



CHIEF JUSTICE ASKS FOR REBATE

Marshall of Wisconsin in the Light.

INSURANCE MAN REBUKES HIM

Judge Then Pays, but Cannot See Anything Wrong.

LETTERS PUT IN EVIDENCE

Wisconsin Legislature Turns Glare on Member of Judiciary, Who Grows Angry, but Acknowledges Letters He Wrote.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—In the proceedings before the committee of the Wisconsin Legislature engaged in investigating life insurance conditions in this state, State Manager M. G. Albright, of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, yesterday introduced correspondence showing that Chief Justice R. D. Marshall, of the Supreme Court, asked that the life insurance agents' commission for collecting premium on his policy be paid to him. The letters were written by Chief Justice Marshall, who this afternoon vouched for the authenticity of the correspondence. The Justice, however, said he thought there was nothing irregular in any of the letters. The original correspondence was produced by Mr. Albright late today. The letter soliciting the commission for collection is as follows:

Judge's Plea for Rebate.
State of Wisconsin, Supreme Court, Madison, Wis., October 1, 1902.
Gentlemen—I hold policy No. 252,600 in your company on which there falls due on the 15th day of this month the annual premium of \$671.40. I am not at present advised as to whether I will be obliged to remit to the principal office. Not knowing that you have an agent in this city and supposing that you have such agent, he has no claims upon you for a percentage for the better amount of my premium. I suggest that you send my receipt to the First National Bank of Madison, Wis., with a check for the amount of \$671.40, and instructions to deliver the receipt upon payment of the draft on or before the due date of the premium. When a check is sent you permit the bank to take the usual agent's commission for the better amount of the premium, I cannot be permitted to make the payment in the manner suggested, but, if there are reasons, of course, you will write me suggesting where to send the money.
Very truly yours,
R. D. MARSHALL.

Albright's Pointed Reply.
The above letter from Justice Marshall was referred by the home office of the insurance company to Mr. Albright, who, in turn, wrote to his superior officer as follows:
Milwaukee, Wis., October 6, 1902.
E. J. Marshall, Secretary of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dear Sir—I am today in receipt of yours of the 3d, including a letter from a Judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, Hon. R. D. Marshall, asking that you grant him a rebate upon his renewal premium. This is a matter which the Supreme Court of this state is a Judge of appeal for a rebate and does it direct to the home office. I am not at present advised as to whether I will be obliged to remit to the principal office in the moral conscience of the people in high places before we can hope for much change for the better amount of the rank and file on the rebate question?
"You give you an idea of some of the difficulties we are obliged to contend with in this state."
Respectfully yours,
M. G. ALBRIGHT,
State Manager.

Judge Admits Knowing Law.

Mr. Albright also wrote to the Justice informing him that rebating was forbidden by law in Wisconsin. The final answer of Justice Marshall was written to Mr. Albright, as follows:
Madison, Wis., Oct. 14, 1902.—J. G. Albright—Dear Sir: Here is the draft for payment on my policy. I am not unacquainted with the law on this subject. On reflection you will probably see that there is nothing in the law to prevent your company from paying my check. I do not take your charges you see fit. I do not take your letter very seriously. It would not be out of place for your company to establish an agency outside of Milwaukee, Yours,
R. D. MARSHALL.

Denies He Asked Rebate.

"I wrote the letters which were read before the life insurance committee Thursday," said Judge R. D. Marshall over the long-distance telephone from his farm in Kilbourne late this afternoon. "I wrote, as the letters will show, that the company had no local agent in Madison, that I did not know where to send the money for the premium, and submitted to the general office of the company the property of allowing me to pay the premium into the bank and receive the usual agent's collection fee back, suggesting that they so direct the bank, if it seemed proper to them. They evidently did not deem it proper and I sent the money in full. That is all there is in it."
"I defy anyone to read into my letter any request for a rebate or allowance other than the usual collection fee allowed agents who handle premium renewals. I submitted the question to the company whether or not it would be proper to allow me such fee in the absence of any authorized agent of the company in the vicinity. It is as plain as the noonday sun and no other meaning can be placed upon any sentence in either of my letters. I wrote for information and as soon as I got it acted upon it and remitted my premium in full."
"I added that, in my opinion, the

HATED "GRINGOS" TO LEAVE MEXICO

Revolution Brews in Neighbor Republic.

AMERICANS TO BE DRIVEN OUT

Politics and Labor Question Strangely Mixed.

REYES AS RIVAL TO DIAZ

President of Mexico Calls Council of Governors on Threatened Uprising Against Americans—Cananea Has Become Stronghold.

LAREDO, Texas, July 20.—(Special.)—Americans are hastening across the border, fearing to remain in Mexico under the present critical conditions. The cry of revolution is in the air. Under the surface of strikes, riots, hasty assembling of guns, there is a sinister threat to rid the country of all hated "gringos" on the Mexican Independence Day, September 16.
There are other Americans, however, who will remain, hoping for nothing better than a vital clash with the gringos. At Colonel Green's mines and other concentration points, machine guns and large supplies of ammunition are said to have been assembled. Labor agitators from the States are said to be responsible for the uprising, but volatile Mexicans see an opportunity for revolution.
Threats to Drive Out Gringos.
That there is a trouble of a serious kind brewing beyond the Rio Grande there is no longer the slightest doubt. There are threats against Americans, circulars distributed about the streets, and posted in every public place, warning the gringos to leave the country or suffer the consequences. These consequences are that every American found in the republic after September 16 will be "driven into the sea."
One night this week a number of Americans were in a Monterey barber shop, waiting their turn when a boy came among them distributing printed sheets which threatened them with death if they did not quit the country before September 16, the Mexican Independence Day.
The burden of the cry in these circulars is "Mexico for Mexicans." Among the Americans were two prominent railroad men, one a trainmaster, the other a superintendent of division.
Great Strike Threatened.
At San Luis Potosi, Monterey, Saltillo, Guadaluajara, Durango, and, in fact, all the important cities of the republic, one is greeted by every turn by these printed signs, threatening death to gringos if they don't quit the country.
A great strike of all the laboring classes in the country is proclaimed for September 16. The entire laboring element is now thoroughly organized and secret meetings are being held nightly. The laborers have demanded a wage equal to that paid to Americans, and, as this has been refused on all railroads and in other lines, the Mexican laborer proposes to drive his Gringo rival from the country.
Appeals to United States.
Many Americans are already leaving, and last night the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Conductors on the

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National lines of Mexico, known as the merger system and a Mexican government road, sent an appeal to the State Department at Washington asking protection from the Mexican laboring element.
However, it is claimed that a far deeper significance attaches to this agitation than appears on the surface. It is asserted by prominent Americans residing in Mexico that a revolution is brewing, with two or three prominent Governors of states in the lead.
Political Revolution Brewing.
Supreme over all is said to be General Bernardo Reyes, Governor of Nuevo Leon and a General of division in the Mexican army. Bernardo Reyes is probably the most ambitious and enterprising spirit of the time in Mexico, with the exception only of President Diaz.
The very latest news tonight at this point is that President Diaz has called a number of Governors of states to the national capital for a consultation. Among these is mentioned Governor Rafael Isabel, of Sonora, in whose state is located Cananea, one of the revolutionary hotbeds of the republic. Here American agitators are leading the country from the Colorado mines, driven out by the authorities of that state. These agitators have been in the Cananea district for some time fomenting trouble.
WANT MEXICO FOR MEXICANS
Revolutionists complain that Americans control industries.
LAREDO, Tex., July 20.—Circulars have been posted in Monterey, San Luis Potosi and other large cities throughout the Republic warning all foreigners to leave the country before September 16, the Independence day of the Republic. The circular says in substance:
"We desire Mexico for the Mexicans and warn all foreigners that, if they do not leave the country by September 16 they will be driven into the sea."
Continuing, the circular says:
"The principal industries and business of the Republic are in the hands of foreigners, principally Americans. The railroads, although they apparently belong to the Nation, are exclusive property of Americans; the Americans direct them. The mining industry is largely controlled by the foreign element and our Nation, heretofore independent, is being made the servant of foreign capital."
"We are on the border of an abyss and a great catastrophe menaces us all, unless we force all foreigners out of the country and give our own people a chance."

ARREST STANDARD OIL KING

WARRANT READY TO SERVE ON JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Ohio Sheriff Will Make Magnate Prisoner on Arrival for Violating Anti-Trust Law.

PINDLAY, Ohio, July 20.—Sheriff Groves, who has in his possession a warrant for the arrest of John D. Rockefeller based on the criminal information recently filed in the Probate Court here by County Prosecutor David, charging Mr. Rockefeller, as the alleged head of the Standard Oil Company, with violation of the Valentine anti-trust law, says either he or one of his deputies will attempt to serve the warrant upon the landing of Mr. Rockefeller in New York. It is said further that, if the papers are served, Governor Harris will at once be asked to make requisition on Governor Higgins of New York, for extradition papers. The claim is set up, however, that, as the information only charges a misdemeanor, no requisition under the law can be issued.
PARIS, July 20.—John D. Rockefeller will sail for New York this afternoon on the Hamburg-American Line steamer America. He occupied a private car attached to the special steamer train and was accompanied by his physician and members of his family. Mr. Rockefeller declined to discuss the announcements of legal proceedings against him which are awaiting his arrival in the United States.

CZAR IS INCLINED TO CRUSH DOUMA

Holds Council on Manifesto to Nation.

DIVISION IN LOWER HOUSE

Democrats' Moderation Has Caused Dissension.

RIOTING IN ST. PETERSBURG

Suppression of Newspapers Causes Mob to Stone Police—Hundreds Killed in Burning of Syzran by Revolutionists.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—(Special.)—The political aspect of last night's disturbances convinces analysts of the present condition that the bureaucracy is in the saddle and that from now on the government will ride its own race without sparing whip and spur.
A special conference of Ministers was in progress at Peterhof while St. Petersburg was in the throes of rioting. The Czar is reported to have expressed great dissatisfaction with the work of the Douma in its address to the people. On high authority it is intimated that the Czar will within a day or two announce a decision of profound importance with reference to the Douma.
In his present temper, as indicated by his reported attitude at last night's conference with his Ministers, it will be no surprise if the Czar deems even the modified manifesto adopted by the Douma a sufficient warrant to dismiss that body.
ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—The St. Petersburg Gazette says that an extraordinary council is sitting this afternoon at Peterhof, with General Count Ignatieff, the noted reactionary procurator-general of the holy synod; General Troppoff, commander of the palace; M. Stchinsky, Minister of War, and others in attendance, discussing the advisability of the immediate dissolution of Parliament.
MOB STONES MOUNTED POLICE
ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—The Misa and three other newspapers of this city were confiscated today.
The resentment occasioned by the wholesale suppression of newspapers and the closing of the printing establishments led to disorders this evening. A large crowd stoned the mounted police in the vicinity of the Stossovsky Prospect, and some stones were thrown at a small detachment of cavalry. Other parties of cavalry soon arrived from all directions. The attitude of the crowd was menacing and the cavalry twice fired volleys

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WHOLE CITY OF SYZRAN BURNED
SYZRAN, Province of Simbirsk, Russia, July 20.—A fire which was started here July 19 continued throughout the most of today and the whole city with the exception of a small section near the railway station was consumed. The conflagration has rendered 35,000 persons homeless, who also are without food.

MANIFESTO ENDS IN FIASCO

Democrats Discredited and Court Chuckles Over Enemy's Quarrels.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—No further action regarding the proposed address to the people was taken by the lower house of Parliament today. The Constitutional Democratic members appeared to be heartily sick of the whole episode, and anxious to drop the subject if the government is so minded, and there is a disposition to shelve the address by indefinite postponement of the question as to the manner of its publication.

Professors Milukoff and other leaders of the Constitutional Democratic party to be expelled out of the document is not technically an appeal directed specifically to the people, but might be considered as an "explanation," addressed to nobody in particular, and from this standpoint harmless.

Democrats Are Discredited.

There is no question but that the fiasco has enormously shaken the prestige of the Constitutional Democrats, and the leaders of that party are crestfallen over having been induced to play with such sharp-edged tools. Professor Milukoff, M. Struve and others admitted frankly today that one effect will be to postpone to the dim future the advent of a Constitutional Democratic Ministry, as the vote on the adoption of the address showed that the party was actually in the minority in the House and too weak to control the situation when opposed by the combined opposition of the right and left on any measure.
Will Profit by Dissension.
Professor Milukoff told the Associated Press tonight that he believed there was no longer any reason to apprehend the dissolution of Parliament, as the government would rather seek to profit by its dissensions.
The Peterhoff circles are reported to be jubilant over the discomfiture of the Constitutional Democrats.
At the opening of the session of the lower house the question of the publication of the address to the country, which the President announced last night, had not been carried owing to the lack of a quorum, was allowed to go over until Monday, when M. Moroumoff will again occupy the chair.
Without debate, the House then adopted a resolution on the subject of the Bepotok messengers, demanding the prosecution of the military and police officials involved, irrespective of rank. The resolution, which constitutes a strongly worded indictment of the general government, which is held responsible for the secret propaganda inciting class against class, says:
"Realizing its powerlessness to suppress the revolutionary movement, the government attempts to suppress it by inciting one portion of the population against the other, especially selecting the Jews for victims."
The resolution concludes with another expression of distrust of the Ministry and a demand for its resignation.
Predicts Outbreak at Odessa.
Earlier in the day, while the House was debating the recent statement of the Assistant Minister of the Interior that he neglected his duty of upholding law and order, Professor Stechepkin, of Odessa, made a violent speech against the present state of martial law in Odessa. He declared that the shores of the Black Sea shortly would be the scene of terrible events. Fifty thousand Odessans, he said, hoped for the failure of all the plans of the Minister of the Interior, and hoped to be able to make good the damage caused them by Minister Stolypin, when Russia should have a Minister responsible to Parliament. "Martial law," the Big Minister declared, was ruining Odessa, which, until recently, was a flourishing town. The speech was loudly cheered.

TOO BUSY TO VISIT WILLIAM

Czar Abandons Tour and Germany Sighs with Relief.

COLOGNE, July 20.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Gazette says: "It is a state of disaster that must be considered necessitating his presence in Russia. Emperor Nicholas has abandoned his proposed tour abroad and has informed Emperor William to that effect." The Gazette, commenting on this dispatch, says:
"From the German point of view, we are of the opinion that the abandonment of the visit this year will hardly be viewed as an unfavorable event. The sovereigns would give rise to misconstruction and distortion of facts, a serious suspicion of Germany's world-policy, and make it appear as if Germany was seeking to exercise a reactionary influence on events in Russia. Germany's complete reserve, at all events, is rendered thereby clearer to the world."
TREMLES ON EDGE OF CRISIS
Russia Expects Violent Dissolution of Parliament Any Hour.
ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—Extreme nervousness and excitement pervade all classes, owing to the fear that the action of the lower house of Parliament in adopting at 2 o'clock this morning an address to the people may be the signal for a coup d'etat against Parliament. It is rumored that the step has been decided upon, and the Straus prints a report that an imperial ukase ordering the dissolution of Parliament has already been signed. The feeling of general alarm is increased by the fact that all night long regiments have been marching into the city from the guards' camp at Krasnoye-Selo. More

NEGRO ADMITTED DEFAMING WOMAN

Confession Admitted as Evidence.

GREAT DAY IN HARTJE TRIAL

Accused Woman Denounces Charges as False.

PLOT TO KIDNAP CHILDREN

Lawyers Battle Savagely Over Evidence That Negro Coachman Admitted Falsehood of Statement Woman Was Guilty.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—Charges of crooked methods made by both sides were a feature of the sensational Hartje divorce case during its hearing today. What are apparently a series of legal victories for Mrs. Hartje, the respondent, also marked the day's session and culminated in the admission of the confessions of Clifford Hooe, the colored coachman, in which he is said to have declared that he lied when he swore that he had improper relations with the respondent. This most important point was not gained until after a bitterly contested struggle between opposing counsel which dragged over an hour and a half, during which J. Scott Ferguson made many sensational threats.
With the offering of this confession and of several other documents today, the case for the respondent was practically closed, although John Freeman, of Mrs. Hartje's counsel, told the court that he might have some matter to present later. An adjournment was then taken until Monday morning.
Negro's Reputed Confession.
Detective Edgar Ray, of the Perkins Agency, and Superintendent G. P. Perkins told of the arrest of Hooe in Ohio and of his being brought back to Pittsburgh, where he made his confession. John Marron, of Augustus Hartje's counsel, put both Ray and Perkins through a rigid cross-examination, in which he tried to show that Hooe was drunk and coerced into making his confession.
The witness testified that Hooe said he wanted to make a confession. It was his first peaceful day Hooe said he had had for four months. His wife and mother shunned him, the persons who had employed him had not done what was right by him, and every time he came to Pittsburgh he was sent away again. He felt, he said, that he should have had his head cut off for talking against the woman. The witness denied that any inducement was offered Hooe to make the statement.
Alfred Marron, Hooe's counsel, said that when the deposition was read to Hooe at the hearing he said the statements were correct. In reply to a question as to Hooe's mental condition at the time the statement was read to him, the witness said he seemed sober and sensible.
Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, the respondent, testified that she was present when the first deposition of the negro coachman was taken, and that what he said there was "outrageously false."
Lawyers Have Verbal Battle.
There was a hard battle of argument when counsel for Augustus Hartje tried to get stricken from the case the evidence concerning Hooe, given by John L. Welshons, Hartje's close friend.
Mr. Ferguson led the argument for Hartje and bitterly arraigned Mrs. Hartje, John M. Freeman, chief of counsel for Mrs. Hartje, replied sharply and which, until recently, was a flourishing town. The speech was loudly cheered.

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Accused Woman Denounces Charges as False.

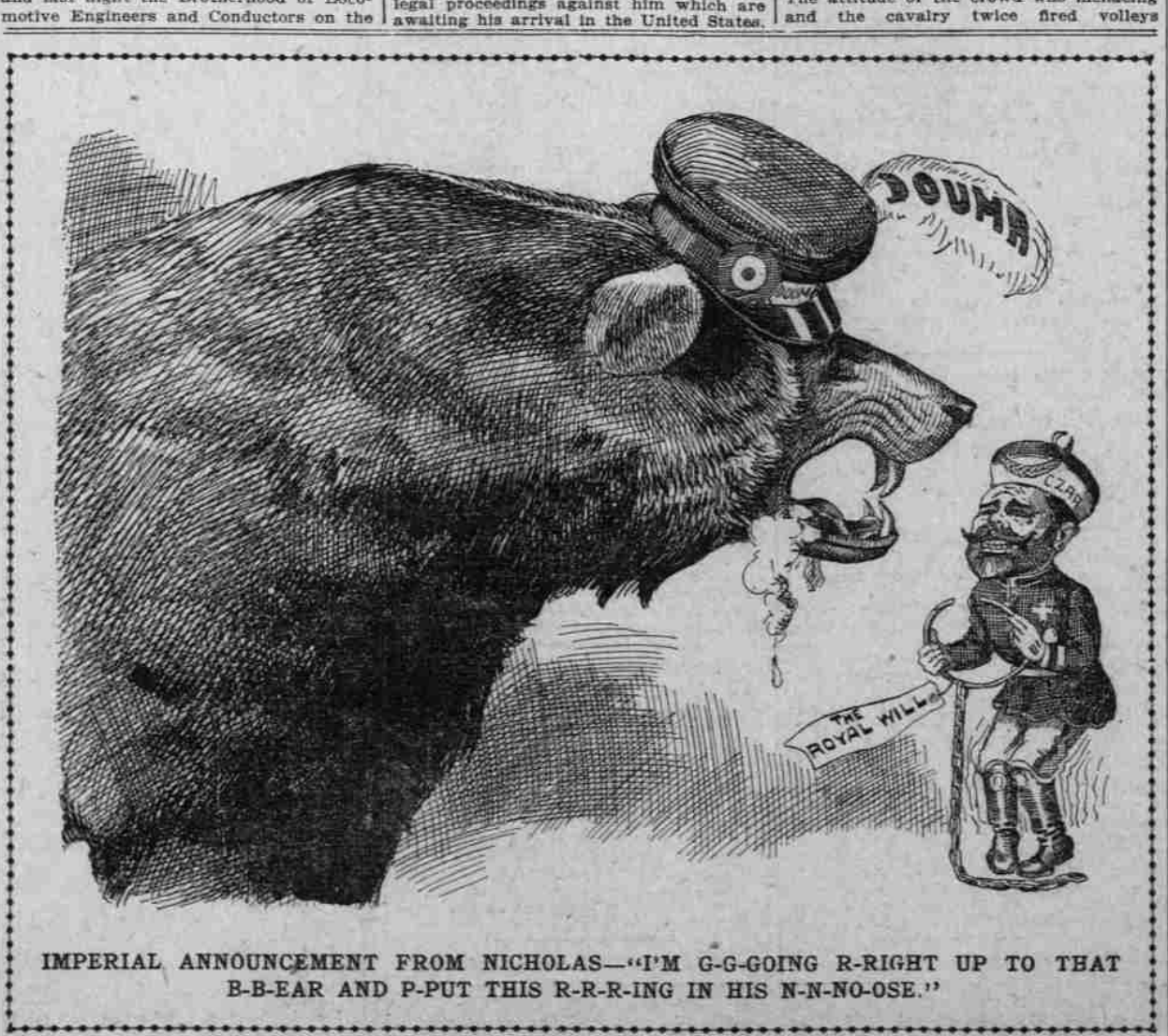
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Plot to Kidnap Children.

Telegrams read by the police tonight indicate a plot to kidnap the two Hartje children. The telegram was sent by Superintendent Taylor, of the Philadelphia Police Department, and read:
"Rumor here plot completed abduct one or both Hartje children. Three men reported left here this morning for Pittsburgh. No description."
As a result, two special officers are on guard about the home of John F. Scott.



IMPERIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM NICHOLAS—"I'M G-G-GOING R-R-RIGHT UP TO THAT B-B-BEAR AND P-PUT THIS R-R-RING IN HIS N-N-NO-OSE."