

GREAT FINANCIER DEAD

Alphonse De Rothschild Also a Philanthropist.

FAVOR FOR HIS MANY CHARITIES.

Leading Spirit of the Bankers Rothschild in Their Relations With Governments of Europe—Financed the Indemnity Which France Paid Germany After the Franco-Prussian War.

Paris (By Cable).—Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, head of the French branch of the banking house bearing the name of Rothschild and governor of the Bank of France, died at 4.30 A. M. of acute bronchitis, aggravated by gout.

The eminent financier had been sinking slowly for many days, but there was no apprehension that his death was imminent. He first took to his bed two weeks ago. Several rallies gave promise of his recovery. Two days ago the Baron began to fail rapidly, and his condition assumed a quieting form. Although he kept up an animated conversation with members of his family and the old servants, the patient became very weak, and entered upon a comatose state in which he died peacefully. The announcement of the Baron's death caused widespread regret, for, besides his position in the financial world, Baron Alphonse was known for his lavish charities, one of the latest being the gift of \$2,000,000 for the erection of workmen's homes.

The funeral will be quite simple, according to the strict rule of the Rothschild family, including a plain coffin, without mourning tributes. The services will be the occasion of a notable tribute of respect.

A member of a French-American banking house, said:

"Baron Alphonse was the leading spirit of the Rothschilds in their relations with practically all the Governments of Europe."

"Besides the colossal task of financing the indemnity which France paid to Germany after the Franco-German War of 1870-71, he actively carried on relations with other Governments. In Italy these included both the Government and the Vatican finances."

"The house also has large interests in Spain, largely controls Austria's railroad development and held considerable parts of all the old Russian loan issues. The house, however, has not exercised a controlling influence in the new Russian loans."

"The large industrial interests of the house in Russia include the petroleum fields of Baku. The house has also had considerable dealings with American securities through the Belmonts, J. Pierpont Morgan and John W. Gates, including Louisville and Nashville and the Atlantic Coast Line transactions, and also has extensive interests in mines in California."

Baron Alphonse was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, a member of the Legion of Honor, and a commander of the Order of the Star of France. He has two surviving children—Baron Edouard and Baroness Beatrice. He has two surviving brothers—Baron Gustav and Baron Edmond. President Loubet, Premier Rouvier and many other officials, financiers and diplomats called at the Rothschild residence during the day to express their condolences with the family.

Trading on the Bourse opened without perceptible decline. The markets showed some hesitation, but the announcement of the death of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild produced little effect upon values.

SUSPECTS FOUL PLAY.

Nephew of Mrs. Stanford Offers Reward For Evidence of Poisoning.

Schenectady, N. Y. (Special).—In response to a telephone query from this city, Welton Stanford, who is now at his summer home at Lake George, said that he had offered a reward of \$1,000 for proof that his aunt, Mrs. Leland Stanford, of San Francisco, who died in Honolulu from the effects of poison, and information leading to the conviction of the person who administered it.

He stated that he had received official reports of her illness and death from the attending physicians from Honolulu, and that he was not satisfied that she died a natural death. He further said he believed that she died from the effects of poison, and that an examination of certain capsules administered to Mrs. Stanford during her illness had been made. Mr. Stanford was named as a beneficiary in her will, although he inherited a large sum after the death of Senator Stanford, her husband.

Fighting in Albania.

Cetinje, Montenegro (Special).—Fighting has been in progress for three days between Mussulmans and Christians in the villages of Barizate and Krupizte, in the district of Tashidzha, Albania, and at Kossova, Albania, near the Montenegrin frontier. It is reported that a number of men have been killed or wounded. The fighting continues, the troops are powerless to restore order, and re-enforcements have been sent to the scenes of the disturbances. The Mussulmans suddenly and unexpectedly attacked the Christians.

Three Employes Killed.

Williamsport, Pa. (Special).—After a wild dash down a steep mountain grade on the Susquehanna and Eaglesmere Railroad, three employes of the road were killed. They were riding on a work car, and when it was too late to stop at the head of the grade they found that the brake stick had been forgotten. At frightful speed they crashed into a train at the foot of the grade. Several of the workmen saved themselves by jumping when it was found that the car could not be stopped, and were only slightly injured.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Louis Levin, formerly in business at 110 Bleecker street, who was arrested in Baltimore and convicted in New York of grand larceny in the first degree on the complaint of William Meyer & Co., who were one of the many firms that accused the defendant of swindling, was sentenced by Judge Fister to not less than three, nor more than three years and one month, in state prison.

The motion of Frank B. Lord, which sought to restrain the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society from mutualizing the company, was granted by Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

At Winona Lake the report of the committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church on forms of worship was recommitted. The question will come before the next General Assembly.

At Fort Worth, Tex., the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church voted against federation, but continued its committee for conference with other branches of the church.

At the meeting of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Lutheran Church, in Springfield, O., Mrs. P. A. Heilman, of Baltimore, was elected president.

The First National Bank, of Barberton, O., has been ordered closed by the Comptroller of the Currency on the ground that the bank is insolvent. The capital stock is \$50,000.

At Birmingham, Ala., Isaac Waites, secretary of the Mississippi Cannel Coal Company, was mysteriously murdered in front of his home during Thursday night.

Jesse B. Anthony, superintendent of the Masonic Home, at Utica, N. Y., dropped dead just after reading the burial service over an inmate of the home.

One man is dead and several are seriously injured as the result of a combat among rival gangs on the East Side of New York.

Former Judge Alton B. Parker made an address before the Illinois State Bar Association on "The Lawyer in Public Affairs."

Charles H. Van Brunt, presiding justice of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, is dead.

At Topeka, Kan., Secretary Shaw gave assurances that the government is not facing bankruptcy.

According to New York advices, new interests have entered the Norfolk and Southern Railway.

At Peoria, Ill., Richard Higgins was acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Nellie Thomason.

Sections of Iowa were visited by frost.

S. B. Young, president of the failed Goldfield Bank and Trust Company of Goldfield, Nev., and Francis L. Burton have been arrested in San Francisco.

The centennial celebration of the Grand Commandery Masonic Knight Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was held at Boston.

William J. Bryan, as administrator of the estate of the late Philo S. Bennett, appeared in the Probate Court of New Haven.

A final settlement of the difficulties growing out of the corner in Northern Pacific Railway stock has been reached.

C. J. C. Wyngaarden left New York commissioned to secure desirable immigrants for South Carolina.

Over 400 mules perished in a fire that destroyed the stables of Maxwell & Crouch and Sparts Brothers, near East St. Louis. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000.

For the purpose of restoring order on the Island of Samar, in the Philippines, the military will assume charge at the request of the chief of the constabulary.

The four-story dormitory of the Roger Williams University, near Nashville, Tenn., an institution for the instruction of negroes, was destroyed by fire.

Erhard Adolf Matthissen, a former partner in the banking-house of August Belmont, died at his summer home, on the Hudson River.

A passenger train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was wrecked near Columbia, Tenn., and eight persons were injured.

Wesley G. Parker, teller of the Arkansas National Bank of Hot Springs, is missing, and his accounts are short.

William T. McKee was arrested in Chicago on the charge of being the manager of a get-rich-quick concern.

A delegation of more than 100 Methodist ministers marched in procession to the Philadelphia City Hall to protest against the proposed lease of the gas works.

A 20-story apartment-house is to be erected in Brooklyn by well-known financiers as a philanthropic enterprise. No family will be taken that has not at least one child.

Dagmar E. Turnberg and her sister Dora, two young women stenographers, were struck and instantly killed by a passenger train near Chicago.

The store and house of Vinceno Palumbo, of Monessen, Pa., were dynamited because the owner ignored the demands of the Black Hand.

Joseph O'Connell, a boy, shot and killed his father, Thomas O'Connell, in Belpoint, R. I. The shooting was done in self-defense.

Foreign.

Helmut Wessel will be tried at Thorn, Prussia, charged with swindling and selling plans of German fortresses to France while an instructor in the artillery and engineer school at Charlottenburg.

The Federation of Labor Unions in Paris is considering a proposition to make a demonstration against King Alfonso when he comes to the French capital.

Christians and Jews joined forces in cleaning out the disreputable houses in Warsaw. Private apartments where women had been living under the protection of aristocratic men also were wrecked.

Reports from Zhitomir, Province of Volynia, say the tension between the Jews and the Christians is increasing and that both sides are arming.

The Council of the Russian Empire has increased the appropriation for public education by \$625,000.

Students have taken the places of the striking street-cleaners in Stockholm.

WARSAW SCENE OF HORROR

Eight Killed and a Hundred Wounded in Riots.

COSSACKS FIRE ON THE MOB.

A Remarkable Conflict Between the Respectable Jewish Socialist Class and the Disreputable Element—Crowds of Men and Boys With Axes Smash In the Doors of Disreputable Houses.

Warsaw (By Cable).—The riots between the classes of Jews continues with even greater ferocity.

The disturbances continued all day, and were still in progress late at night. Eight persons have already been killed and 100 wounded, 19 seriously. The damage to property has been considerable. There has been no pillaging, but the destruction of the furniture in the various houses has been absolute.

The mob, armed with axes, smashed the doors and windows and brought the furniture out on the streets, where they broke it into small pieces. The owners of the furniture in attempting to defend their belongings were attacked, beaten and even killed. Knives and revolvers were used freely and many persons were terribly injured.

A correspondent spent several hours in the disturbed district, but did not see a single active policeman. During the day patrols occasionally appeared, but they regarded the proceedings as merely spectators.

The character of the disturbances is unprecedented. The whole affair is a conflict between the respectable Jewish socialist classes and the disreputable Jewish element. There are conflicting stories as to the origin of the trouble. One report is to the effect that the respectable Jews, tired of hearing the members of their race called keepers of disorderly houses, thieves and usurers and other opprobrious names, resolved, as the police were receiving bribes for protecting disreputable houses and persons, to take the matter into their own hands.

Another report has it that Jewish roughs, in the guise of members of the mob were levying blackmail upon shopkeepers, thus enraging the Socialists. In any case, the Socialists seemingly determined on a crusade against the disreputable persons of their own race, with the result that crowds of men and boys are now systematically ruining the disreputable houses.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed when the crowds visited the better section of the city and demolished apartments filled with costly effects. Wardrobes, pianos and mirrors were thrown out of the windows. The mob in the streets left open spaces for the falling articles and then completed the work of destruction.

In one place a quantity of valuable jewelry was taken out and deliberately smashed with stones.

The whole affair was carefully organized. The leaders were supplied with the addresses of the owners of disreputable houses, and scarcely a single resort in Warsaw escaped destruction.

KILLED AND MAIMED IN TROLLEY CRASH.

One Car Stopped at Crossing and Following Car Struck It.

Baltimore, Md. (Special).—As the result of a rear-end collision of two electric cars on the Westport line of the United Railways about 12:30 o'clock A. M., at the point where the Washash Railroad tracks cross Maryland avenue in Westport, one man was killed and about forty-seven persons, both white and colored, and including men and women, were either seriously or slightly injured.

The motorman of the second car, Sebastian Heiderer, who resides at 1007 Ridgely street, is among the injured, and at the hospital it was stated that his skull is probably fractured.

The two cars were among the last of the night to make the trip from the river resorts, such as Klein's and Werner's Parks, etc., to the city, and they were, of course, well filled with people who had remained at the resorts as late as possible.

The first car had left Klein's Park about 12:05 o'clock and was proceeding to the city. It went down the steep grade on Maryland avenue, Westport, and had reached the point where the tracks of the Washash Railroad cross that street. The conductor had alighted and was just about to signal the motorman to go ahead, as the tracks were clear, when a second Westport car, which had been following the first, came rushing down the grade and crashed into the car standing at the Washash tracks.

Fatal Crash in Georgia.

Augusta, Ga. (Special).—Two men were killed, one fatally injured, two probably fatally and three slightly injured in a collision between a passenger trolley car and a Louisville and Nashville coal car on Augusta-Aiken Railway. The accident occurred at the foot of a steep grade several miles from Augusta, near Clearwater, S. C. The coal car broke away from the motor car at the top of a hill and swept downward for several hundred yards, acquiring such momentum that when it collided with the passenger car returning to Augusta it ground the lighter car into kindling wood.

Bank Failure in Canton.

Canton, Ohio (Special).—The Canton State Bank closed its doors. It was stated by directors that the failure was due to investments made by the vice-president, W. L. Davis. He gave as security to the bank property valued at \$170,000 several days ago, but it is said that it will not pay his obligations. Money belonging to the public schools of Canton is deposited in the bank. It is stated by Clearing House Association officials that no other Canton bank will be involved.

MORE CARNEGIE HEROES.

The Commission Makes Awards of Money and Medals.

Pittsburg (Special).—At the May meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, which was held in the board rooms of the Carnegie Steel Company here the initial awards were made. Nine cases were acted favorably upon by the commission. Three silver medals and six bronze medals were awarded. Three widows whose husbands lost their lives in the performance of acts of heroism were cared for by the commission, and in one case a money grant was made to a heroine for educational purposes. The commission made a grant of \$10,000 to the general fund for the relief of the dependents upon the victims of the Brockton (Mass.) disaster, which occurred March 20.

The awards as made are, in brief, as follows:
Miss Ernestine F. Atwood, aged 17, a student, of Melrose, Mass., for saving the life of Harry M. Smith, 36 years of age, of Quincy, Mass., on August 22, 1904, received a medal and \$500.

Alexander Cameron, a painter, aged 27, of Lindsay, Canada, was awarded a silver medal for rescuing George H. Bryan, an 8-year-old schoolboy, on April 24, 1904.

Gideon King Marshall, aged 39, a carpenter, lost his life at Springdale, Allegheny county, Pa., on May 25, 1904, while attempting to rescue Arthur Truby. Mrs. Marshall was awarded a silver medal and \$500.

Seymour J. Leighton, aged 41, a machinist, was drowned in the Merrimac River while trying to rescue two schoolgirls on July 4, 1904, near Lawrence, Mass. Leighton's widow was awarded a bronze medal and \$500.

Thomas McCann, aged 32, a drawer, tried to save an 8-year-old schoolboy from drowning on June 29, 1904, but was drowned. Mrs. McCann was awarded a bronze medal and \$500.

Lavinia Steele, aged 27, a library cataloger of Des Moines, Iowa, on December 9, 1904, saved the life of George E. Hill, a law student at Iowa City, Iowa, who had broken through the ice. Miss Steele was awarded a bronze medal.

Louis A. Baumann, Jr., aged 17, a farmer, was awarded a bronze medal for saving the life of a companion while swimming near Penn township, Allegheny county, Pa., on July 17, 1904.

John J. Riley, aged 44, a ticket-seller, for rescuing a would-be suicide who jumped into the ocean at Coney Island, near New York, on August 15, 1904, was awarded a bronze medal.

John J. Healy, aged 24, hospital attendant at Ellis Island, was awarded a bronze medal for saving the life of a servant girl who jumped into the water May 16, 1904, with suicidal intent.

LIVED WITH BROKEN NECK.

For Nearly a Year Brooklyn Man Survived An Accident.

New York (Special).—After lying for nearly a year in St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, with a broken neck, Thomas O'Brien, 21 years old, is dead. His case has attracted widespread interest in medical circles, it being one of the few recorded instances of a man thus injured living for any length of time.

O'Brien met with the accident last August. He was calling on a young woman, who asked him to fix a clothesline that had caught in the pulley. O'Brien leaned out of a window, a distance of 20 feet, landing on his head. The physicians then said that the man's death was but a question of hours. But O'Brien fooled them. After remaining unconscious for a whole day, he began to revive. He recovered the use of his hands, but paralysis set in recently, and soon the lower part of his body from the waist down became immovable.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Major John M. Carson, the veteran newspaper correspondent, will be appointed chief of the Bureau of Manufacturers, Department of Commerce and Labor, to succeed Mr. J. Hampton Moore, resigned.

John A. Renslow, of San Francisco, under indictment for bribery and conspiracy in appropriating public lands to his own use, gave bond in the sum of \$15,000.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor has issued a statement regarding the industries of Porto Rico.

An effort was made to induce President Roosevelt to take an active interest in the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Governor Warfield called on the President and suggested that the remains of John Paul Jones be interred on Peggy Stewart Day.

Secretary Morton when he retires from the Cabinet, in July, will accept the presidency of a large New York banking house.

The Comptroller of the Currency has been advised of the failure of the First National Bank of Lexington, Ok.

President Roosevelt received the Ambassador of Brazil.

President Roosevelt will not order a federal investigation of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York.

Dominic Murphy, of the District of Columbia, was appointed consul to Bordeaux, France, to succeed the late A. W. Tourge.

The further investigation of the Loomis-Bowen episode has been postponed, awaiting the arrival of Minister Russell.

Chairman Martin A. Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Commissioner Clements gave their views to the Senate committee on the rate problem.

Paul Grand d'Hautville, of Newport, R. I., has been appointed secretary of the American Legation at the Netherlands and Luxemburg.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft had a conference with reference to the Loomis-Bowen controversy.

There is no basis for the rumor of an impending general shakeup in the President's Cabinet.

NEEDS OF SOUTH STATED

Parliament Adopts a Number of Resolutions.

AN OPEN DOOR FOR IMMIGRANTS.

The Last Day of the Parliament's Session Was Devoted Largely to the Consideration of Resolutions—Ask That Tobacco Tax Be Reduced and Wider Markets Found For Cotton Goods.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Members of the Southern Industrial Parliament called upon President Roosevelt in a body, and each delegate was presented individually to the President.

Mr. W. A. Erwin, of Durham, N. C., a leading cotton manufacturer, in an address to the parliament, mentioned the President in laudatory terms and was loudly applauded.

The last day of the parliament's sessions was devoted largely to the consideration of resolutions. Some of the resolutions were sent to the table, but some of them were tabled without discussion as being outside the jurisdiction of the work of the parliament. Finally, before adjournment was taken, it was decided that all tabled resolutions be acted upon when the parliament again assembles some months hence.

Prof. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the Bureau of Forestry, addressed the parliament on the importance of caring for the timber lands of the South. "Nothing," he said, "is more vital to the continuance of the industrial prosperity of the South than the question of forest preservation, and no question is more pressing at the present time. A large part of the natural wealth of the South is in its forests. In the market value of the product of the South stands next to cotton. The census of 1880 found the Southern States furnishing less than 12 per cent. of the total lumber products of the country. That of 1900 found the South furnishing 25 per cent. The South, in yellow pine alone, in 1900 furnished over one-fourth of the total sawed lumber of the United States and over one-third of the total cut or soft wood. The market value of the product of Southern lumber in 1900, including Kentucky and Tennessee, was nearly \$180,000,000. The value of the cotton crop in the same year, including seed, was only little short of \$500,000,000."

"The plain and simple question which lies before the people of the South today is, Shall the forests remain a continuous power for the production of wealth, or shall they be destroyed in harvesting the present stand? By the first method their resources will be available for successive generations. By the second method, which is now commonly practiced, the permanent impoverishment of the South through the obligation of what should be one of its leading industrial resources will be brought about."

The Bureau of Forestry, he said, stands ready to co-operate with States in forest preservation.

Col. J. S. Cunningham, of North Carolina, president of the North Carolina Tobacco Growers' Association, offered a resolution favoring the removal of the tobacco tax. He declared that tobacco sells so low in the South that small growers cannot earn enough to support themselves growing it, and that many negroes were abandoning their small tobacco farms and going to the cities in search of work.

Representative Bankhead, of Alabama, suggested that there was no possibility of the tobacco tax being removed by Congress, although he thought it might be reduced. At the suggestion of Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, the resolution was amended and unanimously adopted in the following form:

Resolved, That as tobacco is the only agricultural crop taxed in the United States we urge our Representatives in Congress to reduce the tax on tobacco.

A committee of which Governor Robert B. Glenn, of North Carolina, will be chairman, will be directed of the parliament, be appointed by Governor Glenn for the purpose of preparing a statement of the resources, needs and advantages of the South.

NO POWER TO INVESTIGATE.

The President Cannot Appoint An Equitable Commission.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—It is stated that there will be no investigation of the Equitable Life Assurance Society by a Federal commission or any other commission appointed by the President.

The Commissioner of Corporations, who has been inquiring into the law on this subject, at the request of the President, informed Mr. Roosevelt that there was no legal authority for him to appoint a commission of investigation for a specific case of this character. Mr. Garfield takes the ground that only Congress can delegate such authority.

The law creating the Department of Commerce and Labor empowers the Bureau of Corporations to make general inquiries into interstate business, but it is made for the information of the Government, except in such cases as the President may decide to make public.

In the case of the Standard Oil Company, the House by a resolution directed the present investigation, specifically naming the corporation to be investigated. Some such action by Congress, it is held, would be necessary before a commission appointed by the President could make any inquiry into the Equitable affair.

To Be Sent By Roosevelt.

Paris (By Cable).—At a meeting of the Council of Ministers under the Presidency of M. Loubet, Foreign Minister Delcasse announced that, responding to an invitation of the French Government, President Roosevelt had decided to send a military mission to attend the grand maneuvers of the French Army in August or September. About 40,000 troops will participate under General Brugere. The military attaché here has heretofore represented the United States.

DROWNED HERSELF AND BABIES.

Dallas, Texas (Special).—A special to the News from Sulphur Springs, Texas, says: "Mrs. Tip Sanders drowned herself and three children in a creek near her home, two miles south of here. The oldest child was a boy 6 years of age. The other children were girls, aged 3 years and 6 months, respectively. The tragedy, it is said, was the result of domestic trouble. The woman's husband left home in the morning to work on the public road. Returning for dinner, he found a note on the table from Mrs. Sanders telling him that he would find the bodies of his wife and children in the creek."

FINANCIAL.

Money is going West from Eastern centers of finance. Philadelphia bank clearings were \$26,154,000, a gain of \$11,500,000.

Fully three-fourths of all brokers and traders now are on the bear side.

Vice-president J. W. Patterson, of the Washash-Pittsburg Terminal, has resigned, thus following President Ramsey.

Baldwin's has received orders for twenty locomotives, half of them for the Seaboard Air Line, and half for the Mobile & Ohio.

GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY.

Arthur W. Machen Gets Another Penitentiary Sentence.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—By pleading guilty to the charge of conspiring to defraud the Government, August W. Machen, formerly superintendent of free-delivery of the Postoffice Department, when arraigned under the joint indictment with W. G. Crawford and George E. Lorenz, received a sentence of two years in the Moundsville (W. Va.) Penitentiary, and escaped trial on 11 other indictments. The District Attorney has agreed to quash the remaining indictments.

In passing sentence Justice Wright, presiding over Criminal Court No. 1, District of Columbia, said he would take into consideration the facts that the Government would be relieved of the expense and time necessary to further trials, and make the sentence much less than if the defendant had not pleaded guilty.

The two years' sentence will begin upon the execution of a like term given him upon conviction on the indictment on which Machen, Lorenz and Diller, B. J. and Samuel Groff were tried about a year ago. One year will be saved by Machen for good conduct in the penitentiary, and will reduce the total penalties on account of his irregularities in the postal service to three years.

When the Machen-Crawford-Lorenz case was called, District Attorney Beach asked that Crawford be a plea of not guilty, and Machen was then arraigned. A severance had been asked by District Attorney Beach for the trial of Crawford and Machen, but this was denied by Justice Wright. The plea entered by Machen will accomplish the same purpose, and Crawford will be tried separately, a severance having been granted previously for the trial of Lorenz.

Machen begged the permission of the Court to explain his action. He said: "It is due to the Court, to my devoted wife and the children who bear my name, to my parents, to the counsel who have loyally defended and advised me, to my loyal and steadfast friends, and to myself, that an explanatory statement be made by me."

"Although I did not directly or indirectly interfere with or attempt to influence the competitive bids under which the contract set forth in the indictment was awarded and executed, yet I held an interest in the contract and shared in the profits accruing from it. I did not know or suppose at that time that I was violating the law, nor was there any intention on my part to injure or defraud the United States. I am advised by counsel, however, that the acceptance of the money alleged to have been received by me in the indictment constituted, under the circumstances, a technical violation of the statute."

"Embarrassed as I am by my present situation and surrounded with all the disadvantages which are its consequence, I am from that fact alone in almost a defenseless position. I shall, therefore, willingly submit to any penalty which the Court may deem proper to impose upon me under the plea which I have entered."

"In my closing words, and with all the force and earnestness at my command, let me urge that my plea shall not affect the interests of the other defendants under this indictment."

WILLIAM ZIEGLER DEAD.

Backer of Arctic Explorations Passes Away.

New York (Special).—William Ziegler, the capitalist and promoter of Arctic exploration, died at his country home, near Noroton, Conn.

Mr. Ziegler's illness dates back to October, 1904, when he and another man were driving through the estate. The horses bolted, the buggy was overturned, and Mr. Ziegler, clinging to the reins, was dragged face downward. He was picked up unconscious, and for weeks was in a precarious condition. He was hurt internally, and, to add to the complications, had swallowed a large quantity of dirt, which lodged in his intestines.

Specialists from New York treated him, and after several months he recovered sufficiently to go about the estate. Six weeks ago he began to fail again. The decline was rapid.

Then came a serious accident to his adopted son. Playing in bed one morning, the 12-year-old youngster was caught on the steel hook of a folding bed and tore a great hole in his thigh. The boy was in a serious condition for a long time, but he is now out of danger.

Worrimont over the boy and a return of the intestinal trouble caused Mr. Ziegler's critical condition.

A member of Mr. Ziegler's household said: "There was an understanding between Mr. Ziegler and Mr. Champ, his secretary, that if anything should happen to Mr. Ziegler the Arctic expedition of relief for the lost explorer, Fiala, should go right along. Mr. Ziegler's death will in no way affect this expedition."

FINANCIAL.