly.

Judge Hough, who is hearing the case, examined the card, and after saying that there was nothing to show that the collateral was not on hand overruled the objection.

Mr. Klein, reading from the loan card, showed that there were 40,000 shares of Ohio Copper, valued at the time at \$4 each; 20,000 shares of Davis-Daly, valued at the time at \$25; 25,000 shares of United Copper, valued at \$9 a share, and \$90 shares of stock of the State Savings Bank of Boston, valued at \$20. The total selling or market value was \$1,966,400 when the collateral was deposited, according to the testimony of the witness.

On the same loan, the witness testified, Otto Heinze & Co. sent collateral consisting of 150 shares of United Copper, 20 shares of the same, preferred; 100 of Ohio Copper and 1,200 of Butte Coal, valued at \$2 a share. This stock, and the collateral deposited on the loan by F. Augustus Heinze, the witness said, were still in the possession of the bank. He also testified that the loan had been reduced by the payment of \$100,000 the day after the loan was made, or October 15, leaving the balance of \$380,000, to which the collateral applied.

Points for the Government. Before this disclosure Mr. Wise brought out the history of the Heinze transactions in the period preceding the financial flurry in 1907, remonstrances by the Controller of the Treasury because of the low condition of the bank's reserve and a purchase of foreign exchange by Otto Heinze & Co. to bring their indebtedness to the bank down to the figures permitted by the banking laws, as a bank examiner had warned the officers of the bank to have this done within a stated period.

Mr. O'Brien was in court, arriving just after Mr. Stanchfield attempted to show by the witness, Mr. Klein, that Mr. O'Brien was really the president, although he was listed as vice-president of the Mercantile. Mr. Heinze, after purchasing a heavy interest in the bank, was chosen president, but, at his request, without salary, and immediately afterward Mr. O'Brien's salary was increased from \$15,000 a year to \$25,000.

When Mr. Stanchfield saw that Mr. O'Brien was in court he went over to him, put his arms around his shoulders, and assured him that there was no intention of making Mr. O'Brien responsible for anything Mr. Heinze may have done. Mr. O'Brien, it was said, was summoned by the government as a witness. Friends of the vice-president said that Mr. O'Brien was not in any way responsible for the Heinze transactions.

Cashier Points Out Loans. At the beginning of the day's proceedings Mr. Wise had Mr. Klein point out the loans made to Otto Heinze & Co., with the amounts, when the reserve was below the legal limit. The latter fell to \$1,118,000 below on August 16, after the bank lent the company \$135,000. Soon afterward, on August 21, occurred the purchase of foreign exchange, for 250,000 marks on Bremen and 250,000 francs on Paris from the Heinze company by the bank, the amount of the purchase being applied to the loans of March 14 and August 16. Later loans to Otto Heinze & Co. testified to as appearing on the books were:

August 28, \$25,000; on the same day, \$30,000; October 10, \$30,000; October 11, \$20,000. These appeared in the indictment respectively as counts 3A, 4A, 5A and 6A. Three loans are not secured, have not been paid, according to the witness, Mr. Klein, but interest has been forthcoming right along. Counsel for Mr. Heinze declared that they are secured by adequate collateral.

Mr. Klein said that on October 14 the Heinze company had secured the bank with \$300,000, for which the bank held the following collateral: One hundred shares United Copper, preferred; 1,500 American Iron, and 6,300 United Copper common. At the close of business on that day the bank's reserve was \$755,000 below the legal limit, it was testified.

Bank Gets a Warning. Mr. Wise, after vigorous but futile objection from Mr. Stanchfield, had a letter from William B. Ridgely, Controller of the Currency, read and put in evidence. It was dated August 15, 1907, and was as follows:

"The report on the examination of your bank on the 6th inst. has been received and carefully considered. The loans to Otto Heinze & Co., amounting to \$900,000, are in excess of the amount permitted by the statutes of the banking law. We have noted that the amount was reduced on the day of the examination, but the additional collateral should be produced."

There was a deficit of \$755,000 in the reserve of your bank, bringing the reserve to only 25 per cent. Section 59 of the statute prescribes a liability for failing to maintain the required reserve. You are required to make your reserve good."

To this Mr. Heinze answered that the loans had been reduced to \$284,000, and that every effort would be made to build up the reserve.

The master of the \$500,000 loan then came up. Mr. Wise asking Mr. Klein whether he had had any conversation with Mr. Heinze regarding it. He said he had. Mr. Heinze had said that he would pay it off the next day. Then came the question which brought out the contradiction on cross-examination: "Did you give him any collateral given to you, or the bank, to cover that loan on October 14?"

"None," answered Mr. Klein. Later, on redirect examination, Mr. Wise brought out that the collateral might not have been deposited until October 16.

Heinze Drew No Salary. Mr. Stanchfield began his cross-examination by attempting to make it appear that Mr. Heinze was merely a sort of honorary president of the bank. He had purchased eight thousand shares of its stock for \$2,000,000.

"What salary did Mr. Heinze receive as president?" he was asked. "He had no salary," was the answer. "Did not Mr. O'Brien receive the salary that would naturally have gone to the president?" was the next question.

The objection by Mr. Wise was sustained, but the witness was permitted to tell of the increase of Mr. O'Brien's salary to \$25,000 from \$15,000 after Mr. Heinze became president.

Mr. Heinze never borrowed money from the bank, the witness said, between March and October, 1907. He told of the balance to his account, which ranged from \$454,000 on June 21, to \$23,000 on October 16. The \$500,000 loan was not placed to his credit. The fact that the loan was secured by collateral worth in the market at the time nearly \$2,000,000 was then brought out by the testimony. Before adjournment until this morning Mr. Stanchfield reverted to the Fischer loan of \$42,000 mentioned the day before, and brought out that there were three thousand shares of Barnes King copper stock held as collateral for it. This was valued at the time at \$5 a share.

STIR AT TRIAL OF KATZ

Prosecution Gets a Witness from Among Spectators.

CALL ON PRISONER'S FAMILY

Friend of Birmingham Tells of Going to Them with Offer of Information.

Testimony of William L. Dickel, a close friend of String Birmingham, was the important witness against Charles Katz, that Dickel had approached Katz's family with an offer to supply information that would interest them; was the most stirring development yesterday at the trial of Katz for grand larceny in connection with the \$50,000 Windsor Trust Company-Heinze copper loan scandal.

Dickel, formerly with the Windsor Trust Company, was summarily called to the witness stand by Assistant District Attorney Nott from among the spectators in the courtroom. He had not been subpoenaed, Birmingham, a few minutes before, during cross-examination by John F. McIntyre.

Katz's lawyer had stoutly denied having been in part directly or indirectly to overtures of any kind to Katz or his family.

Dickel said that he had visited Bernard Katz, father of Charles Katz, at the latter's home in Paterson, N. J., about three weeks ago. Birmingham, he said, did not ask him to go there. He went because he had some information on evidence that would be of interest to Katz.

"I was told certain overtures had been made by friends of Katz to get an introduction to Birmingham," said Dickel. "It was to the effect that Charles Katz owed \$5,500 gambling debts in the Marquette Club, and that a few days before the Windsor Trust Company loan was put through Katz was a friend in the street. The friend said, 'I don't see you around much,' and Katz replied, 'No, I have a game to play. It all follows; I am going to make \$10,000 in a few days.' Then came the Windsor Trust-Heinze copper loan."

He caused a laugh in the courtroom when he declared that he had gone to Katz, sr., to give him the information because he thought Katz, sr., would like to have it. "Did you expect to make something out of it?" he was asked.

"Not a cent," replied Dickel. "Did you not tell Mr. Katz, sr., that Birmingham was down and out, and that if a certain amount of money were paid to Birmingham would take the stand and give testimony that would save Charles Katz from state prison?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"I did not," replied Dickel. "What was said about money at that interview?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"The old man raised a rumpus and said he would not give any money, and I told him nobody wanted to talk about money," said Dickel.

"Were you kicked out?" "No, sir," replied Dickel. "We parted good friends."

"Didn't Mrs. Katz call you a black-maller?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"No, sir," replied Dickel. Birmingham gave practically the same testimony that he had given in the Persch trial, and Mr. Nott pointed out that the mere fact that he had testified four times under oath, each time telling the same story in court and before the grand jury, made the suggestion that he personally contemplated any change sound ridiculous.

ON STRETCHER 10,000 MILES Canadian Travelled So Half Round the World and Is Cheerful.

A journey of about ten thousand miles, during which he suffered from the depression of tropical fever and the pangs of sciatic rheumatism, was partly ended yesterday for Herbert B. Ames, when he was carried ashore on a stretcher from the White Star liner Adriatic. Mr. Ames, who is a member of the Canadian Parliament, left his home in Montreal nearly a year ago to attend the Triennial Congress of British Chambers of Commerce held in Sydney, Australia. He started for home by way of India, but was bowled over by tropical fever in the Suez Canal.

Mrs. Ames hastened to Egypt, and shortly before her arrival her husband's condition improved, and as the couple were preparing to return home Mr. Ames had a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism, and throughout the journey he had to be carried on a stretcher.

Mr. Ames was taken from the Adriatic yesterday to the Grand Central Station, where he made his way to a train for Montreal. He was exceptionally cheerful, notwithstanding his pain, and declared that he expected to recover completely after a few months in Canada.

ENTERTAINING BY SCHEDULE Controller Wants to Spend \$2,000 and Tells Aldermen Why.

Members of the Board of Aldermen profess to be properly shocked at a request made by Controller Frederick C. C. C. for \$2,000 worth of revenue to be used for the entertainment of the National Association of Controllers and Accounting Officers, which is to be held in this city June 9 to 11. The organization was entertained by Chicago, Louisville and Detroit, where previous conventions have been held, and the Controller thought New York ought to be no less hospitable.

In order to show just where the money will go, if appropriated, the Controller has drawn up a proposed plan of entertainment with an estimate of what the various items will cost. It includes a theatre party, a trip to Coney Island, a ride on a "Scenic New York" automobile, and a boat and quiet luncheon at 50 cents apiece, drinks being not yet atoned, and these people will not leave until May 31.

The metal roof will be removed as fast as the workmen are able to loosen it.

ERIE NEARS SETTLEMENT Road's Officials Considering Firemen's New Proposition.

A settlement between the grievance committee of the Erie firemen and the officials of the Erie Railroad, it was announced yesterday, might be reached to-day or to-morrow. The firemen, who have been on strike since April 12, 1908, and for most of the intervening years Regan was a fugitive from justice. He has a brother on the police force, and there were rumors that powerful influences were delaying his arrest.

Regan will be sentenced a week from to-day.

POSTAL TO INCREASE WAGES Operators to Get from 5 to 25 Per Cent More Beginning June 1.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company yesterday announced that it would make substantial increases in the wages of telegraph operators. It was said that the increases would be selective, and would run from 5 per cent up in some cases to as high as 25 per cent.

While it may not reach a settlement, it is near a settlement than at any time since the negotiations started. We came near a settlement, but there are matters in the new proposition regarding which we do not agree with the committee."

ZELAYA WRITES DEFENCE

Says United States Conspired Against Nicaragua.

DEPOSED RULER SHOWS HE HELD UP GROCE'S LAST LETTERS TO MOTHER AND WIFE.

Louis Cousens, a brother-in-law of ex-President Santos Zelaya of Nicaragua, whose precipitate retirement from office and departure from the country followed the summary execution by his orders of the two Americans, Groce and Cannon, has arrived in this city from Spain and is staying at the Hotel Lafayette.

The book is intended by its author as a defence of his conduct as President of Nicaragua. General Zelaya attacks the United States and Secretary Knox and defends the execution of Groce and Cannon. He also presents a mass of letters and cable dispatches received by him while President from representatives of Nicaragua.

One of these dispatches, General Zelaya's letter to the Nicaraguan Consul at New Orleans, told General Zelaya that the United States and Guatemala were conspiring against Nicaragua.

Perhaps the most interesting exhibit in General Zelaya's collection of correspondence which he took with him when he fled from his country on a Mexican junket is a letter to his mother in the United States just before he was executed. The possession by Zelaya of this pathetic communication shows that it was confiscated by the Nicaraguan officials and that the mother never received it. It is here published for the first time:

San Juan River, Nicaragua, November 16, 1909. My Darling Mamma: I would like to blow you to the last words you will ever receive from your wayward son. I can't write much, as I have no time to do so. I am in a hole in the wall. I joined the revolution in Bluefields and was captured and sentenced to shoot on the 10th of November. I am together with another young man from Virginia, Leroy Cannon. It will take place this afternoon at 12 o'clock. Now, mother dear, bear up. This is my fate—the result of war and disobedience to a loving mother. I heard to my shock that you had died like a man. Tell all goodby. It is impossible for me to write more. Love and kisses to my little son, LEONARD, my dear mother, all the boys and dear little sister. Goodbye until we all meet again in the next world. Tell Sandy the general in command here I send Rafael Medina and is a brother Mason. LEON.

There appear two other photographic letters in the book, one by Groce to his Nicaraguan wife, the other from Cannon to Juan Jacoby, of Masayo. Zelaya prints these letters without any comment, probably resting his defence of the charge of unlawfully putting the two men to death on the admission that they were in the United States. He tries to justify his act, although both the constitution of Nicaragua and the military code disprove his contention. Zelaya says on this point:

"The death of the filibusters Cannon and Groce, which the American has directly brought upon me, is justly and lawfully a tribunal properly constituted, not one legal formality being omitted. The method which I have chosen is the only one which is provided in our military code. The penalty is death."

The note delivered by Secretary Knox to Nicaragua's representative at Washington severing diplomatic relations with the Zelaya government and holding Zelaya responsible for the constant turbulence and disquiet in Central America is resented by him. "In great contrast," he says, "is this document of the Minister of State, intemperate, incorrect and vulgar and false in its foundation, with the telegram sent to me by ex-President Roosevelt when the republics of Central America were in war against me, and a woman companion, Leon Stone, an undertaker, who had charge of the body, said he sent it home from his shop, at No. 307 West 51st street, and intimated that the dead man's family knew the woman. Coroner Heilenstein said he would conduct a search for the missing witness."

A dispatch from Lee last night said that the woman who was with Smith lived in New York, but was well known in Lee.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC. Sunrise, 5:00; sunset, 6:30; moon rise, —; moon's age, 29. HIGH WATER. A. M. P. M. Sandy Hook, 10:21, 10:51. Governor's Island, 11:24, 11:54. WIRELESS REPORTS. The Philadelphia, reported as 1,000 miles east of Sandy Hook at 3:28 p. m. yesterday, is expected to be in New York at 10:30 a. m. today. The Carmania, reported as 1,000 miles east of Sandy Hook at 1 p. m. yesterday, is expected to be in New York at 10:30 a. m. today. The Calcutta, reported as 1,100 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 a. m. yesterday, is expected to be in New York at 10:30 a. m. today.

SMITH TRAGEDY UNSOLVED Coroner Blames Police for Allowing Woman in Case to Go.

Coroner Heilenstein, who is to conduct the inquest into the death of a man identified as Wellington Smith, a paper manufacturer of Lee, Mass., who was killed when a folding bed in a furnished room house at No. 428 West 23d street closed down on him and a woman companion, Leon Stone, an undertaker, who had charge of the body, said he sent it home from his shop, at No. 307 West 51st street, and intimated that the dead man's family knew the woman. Coroner Heilenstein said he would conduct a search for the missing witness.

SMITH TRAGEDY UNSOLVED Coroner Blames Police for Allowing Woman in Case to Go.

Coroner Heilenstein, who is to conduct the inquest into the death of a man identified as Wellington Smith, a paper manufacturer of Lee, Mass., who was killed when a folding bed in a furnished room house at No. 428 West 23d street closed down on him and a woman companion, Leon Stone, an undertaker, who had charge of the body, said he sent it home from his shop, at No. 307 West 51st street, and intimated that the dead man's family knew the woman. Coroner Heilenstein said he would conduct a search for the missing witness.

SMITH TRAGEDY UNSOLVED Coroner Blames Police for Allowing Woman in Case to Go.

Coroner Heilenstein, who is to conduct the inquest into the death of a man identified as Wellington Smith, a paper manufacturer of Lee, Mass., who was killed when a folding bed in a furnished room house at No. 428 West 23d street closed down on him and a woman companion, Leon Stone, an undertaker, who had charge of the body, said he sent it home from his shop, at No. 307 West 51st street, and intimated that the dead man's family knew the woman. Coroner Heilenstein said he would conduct a search for the missing witness.

SMITH TRAGEDY UNSOLVED Coroner Blames Police for Allowing Woman in Case to Go.

Coroner Heilenstein, who is to conduct the inquest into the death of a man identified as Wellington Smith, a paper manufacturer of Lee, Mass., who was killed when a folding bed in a furnished room house at No. 428 West 23d street closed down on him and a woman companion, Leon Stone, an undertaker, who had charge of the body, said he sent it home from his shop, at No. 307 West 51st street, and intimated that the dead man's family knew the woman. Coroner Heilenstein said he would conduct a search for the missing witness.

SMITH TRAGEDY UNSOLVED Coroner Blames Police for Allowing Woman in Case to Go.

Coroner Heilenstein, who is to conduct the inquest into the death of a man identified as Wellington Smith, a paper manufacturer of Lee, Mass., who was killed when a folding bed in a furnished room house at No. 428 West 23d street closed down on him and a woman companion, Leon Stone, an undertaker, who had charge of the body, said he sent it home from his shop, at No. 307 West 51st street, and intimated that the dead man's family knew the woman. Coroner Heilenstein said he would conduct a search for the missing witness.

SMITH TRAGEDY UNSOLVED Coroner Blames Police for Allowing Woman in Case to Go.

Coroner Heilenstein, who is to conduct the inquest into the death of a man identified as Wellington Smith, a paper manufacturer of Lee, Mass., who was killed when a folding bed in a furnished room house at No. 428 West 23d street closed down on him and a woman companion, Leon Stone, an undertaker, who had charge of the body, said he sent it home from his shop, at No. 307 West 51st street, and intimated that the dead man's family knew the woman. Coroner Heilenstein said he would conduct a search for the missing witness.

SMITH TRAGEDY UNSOLVED Coroner Blames Police for Allowing Woman in Case to Go.

Coroner Heilenstein, who is to conduct the inquest into the death of a man identified as Wellington Smith, a paper manufacturer of Lee, Mass., who was killed when a folding bed in a furnished room house at No. 428 West 23d street closed down on him and a woman companion, Leon Stone, an undertaker, who had charge of the body, said he sent it home from his shop, at No. 307 West 51st street, and intimated that the dead man's family knew the woman. Coroner Heilenstein said he would conduct a search for the missing witness.

SMITH TRAGEDY UNSOLVED Coroner Blames Police for Allowing Woman in Case to Go.

Coroner Heilenstein, who is to conduct the inquest into the death of a man identified as Wellington Smith, a paper manufacturer of Lee, Mass., who was killed when a folding bed in a furnished room house at No. 428 West 23d street closed down on him and a woman companion, Leon Stone, an undertaker, who had charge of the body, said he sent it home from his shop, at No. 307 West 51st street, and intimated that the dead man's family knew the woman. Coroner Heilenstein said he would conduct a search for the missing witness.

SMITH TRAGEDY UNSOLVED Coroner Blames Police for Allowing Woman in Case to Go.

Coroner Heilenstein, who is to conduct the inquest into the death of a man identified as Wellington Smith, a paper manufacturer of Lee, Mass., who was killed when a folding bed in a furnished room house at No. 428 West 23d street closed down on him and a woman companion, Leon Stone, an undertaker, who had charge of the body, said he sent it home from his shop, at No. 307 West 51st street, and intimated that the dead man's family knew the woman. Coroner Heilenstein said he would conduct a search for the missing witness.

SMITH TRAGEDY UNSOLVED Coroner Blames Police for Allowing Woman in Case to Go.

Coroner Heilenstein, who is to conduct the inquest into the death of a man identified as Wellington Smith, a paper manufacturer of Lee, Mass., who was killed when a folding bed in a furnished room house at No. 428 West 23d street closed down on him and a woman companion, Leon Stone, an undertaker, who had charge of the body, said he sent it home from his shop, at No. 307 West 51st street, and intimated that the dead man's family knew the woman. Coroner Heilenstein said he would conduct a search for the missing witness.

MISS GRANT ON THE STAND

General's Granddaughter in the 'Sleeper-Trunk' Trial.

Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of Jesse Grant, was a witness for the government yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court in the trial of Philip A. Phillipson, a former customs inspector, and Mrs. Mary S. Moore and Mrs. Isabel Holland, dressmakers, charged with having operated the "sleeper trunk" game, by means of which the government was defrauded out of \$50,000 in duties in five years.

Schwartz said that he knew Phillipson and another inspector, Frank Fawcett, who died about a year ago. Goldthwaite Dorr, Assistant United States Attorney, examined the witness, who said that Fawcett went abroad and soon afterward the trunks began to arrive. The trunks were placed in the left-over inclosure, from which they could be removed after the steamship was left on guard in those days.

The witness said that Phillipson paid him at first \$50 a trunk, and later as high as \$115 each. Schwartz related the story of the removal of the trunks from the Red Star and American Line piers as revealed when the smuggling was first discovered. At Robert Schwartz, who was for twenty years baggage master on the pier, and who was indicted with Phillipson, pleaded guilty. He turned state's evidence and was called to the stand.

Schwartz said that he knew Phillipson and another inspector, Frank Fawcett, who died about a year ago. Goldthwaite Dorr, Assistant United States Attorney, examined the witness, who said that Fawcett went abroad and soon afterward the trunks began to arrive. The trunks were placed in the left-over inclosure, from which they could be removed after the steamship was left on guard in those days.

The witness said that Phillipson paid him at first \$50 a trunk, and later as high as \$115 each. Schwartz related the story of the removal of the trunks from the Red Star and American Line piers as revealed when the smuggling was first discovered. At Robert Schwartz, who was for twenty years baggage master on the pier, and who was indicted with Phillipson, pleaded guilty. He turned state's evidence and was called to the stand.

Schwartz said that he knew Phillipson and another inspector, Frank Fawcett, who died about a year ago. Goldthwaite Dorr, Assistant United States Attorney, examined the witness, who said that Fawcett went abroad and soon afterward the trunks began to arrive. The trunks were placed in the left-over inclosure, from which they could be removed after the steamship was left on guard in those days.

The witness said that Phillipson paid him at first \$50 a trunk, and later as high as \$115 each. Schwartz related the story of the removal of the trunks from the Red Star and American Line piers as revealed when the smuggling was first discovered. At Robert Schwartz, who was for twenty years baggage master on the pier, and who was indicted with Phillipson, pleaded guilty. He turned state's evidence and was called to the stand.

Schwartz said that he knew Phillipson and another inspector, Frank Fawcett, who died about a year ago. Goldthwaite Dorr, Assistant United States Attorney, examined the witness, who said that Fawcett went abroad and soon afterward the trunks began to arrive. The trunks were placed in the left-over inclosure, from which they could be removed after the steamship was left on guard in those days.

The witness said that Phillipson paid him at first \$50 a trunk, and later as high as \$115 each. Schwartz related the story of the removal of the trunks from the Red Star and American Line piers as revealed when the smuggling was first discovered. At Robert Schwartz, who was for twenty years baggage master on the pier, and who was indicted with Phillipson, pleaded guilty. He turned state's evidence and was called to the stand.

Schwartz said that he knew Phillipson and another inspector, Frank Fawcett, who died about a year ago. Goldthwaite Dorr, Assistant United States Attorney, examined the witness, who said that Fawcett went abroad and soon afterward the trunks began to arrive. The trunks were placed in the left-over inclosure, from which they could be removed after the steamship was left on guard in those days.

The witness said that Phillipson paid him at first \$50 a trunk, and later as high as \$115 each. Schwartz related the story of the removal of the trunks from the Red Star and American Line piers as revealed when the smuggling was first discovered. At Robert Schwartz, who was for twenty years baggage master on the pier, and who was indicted with Phillipson, pleaded guilty. He turned state's evidence and was called to the stand.

Schwartz said that he knew Phillipson and another inspector, Frank Fawcett, who died about a year ago. Goldthwaite Dorr, Assistant United States Attorney, examined the witness, who said that Fawcett went abroad and soon afterward the trunks began to arrive. The trunks were placed in the left-over inclosure, from which they could be removed after the steamship was left on guard in those days.

The witness said that Phillipson paid him at first \$50 a trunk, and later as high as \$115 each. Schwartz related the story of the removal of the trunks from the Red Star and American Line piers as revealed when the smuggling was first discovered. At Robert Schwartz, who was for twenty years baggage master on the pier, and who was indicted with Phillipson, pleaded guilty. He turned state's evidence and was called to the stand.

Schwartz said that he knew Phillipson and another inspector, Frank Fawcett, who died about a year ago. Goldthwaite Dorr, Assistant United States Attorney, examined the witness, who said that Fawcett went abroad and soon afterward the trunks began to arrive. The trunks were placed in the left-over inclosure, from which they could be removed after the steamship was left on guard in those days.

The witness said that Phillipson paid him at first \$50 a trunk, and later as high as \$115 each. Schwartz related the story of the removal of the trunks from the Red Star and American Line piers as revealed when the smuggling was first discovered. At Robert Schwartz, who was for twenty years baggage master on the pier, and who was indicted with Phillipson, pleaded guilty. He turned state's evidence and was called to the stand.

Schwartz said that he knew Phillipson and another inspector, Frank Fawcett, who died about a year ago. Goldthwaite Dorr, Assistant United States Attorney, examined the witness, who said that Fawcett went abroad and soon afterward the trunks began to arrive. The trunks were placed in the left-over inclosure, from which they could be removed after the steamship was left on guard in those days.

The witness said that Phillipson paid him at first \$50 a trunk, and later as high as \$115 each. Schwartz related the story of the removal of the trunks from the Red Star and American Line piers as revealed when the smuggling was first discovered. At Robert Schwartz, who was for twenty years baggage master on the pier, and who was indicted with Phillipson, pleaded guilty. He turned state's evidence and was called to the stand.

Schwartz said that he knew Phillipson and another inspector, Frank Fawcett, who died about a year ago. Goldthwaite Dorr, Assistant United States Attorney, examined the witness, who said that Fawcett went abroad and soon afterward the trunks began to arrive. The trunks were placed in the left-over inclosure, from which they could be removed after the steamship was left on guard in those days.

The witness said that Phillipson paid him at first \$50 a trunk, and later as high as \$115 each. Schwartz related the story of the removal of the trunks from the Red Star and American Line piers as revealed when the smuggling was first discovered. At Robert Schwartz, who was for twenty years baggage master on the pier, and who was indicted with Phillipson, pleaded guilty. He turned state's evidence and was called to the stand.

Schwartz said that he knew Phillipson and another inspector, Frank Fawcett, who died about a year ago. Goldthwaite Dorr, Assistant United States Attorney, examined the witness, who said that Fawcett went abroad and soon afterward the trunks began to arrive. The trunks were placed in the left-over inclosure, from which they could be removed after the steamship was left on guard in those days.

The witness said that Phillipson paid him at first \$50 a trunk, and later as high as \$115 each. Schwartz related the story of the removal of the trunks from the Red Star and American Line piers as revealed when the smuggling was first discovered. At Robert Schwartz, who was for twenty years baggage master on the pier, and who was indicted with Phillipson, pleaded guilty. He turned state's evidence and was called to the stand.

Schwartz said that he knew Phillipson and another inspector, Frank Fawcett, who died about a year ago. Goldthwaite Dorr, Assistant United States Attorney, examined the witness, who said that Fawcett went abroad and soon afterward the trunks began to arrive. The trunks were placed in the left-over inclosure, from which they could be removed after the steamship was left on guard in those days.

The witness said that Phillipson paid him at first \$50 a trunk, and later as high as \$115 each. Schwartz related the story of the removal of the trunks from the Red Star and American Line piers as revealed when the smuggling was first discovered. At Robert Schwartz, who was for twenty years baggage master on the pier, and who was indicted with Phillipson, pleaded guilty. He turned state's evidence and was called to the stand.

Schwartz said that he knew Phillipson and another inspector, Frank Fawcett, who died about a year ago. Goldthwaite Dorr, Assistant United States Attorney, examined the witness, who said that Fawcett went abroad and soon afterward the trunks began to arrive. The trunks were placed in the left-over inclosure, from which they could be removed after the steamship was left on guard in those days.

The witness said that Phillipson paid him at first \$50 a