

that it would be a wise course for him to consult the people on national affairs. His Majesty declined to listen to all I said and to take the matter under his most gracious consideration. I did not mention the Zemstvo or a national assembly, leaving His Majesty to decide in what manner he would consult the people. The Emperor agreed that what I said was true.

CZAR TALKS TO WORKINGMEN.

SAWS THEY WERE LED ASTRAY BY STRIKERS, BUT PARDONS THEM. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—The Emperor to-day received at the palace of Tsarsko-Selo thirty-four workmen from St. Petersburg factories employing over 1,000 men each. The delegation went to the Winter Palace this morning and saw Governor General Trepoff. These they were taken in imperial carriages, attended by servants wearing the imperial livery, to a special train, on which they went to Tsarsko-Selo.

The Emperor received the workmen kindly and shook each of them by the hand. His greeting was "Welcome, my children." The workmen answered: "We wish your Majesty good health."

The czar said: "I have summoned you in order that you may hear my words from myself and communicate them to your companions. The recent lamentable events with such sad, but inevitable, results have occurred because you allowed yourselves to be led astray by traitors and enemies to our country."

"When they induced you to address a petition to me on your needs they desired to see you revolt against me and my Government. They forced you to leave your honest work at a period when all Russian workmen should be laboring unceasingly in order that we might vanquish our obstinate enemy."

"Strikes and disgraceful demonstrations led the crowds to disorder, which obliged, and always will oblige, the authorities to call out troops. As a result, innocent persons were victims."

"I know that the lot of the workman is not easy. Many things require improvement, but have patience. You will understand that it is necessary to be just toward your employers and to consider the condition of our industries."

"But to come to me as a rebellious mob in order to declare your wants is a crime. In my solicitude for the working classes I will take measures which will assure that everything possible will be done to improve their lot and secure an investigation of their demands through legal channels."

"I am convinced of the honesty of the workmen and their devotion to myself, and I pardon their transgression."

"Return to your work with your comrades and carry out the tasks allotted to you."

"May God assist you."

The workmen then retired and luncheon was provided for them at the palace. They returned to St. Petersburg this afternoon.

The reception of the workmen at Tsarsko-Selo was advertised beforehand, with the view to give it the fullest possible public effect. The Minister of Finance directed the chief employers of labor to select two of the best workmen out of every thousand and prepare them to visit the Winter Palace, but not telling them that they would be presented to the czar. Nearly all the formalities that are customary when his Majesty gives an audience to his humble subjects were omitted. No expression of loyalty was uttered, and the usual offering of bread and salt was not made.

The only account of what passed that is at present obtainable is the official one drawn up by Count Minister Fredericks, Gen. Massoloff and Governor-General Trepoff. It is declared that the deputation left the imperial presence contented and touched by the czar's words.

The official accounts of such receptions in ordinary times invariably conclude by saying that the Emperor's words were greeted with long resounding applause, but on this occasion there is nothing to this effect. The reception of the deputation at this late hour is causing grave criticism. Everybody points out that if the workmen had been received on Jan. 22 the terrible events of that day would not have occurred.

CZAR AND FAMILY AID THE NEEDY. Another official statement of the casualties which resulted when the troops fired on the people on Jan. 22 was issued to-day. It places the number of killed at 96 and of wounded at 833, of whom 32 had since died. Fifty-three of the wounded were treated in ambulances, of whom 17 have been discharged. Two hundred and thirty-one persons remain in hospitals, 14 in the Putiloff Hospital and 215 in others.

It is said that the explanation of the smallness of the number of casualties thus given out officially is that the list only includes those who were killed or wounded technically within St. Petersburg itself; that is at such places as Alexander Park and on the Nevski Prospekt. The greatest bloodshed was outside the city limits. The worst sufferers were the column led by Father Gapon and the crowd at the Moscow railway crossing.

It is officially announced that the czar, Czarina and the Dowager Empress, condoling from their hearts with the families of the killed and wounded on Jan. 22, have put 50,000 rubles at Governor General Trepoff's disposal to help those who are in need.

The Association of Manufacturers of this city has resolved to submit all the workmen's demands to M. Kolovoff, Minister of Finance, with a view to obtaining legislation thereon. The special demands made by the men at different works will not be discussed until work is resumed. No attempt will be made to discover the

instigators of the strike or to inflict penalties. Funds will be collected to aid those who suffered by the events of Jan. 22. This will apply whether the men struck voluntarily or under pressure, but no wages will be paid for the time the men were on strike.

WARSAW QUIET, DISORDER ELSEWHERE. WARSAW, Feb. 1.—Order continues here and at Lodz, but the situation is such that it is impossible to proceed with the mobilization of reinforcements for Gen. Kuro-patkin. It was the intense resentment against the proposed mobilization that largely contributed to the disorders. Any attempt at recruiting now would cause a general rising.

There are unconfirmed rumors of riotous strikes at Pabianice, Plock, Siedlce, Pulitusk and Zgierz, accompanied by bomb outrages and looting. It is said that a large number of persons have been killed or wounded.

TREPOFF DENIES WHOLESALE ARRESTS. PARIS, Feb. 1.—Governor General Trepoff was interviewed to-day by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Temps. Gen. Trepoff said that few arrests had been made in connection with the recent disturbances and then only for important reasons. The accused would be tried by a judicial tribunal and not by administrative commission, as they would have been under the administration of Minister of the Interior Plehve.

Gen. Trepoff said that he was unwilling to use the discretionary powers conferred upon him by the czar, and hoped to be able to pacify the people without resorting to violence. He denied that the middle classes of the people were terrorized; but the Liberals were confirmed agitators.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A despatch to the Standard from St. Petersburg says that the workmen were invited to select their deputation six days ago. At first they refused. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph says that workmen's depositions and addresses disavowing Father Gapon are to be organized and sent to the czar.

CHIEF OF POLICE SHOT. Assassin at Odessa Falls to Kill M. Gatosin. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ODESSA, Feb. 1.—M. Gatosin, Chief of Police of Odessa, was shot to-day while he was entering police headquarters. The bullet took effect in the shoulder and the wound is not dangerous.

NEW MINISTER OF INTERIOR. M. Boulyguine, Former Assistant Governor of Moscow, Chosen. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—M. Boulyguine, a member of the nobility of Moscow and formerly assistant Governor of that city under the Grand Duke Sergius, was today appointed Minister of the Interior, succeeding Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, whose resignation was accepted by the Emperor.

NO CHANCE AGAINST AN ARMY. Uprising in Russia Preemptive, Brooklyn Revolutionists Are Told. The Russian Social Revolutionary party held a meeting last night in Lieberkranz Hall, Brooklyn, to keep up for a larger public meeting to be held in the Labor Lyceum Friday night. Speeches were made in four languages. Dr. Baievski spoke in Russian, Mr. Katz in Yiddish, S. Pollock in English and Dr. Sidlewski in German. Dr. Baievski said:

"It is foolish for an unorganized mob to go against a modern army. It might have worked 100 years ago, sixty years ago, even, the survivors of a mob under fire might reach the soldiers and wear away their hands, but that chance has been taken against Maxim guns and magazine rifles."

"The movement this time was precipitate. Let us see then if it is renewed the people are better prepared."

Mr. Katz described in detail the Russian spy system and the method of watching revolutionary suspects.

RUSSIANS AGAIN REPULSED. Attack Near the Hun River Falls—Mikado Thanks Oyama. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. TOKYO, Feb. 1.—The Emperor issued a rescript to-day, thanking Marshal Oyama's army for defeating a superior force of the Russians in the recent operations upon the Japanese left flank. Marshal Oyama, in replying, says that his men fought desperately, day and night.

As to the object of Gen. Kuro-patkin in his attack upon the Japanese left flank the experts are perplexed, unless it was intended to be a repetition, on a large scale, of Gen. Mischonko's attempt to turn the Japanese left when he raided the Yingkou district. If it had been successful, a general attack upon the Japanese positions would have followed.

On the contrary, the Japanese now hold positions west of the Hun, seriously threatening the Russian right flank. Military headquarters here have received a report that the Russians continue bombardment and skirmishes against the Japanese center and right. On Monday two battalions of infantry and a regiment of cavalry made a determined attack upon the Japanese position at Tutaisai, near the Hun, but were repulsed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—A despatch to the Novoye Vremya from Mukden says that the Japanese are daily throwing into the Russian advanced posts letters giving descriptions of the internal troubles of Russia and seeking to induce the soldiers to surrender.

Gen. Mischonko, who was severely wounded during last week's fighting, was brought to Mukden to-day. The bullet pierced the lower part of his knee joint.

Gen. Kondratovich was wounded in the chest, the bullet passing through to his back, where it was extracted.

Col. Andrieff, Gen. Kondratovich's divisional chief of staff, is seriously wounded in the head.

Three thousand five hundred Russian wounded have arrived in a serious condition from front belt.

WAS CHADWICK, JACKSON SAYS WHO WANTED TO BE BRIBED TO ABORT A HOMICIDE CASE.

"He said He Ought to Have \$500." Declares Corner of Yale Football Captain—Produces a Clerk Who Swears He Heard That—Defense Practically Closed.

Corner Moses J. Jackson made an absolute denial yesterday on the witness stand in the General Sessions of the charges that he had attempted to get \$500 from Lawyer Benjamin Reass to clear "Dr." John W. Alexander of a homicide charge or that he had ever tried to bribe Deputy Assistant District Attorney Chadwick with \$500 in the same case. The Corner insisted that it was Chadwick, the Yale football captain, who had asked him to get \$200 from Reass. When he heard the proposition the Corner was shocked, he said. With the testimony of Dr. Jackson the defense practically closed its case, and the Corner will probably know his fate to-day.

The Corner and his counsel, Frank Moss, came to court pretty confident that Recorder Goff would not let the case go to the jury, but he did, agreeing with Mr. Reass that except if the Corner had no jurisdiction to inquire into a death in New Jersey he was inquiring; and acting as a Corner de facto if not de jure, could have sought a bribe to influence official action.

After Edward Lauterbach, Congressman Goldfogle and William S. Bennett, Prof. Irving S. Haynes of the Cornell Medical School and others had testified to Corner Jackson's good character the Corner took the witness stand.

He said he was born in Germany in 1865 and had been a practicing physician in this city twenty-five years. He told of getting the Alexander case, which was reported to him by the police and of the arrest of Alexander on his warrant.

"I fixed bail at \$5,000," he said. "Chadwick wanted the bail \$10,000. I reduced it later to \$3,000, at the request of Reass."

Jackson then gave his version of the conversation with Chadwick in the latter's office. He told him that his son, named Jerome, was called away. Hence I am imposed upon you, [laughter and applause]. There is nothing that gives greater satisfaction than the discharge of a juror. When a man has passed thirty years, nearly, on the bench and finds the flower of the bar gathered to welcome him back his more than usual interest in the case. Judge Parker then introduced Justice Joseph F. Daly, who said that the well come extended to Justice Freedman by the bar, because of his long and distinguished spirit of the bar. It was a welcome to a dangerous competitor, Mr. Daly said that he could never compete with him more than in the arena of the law. He had been twelve years, if the traditions of the bar were correct, Justice Freedman never had less than thirty jurymen in his court, of whom he had a large number of good friends. Justice Daly said that his experience abroad was that the bar was the best in the world. The strain on a New York Judge was more than that of any other. It was the bar, because of the inelasticity of the statute rules provided by the Legislature.

Justice A. R. Lawrence and Francis M. Nichols also testified to the good character of Justice Freedman as a judge and associate justice. De Lancy Nicolli pronounced the welcome of the bar to the returning prodigal. He said in part:

"It is impossible to give expression to the welcome of the bar to Justice Freedman with more feeling and satisfaction than the pride and satisfaction which the bar feels in his record as a judge. In all the thirty-five or thirty-six years in which we have known of him, he has never shown a conscientious way of a just judge. Lawyers and suitors who came before him unite in proclaiming his faithfulness to his oath of office, to his duty and to his God. [Applause.]"

Mr. Nicolli admonished Justice Freedman that the city had changed in thirty-five years.

"There was a time when it had a population of 900,000. Now it has some 1,600,000. There was a time when it covered but a few square miles. Now it covers some 320 square miles—covered by lawyers."

Then Mr. Nicolli dwelt on the changes wrought by typewriters, stenographers, high office buildings, revised and amplified codes. Everything has changed in a generation, he said. In these changes the bar has kept its place. It has been the indignity of answering a telephone call from a captain of industry or a prince of finance. [Laughter.]

"There were lawyers in the old days who used to make motions and read affidavits. Nowadays no one reads an affidavit, not even a judge. I prolonged my office and explained thirty years ago, we used to conduct our legal business without the aid of the female sex. No such thing as a lady was ever heard of in our office. Now each one has a stenographer or secretary blonde—she may prefer [laughter]. They exercise a refining, not to say an elevating influence. [Laughter.]"

Mr. Nicolli expressed his preference with pure practice of law caused by the telephone calls from nervous clients, exigent newsmen, and other busy people who desire to tell one that the curtain ceiling has fallen.

Finally, New York has become a Mecca for politicians and the agents of every shade of opinion, he said. We have ex-presidents, ex-candidates for President [laughter and applause], former Secretaries of State, and ex-ministers. It may be you see Justice Freedman. Is there anything left for me? [Laughter.]

"I say to you, Yes. We have left the tradition of the bar, and we are such as you have made for us. We have our spirit of fellowship; we have our spirit of mutual helpfulness and pride in one another's achievement. In that spirit, sir, we welcome you back."

Justice Freedman replied. He said: "Expression which comes from the heart should not be left to the agents of every shade of opinion. Words fall me. I may say how much satisfaction has come to me tonight. I am full of gratitude. My expression is greater than my obligation. The best I can do is to take the situation philosophically. I will always cherish these utterances as the reward of a long and useful life. To-night has given me a legacy for my children and grandchildren greater than any I could ever have hoped for. I hope to do my duty in the law as you say. I am one on the bench." [Cheers and applause.]

Among those present were: Justice Amidon, Col. Franklin Bartlett, Justice Blackford, John M. Bowen, Justice C. B. Butler, a Mr. J. J. Cohen, Paul D. Gravit, Robert C. Justice, John T. Davis, Charles F. Johnson, Finch, Justice Gleicher, Justice Gildersleeve, Justice Hall, William B. Hornblower, ex-Justice Keener, T. F. Keogh, Edward Lauterbach, Justice McCall, Col. John J. McConaughy, John G. Milburn, Article Sorwood, Hamilton Odell, W. H. Page, Jr., ex-Judge Alton R. Parker, John E. Parsons, G. Reed, A. Robinson, J. J. Rollins, William F. Sheehan, Edward M. Shepard, Francis L. Stearns, Thomas Tischer, B. F. Tracy, Max H. Truck, and Mayor Van Wyck and Henry Yonge.

Dime Novel Drive a Boy to Suicide. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Carl Frey to-day identified the body of the fifteen-year-old lad who committed suicide yesterday by the trolley bridge at the foot of Strawberry Hill, leading to Fairmount Park, as his brother, Alfred Frey, 315 E. 13th St. Mr. Frey said he believed that reading dime novels had so worked on the lad's mind as to derange him.

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THE BAR HONORS A JUST JUDGE

WELCOMES MR. FREEDMAN AFTER HIS 35 YEARS ON THE BENCH. Warm Tributes to His Fairness, Ability and Courtesy From the City's Leading Lawyers—De Lancy Nicolli Tells Him of Some Changes He Has Witnessed.

Two hundred representative lawyers of New York city gave a dinner at the Hotel Astor last night in honor of John J. Freedman on the occasion of his retirement as Justice of the Supreme Court and as Justice of the Supreme Court and as a Supreme Court Justice has served almost continuously for thirty-five years.

Elmli Root was to have been the toastmaster, but he was detained in West Virginia, so the genial and engaging Wheeler H. Feekham acted as Mr. Root's substitute. Mr. Feekham was called away unexpectedly and the toast was given by ex-Judge Alton R. Parker, who was said to have been active in politics recently. Mr. Parker said:

"Your presiding officer seems to have been a Southern aristocrat, and Mr. Peckham was called away. Hence I am imposed upon you, [laughter and applause]. There is nothing that gives greater satisfaction than the discharge of a juror. When a man has passed thirty years, nearly, on the bench and finds the flower of the bar gathered to welcome him back his more than usual interest in the case. Judge Parker then introduced Justice Joseph F. Daly, who said that the well come extended to Justice Freedman by the bar, because of his long and distinguished spirit of the bar. It was a welcome to a dangerous competitor, Mr. Daly said that he could never compete with him more than in the arena of the law. He had been twelve years, if the traditions of the bar were correct, Justice Freedman never had less than thirty jurymen in his court, of whom he had a large number of good friends. Justice Daly said that his experience abroad was that the bar was the best in the world. The strain on a New York Judge was more than that of any other. It was the bar, because of the inelasticity of the statute rules provided by the Legislature."

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Princess Victoria Recovering. LONDON, Feb. 1.—The evening's bulletin states that the Princess Victoria, who was operated on yesterday for appendicitis, passed a very comfortable day and is making satisfactory progress.

Pardoned by President Palma. HAVANA, Feb. 1.—President Palma has pardoned Severo Corona, a member of the House of Representatives for Santiago, who was recently sentenced for manslaughter, he having shot a local journalist.

Miss Alice Spear, 31 years old, of 155 Monroe street, Brooklyn, a trained nurse, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking carbolic acid in her room on the third floor of that address. She had been in poor health for some months and was dependent.

Trained Nurse Kills Herself. PANAMA, Feb. 1.—Dr. Carl, surgeon of the Panama Canal Commission, who took the place of Surgeon Kohlhaas of the Boston when Dr. Kohlhaas died of yellow fever, reports that the Boston is now free from infection. Paymaster Sackett and Lieut. Leahy will recover.

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Amshouse Burned and One Life Lost. NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., Feb. 1.—A fire which started in the amshouse early this morning destroyed the building. Twelve inmates were sleeping when the fire was discovered. Eleven of them escaped in their nightgowns. One, Simon Beattiate, was burned to death.

Ex-Alderman Convicted of Bribery. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—Ex-Alderman Charles S. Havenor was convicted to-night of bribery in connection with a special privilege ordinance. Havenor, president of the Milwaukee Baseball Club.

PROTESTS AGAINST RATE BILL

REPUBLICAN MEMBERS HEAR FROM THEIR CONSTITUENTS. Many Members Declare They Will Not Be Bound by the Action of the Caucus if It Decides to Rush the Bill Through—Revolt Started Against Townsend Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Harmonious support by the House Republicans of the Townsend or Administration railway rate bill is not so certain to-day as it appeared to be yesterday. Many Republican members who were ready to be bound by the action of the party caucus on Friday have been receiving telegrams from influential constituents who protest against any surrender to the dictates of the party managers on such an important industrial question. These telegrams have come by the score and are much to the point. Some of the members who have received them are not so sure now that they will vote for the Townsend measure, while others are declaring that they won't be bound by the action of the caucus if the proposed plan of rushing the bill through the House next week is decided on.

Two embryo revolts among the Republican Representatives have been started, one by Representative Davis of Minnesota, who is not opposed to rate legislation but holds that the Townsend bill is unsatisfactory. In that it would lead to endless litigation. Members from Pennsylvania, who are also stirring up a spirit of opposition on the ground that the great business interests involved require the most careful consideration.

"People in my State have \$4,000,000,000 invested in railroads and property of that kind," said Representative Mahon of Pennsylvania. "It is ridiculous to undertake to pass upon this question after we have had only two weeks to consider it. I really only two weeks to consider it. I would be bound by the action of any caucus if the bill introduced does not safeguard the interests of Pennsylvania."

Representative Castor of Philadelphia, who has been too ill to give attention to the subject, declared that if the Townsend bill was as radical as represented to him he would not be bound by a caucus endorsement of it. Representative Dalzell of Pittsburg, one of the House leaders, has not committed himself on the Townsend measure, but his idea is that a bill which will make the granting of rebates unprofitable all that is needed to meet the issue.

The utterances of these and other Pennsylvania Republican Representatives indicate the possibility of an insurrection against the plans of the majority of their party in the House.

Representative Schley of Pennsylvania made a speech in the House to-day advocating the appointment of a joint Congress committee to consider the rate regulation question. He said that the present condition of New Zealand, which was laboring under all the evils that could result from Government ownership and single income taxation, was due to the appointment of a board to revise railroad rates, which started the whole trouble of unhappy experiments.

Hundreds of telegrams of protest against the Townsend bill have been received by Republican members from influential men in the North-west, where the rate regulation movement is supposed to be popular. This, one from E. S. Hoyt, president of the Minnesota Stone Ware Company, is a sample.

"Referring to agitation regarding railroad legislation, I wish to record my objection to legislation giving the Interstate Commerce Commission the rate-making power. I believe the business interests of the country would be better served if this power is left in the hands of the railroad companies. However, the commission should have the power to adjust cases of discrimination; also to enforce maintenance of published tariff rates, thus putting shippers on an equality."

The Shackelford-Lamar wing of the House Democrats, which thought the rate bill indorsed by the party caucus was inadequate, has given up its fight to get another caucus, where the rate regulation movement is supposed to be popular. This wing has not met since Secretary Taft forced a caucus. To do that that will require twenty-five signatures.

HIS RAILROAD RATE POLICY. The President Says He Desires Only Justice Between the Roads and the Public. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—President Roosevelt made some remarks about his railway rate legislation policy to a delegation from the Receivers and Shippers' Association of Connecticut, which called on him today to present resolutions commending him for bringing the rate question to the fore. The members of the delegation were introduced by Secretary Taft. J. Hooler, the spokesman, said the President had galvanized into life legislation which had been knocking at the doors of Congress for many years.

In response Mr. Roosevelt said that what he desired was justice between the railroads and the public, nothing more, and he would as quickly decline to appoint a man on the Interstate Commerce Commission who was down on the railroads as he would a man who favored the railroads as against the public. He said that he would be making a raid against the railroads, but wanted only exact justice for the railroads and the public.

Latest One Found in Paris Contains Only Coal Dust. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Feb. 1.—A supposed bomb was discovered last night at the entrance of a hotel at 27 Avenue de l'Opera. It was examined at the municipal laboratory and found to contain only coal dust. What had been supposed to be a fuse was merely a piece of blackened string.

Cruiser Boston Free of Yellow Jack. PANAMA, Feb. 1.—Dr. Carl, surgeon of the Panama Canal Commission, who took the place of Surgeon Kohlhaas of the Boston when Dr. Kohlhaas died of yellow fever, reports that the Boston is now free from infection. Paymaster Sackett and Lieut. Leahy will recover.

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"People in my State have \$4,000,000,000 invested in railroads and property of that kind," said Representative Mahon of Pennsylvania. "It is ridiculous to undertake to pass upon this question after we have had only two weeks to consider it. I really only two weeks to consider it. I would be bound by the action of any caucus if the bill introduced does not safeguard the interests of Pennsylvania."

Representative Castor of Philadelphia, who has been too ill to give attention to the subject, declared that if the Townsend bill was as radical as represented to him he would not be bound by a caucus endorsement of it. Representative Dalzell of Pittsburg, one of the House leaders, has not committed himself on the Townsend measure, but his idea is that a bill which will make the granting of rebates unprofitable all that is needed to meet the issue.

The utterances of these and other Pennsylvania Republican Representatives indicate the possibility of an insurrection against the plans of the majority of their party in the House.

Representative Schley of Pennsylvania made a speech in the House to-day advocating the appointment of a joint Congress committee to consider the rate regulation question. He said that the present condition of New Zealand, which was laboring under all the evils that could result from Government ownership and single income taxation, was due to the appointment of a board to revise railroad rates, which started the whole trouble of unhappy experiments.

Hundreds of telegrams of protest against the Townsend bill have been received by Republican members from influential men in the North-west, where the rate regulation movement is supposed to be popular. This, one from E. S. Hoyt, president of the Minnesota Stone Ware Company, is a sample.

"Referring to agitation regarding railroad legislation, I wish to record my objection to legislation giving the Interstate Commerce Commission the rate-making power. I believe the business interests of the country would be better served if this power is left in the hands of the railroad companies. However, the commission should have the power to adjust cases of discrimination; also to enforce maintenance of published tariff rates, thus putting shippers on an equality."

The Shackelford-Lamar wing of the House Democrats, which thought the rate bill indorsed by the party caucus was inadequate, has given up its fight to get another caucus, where the rate regulation movement is supposed to be popular. This wing has not met since Secretary Taft forced a caucus. To do that that will require twenty-five signatures.

HIS RAILROAD RATE POLICY. The President Says He Desires Only Justice Between the Roads and the Public. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—President Roosevelt made some remarks about his railway rate legislation policy to a delegation from the Receivers and Shippers' Association of Connecticut, which called on him today to present resolutions commending him for bringing the rate question to the fore. The members of the delegation were introduced by Secretary Taft. J. Hooler, the spokesman, said the President had galvanized into life legislation which had been knocking at the doors of Congress for many years.

In response Mr. Roosevelt said that what he desired was justice between the railroads and the public, nothing more, and he would as quickly decline to appoint a man on the Interstate Commerce Commission who was down on the railroads as he would a man who favored the railroads as against the public. He said that he would be making a raid against the railroads, but wanted only exact justice for the railroads and the public.

Latest One Found in Paris Contains Only Coal Dust. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Feb. 1.—A supposed bomb was discovered last night at the entrance of a hotel at 27 Avenue de l'Opera. It was examined at