

RIOT ON THE NEVSKY

Police Quell Demonstration of Social Democratic Labor Party.

OVER FIFTY PERSONS ARE WOUNDED

One Hundred of the Ring Leaders Placed Under Arrest.

MEETING IS TO PROTEST AGAINST WAR

Newspaper Notice Ordering a Main Away Increases the

MEETINGS HELD IN OTHE

Conservative Liberals Believe

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11.—A popular anti-government demonstration, the participants of which included large numbers of students of both sexes, began at midday in the Nevsky prospect and lasted about two hours.

Large numbers were arrested.

Not since the riots of 1901, when Cosacks, reaching across the Nevsky prospect from building to building, charged down the boulevard from the Moscow station to the Neva, has the Russian capital lived through a day of excitement of this kind.

The authorities last night got wind of the big anti-government demonstration planned for today by the social democratic labor party to demand an immediate end of the war and the convocation of a national assembly on every leading street this morning in a packed type was an explicit warning to the people at their peril to desist from congregating in the Nevsky prospect near the Kazan cathedral.

At the same time extensive preparations were made to quell any disturbances.

The Nevsky prospect was accepted and the dromedars, or house porters, were marshaled in front of their respective buildings. Half a dozen squadrons of mounted gendarmes were massed in the rear of the Kazan cathedral and in several reserve police were stationed in several court yards out of sight.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky gave strict orders, however, that no Cosacks should be used, and Pullon, chief of police, issued explicit directions to make harsh measures unless it should become absolutely necessary.

Crowd Fills the Thoroughfare.

The newspaper warnings, however, by giving notice to those not apprised of the prospect of a demonstration, defeated the very object for which they were designed.

Attracting tens of thousands of people, this vast city to the broad thoroughfare, and long before the hour fixed, despite the pleading of the police, who literally lined the sidewalks, the throngs on the pavements were so dense that movement was almost impossible.

While the throng on the broad boulevard was black with the movement of sleighs filled mostly with the curious, in the throngs on the sidewalk were practically the whole student body of the capital, including many young women, who have always been prominent in Russia in general revolutionary movements, and also thousands of women belonging to the social labor party.

Red Flags are Raised.

Toward 1 o'clock the workmen and students seemed to swarm the corner of the Hotel Europe, opposite the Kazan cathedral. The police, recognizing that the critical moment was approaching, tried in vain to keep back the human tide. In each case there was not a single mounted policeman in sight, on the stroke of 1, from the heart of the thickly wedged crowd, a blood-red flag, like a jet of flame, suddenly shot up. It was the signal. Other flags appeared in the crowd, waving frantically overhead; and they were greeted with a hoarse roar, "Down with autocracy!" The students surged into the street, singing the "Marseillaise," while innocent spectators, crowded into doorways and huddled walls.

Disappointed police made a single attempt to force their way into the crowd to wrest the flags from the demonstrators, but the students and workmen, armed with sticks, stood close and beat back their assailants. Then like a flash from behind the Kazan cathedral came a squadron of gendarmes. The crowd of adjutant court yards were thrown back and battalions of police came out. A double squadron charged the flank of the demonstrators with drawn sabers. Five other squadrons circled the mob, cutting through the fringe of spectators, who gladly scurried to cover. The main wedges of the demonstrators stood fast only a moment or two. There was a sharp rattle of cutgels and sabers, though the wounds showed the police struck principally with the flat of their sabers. The women were especially brave in their resistance. Many were struck and trampled and streamers down their faces.

While the mob stood, those within managed to throw hundreds of revolutionary proclamations over the heads of their fellows. The police urged their horses into the crowd, driving those who resisted into the courtyards, the Hotel Europe and the Catholic church. The intense excitement lasted about ten minutes, after which mounted squads of the gendarmes patrolled the streets and the policemen devoted themselves to keeping the crowd moving.

Few Seriously Hurt.

Considering the fierce fight the rioters had put up the police acted humanely with the crowd, avoiding brutality in keeping the throng moving and showing more consideration than the police of many American cities would do under similar circumstances. Meantime those confined in the court yards, who were recognized as agitators, were arrested, but others were allowed to go quietly home, the wounded, after having their injuries dressed. There were probably a hundred broken heads and several were severely wounded, though none fatally so far as ascertainable. So far there have been over 100 arrests. The ferment continued all day and into the night, but only one or two other abortive attempts were made at demonstration, the police being in such force that they had no difficulty in seizing the ringleaders no resistance being made in any case.

The greatest distress is expressed by conservative liberals over the day's events, all declaring that just what the fate of the sensitive programme was in the balance such a fruitless outbreak will be sure to

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PROPERTY OWNERS ALARMED

Land Owners' Association of Ireland Deplores the Growth of Socialistic Ideas.

CORK, Dec. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—At a special meeting of the Cork Landowners' Association Lord Barrymore, who presided, referred to the Land Purchase Act. The results of the last twelve months, he said, had been very satisfactory to the authors of the measure, but the public benefits it was intended to confer upon the tenant would be null and void if the present Mr. Wyndham would to say. Up to the present Mr. Wyndham had spent £15,000,000 worth of land had passed through the court. Notifications of the sale of £17,000,000 had reached the court, and he had reason to believe that £20,000,000 worth had actually been sold. The treasury could not advance more than £2,000,000 annually and it was evident that some of those who had sold would have to wait one, two or more years for their money. On agreements being sanctioned 75 per cent was payable to the landlords until the capital sum was forthcoming—this was 25 per cent on the actual purchase money without any regard to the bonus of great many landlords were paying 4 and 5 per cent on charges on their properties and during the years they were waiting for their money they would find themselves out of pocket 1/4 or 2 per cent, or perhaps more.

Referring to the town tenants' agitation spreading throughout Ireland, and to the organization of the laborers, Lord Barrymore suggested that the large and increasing number of peasant proprietors, together with the owners of town property, should join with the landlords in protecting their property against predatory legislation.

Mr. Barrymore said there was a very socialistic spirit abroad just now and property of all sorts might be endangered in the near future. Mr. Downey Webber, Mr. Savage French and Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald expressed the view that the landlords' convention would be more necessary in future than it had been for the protection of property owners.

BERLIN CLEAN AND WICKED

Such is Claim Boastfully Made for German Capital by a Resident.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—In foreign ears Berlin has a reputation which suggests grim city and a dull existence, a place of gloom and severity. But in truth Berlin is a bright city, its streets are wide and dignified; its business houses gay and fresh. So far as outward appearance is concerned, the German capital is not far behind Paris.

As regards neatness, the French capital might even blush to find itself in comparison with Berlin. "In the whole of Europe," said a resident here this week, "not without a touch of pride, 'there is no city so wicked as Berlin.'"

By daylight this large city wears a massive and almost splendid aspect. The buildings are stately and regular. The tall houses, with scarce a chimney pot between them, are painted a fresh white. The atmosphere is smokeless. The shop fronts are decorated with gold, and their walls and doors are hung with attractive signs. In many of the broad, straight streets a tree-shaded footpath runs down the center. One walks on the banks of the Spree under an avenue of sweet-smelling trees. Everywhere there is a clean, even the trunks and branches of the trees. You never see a grimy house; you never cross a dirty road. More than this you never meet a dirty person.

Outwardly, Berlin is a city without equal. The misery of the gutter, which every minute fills the eye of London, even through the gayest thoroughfares, is here nowhere to be found. Berlin has no gutters.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND

Society Opposed to Departure of People Makes Report on Subject.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A report submitted by the Anti-Emigration society to the last meeting of the head council of the Gaelic League points out that the population of the Gaelic-speaking districts is declining more rapidly than in the rest of the country and at a greater rate than formerly. During each of the last three years there were ten Irish counties the emigration from which ranged from 45 to 50 per cent of the whole. The report added that a large number of the boys and girls in the Irish-speaking districts emigrate as soon as they leave school and that "the time spent in teaching them Irish in the schools is fruitless from the point of view of keeping the language alive."

The council of the Gaelic League, having promised to investigate the condition of things reported by the Anti-Emigration society proceeded to adopt a resolution demanding that the Irish language should be made a compulsory subject in the national schools.

TRANSMITS VOICE BY MAIL

Austrian Device Permits Graphophone Record to Go on Postal Card.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The latest penny-in-the-slot machine patented here enables the operator to obtain a record of his voice on a thin graphophone disc, which may be fixed on a card and forwarded—under continental postal rules—as postcard. The postal handling of the card will not, it is claimed, injure the disc, which is made of a newly-invented tough substance. In connection with this, a small graphophone will be put on the market at a price not exceeding ten kronen (35c), which will enable the receiver of the disc postcard to reproduce the voice of the sender.

Protest Against Target Practice.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Captain Mills of the American line steamer Philadelphia has ordered a protest against reckless target practice carried on off Plymouth. The steamer continued all day and into the night, but only one or two other abortive attempts were made at demonstration, the police being in such force that they had no difficulty in seizing the ringleaders no resistance being made in any case.

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CEREMONY AT ST. PETER'S

Pope Pius Officially at the Canonization of Two Saints.

SIXTY THOUSAND PERSONS ATTEND

Second Time Such Service Has Been Held Since 1870—Several American Prelates Are in Attendance.

ROME, Dec. 11.—In the presence of sixty thousand people assembled in St. Peter's, Pope Pius X. this morning canonized blessed Alessandro Sauli and blessed Gerardo Mallea descendants of whom, including Marquis Ambrosio, Sauli and Negroitti, assisted in the canonization, a ceremony so rare in recent times that it is only the second time that it has been held since 1870.

The basilica was beautiful with electric lights, its immense height showing the illuminated to perfection. The throne was raised on a high altar, and the pope, seated in a chair of gold with a picture of the trinity in the center. Altogether the throne took up a space 90x70 feet. Four banners hung under the dome showing the chief miracles of the new saints.

The papal procession met in the Sistine chapel, entering the basilica by the chapel of the Holy Sacrament. The pope, in the full pontifical costume, was carried in the sedia gestatoria with its historic fans. His robust figure and handsome head shown thus to the best advantage, and when he entered the church it was impossible for the authorities to repress entirely an outburst of loyalty of the multitude, which cried "Long Live Pope Pius." The pope was such as to excite the admiration of the beholder, everything having been done to heighten the effect and the central figure in the ceremonial presenting a picture never to be forgotten. His holiness was preceded, surrounded and followed by guards of the Swiss guard.

He looked pale, fatigued and less robust than a year ago, as though the triple crown was bearing heavily upon him. The pope was thus escorted to the throne, the cardinals, archbishops and bishops forming a square around him.

The ceremony that followed was interesting in the extreme, Pope Pius, pontificated, preserving a calm, reverential air to the end, although he confessed later he was greatly fatigued.

After the ceremony the procession was re-formed amid murmurs of love and loyalty. All the American prelates now in Rome who assisted in the beatification Thursday attended the ceremony of the saints canonized today, as did also the faculty of the American college at Rome.

WILL DROP WARSHIP'S RAM

Change in System of Fighting Makes Former Useful Weapon Undesirable.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—It is proposed to omit the ram from the battleships of the Lord Nelson type and the cruisers of the Minotaur class. The ram is a weapon that has played a prominent part in naval warfare, and appeals to the popular imagination, but it is regarded as effective no longer. It came into general use with the Hotspur class. These were equipped with a ram of 4,000 tons, with a speed of eight knots. A vessel of this displacement and speed might have many opportunities of ramming an adversary, but the service men of today regard the weapon as a troublesome encumbrance.

"Take this ship like this," said the captain of one of the county cruisers at this week. "Here is a hull with a dead weight of 10,000 tons and a maneuvering speed of eighteen knots. Work out the momentum of such a blow as we could give, and the figures will make your brains reel. Before you can ram your ship you must catch it. With the high speed tactics of the present day, this is practically an impossibility. You could only catch it if it were disabled, and no man would ram a helpless ship."

"Suppose, however, the sake of argument that you got home a square-rigged knot broadside blow. You would cut clean through your opponent—nobody doubts that for a minute. But what state would you be in afterwards? Your hull might sustain the impact, although I should predict a general bursting up of rivets.

"Half the boilers, whether they were boxed or water-tubes, would blow up with the shock. Every steam pipe would give out. The bedding bolts of the main engines would be sheared, and the whole mass of machinery would be slung into the fore stoke hold. Your heavy guns would jump clean out of their cradles. In fact, I would just as soon set light to the magazine room as use the ram in this ship for similar results would be accomplished rather more quickly."

NATIVES KILL BOAT'S CREW

British Commissioner Finds Men Beheaded by Africans After a Palaver.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The Elder-Dempster steamer Sekondi, which has arrived from West Africa, brings news of the massacre of a boat's crew. A British district commissioner, who had gone from one of the New Calabar river stations to hold a palaver with a chief, left the crew of his canoe with the boat.

Returning with his interpreter two hours later, he found the bodies of the crew, believed to be eight in number, laid out on the beach, the heads in each case having been cut off.

British Naval Appointments.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—King Edward has approved the appointment of Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G. C. B., to be admiral of the fleet on the retirement of Admiral Salmon in February. Vice Admiral Lewis Anthony Beaumont will succeed Admiral Seymour in the Devonport command. Prince Louis of Battenberg will become commander of the second cruiser squadron.

Relief of London's Unemployed.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Lord Mayor Pugh has issued an appeal for funds for the relief of the unemployed of London. King Edward has contributed £1,500; Queen Alexandra, £1,000; the prince of Wales, £500; the prince of Wales, £500; Lord Lytton, £5,000; the Rothschilds, £15,000; the duke of Westminster, £10,000; and the Peabody trustees, £5,000.

British Steamer Arrested.

PERIM, Aden, Dec. 11.—A boat from the British cruiser Fox this afternoon boarded the British steamer St. Leonards, credited with carrying coal for the Russian second Pacific squadron, and brought it into port. After an inquiry it was released and resumed its voyage to Mozambique.

PROGRAM FOR THIS WEEK

Upper House Will Consider the Philippine Civil Measure—Vote to Be Taken Friday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The principal event scheduled for the senate the present week is the taking of the vote on the Philippine civil bill which is set down for next Friday at 2 o'clock. Under the agreement to vote, the bill remains the unfinished business of the senate until that date and it will have preference over all other questions each day after 2 o'clock. Many democratic senators are opposed to the bill, but the best information obtainable is that there will be no debate on the Philippine question. They will devote their efforts to securing a modification of some of the provisions of the bill as especially objectionable, giving special attention to the bond and Chinese immigration clause. After the vote on the Philippine bill Friday the senate will adjourn until the following Monday and it is considered doubtful whether much more business of general importance will be then undertaken until after Christmas, as many senators have announced their intention of leaving for home immediately after the vote on the Philippine question. It has been the original intention to press for adjournment as early as the 13th inst., but there is now manifest a disposition to allow the house to have its way in fixing the date for the 21st, even though the senate recesses in this disjunctive session, as well as the case, according to the present outlook.

It is the intention not to transact much business other than the Philippine legislation during the present week. Senator Heyburn on Monday will make an effort to secure the reconsideration of the pure food bill, but if he succeeds in getting it before the senate it would not be seriously proceeded with before the holidays. It is believed that the starched bill will not be reported from committee before the holidays.

The vacancies on the senate committees probably will be filled during the week.

PROGRAM OF THE LOWER HOUSE

Today Will Be Devoted to Private Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The house will begin the second week of the session with consideration of private pension bills. Monday has been made pension day. On Tuesday the resolution of the Judiciary committee to impeach Charles Swayne, judge of the Northern district of Florida, comes before the house as a special order, its consideration having been deferred by resolution at the last session to that his injuries could be attended to. A Judiciary committee to take further testimony. All the evidence taken, including that heard since the last session, has been printed for the use of members of the house. A supplementary report has been submitted to the house by the Judiciary committee advising the house of additional testimony. It is probable that the appropriations committee will report a short urgent deficiency bill during the week, and the Columbia appropriation bill may be reported by the end of the week.

A subcommittee is hard at work framing the bill.

FOUR SAILORS ARE DROWNED

Captain Bly and Four Others of Crew of the Fishhawk Beach the Shore Safely.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Dec. 11.—Four of the twenty members of the crew of the Boston fishing schooner, Fish Hawk, lost their lives last night after deserting from the vessel which had struck and was pounding heavily on Peaked Hill bar, the north end of Cape Cod. Five others, including Captain Bly, who followed their four companions over the side, had a severe six hours' tussle against a freezing sea and ice in a small dory, but managed to reach Provincetown harbor. The dory and suffering would have avoided had all stayed by their vessel, which had a miraculous escape, and four hours later was safely anchored in Provincetown harbor.

The Fish Hawk was fishing off Cape Cod yesterday, when the weather became threatening and Captain Bly decided to run into Provincetown. Before he reached the end of the cape the vessel fetched up on the Peaked Hill bars. Captain Bly burned the dory and his crew, and the dory was blown into the boats. Four of the seamen jumped into a dory which was almost immediately capsized. Captain Bly and four others left the vessel a few minutes later. Before the rest of the crew could follow their skipper, the wind and sea had driven the Fish Hawk over the bar and it was navigated into Provincetown harbor.

BOLL WEEVIL CONVENTION

Planters Will Discuss Ways and Means of Getting Rid of the Cotton Pest.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 11.—Delegates are arriving here in large numbers to attend the boll weevil convention, which meets in the opera house at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The convention has been called for the purpose of giving full discussion to the boll weevil problem, in all of its many phases, and, if possible, to reach a practical plan looking to the extermination of the cotton pest.

Reports from many districts in Texas and Louisiana indicate that the ravages of the weevil are spreading to larger areas.

The convention will be called to order by Hon. J. O. Pugh, chairman of the local executive committee. Governor Blanchard of Louisiana will welcome the delegates on behalf of the state after which permanent organization will be effected. Governor Vandenberg of Mississippi has been tendered the permanent chairmanship, but in a letter to Mr. Pugh the governor declined the honor, because, as he said, of certain alleged criticisms on his part of the local press.

MISS DAISY LEITER ENGAGED

Betrothal of Sister of Lady Curzon to the Earl of Suffolk Announced at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The engagement of Miss Daisy Leiter, sister of Lady Curzon, to the earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, England, was announced tonight by Mrs. Leiter from the family residence in this city at 101 Rush street. The date of the wedding has not been decided upon as yet, but will be in the near future.

Miss Daisy Leiter is the youngest daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter and is the third of the Leiter girls to marry an Englishman. Miss Mary, the eldest of the girls, is the wife of Lord George Curzon of Kedleston, vicereine of India. Miss Nannie, the second daughter, was married two weeks ago to Major Colin Campbell of Lord Curzon's staff.

RECEIVER BELL MAY RESIGN

The question of the rival receivers will be settled tomorrow at 3:30 a. m. at the office of Nathan Looser, who was appointed by the United States district court to take charge of the Chadwick securities. Receiver Herbert W. Bell, who was appointed by Judge Babcock of the common pleas court, is expected to call with his attorney, Receiver Looser at that hour and withdraw from the position.

Mr. Bell said this afternoon that it was not absolutely certain that he would resign. "I shall do so as my attorneys think best," he declared, "but I presume the matter will be adjusted in the morning."

Receiver Looser is confident that he will be left, under the direction of the court, in charge of such assets as Mrs. Chadwick's estate may develop.

"I am to meet Mr. Bell and his attorneys tomorrow and I have been told that the matter will be settled amicably. I have no doubt that my appointment as receiver will stand."

Statement of Dr. Eaton.

Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist church, whose name has been mentioned in the Chadwick case and through whose good office the woman named Newberry of Boston, occupied his pulpit as usual today. Dr. Eaton made no reference, although it had been rumored that he might do so, to the Chadwick affair. He feels keenly the publicity given his connection with the matter and heretofore has refused to make any comment.

To a representative of the Associated Press Dr. Eaton said tonight he could best explain his connection with the matter by quoting from an interview with Banker Newton from whom Mrs. Chadwick secured a large sum. In that statement Banker Newton told how he became financially involved, referring to the Eatons as perfect Newberrys, that both Eatons acted in perfect good faith in the introduction and that

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ASSETS OF MRS. CHADWICK

Indications that Her Creditors Will Get One and a Half Mills on the Dollar.

CHARGE OF FORGERY WILL NOT HOLD

Lawyers Say that as she Did Not Try to Negotiate Bogus Paper She Cannot Be Prosecuted on that Charge.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 11.—According to the most accurate estimate of the estate of Mrs. Chadwick that is possible, before her receiver has received her assets and reported his finding to the court, her creditors as a whole will receive about one and one-half mills on the dollar. What lends additional interest to this showing, from the creditors' standpoint, is that one man, Iri Reynolds, who is the holder of the assets visible at the present time, there may be funds in reserve somewhere, as there may be additional creditors, who have not yet announced that Mrs. Chadwick is indebted to them, but it is not expected by bankers and attorneys of this city, who have the greatest knowledge of her affairs, that any more large loans will be developed.

The extent of her operations is now believed to be approximately as follows:

Secured from Citizens National Bank of Cleveland various sources in and about Lorain county, Ohio, including: \$500,000

Borrowed from New York City, including: 100,000

Pittsburg, including: 500,000

Total: \$1,000,000

Against this stands security of known value, one note amounting to \$1,800, which is held by Iri Reynolds.

The amount of money received by Mrs. Chadwick in Pittsburg may run as high as \$500,000, but it is believed that a portion of this sum is a bonus promised by her for an original loan of \$500,000. Her creditor there figures that she is indebted to him for the larger amounts, while she has admitted that she owes \$500,000. If correct in this disposition, her assets probably in sight of the creditors is about one and one-fifth mills on the dollar. It is not believed by any of the attorneys in the case that the Carnegie securities will be of any account whatever. If they are a secure hold of the maniac from in front and he was overpowered and handcuffed. At the jail it required the combined efforts of seven of the strongest men in the department to hold the man until he could be shackled and chloroformed so that his injuries could be attended to. Officers Steed, Spring and Slatter are incapacitated by injuries received in the fight.

FORGERY CHARGE WILL NOT HOLD

The case of Mrs. Chadwick will tomorrow morning be heard before the grand jury in Cuyahoga county. The investigation will only extend to the alleged forgeries of the Carnegie notes, and a report from this jury is expected no later than Tuesday.

It is the opinion of some of the leading attorneys of Cleveland that the charge of forgery cannot be made to hold in connection with these notes. They declare that it is not an act of forgery for one person to write the name of another, but to use the name of another in the negotiation of such a signature for a specific value. This, they say, there is, so far, no evidence that Mrs. Chadwick has done.

She has not sold or attempted to sell the notes for cash. She has not said that she would be glad to obtain money in exchange for the notes. She has obtained from various sources the statement of Iri Reynolds that she, to the best of his knowledge and belief, held securities of a certain value, and whether he proves correct or otherwise in his estimate of the value of the notes, there can be no doubt that Mr. Reynolds believed what he said. That he was deceived by Mrs. Chadwick in this connection is not evidence so far elicited showing that Mrs. Chadwick obtained money on these notes in any other manner than through the attestation of Iri Reynolds that he had seen the notes and considered them good. If any man loaned money to Mrs. Chadwick according to the terms of the bill of exchange, it was the duty of Mr. Reynolds to judge accurately of the value of securities, then the affair, according to the attorneys who hold this view of the case, is one that rests only between that man and his own hard luck. Other charges may be brought home to her, they declare, but in their opinion, it will be sooner said that she obtained money for forgery in connection with the Carnegie notes, unless it can be shown that she endeavored to negotiate them. This apparently is the opinion of the Lorain county grand jury, which failed to return an indictment against her.

The loan of \$500,000 said to have been received by Mrs. Chadwick in Pittsburg, is a man residing in that city, it is declared to have been made to her by a multi-millionaire manufacturer of that city, Mrs. Chadwick, in discussing this statement, it is known declared that she did owe him \$500,000, but not \$500,000, as has been claimed.

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NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deq.	Hour.	Deq.
5 a. m.	34	1 p. m.	31
6 a. m.	34	2 p. m.	30
7 a. m.	34	3 p. m.	30
8 a. m.	32	4 p. m.	29
9 a. m.	32	5 p. m.	28
10 a. m.	32	6 p. m.	27
11 a. m.	32	7 p. m.	27
12 m.	31	8 p. m.	27
		9 p. m.	26