



AMERICA TO AID JEWS OF RUSSIA

Meeting Called in Every City to Raise Funds for the Suffering People.

GENTILES WILL JOIN IN

National Movement to Contribute \$1,000,000 to Starving Survivors—Portland to Give Probably \$10,000.

PORTLAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO JEWISH FUND.
Jewish residents of Portland are not backward in coming to the assistance of their persecuted coreligionists in Russia. Without solicitation funds have been coming to the local committee. Already \$2000 has been pledged and no trouble in raising the \$10,000, which Portland expects to contribute to the victims of Russian greed and oppression, is looked for. A mass meeting will be held at the synagogue, State and Hall streets, at 8 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, when other generous contributions will be made.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—(Special.)—Jews in Chicago, stirred by the horrors of the Russian massacres, are to contribute liberally to the fund which will relieve their injured and starving comrades in the realm of the Czar. Many agencies were at work today to this end.

In all of the larger cities of the country movements are on foot to extend aid to Russia's Jews. Steps taken in the different cities were reported tonight as follows:

St. Louis—Two mass meetings have been called for Sunday afternoon to raise funds. While these meetings are called by Jews, it is believed many Gentiles will be present. Citizens of St. Louis, regardless of their faith, will endeavor to bring about a cessation of the persecution and will contribute freely to the fund.

Help to Raise \$1,000,000.

Kansas City—Kansas City Jews will take part in a movement to raise \$1,000,000 among American Jews for relief. At a mass meeting in the Jewish temple last night several thousand dollars were subscribed. All the orthodox Jews in Kansas City will be asked to contribute 10 per cent of the amounts paid by them.

Milwaukee—A mass meeting of Jews will be held Sunday in the Temple Emanuel to organize a movement in behalf of the Jews in Russia. An attempt will be made at the same time to form a state organization.

Indianapolis—An appeal will be made at once for assistance in raising a fund.

The movement probably will extend through the state.

Omaha—Omaha Jews have responded promptly to the call for aid from Russia. A first subscription of \$600 was telegraphed to New York yesterday and a collection has already been started to increase the contribution.

Ask Roosevelt to Act.

Cleveland—A memorial to President Roosevelt from Cleveland urging some action to prevent the continued massacres in Russia is planned. A mass meeting of Jewish citizens will be held Sunday. Action will be taken to raise funds for the sufferers.

Louisville—Subscriptions to aid the stricken Jews of Russia will be solicited at a meeting Sunday in Adath Israel Temple. A branch committee will be formed, whose duty it will be to solicit additional funds.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati is headquarters for one of the most important movements in America on behalf of the Jews in Russia.

Victor Abraham today issued orders that cover Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and New Mexico. These are requests for funds.

Pittsburg—A mass meeting will be held Sunday to protest against the slaughter of Jews in Russia and raise money to assist the needy.

A vote of thanks will be tendered President Roosevelt for the interest he has displayed in the matter.

Denver—Rabbi W. S. Friedman has called a mass meeting of Jews for Monday evening to take steps to obtain money for relief.

Memphis—A meeting of Jews will be held Sunday at which a systematic canvass will be ordered to raise a fund for the Jews in Russia. Already two Jewish societies have subscribed \$100.

Atlanta, Ga.—Rabbi Mayerovitch has called a mass meeting of the Jews of Atlanta for Sunday to consider ways and means of aiding the Russian Jews.

Port Worth, Tex.—Two mass meetings will be held Sunday by Reform and Orthodox Jews to raise money for their brethren in Russia.

PORTLAND JEWS GIVE AID

Contribute Liberally to Co-Religionists Persecuted in Russia.

The persecuted Jews of Russia will receive bounteous help from their countrymen in America, and a liberal proportion of it will come from Portland. The Jewish community of this city has made an enviable reputation for itself in the past by being foremost in matters of this kind,

contributing larger funds in proportion to the population than any other city in the United States, and in this last and most appalling persecution it has responded in a manner that cannot but win the admiration of every true citizen. When Ben Selling received a telegram from Jacob Schiff, of New York, treasurer of the National relief committee, urging that a fund be raised without delay, he immediately called a meeting at the Concordia Club and a local committee consisting of himself, I. N. Fleischer, Joseph Simon, Isaac Sweet, J. Nudelman, J. Shumansky, Rabbi R. Bloch, M. Ostrom, Sigmund Frank and Adolph Wolfe, was formed to raise Portland's contribution to the \$1,000,000 which will be sent from the United States to alleviate the sufferings of the Hebrews of Russia. Rabbi S. E. Wass, now in New York, also wired, urging Mr. Selling to lead in a movement to raise a liberal contribution, and suggested that the balance of the Kishinef fund be the nucleus.

Liberal Contributions Made.

The result of the hurried conference of Thursday was a message sent yesterday noon to the central relief committee in New York City, stating that Portland's Jewish citizens had already pledged \$5000 and that more would follow. This amount was raised among a small number of the most prominent men in town, and it is expected that when the committee shall have made a thorough canvass the fund will overreach the \$10,000 mark. Only Jewish citizens will be asked to contribute to this fund, as is the custom, but voluntary contributions from non-Jewish citizens will be most gratefully received. The Western Union Telegraph Company has contributed the free use of its lines to notify the Jews of every town in the country of the movement on foot to raise the fund.

Among the largest contributors is the firm of Meier & Frank Company, which heads the list with \$1000. The benevolent generosity of this firm has practically assured the complete success of Portland raising the amount it expects to, for in the opinion of no one do the aggregate large sums voluntarily. "In several cases I was handed a check before I could ask for it," Mr. Selling said last night, "and in no case did I have to argue or beg for the money. Even in the case of the \$1000 I was ready and willing to give a small donation. We have not heard from the portion of the committee which is working among the Russian Jews of the city, but there is no doubt that the aggregate amount raised among them will be large."

Mass Meeting Tomorrow.

A mass meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon at 8 o'clock in the synagogue, at State and Hall streets, and it is expected that at that time a generous contribution will be made. Mr. Selling himself is a contributor to the amount of \$250, and others giving this amount are I. N. and M. Fleischer, Isaac Sweet, Joseph Simon and P. Lowengart each gave \$200, and Edward Lang, \$100. There are many others whose contributions will reach these figures or more, but their names could not be learned last night. There seems no doubt but that the committee will raise the largest fund ever given for charitable purposes in Portland, and that it will be done promptly.

HOW PRESIDENT CAN ASSIST

Wolfe Says His Personal Influence With Russia Is Great.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The mass meeting which will be held here this afternoon to adopt relief measures for the Jews in Russia will be non-sectarian and in pursuance of an appeal of Treasurer Schiff, of the National relief committee in New York, to raise money for that purpose.

Simon Wolfe, formerly president of B'Nai B'Rith Society, said today regarding his letter of appeal to the President: "My letter to President Roosevelt must be read as a direct appeal to the Government to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia. President Roosevelt has a personal side. He possesses a power that reaches to the very heart of the matter from which it is issued in his own right as chief magistrate of the United States."

"When he settled the coal strike he made it clear that he was acting on his own responsibility and at his own volition. The same was true of the part he played at the Portsmouth peace conference."

"Knowing and realizing these facts, I have, therefore, taken the liberty of writing this letter to him in the hope that he may be able through the force of his own striking personality, genius, talents and energy to bring about some concrete action on the part of men as great as himself to put an end to the massacre of the Jews in Russia."

"The Jews in Russia are in indeed terrible—a thing that I almost failed to realize at the outset. I have within the past 24 hours or so come to realize that the massacres are deep and will last plans of the bureaucrats to throttle liberalism in Russia, just as Millouk predicted months ago."

Britain Will Not Intervene.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, replying today to an appeal of the executive committee of the Zionist organization of Cologne, asking for British intervention for the prevention of further outrages on the Jews in Russia, telegraphed as follows:

"His Majesty's Government greatly deplore the sufferings of your co-religionists and has reason to believe that the Russian Government is making every effort to bring these lamentable disorders to an end."

FEAR MASSACRE IN MOSCOW

Threatening Letters Cause Panic, but Nothing Is Done.

MOSCOW, Nov. 10.—Alarming reports are in circulation that anti-Jewish outbreaks will occur simultaneously here and in St. Petersburg Sunday next. Foreigners and Jews have received many threatening letters, and have asked the authorities for protection, but thus far no step has been taken toward granting the request.

REFUGEES THROWN OVER.

Sailors on Odessa Steamer Adopt Hold-Up Methods.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Bucharest says the sailors of the Russian steamer Imael, bound out from Odessa, November 3, with refugees, threatened the passengers and death unless they gave them money and jewelry, and that those unable to do so were thrown overboard.

Loving Words About Jews.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—(Special.)—A letter to a newspaper which has rendered great service to the cause of anti-Semitism by the enormous circulation of inflammatory and scurrilous proclamations, calls on all good Russians to beat the Jews out of their homes and the Czar and shoot down Count Witte like a dog.

THIRD DAY DOES NOT BRING END

Washington Railroad Commission Adjoins Today to Meet on Sound.

WANT EXPERT TESTIMONY

Coal Rates and Portland Routing Preliminary Questions Leading Up to Joint Rates on Grain and Feed.

BY E. W. WRIGHT.
COLFAX, Wash., Nov. 10.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The end of the third day of the Railroad Commission brought with it no indications of an early conclusion on the investigation. The end, in fact, seemed so far in the future that near the close of the session it was agreed by the parties to the controversy that at the close of tomorrow's session an adjournment would be taken until later in the month, when the hearing will be continued on Puget Sound. The cause of the sudden change in the programme, which promised to extend over into next week, was the inability of the railroads immediately to supply some of the expert testimony required. A number of the operating officials of the Northern Pacific, who had spent three days waiting to be called, had departed for their posts, and as the examination of local witnesses will be concluded tomorrow, it was decided that the hearing would be resumed on the other side of the mountains, where it would be more convenient for the railroad men to attend.

Only three railroad men were heard today—George J. Mobler, general agent of the O. R. & N. at Spokane, who was on the stand only a few minutes, identifying tariff sheets; W. R. Coman, assistant general freight agent, who testified regarding the old joint rate, and Harry Adams, assistant traffic manager of the Great Northern, who answered questions on the same subject. With the exception of some testimony from C. H. Hawkins, of Seattle, and Fred S. Kellogg, of Tacoma, regarding alleged grievances due to routing freight by way of Portland from Puget Sound for O. R. & N. points, the entire day's hearing was devoted to taking testimony regarding the recently canceled joint rate on oats, barley, hay and feedstuffs.

Railroads Will Change Routing.

When the hearing was resumed this morning, Judge Burton, on behalf of the railroads, stated in order to save time and enable them to take up other matters, the railroads would admit, without the introduction of further testimony, that there had been cases where freight had not always been routed by the most direct routes. They expressed a willingness to have the commission enter an order requesting them to change the system of routing Seattle and Tacoma freight and said that it would be changed whether the order was made by the commission or not. But the commission had time to spare, and Mr. Hawkins, of Seattle, who yesterday admitted that he had not been injured by having his freight routed by way of Portland, again took the stand. After an hour's questioning, in which nothing was developed, he was followed by Fred S. Kellogg, of the Siltson Shoe Company, of Tacoma.

Mr. Kellogg made no serious complaint regarding rates, but he testified that wars from Tacoma shipped through Portland was often delayed from eight to 20 days. He also complained of the refusal of the Northern Pacific to accept freight for the Waucoma branch of the O. R. & N. when it was routed by way of Connel. He stated that he thought there would be saving of time and money if the business would be routed by way of either Wallula or Spokane, Counsel Grosscup, of the Northern Pacific, endeavored to get the witnesses in order to save time and enable them to take up other matters, the railroads would admit, without the introduction of further testimony, that there had been cases where freight had not always been routed by the most direct routes.

Fight Centers on Grain Rates.

The coal rate and the delays over the Portland routing while having important bearing on the matter were only leading up to the grain and feed rate. Coal is a commodity, the movement of which is recognized by the Interstate Commerce Commission as being subject to a wide range of conditions. And the routing feature of the discussion was also of minor importance but it is on the re-establishment of the joint rate on grain that the fight is to center. The particular commodities mentioned and which were affected by the joint rate which was cancelled last June were barley, oats, hay and millstuffs. If the extension of a joint rate could be limited to these commodities it is doubtful about the roads making such a fight, but the granting of a joint rate on these commodities would be followed by a demand for joint rates covering everything, and here is the parting of the ways.

C. D. Francis, a Spokane grain buyer, testified that since the cancellation of the old joint rate he was unable to pay as much for grain on the O. R. & N. as on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, the difference amounting to 10 and 15 cents per hundred pounds on oats and to \$2 per ton on barley. The witness admitted that at certain times during the year the prices for grain in the same in Portland and Puget Sound, while at other times they were lower at Port-

land. On cross-examination he expressed the belief that the lower prices at Portland, when they were in evidence, were due to the fact that Portland had a much larger field on which to draw for supplies, the price then being regulated by supply and demand. He admitted that in the event of the field on which Portland was drawing being thrown open to Puget Sound the additional supply might weaken the Sound markets and keep them bare.

Washington Wheat Would Fall.

The railroad men sought to make a point from this by showing that while the joint rate would not advance prices on the O. R. & N. line there would be times when it would reduce prices for the Great Northern farmers. Formerly a grain dealer testified that the higher western Warehouse Company of Portland, testified that there was quite frequently a higher market on Puget Sound than at Portland for grain, although at times there were no differences. He testified that at the present time the market was as good at Portland as it was on the Sound, the price being regulated to a large extent by the demand and supply at the two points.

Edward Harvey, a grain dealer of Pullman, testified on similar lines to those of the other witnesses. Among other statements he said that the higher prices on Puget Sound earlier in the season had caused a much greater proportion of the wheat to move out of Pullman over the Northern Pacific than over the Great Northern. Lewis Lindstrom, a Fairfield grain dealer, while, like other witnesses, expressing a desire for the restoration of the joint rate, admitted that at times Puget Sound was a better market for grain than Puget Sound. Fred Hayfield, of Fairington, offered more testimony on almost exactly same lines as his Fairfield neighbor.

Julius Lipit, a prominent merchant and wheat grower of Colfax, was on the stand about three minutes and said that the lack of a joint rate to Puget Sound was a handicap to him in his business. Philip Bickford, of Pullman, formerly a G. R. & N. employe, was put on the stand by the prosecution to prove that during the existence of the joint rate cars on which Roslyn coal had been shipped were loaded with Puget Sound coal. Charles McKenzie, who testified yesterday regarding coal rates was recalled and testified that it required an average of six weeks to get a car of coal from Wyoming, while before the abolition of the joint rate it took only three days. Charles McKenzie, who testified yesterday regarding coal rates was recalled and testified that it required an average of six weeks to get a car of coal from Wyoming, while before the abolition of the joint rate it took only three days.

The day's proceedings closed with ten hours of expert testimony by Messrs. Coman and Adams. None of the operating officials of any of the roads have testified, although half a dozen of them were subpoenaed and will be heard when the hearing is resumed on the Sound. Attorney-General McDonald, tomorrow's session will be sufficiently satisfied with the examination and outside witnesses to leave town on the afternoon train.

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The Weather.
TERRIBLE—Maximum temperature, 33 deg.; minimum, 56. Precipitation, none. TODAY'S forecast: Partly cloudy with probably showers. Winds mostly southerly.

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HELPED TO BEAT SILVER HERESY

Metropolitan Life Also Made Contributions to Campaign Funds.

LOANS TO FAVORED BANK

Hegeman's Reason for Making Them Cheap—Howard Tells What He Did for the Money—Barnes Hits at Ryan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Closing the sessions of the week today, the Armstrong committee of insurance investigation has behind it a mass of details and figures which, while of little apparent interest to the laity, is of inestimable value to the committee. The greater part of the week has been devoted to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the examination of President John R. Hegeman and James M. Craig, the attorney of the company, being of a most technical nature. When adjournment was taken today the committee had not finished the examination of Mr. Hegeman and he will be called again next week.

Just before the hour of adjournment today, Mr. Hegeman was excused and Joseph Howard, Jr., a writer who has been employed by the Mutual Life, was called to the stand. He identified vouchers that he had signed for money received by writing advertisements for the Mutual Life. Mr. Howard afforded much amusement by his declaration that his only regret was that he could not sign more of these vouchers. His only complaint was that he was not paid enough for his work. This, too, was the complaint on the witness stand of Charles Smith, who also does writing for the Mutual Life and receives \$2000 a year for it.

Would Not Do a Dirty Trick.

Mr. Howard said he had been employed 30 or 40 years by the Mutual Life, but the vouchers went back only to 1890. There were ten of these vouchers, aggregating \$1845. Mr. Howard denied that he had ever sent any dispatches by wire, and was very strenuous in his assertion that he had never written a line about insurance for any paper on which he was employed, characterizing it as a "dirty trick."

William Barnes, Sr., formerly of Albany, who now resides at Nantucket, appeared before the committee at his own request and was the first witness of the day. His name appeared in the investigation several weeks ago, when vouchers were produced for legal services. He explained his connection with the insurance companies, answered the questions put to him, and when his examination had been concluded, asked to be allowed to make a statement. He was given the privilege and had proceeded but a little way when he was stopped by Senator Armstrong, because his statement was an argument in defense of insurance companies along the lines brought out in the investigation.

Price of Barnes' Opinions.

Mr. Barnes testified that he was a lawyer and was superintendent of insurance from January 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892. He identified the vouchers dated July 1, 1901; July 12, 1902; July 18, 1902, and July 1, 1904, each for the sum of \$66.66 for retainers and legal services rendered. The vouchers were for opinions to the New York Life, the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the Mutual Life Insurance Company, associated in several measures of legislation.

For the Equitable he had written several opinions for the president and vice president, recommending the mutualizing of that company as provided in the original charter. The sum of each voucher for the Equitable was a third of the entire sum witness received for the services to the three companies. Vouchers of the Mutual Life, dated June 29, 1901, June 28, 1902, and July 1, 1902, each for \$66.66, were shown. They represented the Mutual Life Insurance Company's share in the payment of Mr. Barnes' services.

Mr. Barnes said he received \$1000 from the Mutual Life for special services September 1, 1905. This was for oral argument before a Senate committee protesting against the repeal of section 54 of the insurance laws. Witness said he represented the three companies.

"Were you paid by the New York Life and the Equitable?" asked Mr. Hughes, counsel for the committee.

"The Equitable did not pay anything," replied Mr. Barnes. "The Equitable had too much trouble themselves to take care of their own matters, and were too much irritated by the opinion that I had given them, that the officers of that company should mutualize themselves, because the stockholders wanted to pocket the whole power in that company, which they held to this day. That company is a one-man power today, just as much as it ever was, except for the change of the name of the man from James Haysen Hyde to Thomas F. Ryan—that is the only change made, and the policy-holders have no controlling power in it."

Mr. Barnes told at much length his reason for opposing the repeal of section 54 of the insurance laws. His main point of opposition was the inadvisability of allowing a policy-holder, without the consent of the Attorney-General, to bring a suit involving the company, or appointing a receiver, or asking for an accounting. He said: "It has been decided by the courts that, if it require action against the whole assets of the company, something like \$400,000, and the valuation of 600,000 policies, in order to learn whether or not a policy-holder is to get \$5 or \$10, the courts do not want to assume the

responsibility of declaring the amount of dividend payable to policy-holders themselves. Instead, the courts have decided that the power is best left in the hands of the president and the board of directors, whose decision shall be final so long as they act in good faith. This was in stead of allowing policy-holders to go into any of the courts of this country, in its 48 different states, thus rendering the affairs of the company in such a confused shape by reason of such litigation that it would be practically impossible to do business."

Money to Defeat Silver Heresy.

Mr. Hegeman was recalled and letters of complaint that policies were paid to undertakers by industrial companies were read to him. He said he could not say that his company had ever made such payment.

Mr. Hegeman said his company had made but two campaign contributions—both in 1896. One thousand dollars was given to the Palmer and Buckner Gold Democratic managers, and \$7500 to the National Republican Committee. These contributions, Mr. Hegeman said, were made with the approval of the finance board, and were made on a moral that a political move to assist in defeating the "46-to-1 heresy."

A statement was produced showing that Andrew Hamilton had been under an annual retainer of \$1000 from May 13, 1892, and from that date to May 3, 1904, had received for special services and retainers the aggregate sum of \$5335.

Mr. Hegeman said the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company obtained bonds for life from either the American Surety Company or the National Surety Company. Mr. Hegeman held ten shares in the National. The bond required of agents is \$50, and the premium is recovered from the agent by the company.

Why He Lends Money Cheap.

It was shown that the Metropolitan Life made loans of \$100,000 to \$200,000 at 4 per cent interest to William Reade, of the firm of Vermilye & Co., on various dates in 1901 to 1903. The market rate for call loans was at the time from 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. Vermilye & Co. were the bankers of the Metropolitan at that time, and Mr. Reade resigned from Vermilye & Co. since he had business for himself, he became the company's banker.

Mr. Hegeman's reason for making these loans below the market rate was that valuable services had been rendered the company, and it sought to repay favors where it could. He said that through the watchfulness of Vermilye & Co. the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has now three or four millions which "could be burned up without impairing the solvency of the company." On bonds and stocks the Metropolitan has cleared, according to Mr. Hegeman, about \$1,000,000, and on syndicates in which Vermilye & Co. invited the company to participate the company has made about \$500,000.

In describing the investments of the company, Mr. Hegeman said that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company owned 67 out of 100,000 shares of the National Shoe & Leather Bank for this city. No dividends are paid, as the bank is accumulating its surplus. Witness detailed the organization of the Metropolitan Bank and said the officers and clerks of the company were stockholders. It was organized five or six months ago, and has not yet paid a dividend. It was organized with the expectation that it would handle the checks of the Metropolitan Bank, and that there were several thousand dollars at times further advanced on the company might have a profitable tenant in its new building, and because it was thought an admirable location for a bank. The Metropolitan Life owns about 60 per cent of the shares of the Metropolitan Bank.

Howard's Literary Bureau.

Just before closing the examination Mr. Hegeman was temporarily excused and Joseph Howard, Jr., was called. He testified that his profession was that of a writer since 1890. He is correspondent for a number of papers, and is employed by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and has been for about 30 or 40 years. His first service was to do the advertising of the Mutual from the daily papers of the religious papers. A number of vouchers were shown the witness. They were various dates from March 10, 1899, to May 1, 1904, and aggregated \$1845. Witness acknowledged signing these vouchers and expressed a desire to sign more. He was never on a fixed retainer, and these money were paid for services as a writer. "Asked if he was employed by any other insurance company, Mr. Howard said he was not.

"I don't think I am now," he continued. "I think you knocked the Equitable too high for me."

He had been employed by the Equitable ever since he could remember, up to within a year. As to his salary from the Equitable, Mr. Howard said when James H. Hyde came into charge it was \$2500, and he was "very glad to get it." His work for the Equitable was the same as that for the Mutual.

Got Loan During Sickness.

Replying to Senator Armstrong, Mr. Howard denied that he had ever superintended the distribution of retainer notices by wire or otherwise than by correspondence. He further stated that he had been on a salary ever since he became a writer on newspapers and that he had never a confession, but that he never wrote a line about life insurance in any newspaper on which he was paid a salary. "I would consider it a dirty trick," he said.

A voucher for professional services for \$2500 "repayable on demand" Mr. Howard said he obtained after spending three months in bed. "Part of that has been repaid," he said. "I was glad to get that I said I would do a devilish lot to repay it. I am not here to apologize for my work or for the payment made to me, except for the smallest of my services."

The session adjourned after Mr. Howard's examination, and will take up the investigation Monday morning.

After Outlaw Insurance Men.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 10.—State Superintendent of Insurance Vandiver will undertake the prosecution of insurance brokers in the state who are doing business without a license. Superintendent Vandiver today stated that there are more than 400 insurance brokers in St. Louis alone, and only 187 of them have licenses.

CAPITALS DREAD BLACK HUNDRED

Threats of Jewish Massacres Cause Panic in Russia's Great Cities.

POLAND ASKS AUTONOMY

Marital Law Threatens Whole Kingdom—Witte Completes Cabinet, but Must Fight Both Loyals and Democrats.

EVERY TENTH MUTINEER SHOT.
ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—(Special.)—Every tenth sailor implicated in the recent riots at Cronstadt is to be shot. This sentence was passed upon the mutineers by a military court, which was convened at extraordinary session at Cronstadt yesterday.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—(C-S A. M.)—Except in the Kingdom of Poland, where the rapidly growing nationalist movement and the state of session among the proletariat will soon bring about the declaration of a state of war, Russia seems, for the time being at least, to be generally tranquil. Telegrams from interior points report the restoration of order in nearly all cities and towns, but in many cities, notably St. Petersburg and Moscow, the better classes of the population are greatly disturbed owing to the rumors of approaching attacks by the "Black Hundred" composed of the most ignorant types of the populace which, according to these rumors, are scheduled to take place in St. Petersburg tonight and in Moscow tomorrow.

The apprehension in St. Petersburg has become so great that the prefect of police, who succeeded General Treppoff in command of the city police, has instructed his subordinates to take the fullest measure to crush any disorder in its incipency, so as to disabuse the minds of the "reactionists" of the idea that the police would remain inactive. In such an emergency the strong hand of General Treppoff is being missed, even by the factions which most execrated him.

Count Witte's new cabinet may now be regarded as completed. Count Lambsdorff, minister of foreign affairs, and M. Manukhin, minister of justice, will retain their positions, leaving only the posts of minister of the interior and education to be filled. Dmitri Shipoff, once minister of the interior, and Count Witte when he was minister of finance. The only minister who is not a bureaucrat is M. Nemechevich, who succeeds Prince Hilk