

THE WEATHER.

Rain in east, rain or snow and colder in west; Saturday clear, with a cold wave.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1912.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers not receiving The Star promptly and at a reasonable hour are requested to telephone No. 51.

VOL. LXXXIX—NO. 96.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,796.

GREAT DETECTIVE NOT A KIDNAPPER

Charges Against W. J. Burns Held to be Null and Void.

FURTHER DYNAMITE EVIDENCE

Court Entered an Order That Makes It Impossible to Prosecute Burns Under These Indictments.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 11.—Compelled by the Federal court for having rendered a great service to his country, William J. Burns, the detective, today was released from the charge of having kidnapped John J. McNamara, the convicted dynamiter.

"If I or this court had anything to do with the arrest of Mr. Burns in this instance I should certainly now tender him an apology," said Federal Judge A. B. Anderson in dismissing the indictments brought by the county grand jury, under which the detective had been held in \$10,000 bail.

"The order which the court shall enter will make it impossible for any prosecution to be brought under the indictments."

The court held that when Burns and James Hosick, a detective of Los Angeles, Cal., arrested McNamara on a requisition from the Governor of California and honored by the Governor of Indiana, they acted legally under the Federal statutes and in conflict in the State law with the Federal law, which made it possible to bring an indictment was not constitutional.

The Federal constitution and Congress, the court said, had delegated to the governors of the States the power of honoring requisitions for fugitives from justice and the Indiana Legislature had no legal right to take this power from the governor and add it to the duties of a county judge.

The indictments against Burns and Hosick had alleged that McNamara was denied a right to resist extradition in a county court.

Judge Anderson indicated if Hosick, who also was indicted, petitioned for release, the release would be granted.

Detective Burns, in a statement, said: "Ever since my arrest I have contended there was no justification in prosecuting me. Then I repeatedly asked for a prompt trial, but this was denied by the county authorities. At the time I regarded it as an attempt to hamper my activities at Los Angeles. I am still working on this dynamite conspiracy and constantly turning up more evidence. I am satisfied everywhere that organized labor will not be interfered with by the present proceedings, for it will be a benefit to labor to have it purged of corrupt political leaders."

It is understood if any prosecution results from the present Federal grand jury investigation of the dynamite conspiracy, they are to be heard before Judge Anderson.

About a dozen witnesses, some of them from Chicago, were before the grand jury today. They included Alois Silverman, former escapee from prison in Chicago, where Orlie McManigal is said to have met Orlie in reference to places that were not to be blown up; Bert H. Morgan and Arthur J. Fitzgerald. Chicago is known to be one of the places through which dynamite and nitroglycerine were carried in suit cases by the dynamiters and at one time McManigal kept a store of explosives there for use on "jobs" in Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa.

Witnesses presumed to have information as to the identity of persons responsible for explosions against "open shop" structures in Boston and Springfield, Mass., and Hoboken, N. J., also were examined.

DIVORCE THE CONCERNS.

Lehigh Railroad and Lehigh Coal Company Separated.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11.—At separate meetings here this afternoon of the board of the directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, a plan to divorce the concerns in the mining and selling of coal was agreed upon and as a result \$6,060,000 will be divided among the preferred and common stockholders of the railroad company. In order to carry out the plan the directors of the coal company were directed to form a new company to be known as the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company, to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000.

The action of the concerns is in conformity with a decision of the United States Court in this city, which held in the famous commodities case that it was unlawful for any railroad company to transport any article of commodity other than lumber, mined or manufactured by any concern which it controlled. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company controls the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

Mr. Morgan Will Sing His song at The Grand today will be new and catchy. Don't fail to hear it.

THE BOOKS AND RECORDS GONE

Employers of Packers on Trial Fail to Produce Records Used in Figuring the Test Cost of Meat.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Books and records, showing the items and allowances used in figuring the test cost of fresh meats, which were inspected by a Federal grand jury, investigating charges of rebating against the packers in 1909, cannot be found by employees of the defendants for use in the trial of the ten packers, charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade before United States Judge Carpenter.

Three accountants employed by the packers testified today that they had searched for the records in question and had been unable to find them. They said they believed the documents had been destroyed.

The witnesses were asked to bring the price ledger and other books bearing on the manufacture and sale of fresh meat into court tomorrow, but it is expected that the defense will make a determined effort to prevent them from going into the record of the case on the ground that the books of a corporation cannot be used as evidence against its officers in a criminal proceeding.

The three witnesses heard today, previously had given testimony in regard to the packers before Federal grand juries, but Judge Carpenter declined to permit the witness to read the stenographic report of the grand jury evidence for the purpose of refreshing their memory. The packers' accountants were unable to remember many of the items and allowances used in figuring the test cost of slaughtered cattle.

The three witnesses heard today, Henry F. Moyer, chief accountant in the dressed meat department of Armour & Company; Edgar Rothschild, a clerk in the same department, and Harry A. Timmins, chief accountant for Morris & Company for more than ten years.

The government endeavored to show by the testimony of these witnesses that the system used by Armour & Company and Morris & Company, in figuring the test cost, was substantially the same and that the allowances made to different by-products were inadequate.

Timmins was questioned as to the whereabouts of the company's cattle cost books, which were urged before the Federal grand jury in 1909 and returned to the company.

"I searched the office vaults, but can find no trace of them," said the witness.

"Do you remember being ordered to produce those cost books in 1910?"

"I do not."

The witness said he testified before Federal grand juries in 1909 and 1910.

Timmins said the information regarding cattle-costs was kept on loose sheets after 1910, and these were destroyed after being kept a few weeks.

ARBITRATION TREATIES

Lodge Amendment Has Stirred Unexpected Opposition.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Lodge amendment to the resolution for the ratification of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France has stirred unexpected opposition from Democratic senators. It is favored, however, by the majority of the Republican senators, who accept it as a happy compromise of all differences.

The amendment, presented at the foreign relations meeting yesterday, was introduced by Mr. Lodge in executive session of the Senate today.

Before the Lodge modification was suggested, seven of eight Democratic senators had indicated a willingness to support the treaties, some without amendment and others with amendment, which would reserve from arbitration all questions involving strictly American subjects. These eight senators, however, today took the position that the Lodge amendment conflicted with the treaties themselves. Consequently, these senators object to it as a practical nullification of the treaties' vital parts.

The last clause of Article III of the treaties, providing for the determination of the justifiability of questions by the joint high commission. These other Democratic senators who desire the treaties amended contended today that a course preferable to the Lodge amendment would be to omit entirely the last clause of Article III as original suggestion by the majority of the foreign relations committee. Their argument was that the effect of the acceptance of the amendment would be to restore all the Senate prerogatives of ratification and confirmation.

The Republican senators are not strong enough to put through the treaties without considerable Democratic assistance and some concern was expressed as to the attitude of Democratic senators who heretofore have been classed as friendly to the treaties.

TRINITY WON.

Defeated William and Mary in Pretty Basketball Game.

(Special Star Telegram.) Durham, N. C., Jan. 11.—By the score of 53 to 16 in her basketball team tonight defeated the team from William & Mary College in a slow, but hard fought game. Trinity had the best of the fight from the first and in the first half succeeded in piling up a score of 28 to 16 in her favor.

In the latter half, William & Mary showed up much better and scored seven points to Trinity's 15. The stars for Trinity were Jones and Crowell, forwards, and Brinn, guard. For William & Mary, Hall, guard, did the best work, throwing eight out of the nine points, scoring by his team in the first half.

A STATE PRIMARY FOR U. S. SENATE

Governor Kitchin Makes Public Correspondence With Senator F. M. Simmons.

WOULD MINIMIZE THE EXPENSE

Builders' Exchange Concludes Session in Raleigh—Grand Lodge of Masons Completes Its Session.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 11.—In a statement to the press today Governor W. Kitchin made public correspondence he has had with other candidates for the United States Senate relative to the holding of the proposed Senatorial primary.

He and Senator Simmons have agreed on the advisability of inducing the State Democratic executive committee to meet early for the purpose of ordering a State primary on the senatorial question. He has not heard from either ex-Governor Aycock or Chief Justice Walter Clark on the subject, but understands that they both favor leaving the whole matter of the senatorial primary and when it shall be held to the State convention. Governor Kitchin says that all the candidates as on record as desiring that the primary expenses, including the campaign expenses, shall be held right down to the minimum, and he is eager to join in seeing to it that these expenses are kept very much below the maximum that is allowed by the Federal statute, which requires that all candidates, whether elected or not, shall make, under oath, an itemized statement of expenses, except those for postage, telegrams, clerk hire and printing.

In his letter to the other three candidates made public today Governor Kitchin, in advocating early action by the executive committee as to the primary, says that, while the primary is held, it is highly important that the certainty of holding a primary be established beyond question as soon as possible. He takes the position that the primary is essential to determining the choice for people of the special candidates; will give the voters of Republican counties equal expression with those in Democratic counties as to choice; will relieve legislative candidates from much embarrassment in seeking nominations, and assure the limited of the Democratic support, which is essential in those counties where Democratic majorities are small.

The North Carolina Builders' Exchange, which closed its 1912 session here with a sumptuous banquet, elected all old officers and selected Newbern as the place for its 1913 meeting. The officers are J. A. Jones, Charlotte, president; N. Underwood, Durham, vice president; E. P. Tingley, Charlotte, secretary-treasurer.

The business of the North Carolina Grand Lodge for the 125th annual convocation was rounded up today by the installation of the officers for the ensuing year headed by W. B. McKoy as grand master and F. M. Winchester, Charlotte, as Deputy Grand Master. The other elected grand officers, all stewards, are: R. C. Cantwell, grand steward; R. H. Brady, grand tier. The session of the Grand Lodge has been especially successful with nearly 700 delegates here from the 405 subordinate lodges in the State.

TAFT ON IMMIGRATION.

Declares "We Need a Great Deal of Labor."

Washington, Jan. 11.—President Taft laughingly admitted today before a delegation of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers that he had been compelled to abrogate the Russian treaty more quickly than he had intended. The party represented 490 newspapers, published in 29 different tongues, and as they filed past the President in the White House, an editor of a Jewish paper made a brief speech, thanking Mr. Taft for his part in the passport question.

The publishers were in Washington today to urge less restrictive immigration measures and, after presenting their views to the Senate Committee on Immigration, went to the White House. The President informed them that, while he was not in favor of having Europe "dump its undesirable population" into the United States, he felt that the sturdy, law-abiding immigrant should be admitted.

"We need a great deal of labor," he said. "We are beginning to feel a pinch in the production of food. We don't have enough or at least we could dispose of a great deal more. We need an agricultural population and what ought to be done is to turn the immigration that comes into the country into agricultural parts."

CARELESSNESS WITH A MATCH

Caused the Equitable Building Fire—Employees Waited Too Long Before Calling the Fire Department.

New York, Jan. 11.—Between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000 in cash and securities were moved intact late today from the vaults of two of the financial institutions whose quarters were destroyed in the fire that gutted the Equitable Life Assurance Society building Tuesday. The vaults of the Equitable Trust Company alone yielded \$300,000,000, which was transferred to the company's temporary offices.

Many millions more were taken from the vaults of the Mercantile Trust Company, of which \$6,000,000 was represented in a single box of gold certificates, which an officer of the institution carried through the streets tucked under his arm, with only a lone policeman to protect him.

There remains yet to be opened the great vault of the Equitable Assurance Society itself, with its treasure of \$300,000,000, which was buried so deep today under tons of ice cemented debris that the doors could not be reached.

The body of Battalion Chief Walsh is still in the ruins and its recovery seems likely to be a task of days.

One of the peculiar freaks of the fire came to light today with the discovery that the clock in the offices of the Mercantile Trust Company was still telling the time. The mahogany case had been nearly burned away, but the pendulum was still faithfully swinging and the hands pointed to the correct time.

A contribution of \$20,000 to a fund for the benefit of the workers at the fire, was announced today by a committee of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

"The official information in regard to the Equitable building fire reveals pretty certainly that the disaster was caused by the careless throwing away of a match," reads a report submitted to Mayor Gaynor today by Fire Commissioner Johnson.

"Our investigation shows," the report continues, "that employees in the building discovered the fire at 5:14 A. M., and that they tried to fight the fire until 6:34 A. M., when a policeman turned in an alarm. The employees had called upon the fire department promptly. I am sure the fire could easily have been extinguished."

DENOUNCED COTTON EXCHANGE.

Jeff Davis Declared It to be a Gambling Institution.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, denounced the New York cotton exchange as a "gambling institution pure and simple," in a speech in the Senate today, in which he supported his bill to prohibit gambling in cotton, wheat and corn.

The cotton market of the world is controlled by a little crowd of gamblers," he named 50 men, headed by John D. Rockefeller, who, he said, had come into fortune by advantages conferred by law, by "tariff robbery and cotton gambling."

He wanted to see "the gamblers of the New York cotton exchange" changed with a "cat-o-nine tails" law—just as Christ drove the money changers out of the temple.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11.—At the joint Democratic caucus of the General Assembly tonight, Lee Moore was elected president of Princeton to succeed Woodrow Wilson—Rev. C. V. T. Richeson was denounced yesterday by the pastor who was to have performed his wedding ceremony—\$300,000,000 in cash and securities were removed from the burned Equitable building and the careless throwing away of a match was found to have caused the fire—Andrew Carnegie was given a severe grilling before the steel investigating committee yesterday and compelled to admit that he recommended the appointment of Secretary Knox.

The Lorimer investigation continued and the Illinois Senator told how he made enemies of the Chicago newspapers—Jeff Davis denounced the cotton exchange as simply a gambling institution—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, thinks the labor unions should be exempt from the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law—President Taft admitted to a delegation of newspaper publishers yesterday that he abrogated the Russian treaty too soon.

New York markets: Money on call steady 2 1/4 to 2 1/2, ruling rate 2 1/2, closing bid 2 1/4, offered at 2 3/8. Spot cotton closed steady. Flour steady. Wheat, spot irregular, No. 2 red 98 3/4 elevator export basis and 101 1/4 Feb. float. Corn firm, export near 69 1/2 Feb. float. Rosin quiet. Turpentine steady.

OUTLINES.

Robert Bacon, Ambassador to France, tendered his resignation to President Taft yesterday, to become a fellow in Harvard University—W. J. Burns, the detective charged with kidnapping the McNamara brothers, was exonerated from that charge and the indictments against him declared null and void—The Supreme Court took up the day yesterday endeavoring to settle a matter of jurisdiction between the new Commerce Court and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Dr. John Grier Hibben, professor of philosophy in Princeton University, was elected president of Princeton to succeed Woodrow Wilson—Rev. C. V. T. Richeson was denounced yesterday by the pastor who was to have performed his wedding ceremony—\$300,000,000 in cash and securities were removed from the burned Equitable building and the careless throwing away of a match was found to have caused the fire—Andrew Carnegie was given a severe grilling before the steel investigating committee yesterday and compelled to admit that he recommended the appointment of Secretary Knox.

The Lorimer investigation continued and the Illinois Senator told how he made enemies of the Chicago newspapers—Jeff Davis denounced the cotton exchange as simply a gambling institution—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, thinks the labor unions should be exempt from the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law—President Taft admitted to a delegation of newspaper publishers yesterday that he abrogated the Russian treaty too soon.

New York markets: Money on call steady 2 1/4 to 2 1/2, ruling rate 2 1/2, closing bid 2 1/4, offered at 2 3/8. Spot cotton closed steady. Flour steady. Wheat, spot irregular, No. 2 red 98 3/4 elevator export basis and 101 1/4 Feb. float. Corn firm, export near 69 1/2 Feb. float. Rosin quiet. Turpentine steady.

OUTLINES.

Robert Bacon, Ambassador to France, tendered his resignation to President Taft yesterday, to become a fellow in Harvard University—W. J. Burns, the detective charged with kidnapping the McNamara brothers, was exonerated from that charge and the indictments against him declared null and void—The Supreme Court took up the day yesterday endeavoring to settle a matter of jurisdiction between the new Commerce Court and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Dr. John Grier Hibben, professor of philosophy in Princeton University, was elected president of Princeton to succeed Woodrow Wilson—Rev. C. V. T. Richeson was denounced yesterday by the pastor who was to have performed his wedding ceremony—\$300,000,000 in cash and securities were removed from the burned Equitable building and the careless throwing away of a match was found to have caused the fire—Andrew Carnegie was given a severe grilling before the steel investigating committee yesterday and compelled to admit that he recommended the appointment of Secretary Knox.

The Lorimer investigation continued and the Illinois Senator told how he made enemies of the Chicago newspapers—Jeff Davis denounced the cotton exchange as simply a gambling institution—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, thinks the labor unions should be exempt from the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law—President Taft admitted to a delegation of newspaper publishers yesterday that he abrogated the Russian treaty too soon.

New York markets: Money on call steady 2 1/4 to 2 1/2, ruling rate 2 1/2, closing bid 2 1/4, offered at 2 3/8. Spot cotton closed steady. Flour steady. Wheat, spot irregular, No. 2 red 98 3/4 elevator export basis and 101 1/4 Feb. float. Corn firm, export near 69 1/2 Feb. float. Rosin quiet. Turpentine steady.

OUTLINES.

Robert Bacon, Ambassador to France, tendered his resignation to President Taft yesterday, to become a fellow in Harvard University—W. J. Burns, the detective charged with kidnapping the McNamara brothers, was exonerated from that charge and the indictments against him declared null and void—The Supreme Court took up the day yesterday endeavoring to settle a matter of jurisdiction between the new Commerce Court and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Dr. John Grier Hibben, professor of philosophy in Princeton University, was elected president of Princeton to succeed Woodrow Wilson—Rev. C. V. T. Richeson was denounced yesterday by the pastor who was to have performed his wedding ceremony—\$300,000,000 in cash and securities were removed from the burned Equitable building and the careless throwing away of a match was found to have caused the fire—Andrew Carnegie was given a severe grilling before the steel investigating committee yesterday and compelled to admit that he recommended the appointment of Secretary Knox.

The Lorimer investigation continued and the Illinois Senator told how he made enemies of the Chicago newspapers—Jeff Davis denounced the cotton exchange as simply a gambling institution—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, thinks the labor unions should be exempt from the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law—President Taft admitted to a delegation of newspaper publishers yesterday that he abrogated the Russian treaty too soon.

CARNEGIE GETS A SEVERE GRILLING

Admitted He Recommended Appointment of Secretary Knox.

ADVOCATED TARIFF REDUCTION

The Iron Master Declared He Didn't Know That the Carnegie Steel Company Was Breaking the Sherman Law.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Andrew Carnegie, pressed hard today by members of the House committee of inquiry into the United States Steel Corporation admitted that he recommended the appointment of Philander C. Knox, as attorney general in President McKinley's cabinet in 1901, Mr. Knox having been one of the chief counsellors for the Carnegie Steel Company since 1890, when the Sherman anti-trust law was passed.

Mr. Carnegie repeatedly had declared before the committee that he never knew that the participation of his company in the steel plate pool and other like pools was unlawful.

Mr. Carnegie also told the committee that he believed no protective tariff was necessary on steel rails or steel products, with the exception of needles that are not manufactured in this country. He asserted that Congress need have no fear that foreign rails would flood the United States if the tariff were removed.

The iron master was given an un-comfortable half hour late in the day by Representative McClintock, and he is to be recalled again tomorrow, though he urged that he be permitted to conclude his testimony today.

"You said that you did not know for many years the scope of the Sherman anti-trust law," said Mr. Gillicuddy. "Between the years 1890 and 1900 you were the head of the Carnegie Steel Company, were you not?"

"I never was at its head, not even a director," Mr. Carnegie replied. "I was the majority stockholder, owning 54 per cent of the stock."

"From 1890 until 1900 you had attorneys?" Mr. Gillicuddy asked.

"The company had attorneys," "Was Philander C. Knox, the present Secretary of State, one of them?"

"Yes, Mr. Knox was one of our attorneys. He was of the firm of Knox & Reed—J. H. Reed was."

Mr. Reed was sitting at Mr. Carnegie's side appearing as his counsel at the inquiry.

"Was Philander C. Knox counsel for the company between the years 1890 and 1900?"

"Carnegie whispered to Mr. Reed and then answered that he was."

"During all that period did Mr. Knox or any of your counsellors ever advise you of the existence of the Sherman anti-trust law passed in 1890 and that pools such as your company participated in, were unlawful?"

"I never heard of it until after the fact," said Mr. Carnegie, "and I don't think they understood that the Sherman law had anything to do with our business. I had heard somewhere of the Sherman law but thought it applied only to railroads."

"Was it the duty of your legal advisers to keep you company advised as to the laws passed by Congress and the States?" asked Mr. Gillicuddy.

"I suppose that they would consult with the officials of the company," was the reply. "I never was an official."

"What did you have attorneys for?" "To appeal in case of suits," was the reply.

"Now, Mr. Carnegie, as principal owner of the Carnegie Steel Company for which Philander C. Knox was the principal attorney, wouldn't you have expected him to inform you about legislation as important as the Sherman anti-trust law?"

"No, sir. I had no relations with these gentlemen. I was simply a holder of stock. Was I, as such, to be bothered by these lawyers when I had men to run the business for me?"

"Then you were left in absolute ignorance as to the effect of the Sherman law?"

"Yes, sir."

"Mr. Carnegie," Representative McClintock continued, "did you recommend to President McKinley, after his election in 1900, that this same attorney, Philander C. Knox, who left you in blissful ignorance all those years, be appointed attorney general of the United States?"

Mr. Carnegie looked at his questioner for a moment in amazement. He started to speak and turning suddenly to Attorney Reed, he exclaimed, "Did I, Judge?"

Reed, almost in a whisper and with a smile on his face, replied: "Yes, you wrote a letter to the President about Knox's appointment."

"Now, Mr. Carnegie," Mr. Gillicuddy went on, "after ten years' experience with that attorney who didn't let you know about the laws you ought to have known, you recommended him as a proper and fit man for attorney general of the United States?"

"Yes I did," he replied, "but I object to the form of your question. You ask 'after I had had experience.'"

"I had had no experience with Mr. Knox so far as the corporation was concerned."

AMBASSADOR BACON RESIGNS

Robert Bacon, Ambassador to France, Tendered His Resignation to President Taft—Effective March the 1st.

Paris, Jan. 11.—Robert Bacon, American ambassador to France, has tendered his resignation to President Taft. In confirming his resignation, Mr. Bacon, who yesterday was chosen a fellow of Harvard University in place of Judge Lowell, deceased, declared that it had no hidden meaning, and implied no difference between him and President Taft and did not mask a decision to help Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Bacon said that he could not decline the honor of becoming a fellow of Harvard, which he considered to be the best single influence for good in America and added that his work in that connection would be active and that alone, he said, necessitated the giving up of the ambassadorship, which he surrendered with considerable regret.

Mr. Bacon added that his acceptance of the fellowship of Harvard meant his residence in America and the devotion of much of his time. Moreover, he welcomed the opportunity to identify himself actively with the great problems of American civic and National life.

Continuing, Mr. Bacon said that he would be happy to re-enter the ranks of American citizens at home and work with them for the solution of the vast questions confronting the country.

America needs earnest and sincere men on the firing and fighting lines who see the needs of the practical idealism of city, State and National life," said Mr. Bacon.

"I cannot predict the future, but I hope to put my shoulder to the wheel and complement the important work at Harvard by service in the progress of the country."

Mr. Bacon has always been attracted by the power and influence of journalism to do good and perhaps the time will arrive when he will identify himself with the ownership or management of one of the great daily newspapers.

Mr. Bacon is leaving the date of his retirement to President Taft and President Lowell, of Harvard, but it probably will take place in March.

Mr. Bacon's departure will be greatly regretted by the American colony in Paris, where he made himself extremely popular and in diplomatic circles, where his qualities are highly appreciated.

DENOUNCED RICHESON

Minister Who Was to Have Performed Ceremony Denounced Him

Boston, Mass., Jan. 11.—Rev. Clarence V. Riceson, minister of the Church of Christ, was denounced by the death yesterday for the murder of Avis Linnell, his former sweetheart, who was scathingly denounced in an address made by President George H. Horstwood, to the students of the New York Theological institute, of which Riceson is a graduate.

President Horstwood, who was to have solemnized the marriage of the pastor to Miss Violet Edmonds, described Riceson as "a scoundrel," "a man convicted of colossal crimes," and "a traitor to God and man."

Mr. Riceson's relations with Avis Linnell, President Horstwood said: "After this girl had been debauched there was but one course open to Riceson and that was to marry her; but the vision of wealth and social station had dawned on him. To carry out his purpose it was necessary to make away with the girl who had become his victim."

"Riceson is only exceptional in the cold-blooded heartlessness with which he subordinated every consideration of honor and fidelity to his own egotism—to his pleasure and to his ambition."

It is expected that within the next two weeks, an appeal will be sent to Governor Foss and the legislative council in an effort to save the life of Mr. Riceson. The fight for continuation of the sentence will be financed by Moses Grant Edmonds, father of Miss Violet Edmonds. He has retained faith in the minister, believing him mentally unbalanced when he gave Miss Linnell the poison which caused her death.

It also transpired today that counsel for Riceson will seek a reversal of the proceedings in court on January 9th on the ground that the mental condition of Riceson was such at the time he pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree, that he was unable to fully comprehend the nature of that act. This move will have to be made in the Supreme Judicial Court, and if the contention of the defense is sustained, the case will have to go again to the Superior Court, there to be disposed of as if no previous action had been taken.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES

Committed by Tribes in Portuguese, Africa

Lisbon (via Frontier), Jan. 11.—Horrible atrocities have been committed by the tribes in Portuguese, Africa, during a raid of the natives there, according to a dispatch received today from Angola by the Seculo. A number of Portuguese officials, who were captured by them, were burned alive.

The rebellion occurred in the province of Moxima and the natives captured a train of the natives there, according to a dispatch received today from Angola by the Seculo. A number of Portuguese officials, who were captured by them, were burned alive.

The rebellion occurred in the province of Moxima and the natives captured a train of the natives there, according to a dispatch received today from Angola by the Seculo. A number of Portuguese officials, who were captured by them, were burned alive.

The rebellion occurred in the province of Moxima and the natives captured a train of the natives there, according to a dispatch received today from Angola by the Seculo. A number of Portuguese officials, who were captured by them, were burned alive.

The rebellion occurred in the province of Moxima and the natives captured a train of the