

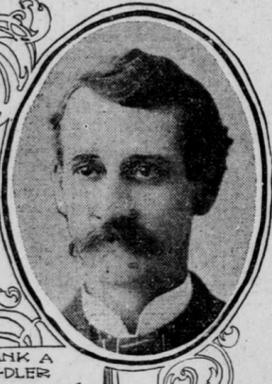
MINT OFFICIALS ARE SUSPENDED PENDING INVESTIGATION OF THE PURLOINING OF \$30,000 IN GOLD

Cashier Cole and Clerk Dimmick Relieved of Responsibilities of Respective Positions While Evidence Is Being Sought That Will Warrant Arrest of a Suspected Federal Employee

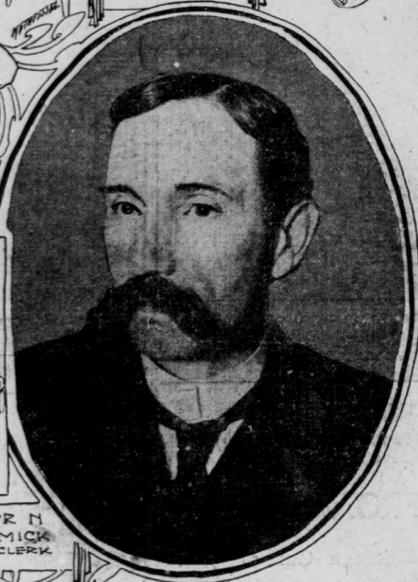
taken out of the pigeon holes. Four sacks were taken from one side of the vault and two from another location. The sacks were taken from holes hidden by trucks on which were piled large quantities of gold coin. In counting the vault nightly it was impossible to count each pigeon hole. It was taken for granted that all the pigeon holes were filled with sacks of gold. A combination of events



WALTER K. COLE
CASHIER



FRANK A. PEDLAR
PHOTO BY DOPLÉ



WALTER N. DIMMICK
CHIEF CLERK

CASHIER W. K. COLE and Chief Clerk Walter Dimmick of the Mint were relieved yesterday of the duties of their offices, in accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of the Treasury. Cashier Cole was replaced by Frank A. Pedlar, a trusted clerk of Superintendent Leach, and Dimmick turned over the details of his department to Benjamin W. Day, a computing clerk in the superintendent's office.

Both Cole and Dimmick were on hand at their desks to assist their temporary successors, but the trust formerly reposed in them by the Government was temporarily withdrawn, pending the investigation into the shortage of \$30,000 from the cashier's working vault.

The Government officials who are at work on the robbery have narrowed down their investigation to the point where the arrest of a suspected employe may occur at any hour.

Director of the Mint Roberts, Superintendent Leach and Secret Service Agent Hazen were in close consultation yesterday and examined many of the Mint employes. The investigation will be continued on the lines that the thief who stole \$30,000 from the cashier's vault is not only an employe of the Mint but is also one in whom the greatest faith has been heretofore reposed.

Suspected Employee Watched.

A chain of evidence is being gradually woven around the suspected person and a close watch is being kept on his movements. The slightest attempt to leave the city will be the signal for his arrest by Secret Service Agent Hazen.

The officials who are making the investigation refuse to give the name of the suspected employe, and all persons connected with the Mint were warned yesterday that they must keep silent as to the possible identity of the suspected man.

The authorities in Washington have notified the officials in this city that the culprit must be brought to justice and punished for his gross betrayal of the trust reposed in him. The delay in making the arrest is due to the lack of certain evidence necessary to secure a conviction in the Federal courts.

The Mint was thoroughly searched yesterday by Secret Service Agent Hazen and his assistants, in the hope that some of the purloined gold might be found hidden away in some nook or corner. The search, however, was unavailing and the conclusion was reached that the thief had taken his plunder out of the building.

Director of the Mint Roberts, Superintendent Leach and Secret Service Agent Hazen were guarded in their statements yesterday. They were willing to talk to a certain length but declined to make any assertions that might furnish a clue to the employe under suspicion.

Dimmick Is Flippant.

Cashier Cole, who alone was supposed to have had the combination of the vault from which \$30,000 in gold was stolen, is deeply concerned over the affair. Chief Clerk Dimmick, who had access to the cashier's vault, but who denies that he had the combination to the steel door, treats the question of the robbery in a flippant manner and yesterday joked as to the possibility of his arrest.

Cashier Cole declined to make any statements yesterday, but Dimmick talked freely on the subject. "When Dimmick was asked if he was familiar with the vault combination of Cashier Cole he answered in the negative. He was then questioned as to the statement made that he assisted Cole to fix the combination when the cashier took office.

"That is a question I decline to answer," said Dimmick. "I will answer it when I appear before the Judge of the United States District Court."

When asked what he meant by this statement, Dimmick answered: "Well, I may appear before the court as a witness in this case, or

SOME OF THE PRINCIPALS WHO FIGURE IN THE DISAPPEARANCE OF \$30,000 IN GOLD COIN FROM THE CASHIER'S WORKING VAULT IN THE MINT.

perhaps I may be—what do you call it—oh, yes—the criminal at the bar."

"Do you expect to be arrested, then," was the next query put to Dimmick.

"It would not surprise me, but I am not worrying," was Dimmick's answer.

Further questions put to Dimmick as to the manner in which the combinations on the cashier's vault worked, elicited the reply that he knew the working of the vault door, but was not acquainted with the combination formed by Cashier Cole.

It was learned yesterday on positive authority that when Cole came into office he requested his predecessor, Dimmick, to show him how the locks on the vault door of the cashier's office worked. Cole is known to have operated the combination knob while Dimmick stood at the back of the door and arranged the levers and tumblers in the locks.

This information formed the basis for a searching investigation by Secret Service Agent Hazen as to whether Dimmick was well acquainted with the combination of the vault door, which Cole was alone supposed to know.

Superintendent Leach Speaks.

Superintendent Leach stated yesterday that he had nothing new to report on the stealing of the \$30,000. "We have counted all the money in the cashier's vault," he said, "and have also counted the contents of the sealed vaults. We are satisfied that the money was stolen and not paid out in error. The question of an error in the books of the Mint is a thing of the past. This money was stolen and stolen by an employe who had the combination to the cashier's vault. Cashier Cole alone is the possessor of the combination. I do not know it and a copy of the combination was written out and sealed up by Cole when he came into office and locked up in the office desk. This was a precaution in case of the illness of the cashier. Chief Clerk Dimmick was not supposed to know the combination. The only time he had occasion to go into the office was at the close of business each day. Then he accompanied the cashier and tallied up the number of sacks of gold.

"The robbery was a deliberate one. Around the cashier's vault are ranged pigeon holes, each hole being intended for a sack of gold containing \$500. The capacity of the vault is five million dollars, but we have been so crowded that millions were piled up on the floor and on trucks. The six stolen sacks were

perhaps I may be—what do you call it—oh, yes—the criminal at the bar."

"Do you expect to be arrested, then," was the next query put to Dimmick.

When asked what he meant by this statement, Dimmick answered: "Well, I may appear before the court as a witness in this case, or

perhaps I may be—what do you call it—oh, yes—the criminal at the bar."

"Do you expect to be arrested, then," was the next query put to Dimmick.

"It would not surprise me, but I am not worrying," was Dimmick's answer.

Further questions put to Dimmick as to the manner in which the combinations on the cashier's vault worked, elicited the reply that he knew the working of the vault door, but was not acquainted with the combination formed by Cashier Cole.

It was learned yesterday on positive authority that when Cole came into office he requested his predecessor, Dimmick, to show him how the locks on the vault door of the cashier's office worked. Cole is known to have operated the combination knob while Dimmick stood at the back of the door and arranged the levers and tumblers in the locks.

This information formed the basis for a searching investigation by Secret Service Agent Hazen as to whether Dimmick was well acquainted with the combination of the vault door, which Cole was alone supposed to know.

Superintendent Leach Speaks.

Superintendent Leach stated yesterday that he had nothing new to report on the stealing of the \$30,000. "We have counted all the money in the cashier's vault," he said, "and have also counted the contents of the sealed vaults. We are satisfied that the money was stolen and not paid out in error. The question of an error in the books of the Mint is a thing of the past. This money was stolen and stolen by an employe who had the combination to the cashier's vault. Cashier Cole alone is the possessor of the combination. I do not know it and a copy of the combination was written out and sealed up by Cole when he came into office and locked up in the office desk. This was a precaution in case of the illness of the cashier. Chief Clerk Dimmick was not supposed to know the combination. The only time he had occasion to go into the office was at the close of business each day. Then he accompanied the cashier and tallied up the number of sacks of gold.

"The robbery was a deliberate one. Around the cashier's vault are ranged pigeon holes, each hole being intended for a sack of gold containing \$500. The capacity of the vault is five million dollars, but we have been so crowded that millions were piled up on the floor and on trucks. The six stolen sacks were

perhaps I may be—what do you call it—oh, yes—the criminal at the bar."

"Do you expect to be arrested, then," was the next query put to Dimmick.

When asked what he meant by this statement, Dimmick answered: "Well, I may appear before the court as a witness in this case, or

TARIFF WAR NOT WANTED BY RUSSIA

Czar's Government Is Anxious to Maintain Cordial Relations.

Will Remove the Retaliatory Duties if Uncle Sam Does the Same.

Countervailing Sugar Tax Regarded as the Crux of the Present Trade Controversy.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, July 5.—Russia wants no tariff war with the United States. In her official reply to the note addressed by Secretary Hay to Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador, she has specifically stated her desire to maintain the cordial relations which have existed between the two countries since the United States entered the family of nations. Her answer was delivered to Mr. Hill, acting Secretary of State, to-day by M. de Wollant, Russian Charge d'Affaires. Neither Mr. Hill nor M. de Wollant would discuss the contents of the Russian note.

Notwithstanding the official secrecy surrounding the Russian communication, it is learned that Russia has intimated her willingness to remove the retaliatory duties she has applied upon American imports, provided the United States repeal the order issued by Secretary Gage imposing a countervailing duty upon Russian sugar.

Crux of the Controversy.

It is plain that Russia regards the sugar question as the crux of the whole controversy. It is to this feature of the matter that she particularly addresses herself, making a plain explanation of the revenue tax she applies to her sugar which is refunded in the form of tax certificates upon imports. It is this refund that is construed by Secretary Gage as a bounty which moved him to apply the countervailing duty.

Russia's note is most friendly in tone. It established the correctness of the representations by Count Cassini, when in Washington, that his Government was anxious for a prompt and friendly settlement.

M. de Wollant took occasion to reiterate these sentiments in speaking with Mr. Hill to-day. Russia does not believe that she has been fairly treated. She insists that the sugar tax refunded upon exports in the form of certificates is not a medium of exchange, but is used by sugar exporters to meet taxes on other sugar raised. It is apparent from the Russian note that had the duty on Russian sugar never been imposed, the increase of duties on American imports would not have followed.

Somebody Has Blundered.

The Acting Secretary communicated the Russian note to the President before the latter's departure from Washington. A reply will be made after consultation between the State and Treasury departments. It is admitted that Russia has a strong case, and it is said that somebody in the United States has blundered.

The representation of the United States and the answer of Russia have had the effect of bringing out the contentions of the two governments. Count Cassini will arrive at St. Petersburg in the course of a few days. He thoroughly understands the views of this Government, and the authorities are satisfied that he will properly lay them before the St. Petersburg authorities.

With his assistance and the well known desire to cultivate friendly relations between Russia and the United States, the officials here are satisfied that the next few days will witness action which will result in an arrangement beneficial to both nations.

ALBERT HOPKINS IS VICTORIOUS IN A DUEL

Slaps a French Fire-Eater and Later on Beats Him on the Field of Honor.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A Journal special from Paris says: Albert Hopkins, son of the President of the Women's College in Baltimore, and grand nephew of Mark Hopkins, benefactor of Johns Hopkins University, has come out victorious in a duel with a fire-eating Frenchman.

Henry d'Estournel, a man about town, always dressed in the height of fashion, found fault with young Hopkins for wearing an American flag. Hopkins, who is an athlete and used to be pitcher at St. John's College, Baltimore, promptly slapped the Frenchman's face. This led to a meeting with swords in the Bois de Boulogne in the gray dawn. Hopkins was slightly scratched on the cheek, while his adversary had his sword arm quite disabled.

BOY KILLS COMPANION AND THEN HANGS HIMSELF

Playmates in New York State Have a Quarrel and Remarkable Tragic Results.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—Raymond Albers, a 13-year-old lad, this evening shot and killed Emmanuel Koehler, a boy of 12 years, and then hanged himself. The boys were playmates, and, according to statements of neighbors, they had quarreled some days ago. Albers was the son of a well-known painter and Koehler the son of a clergyman.

Pierre Lorillard Failing.
NEW YORK, July 6.—Dr. Austin Flint at 12:30 o'clock this morning announced that Pierre Lorillard was failing.

MUNIFICENT OFFER MADE TO CITY BY ANDREW CARNEGIE, THE GREAT PHILANTHROPIST AND MILLIONAIRE

Will Donate \$750,000 to Erect a Central and Several Branch Public Libraries if the Municipality Will Furnish Proper Sites for Them and Agree to Expend \$75,000 a Year in Their Maintenance

MAYOR PHELAN is in receipt of a letter from Andrew Carnegie, in which an offer to give \$750,000 to erect public library buildings in this city is made if sites therefor are furnished and the municipality agrees to expend \$75,000 a year for their maintenance. Mr. Carnegie writes from Skibo Castle, Ardgay, N. B., that



LETTER RECEIVED BY MAYOR PHELAN FROM ANDREW CARNEGIE

28th June 1901.

Mayor James D. Phelan,
San Francisco.

Dear Mr. Mayor,

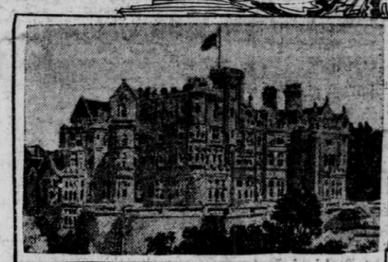
Your letter of March 25th is before me this morning. If San Francisco will furnish proper sites for libraries and agree to expend \$75,000 a year in their maintenance I shall be very glad to give \$750,000 as needed to pay for the buildings. About half of this sum should be expended on the Central Library and the remainder on Branch Libraries. The sites for the Central Library should be ample sufficient to provide for additions in the future.

Yours truly,
Andrew Carnegie

A. Not mine, I think his



ANDREW CARNEGIE



SKIBO CASTLE HOME OF ANDREW CARNEGIE IN THE SCOTCH HIGHLANDS



JAMES D. PHELAN

MAYOR PHELAN YESTERDAY RECEIVED A LETTER FROM ANDREW CARNEGIE, THE MULTI-MILLIONAIRE, OFFERING TO ERECT SEVERAL LIBRARY BUILDINGS IN THIS CITY IF PROPER SITES ARE FURNISHED AND THE MUNICIPALITY GUARANTEES TO LOOK AFTER THEIR MAINTENANCE.

he will furnish the money as soon as needed to pay for the buildings. In his letter he writes:

About half (not more, I think less) of this sum should be expended on the central library and the remainder on branch libraries. The site for the central library should be ample sufficient to provide for additions in the future, for San Francisco is a growing city.

This offer on the part of Carnegie is in response to a communication sent to him by the Mayor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
City and County of San Francisco,
March 22, 1901.

Hon. Andrew Carnegie, Scotland—Dear Sir: San Francisco is a large, wealthy and well-governed municipality. It is living under a charter which went into effect on the first of January, 1900, which is regarded as a model of its kind. Among other things, it does not permit the rate of taxation to be more than one dollar upon a hundred dollar valuation, and the budget amounts annually to about \$5,000,000, one-half the amount which it costs in New York in proportion to maintain its municipal establishment. This organic law, which you will agree is wise and prudent, requires us to issue bonds for extraordinary public work.

The citizens are reluctant to increase indebtedness, which requires a two-thirds vote under the charter, and therefore we look to private benefactors for the adornment of public places, and for the non-essentials of our municipal life. The city, however, has been very generous in its organic law toward public libraries. That not less than 1/4 cent nor more than 2/5 cents on the assessed valuation shall be appropriated annually is a mandate of the charter for public libraries. On the present valuation of property in this city, the minimum allowed is \$20,000 a year, and the maximum \$100,000.

We have housed in our City Hall in unfit quarters, inadequate and inconvenient, a splendid library of more than 100,000 volumes, which is growing every year. We have rented, in different parts of the city, stores where we have branch libraries, bringing the people in direct communication with the central library, whence the books circulate, and at the same time keep on the shelves of the branch libraries large numbers of current volumes. This service is absolutely free to the public. In common with your own views, we appreciate the importance of having a central and a branch library system, properly housed, because with the increase of these facilities will follow a more generous use of the benefits which the free library confers.

Your splendid gifts to the cities of New York, St. Louis and Philadelphia, all on the Eastern

seaboard, emboldens us for the first time to make a request that you consider San Francisco among the cities worthy of your recognition. We remember meeting you pleasantly at the entertainment given by the University Club, when, in company with Andrew D. White, you visited the Pacific coast, so San Francisco is not a stranger to you.

It is needless to say that our people would rejoice beyond measure should you see fit to grant their request and enroll San Francisco among the municipalities that shall have a special reason for applauding the generous promptness of your heart and the public spirit which animates, no matter where the benefits may fall, your wise and munificent philanthropy.

Mayor Phelan has not as yet considered the probable location of the sites for the proposed libraries. The municipality owns a number of available lots in various parts of the city, but the Board of Supervisors will decide which ones shall be utilized. The site at the corner of Market and Fifth streets is thought to be an advantageous one for the central library, but there is a lease on the property which has eight years to run. The question of maintenance would be easy of solution, as the charter would permit of a tax insuring the sum of over \$100,000 yearly for library purposes on this year's assessed valuation of \$15,000,000. Carnegie's offer will be laid before the Board of Supervisors, who will take action thereon. The money offered by Carnegie would build at least four handsome branch structures besides the main library. They would probably be situated in the south of Market street district, North Beach, Mission and in the Western Addition.

CARNEGIE'S GIFTS.

Over One Hundred Cities Have Received Large Sums for Libraries.

San Francisco's approving interest in the munificent benefactions that have gone to Mr. Carnegie's hand to the many cities of the United States assumes a more acute and grateful phase in the face of the display of his judgment and liberality in her own behalf.

Three-quarters of a million dollars is to be given by the great steel magnate on conditions certainly not onerous, and similar to those upon which all of his gifts have been based.

money for free library purposes in sums ranging from \$100 to Guthrie, Oklahoma, to \$5,000,000 for sixty-five branch libraries in New York City.

Fourteen of those in the United States get over \$100,000, thirty-two between \$50,000 and \$100,000, seventeen between \$15,000 and \$50,000 and twelve only get less than \$15,000.

With each of these gifts went the same condition exacted in our own case, i. e., that the city receiving it should bind itself to appropriate each year a certain sum, generally 10 per cent of the amount of the donation, for the maintenance of the free public library to establish or aid which the gift was made.

In many instances, as with New York, sites were to be provided by the cities, and the full amount of the gifts expended for buildings, books, etc. The same requirement was made in the case of Mr. Carnegie's donations for libraries in England and Scotland.

In sixty of the recipient cities in the United States and in thirteen in Great Britain the institutions so established and aided by Mr. Carnegie's liberality have been called after his name, the old titles where existing being dropped and "Carnegie Library" substituted. If this is done in the cities having a number of branch libraries like St. Louis and New York, the buildings so far provided for bearing that name will number over two hundred.

It is well, therefore, that all understand that "Carnegie Library" and "Free Public Library" are synonymous terms. Whether the donor's name is to adorn the San Francisco library buildings that are to be erected with the money Mr. Carnegie offers is yet to come up. The amount bestowed upon San Francisco stands well up to the top of the list of Mr. Carnegie's gifts for library purposes, New York, with her \$5,000,000, leads; then St. Louis and Philadelphia come with a million each and Detroit keeps us company with another \$750,000. Then come his three earlier beneficiaries—Allegheny, Pa., with \$500,000 and Braddock and Homestead with \$500,000 each. Then Washington, D. C., and Duquesne, Pa., with \$350,000 each and Carnegie, Pa., with \$250,000. The Carnegie Institute and branches at Pittsburgh have had \$3,870,000. The largest donation in Great Britain was to the Public Library, Edinburgh, \$250,000. Dunfermline,