

MAY BE TWO POLICE CHIEFS.

ONLY FOR SEVENTH AND ONE FOR UNIFORMED FORCE.

Capt. O'Brien Drops Hints of McAdoo's Reorganization Plans—Takes Hold of Detective Bureau With Big Programme—May Catch Some Crooks Himself.

Commissioner McAdoo has finished his proposed police laws and will submit them to the Mayor for approval on Monday. It was announced at Headquarters, as to less an object than a complete reorganization of the department. Another provision for a new Detective Bureau, concerning the latter, the main part of the plan is to take the abolition of the grade of detective sergeant, the establishment of three grades of detective, the promotion of the establishment of the rank of detective sergeant, and the establishment of a new Detective Bureau in all the boroughs.

It was said with a scope that its purpose may fairly be called a reorganization of the department as a whole, and a complete reorganization of the department. Secretary Howell, who worked Friday and yesterday with the Commissioner framing the laws, said he had been instructed not to talk about the plan. From the descriptive marks of the Inspector Stephen O'Brien, who took charge of the Detective Bureau yesterday afternoon and made a long speech to the reporters, some idea may be gleaned. The Inspector spoke only for himself, but as his views on the Detective Bureau reorganization coincided completely with what is known of the Commissioner's ideas, it is assumed that his remarks on the wider subject were also in very close to the Commissioner at Headquarters. The Commissioner has said he would respect O'Brien's views.

O'Brien, after a talk of about 1,400 words, which he had the reporters read over to him when he had concluded, said more informally: "We must keep up to date here. There must be two branches in the service through which one can climb to the top—a detective department and a uniformed department. A man on the street in uniform may be perfectly willing to protect life and property, even to give up his life if necessary, and still be no good as a detective. There is no way now to get a detective except from the uniformed force. There must be some opening for civilians able to be good detectives but unwilling to put on a uniform and patrol.

"Why, you look at a policeman's feet and you can tell him nine times out of ten, even if he's in civilian clothes. We want brains here, not a certain number of feet and inches. There ought to be a Chief of Detectives and a Chief of Police. Then the men in the force could always have a star before them, always the chance to reach the head of one branch or the other of the service. Promotion ought to be on service alone.

"Under Byrnes a man could be reduced. The rank of detective sergeant was not permanent. I never knew a man to be reduced without cause. That club over a man's head keeps him straight. But if the man at the head of this bureau must detain a man whether or no, because he is a detective sergeant, he is paralyzed.

The Commissioner has heard arguments for a uniformed chief to act under him and he said that he might be rid of some of the present red tape of his office. From O'Brien's words it is gathered he favors two chiefs.

The proposed laws, after the Mayor has passed on them, will be submitted to the meeting called to discuss the "police problem" at the Chamber of Commerce at 3:30 o'clock Monday afternoon and to the City Club, which has been at work for some time more or less continuously along the same line.

The Commissioner's concealed weapon law is in shape. He is going to send it to District Attorney Jerome before submitting it to the Mayor. Mr. McAdoo has not been able to get a copy of Jerome's measure on the same subject, but thinks probably his ideas and the District Attorney's can be brought into harmony. McAdoo's measure is very close to the present law in Washington, D. C.

WHAT WILL STEINHARDT TELL?

UPPERMOST QUESTION NOW IN MORISE-DODGE CASE.

There is Still a Chance to Present Further Evidence to the January Grand Jury—What is Charged in the Blanket Conspiracy Indictment Against Five Men.

Benjamin Steinhardt, who is charged with conspiracy and subornation of perjury, with Abe Hummel of Hays & Hummel in connection with the investigation of the Dodge-Morse marriage and divorce tangle, will not plead until next Tuesday to the three indictments against him. The extension of time to Mr. Steinhardt was granted by Recorder Goff with the consent of the District Attorney's office.

Nothing is being done by the District Attorney's office just at this time to put Mr. Steinhardt out of good favor with the Recorder. So far as could be learned yesterday Mr. Steinhardt has not engaged counsel to represent him on Tuesday. John D. Lindsay of Nicol, Anable & Lindsay, who represent Mr. Hummel, is not Mr. Steinhardt's counsel.

It was said yesterday that there would be a conference to-morrow between Mr. Garvan, some representative of Mr. Steinhardt and a relative of Mr. Steinhardt—a woman. Something more came out yesterday of the nature of the indictments against Messrs. Hummel, Fursman, Dodge, Steinhardt and Bracken. Mr. Hummel and Mr. Steinhardt are jointly indicted for subornation of perjury. There are two indictments on this count. The first recites that Mr. Hummel and Mr. Steinhardt induced Dodge to swear to an affidavit that he never served with a summons by lawyer William A. Swetslow in the suit for divorce brought by his wife in March, 1897, and that Dodge was also induced to swear that he never authorized Mortimer A. Ruger to appear as his counsel, that he never wrote any letters to Ruger and that he never knew of the divorce until he read them in the newspapers that it had been granted.

As a matter of fact, the indictment charges Mr. Hummel and Mr. Steinhardt "with the fact that Dodge had been served by Swetslow at the Everett House and in 'truth and fact' had authorized an appearance.

The second perjury indictment charges Messrs. Hummel and Steinhardt with having "procured and induced" Dodge to appear before Referee Hall in the proceedings to have the divorce set aside and swear falsely that he had never been served. The conspiracy charge which involves the quintet under indictment covers the period from the arrest of Dodge to the time that Dodge was brought back from Texas last December. It is charged that representatives of at least one person named in the blanket indictment appeared in Atlanta, where Dodge had been making a poor living, and induced him to return to this city to bring suit for the annulment of the divorce on payment to Dodge of a large sum of money, with a promise of more.

The January Grand Jury will sit on Tuesday and there is a suspicion around the Criminal Courts building that more evidence in the case may be presented. As Charles W. Morse is expected to get here on the Deutschland by that day, some persons have conjectured that he would be a witness before the Grand Jury adjourns. It was said yesterday that the Grand Jury had been held principally to dispose of a number of cases, the calendar being behind, but the District Attorney also wanted to be prepared for an emergency, should any evidence come up that would need prompt attention.

FIRE KILLS THREE BABIES.

Three-Year-Old, Out of Bed for a Drink of Water, Uprose a Lamp.

The gas went out suddenly in a five-story tenement house at 223 Westchester avenue about 10 o'clock last night, and Mrs. Mary Sacken, who has a flat on the first floor, lighted an oil lamp and put it on the washstand in the kitchen. She had put her six children to bed, Margaret, 3 years old; James, 5; John, 12; Katie, 10; and William, 7, tucking them into three beds. Then she went out to a grocery store several blocks away. While she was gone Margaret went into the kitchen for a drink of water and pulled the lamp off the washstand. It broke, her clothes caught fire and she was burned to death in a minute or two. The curtains caught and the room was full of smoke. Katie heard the child's screams and ran into the kitchen. She tried to tear Margaret's burning dress off and burned her own hands and face badly. The two other children woke up and ran into the kitchen. Katie picked up Louis and William and dragged them out into the hallway. Before she could get back to the bedroom to save James and John they had been suffocated. The fire had spread to the bedroom very rapidly. The whole flat was filled with smoke and when the janitor, Emil Sukatos, who had heard the cries of the children, got up to the second flat, he could hardly fight his way into the room. He took Louis and William out of the hallway and carried them downstairs to a saloon on the corner of Wales and Westchester avenues. Both were unconscious, but neither was burned.

WANTS DIVORCE SUIT PAY.

Col. Honey Sues H. H. Hunnewell for His Fee in the Kemp Divorce Case.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 28.—Two society divorcees were brought before the public again to-day when it was learned that a suit had been brought against Hollis H. Hunnewell of Wellesley, Mass., by Col. Samuel R. Honey of Newport, for counsel fees in securing the divorce of Mrs. Hunnewell. Mrs. Hunnewell was Mary Isabelle Kemp, the wife of Arthur T. Kemp and the daughter of Mrs. Frederic Nelson and sister of Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Kemp brought suit for divorce against her husband in the Rhode Island courts. Col. Honey being her counsel, the grounds being neglect and refusal to provide for her. The case was heard before Judge Douglas on deposition on May 26, 1903, and the divorce granted. The final decree was entered by Judge Du Bois on Nov. 27 of the same year, and an hour later Mrs. Kemp was married to Hollis H. Hunnewell at the City Hotel, on Catherine street in Newport, the ceremony being performed by Judge Du Bois, who granted the absolute divorce.

After a wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Hunnewell left for Wellesley, Mass., and since then have spent little time in Newport. The former Mrs. Hunnewell, now the wife of John S. Tooker, obtained a divorce from Mr. Hunnewell less than a year before the Kemp case came up before the Recorder. So far as could be learned yesterday Mr. Steinhardt has not engaged counsel to represent him on Tuesday. John D. Lindsay of Nicol, Anable & Lindsay, who represent Mr. Hummel, is not Mr. Steinhardt's counsel.

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BELMONT TABLET UNVEILED.

Simple Dedicatory Exercises Held in Trinity Church, Newport.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 28.—This afternoon at 5 o'clock the memorial tablet erected by Perry and August Belmont, in memory of their parents, August and Caroline Belmont, was dedicated in Trinity Church, where it occupies a position in the south corner of the church, next to the altar. The memorial is the work of Waldo Storey, and was made in Rome at a cost of \$25,000. It is a mosaic, measuring 5 1/2 by 7 feet, and represents an angel kneeling. The tablet is suitably inscribed. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont and August Belmont came on from New York especially for the occasion. The dedicatory exercises were simple and were led by the Rev. Ernest J. Bennett, assistant rector of Trinity Church, assisted by the Rev. Percy Grant of the Church of the Ascension, New York. The services included the reading of the Twenty-third and 12th Psalms and prayers especially prepared by Bishop Potter for the occasion.

WENT DOWN IN THE BLIZZARD.

SEVEN MEN, DOUBTLESS, SUNK WITH THE LIGHTER CLARENCE.

She Was Missing Till Yesterday, When Capt. Bradley Saw Her Mast Striking Above Water Off Bay Ridge—Last Seen as She Sailed Into the Swirling Snow.

Capt. James Bradley of the revenue cutter Hudson, while coming up the bay yesterday afternoon sighted about a mile and a half off Bay Ridge what appeared to be the mast of a sunken lighter. He had read about the missing steam lighter Clarence of the New York and New Jersey Steamboat Company's fleet, which had not been heard from since she sailed from Bayonne for South Brooklyn in the blizzard on Wednesday, and he headed for the wreck.

He knew the Clarence well, and a close examination of the submerged parts of the wreck convinced him that he had found her. He reported his discovery to the Ship News Office, which notified Treasurer Hornbeck of the steamboat company.

In the steam lighter Graylock Mr. Hornbeck visited the wreck last night and decided it was that of the Clarence. He engaged Merritt-Chapman wrecking tugs to raise her, and they will begin work to-day. Divers will try to find the bodies of some of the seven men who doubtless all perished when she went down in the tumult.

The crew consisted of Capt. William Hubler of 354 West Thirty-first street, who leaves a wife and two children; Nelson Smith, engineer, of Port Ewen, this State; Frank Kilmomen, fireman, of Morgantown, N. J.; William Lewis, colored, cook; and deckhands Nolan, Sullivan and Kane.

The Clarence was laden with fifty tons of copper wire and a small quantity of lubricating oil. The wire was to have been shipped to South America by a Lamport & Holt steamship and the lighter was bound for the Lamport & Holt pier.

On Wednesday morning, about twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, Capt. Hubler called up Treasurer Hornbeck at his office at Pier 19 East River, and said he expected to stay in Bayonne, as the weather was very bad. He apparently decided within two hours thereafter to risk the trip.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock Mr. Hornbeck called up Bayonne to tell the skipper not to attempt to cross the roaring bay, but learned that he had sailed. The lighter was not seen about after she was swallowed up in the swirling snow. The bay seldom has been in more riotous mood than it is under the lash of the gale on Wednesday, when even the staunchest of the revenue boarding cutters would not venture down to Quarantine and the biggest of the harbor tugs tied up.

It is surmised that the machinery of the lighter may have become disabled, that she was swayed by the sea and vent down swiftly under the weight of her cargo and machinery.

Mr. Hornbeck had been searching for traces of the Clarence two days when Capt. Bradley accidentally discovered the wreck. Not one of the seven persons on board has returned to his home or been heard from.

STIFF BALTIC POKER GAME.

Warning Posted Against Experts, but They Are Said to Have Won Thousands.

Rumor of a stiff game of poker in the smoking room of the White Star liner Baltic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, carried with it a story that professional gamblers who were passengers had won most of the money, said to be about \$5,000. One of the players, who said he had lost heavily, hinted to friends that he suspected that he had been "done." The game may have been on the "level," but the purser posted a notice in the smoking room on the fourth day out saying that professional gamblers sometimes appeared aboard ship and that passengers should be careful in playing with strangers.

LARGE FIRE IN OMAHA.

Blaze in the Business District Which May Cause \$1,000,000 Loss.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 28.—A fire that started here near midnight will probably cause a loss of \$1,000,000. Several commission houses have been burned. Among them are the establishments of W. E. Smith & Co. and D. G. Hauss.

TICKET CHOPPERS' DEMANDS.

Interborough Station Employees Want More Pay and Shorter Hours.

A man high in the councils of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America said last night that the trouble between the interborough and its employees was not ended. "Last summer, when the trouble between the company and the engineers was settled, Mr. Bryan gave us to understand that the pay of the ticket choppers, ticket agents and porters would be increased and their time lessened.

KIPLING OR FACTS?

Another Sea Serpent Story, Said to Be True.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 28.—Rudyard Kipling, in going to the Cape for his annual visit on board the steamship Armadillo Castle, met with an experience which recalls a story he wrote in "Many Inventions."

The captain reports that in latitude 3 south the ship's perpendicular stem struck an enormous fish, the head of which was on the port side and the body on the starboard. The creature struggled violently, lashing desperately with its powerful tail. The engines were reversed, but the fish failed to get free for fully fifteen minutes, when it became exhausted and slowly sank, tail first. The passengers estimated that it was from fifty to sixty feet long and had a girth about equal to the vessel's lifeboat, say eight feet in diameter.

SIX HURT IN AN EXPLOSION.

Mine Inspecting Party Injured Badly in a Wilkesbarre Colliery.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 28.—Three officials and three surveyors of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company were hurt in a serious explosion in the Stanton colliery of this city this evening and while it is now believed that all will recover, they will not be out of danger for several days.

PHYSICIAN'S WOUND FATAL.

Dr. Brenneeman Dies of Blood Poisoning, the Result of an Operation.

ARMY NOW IS RUSSIA'S HOPE.

Spirit of Revolution Spreads Over the Nation of the Czar.

HIS RULE NEARLY OVER.

Attempt to Depose the Emperor Considered Certain.

Phy and Contempt for Nicholas II.—Military Stroke of Some Nature Expected—Demand That the War in the Far East Cease One of the Features of the Situation—More Disorder Reported at Moscow and Other Places in the Country—Troops Fire at Rival.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27, via Eydtokuhnen.—That great events impending, both in internal Russia and in connection with the Far Eastern war, no one doubts. What form they will take, and in what order they will occur, it is impossible to forecast at the present writing. It is important, however, to make clear certain developments of the general situation which Sunday's massacre has already forced upon public attention.

A week ago there were three classes. The first was made up of the Grand Dukes and their small army of bureaucrats, nearly all of whom were lustful of plunder and were busy looting the Empire. The next great class included the intelligent patriots, Russian, who realized and resented the national crime, but saw no means of successful interference and who shrunk from the personal consequences of any organized attempt to oppose the country's domestic enemies. The third class was made up of workmen, who had plenty of grievances but were babes politically. Behind all was the vast mass of the peasantry suffering in ignorance, to whom no thought of resistance comes save in hours of starvation.

There were, in the strict sense, few revolutionaries among any of these. The extreme programme among those who supported the zemstvo platform was earnest but loyal pressure upon the Czar to rescue the Empire from the plunderers and to grant at least advisory powers to a representative assembly. They were prepared if this failed to resort to violent measures, not against the sovereign, but against the most notorious of his mentors.

The movement was rapidly gaining strength and by one means or the other it would eventually have succeeded. Its supporters included not only the most intelligent of the nation, but many of the aristocracy and many army officers. The Grand Ducaul coterie are not fools, nor are they blind to the probable trend of events. Moreover, they have found that their control of the Emperor is by no means secure, and they are quite capable of adopting desperate measures for retaining their power. They did so last Sunday, for it is now well known that avoidance of the tragedy would have been the easiest matter possible. Instead, the authorities tried to create the appearance of a revolt when none was intended and deliberately slaughtered loyal, unarmed men, women and children.

The imperial murderers succeeded in one of their objects only too well; they have linked the Czar's fate with their own. Otherwise, quite aside from the moral question, they have committed the highest blunder of modern times. They hastened the doom of their régime, and probably their personal fate as well.

St. Petersburg to-day is a city of revolution. The demand heard on all sides is for a new Emperor. Since Sunday the people of the capital have spoken their minds openly and frankly for the first time in their lives. Gen. Tropoff, the Governor-General, if he desires to arrest all the disloyalists, must imprison the entire populace.

The brains of Russia will know how to make their sedition effective. The correspondent of THE SUN is in possession of abundant information that the insurrectionary views are rapidly spreading among the officers of the army. They know that their comrades in Manchuria are suffering through systematic robbery by those who ordered Sunday's massacre. They resent the craven attitude of the Czar. They are exasperated beyond measure by the universal social ostracism imposed upon them by the inhabitants of St. Petersburg during the last three days for the part they took in this week's bloody war. Their feelings will soon find a more serious expression than was shown in the military plot which turned a charge of shrapnel on the imperial party ten days ago.

A military stroke of some nature is, in fact, one of the probabilities of the near future. There will be no attempts at a concerted attack on the present régime unless a large proportion of the military join. It would be the sheerest folly to attempt it. Outrages there will be, probably in quick succession.

There is not the slightest sign as to what

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