

JUDGE GIVES JURY SPECIAL CHARGE IN BATH TUB MURDER

Finding of Specimens of Handwriting May Clear up Suicide Theory

WHOLE CASE RESTS ON SUICIDE NOTE FOUND

Expert Has Declared Body of Note and Signature Not in Same Hand

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The mysterious case of Mrs. Oeey W. M. Sned, the young woman who was found dead in the bath tub of the house at East Orange, N. J., where he had lived with her aunt, Miss Virginia O. Wardlaw, now held charged with her murder, was presented to the grand jury of Essex county, N. J., today.

The signature of Oeey Sned attached to an affidavit and which the officials are satisfied is authentic and therefore valuable for purposes of comparison, was unearthed today. This new example of the bath tub victim's handwriting, it is believed, will aid materially in clearing up the authenticity of the disputed suicide note.

Handwriting expert Kinsey had testified that the examples of Mrs. Sned's writing which he had reviewed were sufficient for him to judge whether or not the note found near Mrs. Sned's clothing beside the tub was genuine. This note is now generally considered the crux of the case.

Jury Specially Charged. Chief Justice Gummere in charging the grand jury instructed its members in regard to their duty in considering the Sned case.

"It is your duty," he said, "to try to determine whether Mrs. Oeey W. M. Sned died voluntarily or by the hand of another. That she did not die by the hand of another, is not quite plain."

Justice Gummere said that the issue in the case seemed to rest upon the authenticity of the suicide note found on the young woman's clothes.

He urged the jurors to give the case their careful and closest scrutiny and if, in the evidence presented they found probable ground of guilt, they should indict for murder.

ZELAYA'S CAPITAL IN REVOLT AGAINST HIS GOVERNMENT

People Cheer For America And Estrada Without Check From Police; Fear Wholesale Executions of Prisoners.

MANAGUA, Dec. 14.—The people of Managua are in open revolt against Zelaya without check from the police. They are crowding the streets and giving vent to unrestrained denunciation of the administration. Shouts of, "Long live liberty," "Long live the United States," "Long live Mexico," "Long live Estrada," are heard on every side.

The street demonstration began last night, following denunciatory speeches in congress, and the temper of the people was madly excited by the report that a battle had been fought and won by Vasquez, commander of the Zelayan forces around Rama, and that Vasquez had massacred a large number of revolutionists.

With this report came the additional rumor that Vasquez had violated the armistice, and it was not considered likely that he would do so unless under directions from Zelaya. These reports lost nothing in passing from mouth to mouth. As the Mexican minister was the guarantee of the armistice, it is stated that that official will ask for his passports, unless satisfactory explanations are made.

Whole Country in Ferment. The whole country is in a ferment. Zelaya is denounced on every hand, but he is master of the situation, and the people fear a wholesale execution of political prisoners as a parting shot. The prisons are full of men, most of whom are in a half starved condition, and doubtless would welcome death.

The people openly demand American intervention, and vigilantes have been organized to prevent the escape of the president.

A serious danger threatens for the American concessionaire of the electric lighting declares that he will put the whole city in darkness if money due to a large amount is not paid before noon tomorrow. This bill amounts to 109,000 pesos and it is hardly likely that the demand will be met.

The American vice consul, Henry Caldera, has stuck to his post and conducted the business of his office under conditions of considerable danger.

CITIZENS PROTEST. MEXICO CITY, Dec. 14.—Resolutions ratified last night at a mass meeting of the Central American people in Mexico City, denouncing the action of the United States in reference to Nicaragua and Zelaya, were mailed today to President Taft and Secretary Knox. They are in part as follows:

"That the government of the United States has no right to interfere in the interior affairs of Central America, despite reasons stated by you, and we affirm that the purpose of your government is to consummate an offense against Nicaragua through the arousing of political passions and taking advantage of the credulity or disloyalty of some Central Americans.

"That Nicaragua has grounds to consider that the political revolution has been promoted by the government of the United States and has the perfect right to claim from that government an indemnity sufficient to pay for the loss of life and interests which your government has caused with its irregular proceedings.

Questions Good Faith. "That if the government of the United States had sought in good faith an equitable and impartial solution of the conflict, it would have adopted at once the mediation offered by the government of Mexico to solve the question peacefully—a mediation which was offered, according to the declaration of the Mexican government to the press.

"We declare that your note is opposed to the sovereignty and dignity of our common country, but principally to the republic of Nicaragua; that we consider that the note is not inspired by a government friendly to our people, and in consequence we protest against the aggression which your government is practicing against Nicaragua and we call upon all of our countrymen in Central America and abroad to be on the alert with respect to the dominating and absorbing tendencies of the American government.



FEDERATION OF LABOR THROWS DOWN GAUNTLET TO GREAT STEEL TRUST

Will Fight to Finish Against "Open Shop" Policy Inaugurated Last June. Declares Organizations is Only Obstacle to Corporation's Complete Domination of Country.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 14.—War* was formally declared upon the United States steel corporation by the leaders of organized labor throughout the United States and Canada at the close of a momentous two days conference today. The decision to battle, long and hard, against the stand taken by the steel corporation in its policy of "open shop" was reached by the labor conferees only after hours of debate and a deal of trouble.

At the conference, which passed the remarkable battle, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, presided. The grievances of organized labor against the steel corporation, as set forth in the resolution, have been forwarded to President Taft and the United States senate and house of representatives. The governors of the states in which the steel corporation owns plants or has interests will also receive a copy of the resolution.

Denounces Trust. The resolution in part is as follows: "A crisis in the affairs of labor has arisen. The gigantic trust, the United States steel corporation, is using its great wealth and power in an effort to rob the toilers of their right of American manhood and of the opportunity to resist its further encroach-

ments. Grown rich by the consent of the people of our country, this corporation in its mad greed for still greater riches, sweeps aside, makes and unmake law, its enactors and executors, and is now engaged in an effort to destroy the only factor—the organizations of its employes—standing between it and unlimited, unchecked and unbridled industrial, political, social and moral carnage. If there exists any viable power in our time and life to check the absolute autocratic domination of civic, industrial and political life of our people and our republic, it must be found in the indomitable will and mission of the much understood and misrepresented organization of labor.

Declares War On Labor. "The United States steel corporation has declared war on labor. In its secret councils this corporation has decreed that the only obstacle to its complete away—organized labor—shall be crushed. "On June 1, 1909, the United States steel corporation proclaimed its decree of hostility toward labor. The right of the workers to associate for their common protection was no longer to be reorganized or tolerated. As accompanying that decree was a notice

of further reduction in the already scant wages of the workers. The decree went into effect July 1, 1909. We therefore urge that an earnest effort be made to thoroughly organize all employes in the iron, steel and tin plate industry and subsidiary related trades, with a view to immediate pressing necessity caused by the present strike and the indefensible hostile attitude of the United States corporation, we earnestly call upon national and international unions to send at least one organizer to assist in the work.

Call For Aid. "For educational purposes we recommend that this manifesto be made a special order in all central labor organizations the first meeting in January, 1910.

"We recommend that the executive council of the A. F. of L. issue a circular to all unions of America, an appeal for financial contributions to aid the striking iron, steel and tin plate workers. "We further recommend that the amount of such contribution should not be less than ten cents per member."

GAMBLING IN COTTON FUTURES NOT CONDEMNED BY REPORT OF BUREAU

Subordinates Explain that Commissioner Referred to New York City only ITS RULES UNFAIR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In view of many criticisms and misunderstandings of the published summaries of the report upon the operation of cotton exchanges issued by Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations in the department of commerce and labor, The Associated Press today requested a clarifying statement.

Commissioner Smith is absent in the West, but the following was obtained from the official in charge of his bureau: "The report of the commissioner of corporations of cotton exchanges does not, as incorrectly stated in some press reviews of the report, condemn the future system, as such. Instead it recognizes the great value of the future system to the cotton trade, provided the system is conducted on equitable and commercial lines.

"Instead of branding future trading as 'pure gambling,' the report sharply discriminates between legitimate speculation and gambling. "The report does condemn certain abuses of the future system, and particularly the practice adopted by the New York cotton exchange of arbitrarily fixing the price 'differences' between middling cotton and the various other grades deliverable on future contracts on that exchange. "The report shows that this 'fixed difference system' results in an abnormal depression of the future price as compared with spot price of middling cotton, and that these abnormal depressions of the future price disorganize the future market and seriously impair its value for bidding purposes, one of the principal functions of a cotton exchange. "The report also shows that this 'fixed difference system' works to the injury of the cotton producer, particularly because prices of cotton paid by merchants to farmers are largely established by applying 'buying limits' to the future prices quoted on cotton exchanges."

KING LEOPOLD RALLIES FROM OPERATION AND SIGNS IMPORTANT BILL

Battle for Life Not Yet Won but Conditions Encouraging to Doctors PRINCE WELL LIKED

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14.—King Leopold today underwent a most serious operation for obstruction of the intestines, and astounding science by the manner in which he withstood it. His remarkable recuperative powers manifested themselves directly he regained consciousness, and the optimistic spirit which he has shown throughout the course of his illness returned to him. He expressed satisfaction when informed of the details of the operation.

Tonight the king is making a plucky fight for life. He was even strong enough to sign the new military law, just passed by the senate. But the battle has not yet been completely won.

In view of the condition of the king, interest is concentrated upon Prince Albert Leopold, the heir presumptive, son of the late count of Flanders, King Leopold's brother. Prince Albert is in striking contrast to his uncle. He is a distinct family man, happily wedded. He has traveled and studied in America, and is a great student of economics and politics. The prince is popular with the people, whose sympathies and respect he is certain to win as sovereign. "Today has been doubly momentous in Belgian history. In the presence of Prince Albert, who has a hereditary right to a seat, the senate adopted, with the concurrence of the chamber, a military law which vitally concerns the country, which has aroused intense discussion and which once threatened to overturn the cabinet. The measure involves the complete reversal of the system of recruiting the army. It provides for the service of one son in each family, instead of general recruitment by lot, but more important, all are forbidden to hire substitutes.

OTHER OFFICIALS OF BIG FOUR MAY BE CAUGHT IN WARRINER'S SHORTAGE

Chief Embezzler Indicted Only for Stealing \$5,000 Out of Half Million PROCEEDINGS SLOW

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—Although Charles L. Warriner confesses that he stole \$443,000 from the "Big Four" while he was treasurer of that railway company, the only charge on which he is held is the theft of \$5,000, and it seems that no other charge is to be pressed against him. Hints have been dropped that he knows too many company secrets to make a more severe prosecution expedient.

It is not supposed that Warriner "sifted away" any of his stealings, but the prosecuting officials are far from satisfied with his tale of the means by which the money was lost. He says he dropped \$235,000 with Henry Clews & Co., of New York, in stock speculation, his account with that firm covering eleven years until the bad break in the market in March, 1907. The account was carried in the name of W. C. Loren. He appears by his confession to have paid hush money for several years to a man and woman who knew he was stealing from the company and charged him \$20,000 a year to keep their mouths shut. A mining scheme caught him for \$100,000. He has restored to the "Big Four" in stocks, bonds and real estate property estimated to be worth \$100,000. What became of the rest of the \$443,000 remains unexplained.

When the brokers were approached in the matter they said they were too busy with current business to look up the details of a long account closed nearly three years ago. Apparently they did give it some attention, for Judge L. J. Hackney, general counsel for the "Big Four," has heard from them that the "Loren account" did not run to a loss of more than \$17,000. The woman in the case figures both as informer and as defendant. She is charged with having received stolen money and with blackmail. Her name is Jeannette Stewart-Ford. She is said to have been friendly in her career with several "Big Four" men.

WAR, WAR EVERYWHERE IS ALL HOBSON CAN SEE

Prophet of Evil Resumes Croaking to Induce Building of Navy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Taking up the president's annual message to congress, the house of representatives today went through the formality of referring and distributing it among the various committees. Warriner of Alabama in an extended speech in favor of a more liberal naval policy, delivered while the house was in the committee of the whole.

His colleague, Mr. Richardson, seized the same opportunity to make a speech in advocacy of a liberal navy policy, particularly affecting the Mississippi river and its tributaries. Representative McDermott of Illinois spoke briefly while general debate was permitted, in favor of free wood pulp.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of more than ten million dollars for the expenses of the district during the fiscal year of 1911 was reported. The house today agreed to take recess next Tuesday over the holidays, voting to reconvene on Tuesday, January 4. At 2:47 p. m., the house adjourned until tomorrow.

MORE NIGHT RIDERS GIVE EVIDENCE AGAINST CLAN

All Testimony Practically Agrees as to Details of Col Rankin's Murder

UNION CITY, Tenn., Dec. 14.—Absence of material witnesses for the state today delayed the trial of Garrett Johnson and Arthur Clear, now on trial charged with the murder of Captain Quintin Rankin, Attorney-General Caldwell announced just before court adjourned for the day that he probably would close his case tomorrow.

Most of the witnesses who testified today told of the route taken by Frank Fehrlinger, the state's star witness, who confessed at the former trial to shooting Captain Rankin, when he notified the clan to gather at Walnut Log the night of the murder. Fehrlinger will testify tomorrow.

Charles Russell, who was a near neighbor to Arthur Clear, stated that he was a member of the night riders and assisted in whipping old man Fagen, accused of selling his wife's chickens. Arthur Clear was with the crowd. J. S. Osborne testified he took the night rider oath in the Big Woods and was present when a number of Kentuckians were given the oath, which was administered by Garrett Johnson. John Ratliff, a member of the band of night riders who killed Captain Rankin, turned state's evidence today and gave about the same version of the killing of Rankin as former witnesses. Ratliff was indicted a year ago but had denied all connection with the night riders or knowledge of the murder until today, although he had been promised immunity during the former trial if he would testify for the state.

DRIVEN TO DESPAIR BY DOCTORS EARLY VANISHES

Alleged Scientists to Prove Diagnosis right continue Persecutions

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—John R. Early is missing. He arrived in New York Saturday from Washington, where he underwent a second experience as a prisoner of the health authorities as a leper. He was only able to gain his release by promising to go before a board of physicians in the Rockefeller institute here to have his case diagnosed.

Dr. L. Duncan Bulkeley, of No. 531 Madison avenue, who has maintained all along that Early is not a leper, spent a strenuous day yesterday in trying to locate him. He failed and expressed it as his opinion that the poor persecuted man has kept his word of Saturday that he would try suicide.

"He told me Saturday," stated Dr. Bulkeley, "that he was worried sick over his wife and family, whom he left in Virginia. He fears they are in want. He then broke down completely and told of his struggle against poverty and the terror of people for him, and said he thought he would jump in the river and put an end to it. I told him to wait a while, that all would soon be righted and he would be sent back to his Virginia farm with a clean bill of health. I then bade him go to a certain place for the night, but to my surprise I found he did not. Where he is, I do not know."

MRS. BROKAW BEAT HUSBAND IN RACE TO DIVORCE COURT

Telegram Offered In Evidence Shows he Intended to Bring Suit

WIRED MOTHER HE COULD NOT LIVE WITH MARY

Mrs. Brokaw Excused From Witness Stand After Grilling Five Days

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—In the further ventilation of the domestic difficulties of Mr. and Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw, it was brought out today that, although Mrs. Brokaw is now suing at Mineola, L. I., for separation with alimony of \$20,000 a year, it was her husband who first threatened to sue. A telegram from him to Mrs. Blair, his mother-in-law, was the medium of this information, and it also contained his version of the incident that assumed the greatest importance in today's session of the trial.

The telegram ran as follows: "I have closed my house, and am sorry to say I must see Mary for a separation. Her act culminating in a house party last Sunday night forced me to this step. She entertained three ladies and three men that day. Two of the ladies I do not approve of and the third I don't know at all. I do not know the men. She allowed one man to occupy my bedroom over night after putting my nurse and one lady in bathroom quarters. She refused to give the names of the men in spite of my request."

Mrs. Brokaw Agitated. John F. McIntyre, Mr. Brokaw's lawyer, began drilling into all the attendant circumstances of this "culminating house party" with great circumstantiality. Mrs. Brokaw parried his questions as skillfully as ever, but showed some agitation over the insistence laid on the personality of "Dunnies" Wells, one of the guests. Mrs. Brokaw testified that she had first met Mr. Wells in Baltimore five years before his visit to her husband's house in company with Miss Sam Denison of Syracuse, N. Y. Mrs. Frank Gould, and another man whom Mrs. Brokaw only remembered as "a Mr. Thompson."

Mr. McIntyre was desirous to know how the upstairs rooms of the house were arranged and what was she occupied on the night of the party.

Suggestive Questions. "Wasn't Mr. Brokaw's room connected with yours?" she was asked. "No; the door from Mr. Brokaw's room opened on the hall."

"And did it not open so near the door of your room that from your door you could have shaken hands with a person standing in the other?" "I never tried, Mr. McIntyre."

"Well, now, where did you assign Miss Denison to sleep?" "In Mr. Brokaw's room."

"Wasn't there some chance? Wasn't Mr. Wells finally given that room?" "Did Mr. Wells come prepared to stay all night?" "I think he did."

Mr. Brokaw Excused. Love messages by telegraph instead of by telephone came prominently into play when Mrs. Brokaw was at Great Neck and her husband was in the South. In these messages Mrs. Brokaw said she was "keeping her promises" and was "very good" and not infrequently the telegrams concluded with "love" or "much love."

SOUTHERN WILL BEGIN FARM DEMONSTRATION

In Connection With Department of Agriculture Will Hold Meetings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A somewhat unique campaign of education is to be undertaken in January by Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the department of agriculture, in charge of the farm demonstration work in the South, which will have for its object a discussion of the various states visited and the means for bringing about greater agricultural prosperity. The trip is being arranged by the Southern railway and is undertaken at the suggestion of that company. There will be a series of eight or nine addresses, each treating directly of the agricultural work and conditions in the community or state visited the entire series making a collected study of farm life, methods, opportunities and possibilities in the Southern states. The meetings will be held at Lynchburg, Va., Charlotte, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Mason, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., Aniston and Huntsville, Ala., West Point and Greenville, Miss., Memphis, Tenn., and Lexington, Ky.

