

METEORIC CAREER OF RUDOLPH SEGAL

Man Who Borrowed Millions From Hipple by Hypnotic Power.

IS AUSTRIAN IMMIGRANT

Built Ice Factories, Electric Light Plants, Match Factories, Sugar Refineries—Says Collateral is Good and Exonerates Hipple.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—The career of Adolf Segal, whose immense borrowings from the Real Estate Trust Company are said to have been the result of a hypnotic spell over President Hipple, is one of the most meteoric of local financiers. He arose from the seclusion of a modest business life to prominence as a daring promoter. Coming here from Austria less than 20 years ago, he located in Camden, N. J., and entered the electric lighting and ice manufacturing business. While these enterprises were in a flourishing condition, he sold out at a good profit, having established a reputation for fair dealing.

Built Great Sugar Refineries.

His next venture was the establishment of a large sugar refinery on the Delaware River front in Camden. This he sold at a large profit to the American Sugar Refining Company. Hipple is said to have been interested in this deal and to have profited to the extent of \$100,000. Segal then built a match factory in Camden, which was bought out by the Diamond Match Company.

Five years ago Segal erected an immense sugar refinery in this city, which was intended to be the first of a chain of refineries throughout the United States. Although completed more than two years, the refinery has never been operated. Segal also erected 200 dwellings in Altoona near the Pennsylvania Railroad shops. This, it is expected, will be a profitable venture.

Later he erected a Swedish Steel Works at Lancaster, Pa., which have never been operated.

Segal's last enterprise was the construction of the Majestic apartment house, one of the most elegantly appointed and palatial structures of its kind in this city. It has not been a financial success. It was formerly the home of William C. Powell, a prominent magnate, and was enlarged and embellished at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.

Says Collateral is Good.

Mr. Segal tonight made the following statement regarding the failure:

My business relations with Mr. Hipple were only those of a borrower. The loans of money made by the Trust Company to me were all made in collateral. The exact amount of business, I cannot tell. I am not sure of my indebtedness and that of the companies with which I am associated, but it surely is not over half the amount stated in the newspapers. I think it is about \$3,000,000.

Mr. Hipple was not personally interested with me in any of my enterprises to the extent of a dollar or a share of stock. I never paid him a cent in commissions or gave him a bond or a share of stock or remuneration of any kind whatever.

For all my indebtedness the Trust Company is amply secured by collateral worth from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000. This collateral consists largely of first mortgage bonds secured upon my various properties. My collateral cannot be converted into cash immediately, but by judicious handling I am convinced that in a reasonable time its full value will be realized.

HIPPLE HAD TAKEN LAUDANUM

Afterward Found in Full Bath tub, Apparently Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Persistent rumors that President Hipple committed suicide were borne out tonight when it was authoritatively stated that he had taken his life at his home last Friday morning. He is said to have taken a dose of laudanum with suicidal intent. While still conscious, he filled his bathtub with water and later was found, apparently drowned.

Hipple's family decline to make any statement on the subject and the physicians interested in the case decline to be interviewed regarding the suicide theory.

Hipple's death occurred suddenly last Friday morning at his summer home in Bryn Mawr. The cause of death was given as cerebral hemorrhages by his physician, Dr. William C. Powell, whose statement was confirmed in the coroner's inquest. It is said today that he did not perform an autopsy, but accepted the statement of Dr. Powell. In speaking of the death of his father, F. Wharton Hipple said:

"My father came home in usual health and spirits. He arose about 4 o'clock in the morning and appeared perfectly well. He had the bath filled as usual and went to the bathroom. So far as we can learn he must have died instantly, for no outcry of any kind was heard and he was dead when found by Mrs. Hipple."

SHINING LIGHT IN CHURCH.

Hipple Had Usual Qualifications of Bank-Wrecker.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—The late Frank K. Hipple was one of the best-known financiers of this city and was also prominently identified with many charitable institutions and was active in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church. He was born in this city in 1832, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. At the incorporation of the Real Estate Trust Company, in 1885, he was elected its president, which office he retained until his death. Hipple was also a director of the Franklin National Bank, treasurer of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, treasurer of the sustenance committee of the annual of Philadelphia; treasurer of the Presbyterian Hospital and American treasurer of the Western section of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian system. In the financial world he was regarded as decidedly conservative.

The first intimation that the Real Estate Trust Company was in financial straits was given last Sunday, when, at midnight, a hastily-called meeting of the directors was held. Among those who attended were R. Dale Hanson, John H. Converse, ex-Judge W. W. Porter, Bayard Henry, John F. Betzian and L. F. Junkin. At the conclusion of the meeting the following statement was issued:

In view of the sudden death of the president, Frank K. Hipple, the directors of the Real Estate Trust Company were selected together last evening to consider the election of a successor and to make other necessary arrangements. As soon as a decision is reached announcement will be made. The meeting was held on Sunday owing to the fact that several of the directors could not sooner reach the city.

Another meeting of the directors was

held yesterday, and the affairs of the company were found to be badly involved. It was discovered that the shortage would amount to about \$3,000,000, and each of the directors gave his personal note for an amount that would aggregate \$3,500,000. It was then decided to ask the clearing-house to come to the aid of the institution. After it had declined to advance the amount asked, separate meetings of directors of all the banks were called, but in the meantime the run had become so great that the doors were closed.

FOOD AND WATER PLÉNTY

Every Able-Bodied Man in Valparaiso Is Compelled to Work.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 28.—President Riesco today expressed the belief that all the villages and towns of Chile destroyed by the recent earthquake would be rebuilt on their old sites. President Riesco said the electric light system would soon be in operation in Valparaiso and that the city would speedily establish the tramway service and that the customs service would soon be reorganized. He promised that before leaving the courts would resume their sittings.

The prisoners in the Valparaiso jail, except such as are known to be dangerous and those who are serving long terms, have been set to work on the improvement of the port. Commerce is picking up and matters are beginning to move with regularity.

There is an abundance of food, and distributions of provisions are made, but every able-bodied man is required to work. It is believed that the number of wounded in Valparaiso will not exceed 700, most of whom are being cared for by their own people. It is impossible to state exactly the number of casualties.

President Riesco believes that as a consequence of the preventative measures taken by the authorities immediately after the earthquake, danger of an outbreak of sickness has been averted. The water supply of Valparaiso has been completely restored and the sewerage system soon will be re-established.

All social functions in Valparaiso will be suspended for six months, as a sign of mourning for the victims of the earthquake.

Thousands of people are leaving Valparaiso for fear of a recurrence of earthquakes.

Soundings made in the Bay of Valparaiso show that the earthquake caused no material changes in the bottom.

CANNOT MAKE DEDUCTION

Cleveland Decides Against Income Tax Allowance on Insurance.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—(Special.)—Ex-President Cleveland has just rendered a decision as referred to in a case submitted to him by the New York Life Insurance Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States in the matter of deductions from premiums upon policies issued in Great Britain. The income tax law in England, under the interpretation given it by the English courts, allows those who are subject to payment of this tax to deduct from their taxable incomes the amount paid by the insurance companies, but the law has not been construed to permit such deductions on account of premiums paid to American companies.

They make the same allowance as British companies, but Mr. Cleveland's decision is that this cannot be legally done hereafter and that the consequence of it would constitute a rebate under the new law. Mr. Cleveland's decision takes effect at once and under it American companies will not hereafter absorb the British income tax. This means a radical saving to American companies.

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BIG FIRE ON SPINDLETOP

Boiler Explosion Starts Blaze in Oil Storage Tanks.

BEAUMONT, Tex., Aug. 28.—A boiler exploded in the Keith Ward tract, at Spindletop, at 9:30 P. M., setting fire to oil storage tanks and a derrick. The fire has already burned and the fire is spreading. The best wells in the field are located in this tract.

The fire, which started on the southwestern end of the old tract, leased by the Sunset Oil Company on Spindletop, swept over six acres of the field, and, while still burning, is believed to be under control. As near as can be estimated at this time the damage will not exceed \$50,000.

The fire, which started on the southwestern end of the old tract, leased by the Sunset Oil Company on Spindletop, swept over six acres of the field, and, while still burning, is believed to be under control. As near as can be estimated at this time the damage will not exceed \$50,000.

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BLOW TO BOYCOTT

Baker Gets Damages Against Labor Unions.

HIS BUSINESS DESTROYED

Put on Unfair List for Refusing to Sign Closed-Shop Agreement, He Obtains Court Decision Awarding \$6000.

ALL READY FOR BRYAN

Last Detail of Reception Arranged at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The programme of the reception to be accorded to W. J. Bryan on his arrival in this city on Thursday was given out by the reception committee tonight.

The official reception will begin with the arrival of Mr. Bryan at Pier A, North River, at 4 P. M. Thursday. He will be met there by a subcommittee headed by the chairman of the reception committee, Governor Folk of Missouri. He will be welcomed by Acting Mayor McGowan in behalf of the City of New York. Six carriages will accompany the carriage carrying Mr. Bryan, which will be preceded by an escort of mounted police.

Arriving at the hotel, a special committee consisting of five members of the reception committee from each state will receive Mr. Bryan. Then will follow the general reception, after which Mr. Bryan will spend the time in informal discussions until 7 o'clock, when he will retire to his private apartments to make ready to go to the Garden at 7:45 o'clock.

It has been arranged, in order to accommodate those unable to gain admission to the Garden, to hold an overflow meeting in Madison Square Park. If the overflow meeting is held, Mr. Bryan will address the meeting before entering the garden, and if the overflow meeting is not held, he will address it after the garden speech. Other speakers will be J. D. Dahlgren, Mayor of Omaha; N. D. Fletcher of Florida; Governor R. N. Glenn of North Carolina; ex-Governor W. S. Jennings of Florida; Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle of New York; and Senator Thomas F. Grady, of New York.

Among the prominent Democrats who arrived in the city tonight was ex-Senator George Turner, of the State of Washington.

Up to an early hour this morning nothing had been heard of the Princess Irene, on which Mr. Bryan is voyaging to New York, but on the record of her previous runs the liner ought to reach Sandy Hook early today.

Killed by Electric Globe.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—William Hoch, proprietor of a saloon, was killed by a shock from an incandescent lamp while preparing to close his place last night. Hoch mounted a chair to reach the switch of an electric light over the bar. As his hand came into contact with the button he doubled up, pitched forward across the bar and rolled to the floor dead.

A witness of the accident explained the manner of Hoch's death to the police, and to illustrate the occurrence mounted the chair and touched the same switch. He received a shock that felled him senseless to the floor, and a physician had difficulty in reviving him.

Killed by Love-Crazed Fireman.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Martin Winterstein, 39 years old, a fireman on the steamship Colon, shot and killed Mrs. Annie Larsen, 29 years old, in her apartment at No. 44 Henry street, Brooklyn, this morning. Mrs. Sallie Pruhn, 23 years old, a cousin of Mrs. Larsen, was shot and seriously wounded by the fireman. Winterstein was arrested after a hard struggle. He was infatuated with Mrs. Larsen and said that jealousy prompted the crime.

"Miss Blank says she's crazy over art." Her paintings look it.—Detroit Free Press.

Millions of Insurance Paid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—Thirty-five insurance companies out of the 120 involved in the San Francisco disaster have filed in the aggregate \$5,100,000, according to their official records to date.

Some of the large concerns have made

agreement except the plaintiff, who has steadfastly refused to do so. Upon the plaintiff's refusal to sign, concerted attack on his business was begun by organized labor with the object and purpose of compelling him, against his will, to sign the contract and has been maintained with more or less vigor up to the present time. The plaintiff has suffered a permanent and all but destructive injury to his business, which has been caused by the combined acts and attitudes of organized labor.

An injury to one's business and trade is on the same footing as an injury to his tangible property, and the law furnishes a remedy for one as well as the other.

The acts complained of are, in my view, plainly in violation of section 468A, Wisconsin statutes of 1898, as construed by the Supreme Court. This statute makes any two or more persons who shall combine, associate, mutually undertake or concert together for the purpose of willfully or maliciously injuring another, his trade or business by any means whatsoever or for the purpose of compelling another to do or perform any act against his will, guilty of an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment.

This contract was in itself an illegal contract in that it would by its terms obligate the plaintiff to employ union labor only as distinguished from nonunion labor; it would obligate him to maintain a "closed" shop as distinguished from an "open" shop.

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BRIDGES THE GULF

Barrett Renews Friendship With Colombia.

NEGOTIATES NEW TREATY

American Minister Persuades President Reyes to Recognize Panama and Will Make Venturesome Trip to Meet Root.

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 25.—(Special.)

Two and a half years ago the relations between the Republic of Colombia and the United States of North America became very much strained by the separation of Panama from Colombia, and the official recognition of the former by the American Government. Popular feeling ran high throughout Colombia against the United States and held it responsible for the loss of Panama; and not until very recently has this sentiment changed and brought about an opinion in favor of making friends again with the United States.

Minister Barrett was sent to Bogota in October, 1905, by President Roosevelt on a mission of peace, friendship, commerce and navigation between Colombia on the one hand and the United States and Panama, respectively, on the other. The first will supersede the famous treaty of 1846 with New Granada, still in force, and the latter will include the recognition of Panama as an independent republic by Colombia.

The final negotiations will take place in November or December, after the return of Secretary Root from South America. All Latin America is watching the outcome of Mr. Barrett's mission, as indicated by the comment of Latin newspapers, and it is believed that the ratification of these new treaties will begin a new epoch not only in the friendly relations of the United States, Colombia and Panama, but in the prestige, influence and commerce of the United States throughout every part of Spanish America, from Mexico to Argentina.

It certainly behooves the United States to do all in its power to establish this new era, in view of the fact that Colombia is one of the most resourceful lands in the world; that it is nearer the United States than any other South American nation; that it has a wonderful productive capacity and enormous mineral wealth; that it holds an incomparable strategic position bordering on both the Atlantic and Pacific, and commanding both approaches to the canal; that it has unequalled mingling of temperate and tropical climates and products; and that it is destined to experience a development second only to that of Mexico and to hold out similar opportunities and inducements for American capital and trade.

On August 3 Mr. Barrett, having completed all necessary preparations for the final negotiation of the proposed new

treaties, will start on a most interesting and unique overland journey from Bogota, in Colombia, to Guayaquil, in Ecuador, where, about September 17, he will meet the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Root, by the latter's request, and accompany the Secretary to Panama and then to Cartagena in Colombia. This trip, which never before has been undertaken by any American official, will cover, with its side journeys, 1000 miles and require 45 days' traveling on muleback and afoot, where there are no railroads and the ordinary roads are bad and often barely passable.

The country, however, to be traversed is undoubtedly one of the most successful, though little known, of all South America, and will enjoy a splendid development after the opening of the Panama Canal. The reports of his studies and travels, the first of their kind on this section, which Mr. Barrett will make to his Government upon his return, should prove of great value not only to Colombia and Ecuador, but to the United States.

LAKE STEAMER ON FIRE

Sick Captain and Family Are Rescued Just in Time.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—Twenty-one persons, including the captain's wife and two little children, were rescued early today from the burning steamer Charles A. Eddy by the Detroit and Cleveland line steamer City of Mackinac, off Port Sable, in Lake Huron. All of them escaped unharmed and were brought to this city on the City of Mackinac. The Eddy was destroyed when she was overtaken by the Charles A. Eddy was bound down from the head of the lake with a cargo of ore. Fire broke out early today while the steamer was off Port Sable, and spread with great rapidity and was soon beyond control of the crew. Distress signals were sounded and Captain Simpson, of the City of Mackinac, which was bound down from Mackinac Island to Detroit, crowded to its capacity with passengers, responded with his boats.

Captain Eddy, of the Eddy, was sick in bed with lumbago and had to be carried from his ship to the Mackinac, with his wife and two children, aged 3 and 4 years. Everyone on the Eddy lost all his possessions, except sooty clothing.

The fire broke out in the forward