

MUTINY IN ARMY IS NOW REPORTED

Linevitch Said to Have Wived Czar of Revolt in Manchuria.

42 OFFICERS SHOT FOR CONSPIRACY.

Many Soldiers Killed or Wounded in a Rumored Fight—No Confirmation of Story Obtainable at St. Petersburg—Their Promises Are Too Vague—Czar and Count Witte Fail to Quiet Peasants and Workmen.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—A mutiny in the Manchurian army is the latest sensational rumor in this city.

According to the report, the Emperor has received a dispatch from General Linevitch telling him of a revolt among the troops, which was only suppressed after a regular fight in which many soldiers were killed or wounded.

Forty-two officers are reported to have been shot for participation in the conspiracy.

No confirmation of the rumor is obtainable from the officials of the War Office.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The outlook is more gloomy. The situation is distinctly more menacing.

The imperial ukase on the land question just issued, although it wipes out about \$400,000,000 of peasant arrearages of debt, which under ordinary circumstances might have been received with joy, is another disappointment. The promise of additional lands are too vague to calm the agitated, starving peasants, who in the valley of the Don and Volga are again marching, pillaging, burning and murdering.

The Council of Workmen's Delegates, or strike committee, is manifestly encouraged by the extension of the strike in St. Petersburg, various organizations, including bank clerks, telephone girls and some of the professional leagues, having voted to join in the movement.

Moreover, it is certain that the Workmen's Council has received mysterious supplies of food, consequently it presents a bolder front.

The Workmen's council returned a scornful reply to Count Witte's personal appeal to his "brother workmen," ridiculing the Government's profession of solicitude for the workmen and renewing its demands for the immediate abolition of martial law in Poland, etc.

The text of the reply is as follows: "The Council of Workmen's Delegates expresses astonishment at the Emperor's favorite, who permits himself to call the workmen of St. Petersburg his brethren. The proletariat is not related to him in any way."

Count Witte appeals to us to be compassionate of our wives and children. The Council, in reply, invites the workmen to count the widows and orphans who have been added to the ranks of the workmen since the day Count Witte assumed power.

Count Witte reveals the benevolent intentions of the Emperor toward the working classes. The Council reminds the proletariat of Bloody Sunday.

Count Witte begs us to give the Government time, and promises to do all possible for the workmen. The Council knows Count Witte has already found time to give Poland into the hands of the military executors. The Council does not doubt Count Witte will do all possible to strangle the revolutionary proletariat.

Count Witte calls himself a man who is benevolent toward us and wishes our good. The Council declares the working classes have no need of the benevolence of a court favorite, but demand a popular government on the basis of universal, direct and secret suffrage.

Count Witte's attempt to negotiate directly with the strike leaders has come to naught, although he offers concessions in the case of the Cronstadt mutineers in the event of their being condemned to death. But the leaders refuse all compromise. "All or nothing" was their response.

SCHOOLGIRLS ANARCHIST'S CLUB.

When Discovered one of Them Stabbed a Constable With a Dagger.

Bucharest (By Cable).—While engaged in searching for a missing schoolgirl the police of Jassy have discovered an anarchist club composed of girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Ametta Vaneacu, the 16-year-old daughter of a local tailor, was presiding over the deliberations of the club, which was held in a disused wine cellar, on the walls of which were painted in red various revolutionary mottoes.

About 30 girls were present, and upon the arrival of the police all began to sing the anarchist hymn, the "Internationale." When the police announced that the members of the club were under arrest, the girl Vaneacu rushed at one of the constables and stabbed him with a dagger, inflicting injuries from which he died shortly afterward. Meanwhile four other policemen arrested the rest of the girls, who fought desperately, scratching and biting the men. A large quantity of anarchist literature, printed in Romanian and French, was discovered in the cellar.

President Rejected Hyde.

New York, (Special).—Senator Chauncey M. Depew, on the witness stand at the insurance investigation, testified that he was asked by James Hazen Hyde to use his influence with President Roosevelt to secure him (Mr. Hyde) the Ambassadorship to France; that he spoke to the President about it, and that the President said it was utterly impossible.

Picture's Fall Caused Death.

Patterson, N. J. (Special).—Three deaths caused by the falling of a heavy picture from the wall, which broke a gaspipe while the Schroeder family was asleep. "Chris" Schroeder, his mother, Catherine, and her grandchild, Ira La Forge, were all asphyxiated.

Town Sacked; 100 Killed.

Constantinople (By Cable).—A bomb outrage was perpetrated in the Pera quarter. The authorities will not permit particulars to be sent at present.

Lead Kindly Light, Assailed.

Chicago (Special).—"Lead, Kindly Light," one of President McKinley's favorite hymns, was declared to be unfit as a song of praise and worship of God by Rev. W. A. Patterson of Princeton, Ind., in an address at the United Presbyterian Synodical Convention. "This song 'Lead, Kindly Light,'" he said, "may mean anything that any man may choose to make it mean, be it Christian, atheistic or infidel."

"Well, I mean, 'O that As I Am' and 'We'll Meet On That As I Am' and 'Shore' and other hymns of a like nature were also assailed with disfavored by several speakers.

THE LATEST NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

DOMESTIC

In the life insurance investigation in New York Senator Depew was called to give any information he might possess as to the number of vouchers for legal services, but his knowledge was rather limited, and many of the expenditures and signers of these vouchers he had never heard of.

The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in session at Atlantic City, passed resolutions condemning the use of adulterated foods and illegitimate profits derived from their sale.

The merger of four large lumber companies in Alabama, Louisiana and Illinois, with a capital of \$1,000,000, is announced.

The loss from the burning of the plant of the Riverside Bridge Company, at Martins Ferry, O., will exceed \$200,000.

Governor Pennington has appointed a commission to represent that state at the Jamestown Exposition.

The receipts of the National Jewish Relief Committee in New York now aggregate \$400,870.

Ralph Voorhes, of New Jersey, has given Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., \$100,000.

Judge Cann, of the Superior Court of Savannah, Ga., placed the Southern Transportation Company, which runs a line of steamboats between Savannah and Augusta, in the hands of Temporary Receiver John L. Nixon, of Augusta.

Newton C. Dougherty, former superintendent of schools, and banker, of Peoria, Ill., pleaded not guilty to a charge of embezzling several hundred thousand dollars of Peoria school funds.

Evidence was given in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to show that the wreck on the Lackawanna was due to the sudden death of the engineer from heart disease.

The cornerstone of the McKinley Memorial Monument was laid with simple ceremony in Canton, Ohio. Mrs. McKinley was present.

Mrs. August Sealise, of Warren, Pa., started the kitchen fire with gasoline. She was burned to death and set the house afire.

Judge Swing, in Cincinnati, decided that John E. Madden should pay his wife \$6000 annual fees and \$250 a month alimony.

The Rev. Dr. William Sims Knight, president of Carthage Collegiate Institute, died at his home, Carthage, Mo.

Mayor Weaver has appointed Major Cassius E. Gillette chief of Philadelphia's filtration bureau.

The national committee in New York for Russian Jewish relief has received to date \$20,000.

Stephen Salisbury, the wealthy philanthropist, died at his home, in Worcester, Mass.

S. T. Ayres, editor of the Herald, of Marshalltown, Ia., committed suicide.

A bogus emperor is reported to be the leader of 50,000 peasants near Penza, which shows that the agrarian movement is gaining momentum.

In New York inventor Israel Ludlow's aeroplane made another unsuccessful attempt to fly, as a result of which Charles Hamilton, who has several narrow escapes with the machine, narrowly escaped drowning in the North River.

Mayor McClellan joined Mr. W. R. Hearst in recalling the Supreme Court to grant the application for a mandamus to compel the production of the original tally sheets.

FOREIGN

The proposed joint naval demonstration against Turkey under the command of an Austrian admiral is causing more or less feeling in continental diplomatic circles, and Austria is being jealously watched.

The fight between the Hamburg and Bremen steamship companies is getting hotter, the Hamburg-American Line people now claiming that the North German Lloyd is behind the new Roland Line.

General Brugere, commander of the French Army, has been placed under 15 days' arrest for divulging a conference had with the Secretary of War.

Temporary military generals have been appointed for the government of the Russian Poland, and they will hold office while martial law is in force.

Lloyd C. Garrison, the American minister to Japan, sails next Sunday on his return to the United States.

The striking railroad men in the Transcaucasian have torn up the rails and thrown them into the Black Sea.

The German Federal Council adopted the navy increase bill for the construction of six new cruisers.

United States Ambassador Reid and his family will return to New York for the Christmas holidays.

The Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold and heir to the throne of Belgium, died at Brussels.

The construction of a railroad will build an underground electrical railway to cost \$1,750,000.

The United States cruiser Minneapolis, arrived at Cherbourg and will sail to the Baltic.

The Austrian admiral, Ritter von Jedina, will command the combined fleet of the powers which is to make a demonstration against Turkey.

The number of unemployed in Tokio and other cities of Japan since the earthquake is causing uneasiness.

Premier Witte denied a rumor of the appointment of a military dictator which had caused a panic on the St. Petersburg Bourse.

The Moscow Railroad employs have joined the strikers and St. Petersburg last night was in darkness, the electric plant failing.

Premier Witte made an appeal to the workmen to return to work and addressed them as "brother-workmen."

President Castro has refused to pay the stand installment of the Plimney arbitration award to France.

The Car granted pardons to all but six of the Cronstadt mutineers, who have been shot.

The Norwegian Parliament appropriated \$200,000 annually for the new King's civil list. It reads:

King Edward, while shooting in Windsor forest, tripped, fell and sprained his ankle.

A movement was inaugurated in St. Petersburg for another general political strike. The effort is being made to tie up the railroads. Incendiary speeches were made at meetings and circulars issued.

Germany has protested to Great Britain and France against the conclusion of certain negotiations now on foot between those two governments and the Government of Liberia.

Forty per cent of the employees of the arsenals at the five big forts in France are out. The streets of Brest, where trouble is threatened, are filled with troops.

A band of counterfeiters has been arrested at Slesubush, Germany, who have been making a specialty of counterfeiting the German marks. The counterfeiters were also seized with disfigurement by several speakers.

FOR A SEA LEVEL CANAL.

Decision Reached by the Board of Experts.

THE AMERICAN MEMBERS DIVIDED.

A Majority of Them Favored the Lock Canal on Account of the Smaller Cost and Shorter Time Needed to Complete It—The Foreigners, However, Could Not See the Practicability of Any of the Lock Plans Suggested.

Washington (Special).—By a vote of eight to five the Board of Consulting Engineers of the Isthmian Canal Commission, composed of the best engineering talent in the world, placed itself upon record as favoring the construction of the Panama Canal on the sea level. This decision represents the outcome of nearly three months hard work. Early in September the engineers gathered from all parts of the world, for the President, desirous to avail of the best talent as well as to avoid adverse foreign criticism in the future, had called upon the governments of five great nations distinguished for their necessary first-class engineering and hydraulic works to send each one of their best engineers to assist the American engineers in the decision of the momentous question of constructing the Panama Canal at sea level or at a greater altitude involving a system of locks.

The foreigners came to Washington absolutely without instructions from their own governments and without bias, and were determined to be guided by their decision solely by the facts to be presented to them in the shape of a great mass of physical data and supplemented by several projects, notably that upon which the French Panama Company worked so patiently for more than a decade; that of the First American Panama Commission; that of the Hon. J. M. McKim, the French engineer who was in charge of the canal works in the last days of the French administration, and that of Lindon W. Bates, the Chicago civil engineer who was connected with great enterprises on the Nile and elsewhere. The Americans for their part were acquainted with the main features of these projects before the board of engineers met in its first session. Nevertheless they joined in the study of physical data, and with their foreign colleagues went over countless blue prints and maps, went to the isthmus and scanned every inch of the route of the proposed canal, and had made up their minds when the board reconvened in Washington, about the beginning of this month, as to the type of canal they favored.

It was not until last Tuesday, however, that anything in the nature of a decisive vote was taken; and that, after all, was an indirect test. Just what that proposition was cannot be stated with absolute certainty, but it is conjectured that the issue was whether or not a lock canal of a certain type should be constructed.

At any rate, the vote disclosed the fact that a majority of the eight American members, under the lead of General Abbott, was strongly in favor of a lock canal. The foreigners were against the particular type mentioned in the proposition, but it was not clear that at that moment they were opposed to the whole proposition of a lock canal. The real test came Saturday, and the time between Tuesday and the meeting Saturday was consumed in some very strong presentations on the part of the majority of the American delegates to influence their foreign colleagues to accept one of the other lock propositions. The Americans, however, were not unanimous, for there is reason to believe that three of their number, probably General Davis and Mr. Parsons and Mr. Burr, joined the foreign delegates in this last vote, which recorded the board as favoring the sea-level canal.

FIVE PERISHED AT PRAYER.

Dwellers Trapped in a Burning Building in New York.

New York (Special).—At least five persons were burned to death in an Italian tenement house fire at 221 East Seventy-third street. The house was six floors high, and the sleeping tenants on the five upper floors were made prisoners by flames, with the ground floor a roaring furnace beneath them. The bodies of those who lost their lives were found in prayer when the fire reached them.

The bodies of three women and two men were taken from the stairways between the second and third floors.

The police believe that the fire was started by an incendiary. It began in a heap of rubbish at the bottom of an air shaft.

The lessee of the house told the police that the Black Hand Society had recently sent him letters demanding \$2000. Although the demands did not state what the penalty was to be for refusing to pay the money, the police have begun an investigation on the belief that the fire was started by the writer of the letters.

A policeman was the first person to see the fire. He ran into the building, pounding on the hall doors all the way up to the sixth floor to awaken the tenants. The fire followed him so swiftly that when he reached the top floor he was obliged to send the tenants there out to the fire escape to save them from suffocation.

When the fire department arrived with its ladders nearly every one on the fire escapes was kneeling in prayer. Men stood with their arms full of personal possessions, while their wives fought unaided to protect children from being trampled by the crowd or suffocated by smoke.

Every one on the fire escape was saved by the firemen.

Threw Her Boy Out of Window.

New York (Special).—A cable message from Kishenev describing the misery in that section of Russia was received by the State Bank here. It reads:

Colossal distress. Outside Kishenev hundreds of village Jews, refugees from the town of Kalaharsk, with large commercial interests, near Kishenev, 300 houses burned down, 600 families reduced to poverty, 3,000,000 roubles lost. Help absolutely necessary.

The telegram was sent by Parmlutter & Klugman, Kishenev bankers.

Glass For Wounds.

London (By Cable).—Dr. Aymard writes to the Lancet advocating the substitution of glass for lint in dressing wounds. He describes the experiment with a thick window glass, the edges of which were ground smooth. He smeared the glass with carbolic oil and applied it to a wound, which healed quickly without leaving a scar. He suggests it intends that his method results in a permanent saving in the cost of hospital practice. It is painless and the wound heals twice as quickly. It also enables the wound to be examined without removing the dressing.

NEW YORK AS SEEN DAY BY DAY.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Philosophy Stokes, the millionaire philanthropist, has announced to the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers that he has succeeded in so improving his floating fort as to cure its instability and render it in the strongest fighting ship in the world.

Mr. Stokes has christened his new monster the Ultima. It is 270 feet long 100 feet broad, has a displacement of 30,000 tons—twice that of the greatest battleship—has 10,000 horse-power, and can steam under forced draught, eight and one-fourth knots an hour. It will carry 20 15-inch guns, 16 12-inch guns and 20 3-inch guns. Each of the 15-inch guns will weigh 135 tons, or as much as the famous 16-inch guns on Sandy Hook.

Thus equipped, Mr. Stokes said, the Ultima could destroy any battleship in the world before the latter could get close enough to bring her own guns in range.

As a result of racing, an empty train on the Second Avenue "L" ran into the empty train at One Hundredth Street and Second Avenue, and several persons were injured. Henry Copell, motorman of the empty train, was crushed between the cars and taken to the Harlem Hospital with a compound fracture of the right leg and internal injuries.

The race was between the empty train and a south-bound train carrying passengers. Only a few weeks ago a similar accident occurred on the Third Avenue Line near One Hundred and Seventh Street, and was also caused by an empty train racing between stations with one carrying passengers.

Captain Mark E. F. Kerr, of the British flag ship Drake, has sent a letter to Commissioner McAdoo complaining of the conduct of the police on board his ship. The Drake's officers said yesterday that the police infested every part of the ship and interfered with the routine work, and that a number of them were found drunk on board in the early hours of the morning after the Prince's ball.

William Waldorf Astor of London, formerly of New York, is going to build the largest and finest apartment house in this city and probably in the world. It will cover the entire block from Broadway way to West End avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets—in all, twenty lots. Plans for this big structure were filed with the Tenement House Department. The cost of construction is estimated by the architects, Clinton & Russell, of No. 32 Nassau Street, to be \$10,000,000, and the land is worth \$1,500,000. The building will be on a plot of 100,000 sq. ft. divided into 100 suites of from three to fourteen rooms, and the top floor servants' quarters and laundries. There will be accommodations for eleven families on each floor. Including a number of ventilation ducts, the house will have a frontage on the open air equal to seven city blocks, which is double the amount required under the provisions of the Tenement House Act. It will be an apartment house, pure and simple, as each suite has a separate kitchen and dining room.

Henry Arthur Jones, the English dramatist, who has been in this country three or four weeks, sailed for England to rehearse his new play, which James Welch will produce at Terry's Theatre, London. Mr. Jones will return to this country in April, when he will deliver lectures on the drama at Harvard, Yale and Columbia Universities.

Four detectives were attacked while raiding a disorderly house in Twenty-fourth street by three savage bulldogs, and in trying to kill the brutes one of the detectives shot a negro in the head wounding her seriously. Panic reigned among the raiders and the inmates of the house as soon as the dogs were let loose. Several women narrowly escaped being shot during the fusillade of bullets that were fired by the dogs. One of the beasts was killed by a bullet, and after a desperate battle the other two were beaten senseless. The dogs were let loose by the negro, acting under instructions from her mistress, who resorted to this means to put the detectives to flight when they rounded up all the inmates of the house and placed them under arrest. The drama of Ireland, which arrived on the White Star steamer Majestic, Dr. Hyde comes to America on a four-month lecture tour before American colleges and universities and at public meetings of Irish societies. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hyde. His first lecture will be at Harvard University.

The unlucky thirteen has proved the undoing of Louis Lang, a former policeman of Bayonne, N. J., and he figured up the hoodoo as follows: He was appointed on the thirteenth of the month. His shield was number thirteen. He was lunched on charges thirteen times, being lunched on the last charge. He appealed to the Supreme Court that his dismissal was illegal, and on Monday, the 13th, the court decided against him.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

A result of the last congressional election there are 94 Democratic and 69 Republican vacancies in the membership of the committees of the House of Representatives.

The President has decided to reappoint Wm. Henkel United States marshal for the Southern district of New York.

Speaker Cannon, when elected, will have many important vacancies on committees to fill.

The Bureau of Labor issued a bulletin showing the working of the laws passed by the various states for the settlement of industrial controversies by arbitration.

Acting Public Printer Ricketts reports that there is less work being done in the Government Printing Office now than for many years.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has fixed 75 per cent as the minimum of cars to be equipped with air brakes on August 1, 1906.

The Court of Claims gave a judgment of \$650,000 to the Harvey Steel Company against the United States.

CARNEGIE PENSION FUND.

Some Knotty Problems For the Trustees.

21 COLLEGE PRESIDENTS ATTEND.

Meeting Held at Mr. Carnegie's Home—Board of Directors and Executive Committee Organized—Trustees Find It Hard to Decide Upon What Institutions Are to Receive the Benefit of the Endowment.

New York (Special).—The first meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation, the \$10,000,000 fund given by Andrew Carnegie last May for the pensioning of incapacitated college professors, was held at Mr. Carnegie's residence, 1093 Fifth Avenue. The meeting brought together 21 presidents of colleges, technical schools and universities. President Harper, of the University of Chicago, who is ill, was the only absentee among the trustees named in the deed of gift.

The trustees met at 10 o'clock in the morning and held two sessions. The morning session was devoted to an informal conference. At its conclusion the trustees were entertained by Mr. Carnegie at lunch. Thereafter Mr. Carnegie called the meeting to order. In a brief speech he expressed satisfaction at the gathering together of so many educators. Nothing he has ever done, he said, seemed to him more so likely to be useful to the cause of education. He expressed the hope in conclusion that the trust would be administered in a broad and generous manner.

President Eliot, of Harvard, in reply, expressed thanks of the teaching profession to the donor. By-laws were then adopted, providing, among other things, that the executive business of the board be intrusted to an executive committee and a president, who should be Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. The committee was as follows:

President Butler, of Columbia; President Wilson, of Princeton; Provost Harkness, of the University of Pennsylvania; President Humphreys, of Stevens Institute; Frank A. Vanderlip, vice president of the National City Bank, and Robert A. Franks, Mr. Carnegie's financial secretary. T. Morris Carnegie, of this city, a nephew of the donor, was chosen treasurer. It was decided that the head of the foundation be located in this city. The third Wednesday in November was selected as the date for holding the annual meeting. A special meeting will be held in this city late in the winter, at which time the executive committee will make a report of the plans and scope.

"What education test shall be applied to determine what is a college, technical school or university, within the foundation letter of gift?" is one of the two main questions that the executive committee is expected to answer. The question was discussed at considerable length today and, according to President Butler, was found difficult of solution. There was nothing in the discussion to indicate just what line the trustees expect to follow in selecting the institutions worthy of participating in the gift. Under the deed of gift institutions under sectarian control are ineligible. This clause gives rise to the other perplexing question as to what shall be deemed to constitute sectarian control. It was pointed out that many institutions established as purely secular are now open to students of all creeds, or none, and, therefore, are not to be considered sectarian now. But no decision was reached on any phase of the matter, the whole proposition being left to the consideration of the executive committee.

The fund produces an income of \$500,000 yearly. It is designed for the relief not only of professors incapacitated by age, but also for those incapacitated by illness, or accident, and for the families, if need be, of those who reached old age. Applications for pensions, President Butler said, have already been received. None, of course, can be acted upon until the solution of the propositions referred to the executive committee.

The board of directors organized by electing President Eliot chairman; President Harper, vice chairman, and President Thwing, secretary.

WHAT IT COST HEARST.

His Campaign Expenses Totaled \$65,843—Record Amount For State.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—William R. Hearst, candidate for Mayor of New York on the Municipal Ownership ticket, certified to the Secretary of State that his total campaign expenses were \$65,843. This breaks the record for such expenses, which was formerly held by Governor Higgins, who spent during the last State campaign \$22,000.

Mr. Hearst says that he contributed all but \$17,483 of the \$80,266 which was spent by the finance committee of the Municipal Ownership League for the benefit of all the candidates on the ticket, and expended \$1323 personally for largess and lithographs. Some of the larger items were: Law Department, \$1597; printing, \$8600; music, \$7898; carriage hire, \$2810; rental of halls, decorations and illuminations, \$12,012; watchers for election, \$19,580; investigation of registration, \$3226.

Mr. Hearst declares that this \$80,266 was expended equally for the benefit of all candidates on the ticket.

Herman A. Metz, candidate for Comptroller of New York on the Democratic ticket, spent \$15,000.

James G. Phelps Stokes, Municipal Ownership candidate for President of the New York Board of Aldermen, spent \$317.

Message on the Second Day.

Washington (Special).—It has been decided that the President's forthcoming annual message to Congress will be submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives on Tuesday, December 11. The first day of the session will be occupied fully by routine business of the two branches of Congress. The Senate will take an adjournment soon after meeting on account of the death of Senator Platt of Connecticut. The House will be busy probably throughout the day in effecting its organization and drawing the seats of the members.

The Usual Result.

Warren, Pa. (Special).—Mrs. August Sealise was burned to death and her husband severely injured in a fire at their home in North Clarendon, a suburb of Warren. Mrs. Sealise arose to take a bath. In starting the fire she used kerosene oil, and it exploded, setting the house afire. Her husband was aroused, and after great effort rescued the three children from their bedroom, but his wife was burned to death and he is so badly burned it is feared he will die.

SPRINGS A SENSATION.

Mr. Hyde Shows Light On Many Shady Transactions.

New York (Special).—James Hazen Hyde, former vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, whose resignation followed the sensational disclosures in that company last spring which led to the investigation of insurance-company methods by the Armstrong committee of the Legislature, the man whose presence as a witness before this committee has been looked forward to in the expectation that it would produce the greatest sensation of the investigation, appeared as a witness Tuesday.

Mr. Hyde in the last half hour of the committee session, practically accused former Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., of threatening through E. H. Harriman to have the charter of the Mercantile Trust Company repealed unless Odell's suit to recover on bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company was settled. Mr. Hyde created further sensation by accusing the Frick committee of unfairness in its report, charging Mr. Frick and Mr. Harriman with conspiracy to get him out of the country by inspiring him with the ambition to become Ambassador to France, and with endeavoring to overthrow his position in the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Mr. Hyde's attention was called to the seriousness of these charges on several occasions by Charles E. Hughes, counsel to the committee, but he said he made the statements after many sleepless nights and long, sad days of reflection.

Mr. Hyde's manner on the stand was one of composure and deliberation and his replies to questions from counsel were calm and oftentimes studied. He was fortified with statements and data and was very frank in his explanations. Frequently he would become bitter in his reference to some of his associates, and while his entire testimony was of deep interest and clear up to the point, it has heretofore remained in the dark it was not until late in the day that the sensational features of his testimony were developed.

Mr. Hyde was called to the stand shortly after the session opened and he was under examination all day until a few minutes before adjournment. In an attempt to get a reversal of the caption of the "J. W. Alexander No. 3 account," this account has been under investigation on several previous occasions, but none of the witnesses heretofore examined has been able to explain it.

Mr. Hyde first heard of the account in the fall of 1902, when it was called to his attention by President Alexander, who said that he and Mr. Jordan had incurred the loan to take up stock that was being bid up to fictitious values, to the detriment of the company, to settle suits that were hampering the business of the society and for campaign contributions. This contribution was made to the last campaign and was asked by Mr. Frick, who suggested it for the benefit of the society. To procure the money, Mr. Alexander had Mr. Hyde write a letter to the president of the Mercantile Trust Company, this letter practically placed him in the position of a guarantor.

Later, when the settlement of the loan was forced, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Jordan raised all they could toward it. The stock purchased with part of the loan was sold to Thomas F. Ryan for \$212,000, and the balance, \$212,500, Mr. Hyde paid personally. He did this because he understood that Mr. Alexander was financially embarrassed, and in a bitter tone said: "Notwithstanding the strained relations with these two gentlemen (Alexander and Jordan), I felt bound to see that the debt was liquidated by reason of the letter Mr. Alexander extracted from me."

Investor Whitehead Dead.

Odessa (Special).—News has reached here of fresh disorders in the small town of Krivoirov, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, in which over a hundred persons were killed, and the town was sacked and half burned. Three influential Jews left Odessa for St. Petersburg to present to the Council of Ministers a full account of the outbreak at Odessa supported by documentary evidence.

Six Mutineers Shot.