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HOWARD GOULD AND HIS $5,000,000 BRIDE

Actress Seeks Separation from Man Who Sacrificed That Amount to Marry Her

Once Entertained Kaiser, Czar and Other Notables on Their Yacht—Thugs, Confidence Men and Other Notorious Characters Now Figure in Suit Pending Between the Couple—High Police Officials to Be Bounced for Aiding Young Millionaire in Fight Against Wife--Abe Hummell in Stripes.

From Our Own Correspondent.)

New York, May 20—Of the many violent family controversies that have raged in the Gould family that between Howard Gould and his wife promises to be of the most public importance. It is not that the parties to the case are of great wealth. That sort of thing has become too common among our very rich to attract more than a passing attention.

It is not that the whole story is replete with bizarre features that would give a sensational writer of fiction pause. It is because the developments promise to check the tremendous evil of having the public authorities at the disposal of any sufficiently wealthy man to further his private ends.

Howard Gould in the extremity of his matrimonial complications, followed the time-honored custom of millionaires, of privately making use of the metropolitan police force, or that part of it known as the detective bureau.

General Bingham is a different kind of police commissioner from the others. The result is that Inspector "Billy" McLaughlin, former head of the detective bureau, and some of his subordinates are having a very anxious time. McLaughlin, after all his years of prominence, will likely go by the board, but the immensely beneficial result will be the checking of the pernicious system.

Millionaires Used Police Force.

Those not familiar with it cannot begin to realize the enormity of the practice carried on in New York for years, of having the tremendous power of the public police force at the beck and call of any man with dollars enough to pay for it. It is a system that grew up and was perfected under the famous Inspector Byrnes. Byrnes moulded conditions so that his power became Czar-like.

No man or woman without great resources could live in New York if Byrnes set the machinery of the police department in motion against them. A very wealthy man or a man of great political influence could have things all his own way if Byrnes helped. This system, carried along to the present day, is too Russian-like even for New York, which tolerates almost anything. Therefore it is that the public, while not concerning itself over the troubles of a multi-millionaire and his wife, is greatly interested in the declaration of General Bingham that he will "kick any man, high or low, out of the police department who has been using his position to further private interests." This comes as a bomb to those persons who have solved their personal difficulties by simply "going to headquarters."

Many Family Tangles Solved

The Goulds, among other big families, have been accustomed to this sort of thing. George Gould, the head of the family, knows considerable of the methods himself. "Headquarters" once put a quietus to a certain troublesome episode in his career. "Headquarters" solved the Sella-Nicholaus tangle for the Gould family, as it did many other tangles for many other big families, when the men who were paid by the public for the public protection were spending their time in doing personal and private work for the much rich.

So Howard Gould was only following example in "sicking" the police department on to his own wife, which is in effect what he did. And that without any regard whatever to the merits of this particular case, is what Commissioner Bingham has put his shoulder to the wheel to stop.

One of the city's detectives has already confessed that he has spent much time in the interests of Howard Gould, which he did by order, he says, of Inspector McLaughlin. DeLancy Nicol, once district-attorney, was the agent between Gould and the detective bureau.

Both Want Separation.

Mrs. Gould has filed suit for separation from her husband. He is as anxious for separation as she is, if not more so, but naturally wants it on his own terms. All the elements of melodrama are present in the case. A swindler and rogue of fame in three continents, one "Big Bill" Hawley is a prominent figure. The story is told that this picturesque villain had information which he was willing to sell, affecting the case of the lady who has entertained both the Empress of Germany and the Czar of Russia on her own yacht. In this lurid melange figure in some way kings and princes, confidence men and race track toughs, American millionaires and men of letters, showmen and society folk, Indians of the "Wild West" and people of the stage. There are lawsuits galore, and all sorts of eddies and back currents of ambition and scandal. Back of it all is the desire of a young man to spend his money, and the desire of a great many other people to help him.

(Continued on page 7, fifth column.)

STOLYPIN TELLS OF PLOT TO KILL CZAR

Unfolds to Douma of Terrorist Plan to Wipe Out the Royal Family by Invasion of Imperial Palace---Representatives Pass Unanimous Resolution of Thanks That Scheme Failed, But Radicals Were All Absent.

St. Petersburg, May 20.—Previous to the opening of the session of the lower house of parliament today a resolution expressing the great joy of the house at Emperor Nicholas' escape from death, as shown by the discovery of the plot to assassinate his majesty and the deepest indignation at the criminal conspiracy so fortunately frustrated, was unanimously adopted. The reading of the resolution called forth hearty applause, but the expected monarchist demonstration did not take place. The Social Democrats, Social Revolutionists, part of the group of toil and others were absent from the house when the resolution was presented and adopted.

In formally announcing the discovery of the plot, Premier Stolypin said that not only was the emperor's life aimed at, but the conspirators had planned to assassinate Grand Duke Nicholai Nicholaievitch, president of the council of national defence, and himself. Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, brother-in-law of the emperor, and Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch were among those present when the resolution was adopted.

After an introductory speech by Count Bobrinsky, president of the Constitutional Conservative party, and a marshal of the nobility, the premier opened his address by saying that the accounts of the plot as published in certain foreign newspapers were extremely exaggerated.

Continuing, M. Stolypin said:

"In February, the department of public order and security at St. Petersburg obtained information that a criminal society had been formed in this city with the avowed purpose of assassinating the grand dukes. A prolonged and difficult investigation resulted in the discovery of a number of the members of the society and others intimately associated with them. Reports were made of the residences of the conspirators which were constantly changed, the utmost secrecy being observed But all their movements, private codes, and pass-words were discovered by means of the mails.

"On April 23, twenty-eight members of the society were arrested and the department of public order and security informed the procurator of the St. Petersburg appeal court of its discovery.

"Having established the fact that the society was formed with the intent to overthrow the existing regime in Russia by acts of violence, the procurator, April 17, instituted proceedings against the persons arrested, who will be prosecuted without delay.

"It has been established by the preliminary enquiry that many of those arrested belonged to the Social Revolutionists and that their object was to organize an attempt on the life of the emperor and carry out terrorist attacks on Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch and the president of the council of ministers. Members of the society were seeking to devise measures to enter the imperial palace, where the emperor is residing, but their attempts failed."

M. Stolypin addressed the house for the second time today in answer to a Social Democratic interpellation regarding the action of the police on Saturday in searching the lodgings of M. Ozel, deputy from Riga, when a meeting of Social Democrats was broken up and a number of men and women were arrested. The premier, speaking as head of the political police, said that the government had been informed that meetings of the central revolutionary organization were being held at the residence of M. Ozel and the police in accordance with their duty entered the building, arrested 31 persons and seized a number of compromising documents, by which it was established that M. Ozel's residence was being used as a centre for meetings of members of the military league, which was planning an armed uprising.

During the debate which ensued, Count Bobrinsky, president of the Constitutional Conservative party, left the house as a retaliation for the absence of the radicals at the time of the adoption of the resolution of sympathy with the emperor at his escape from assassination.

Some time after the resolution of sympathy with the emperor had been adopted, Deputy Shirsky, a lawyer of Kuban, in behalf of the central committee of the Social Democrats announced that his party had no connection with the plot and insinuated that if it really existed it was due to police provocation.

KUROKI HAVING A STRENUOUS TIME IN NEW YORK

GENERAL KUROKI, MRS. H WATARAGA AND JAPANESE RECEPTION "DELIGHTED"

New York, May 18.—Baron Kuroki and his staff won a remarkable welcome from the race track enthusiasts of New York this afternoon when they went to Belmont Park to see the American thoroughbred put through his pace. General Kuroki and his party remained at Belmont park until the last race was hung up, and then he was whirled away in an automobile to New York.

The day included a reception by General Grant at Governor's Island, headquarters of the Eastern division of the army, and a ride in the subway. The subway experience was entirely new to the men from the East. They were completely at the mercy of the crowd that jammed itself into the trains which were carrying people down town from New York's lively centre at 42nd street.

Tomorrow the round of entertainment will be resumed when General Kuroki will give an elaborate luncheon at the Hotel Astoria at 1 o'clock to about 75 persons, including those who have assisted in entertaining them.

General Kuroki in talking with the newspaper men through his interpreter, Captain Tanaka, said he was very much pleased with the country and with the greeting he had received everywhere.

"I hope," he continued, "that my visit here will do much to cement the friendship which I know already exists between the United States and Japan. I like your people, for they are hustlers, like my own."

General Kuroki has not yet formulated all his plans for his stay in New York.

AMERICANS SEEK TO EVADE RATES

Want Privilege of Mailing Their Publications Across the Border

REQUEST REFUSED

Postmaster General Lemieux Says Remailing Privileges One Cent a Pound Cannot Be Granted—United States Department Evidently Much Nettled.

Washington, D. C., May 20.—Through Postmaster General Lemieux, the government of Canada has notified the post office department that it will not be possible for the Canadian postal department to handle second class mail matter sent to that country from the United States by either express or freight and mailed there.

Some time ago a commission was sent to Canada to adjust, if possible, the differences between the two countries respecting the handling of second class mail. The result of the commission's work was unsatisfactory.

Afterwards American publishers suggested that they might send their publications from this country to Canada either by express or by freight and then have them mailed in that country at the second class rate, one cent per pound.

Postmaster General Meyer took the matter up with the Canadian officials, urging strongly that the suggested arrangement be made. The Canadian postal department, however, replied that their facilities and equipment would not admit of it.

In his letter to Postmaster Meyer, Postmaster General Lemieux says:

"The department has come to the conclusion that it will be absolutely impossible to continue the remailing privileges, except at the rate of postage between the two countries, i. e., four cents per pound. As this department is still strongly of the opinion that the action in abrogating the convention between the two countries was necessary for the carrying on of its own service and as the re-mailing privilege of one cent a pound would be an obvious violation of the spirit of the convention, I regret to say that it will not be possible for Canada to recede from the position already taken, nor relinquish the privilege secured by the signing of the convention which went into effect May 8."

The Canadian second class rate is lower than the second class rate of this country. Postmaster General Meyer explained today that as soon as a specific case of refusal on the part of the Canadian government to handle American second class matter, was called to his attention, he would be forced under the circumstances to issue an order refusing to handle Canadian publications in this country at the same rate.

Mahone Bay Schooner Wrecked.

Port Dufferin, N. S., May 20—(Special)—The schooner Deeta M., eighty-one tons, Captain Zewicker, owned in Mahone Bay and bound to Souris with salt, struck a rock while trying to make Beaver Harbor Saturday evening. There was a dense fog at the time. The crew, with part of their belongings, managed to get clear of the vessel before she sank.

WAS A FAILURE SAYS DEAKIN

Correspondence Would Have Accomplished as Much as Conference

SOME FRICTION

So Said Premier of Australia on Eve of Departure for Home—Many Colonial Proposals Turned Down—Laurier Off to Paris.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Montreal, May 20—A Canadian Associated Press cable says: Hon. A. Deakin, interviewed prior to his departure today for Australia, was asked whether the results of the imperial conference had come up to his expectations. He replied:

"If you mean by results, the resolutions which have been unanimously passed by the conference, I should be obliged to say no, because on several important subjects we not only failed to induce acceptance of our proposals, but even to receive definite approach towards them. Something, it is true, was done in nearly every case but that something could have been accomplished by correspondence. Whatever friction may have occurred during our visit was but individual and transitory. It is forgotten already and will not be recalled."

A Canadian Associated Press cable says: Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party leave Tuesday for Paris.

DRAFTED PASSERS-BY TO SERVE ON JURY

Salem Streets Soon Cleared When Deputies Began to Hold Up Men and Take Them to Court.

Salem, Mass., May 20—For the first time in the history of Massachusetts, deputy sheriffs went out upon the streets today to draft men to serve upon a jury in a capital case. This unprecedented act was ordered by the court when the list of talesmen summoned on the case of Edgar G. Meikle, a sixteen-year-old boy, who is accused of the murder of his father, Charles G. Meikle, at Lynn, on the evening of Nov. 7, 1905, was exhausted at the Essex county superior court here today.

The draft was successful, however, the panel being completed after forty men had been summoned into court. The action, however, created consternation, and as soon as the people of Salem realized that the deputies were not joking, a panic resulted, the streets in the vicinity of the court house becoming deserted within a short time.

GIRL STUDENT WINS THE PRIZE

Miss Clara M. Robinson of Cambridge, Q. C., Captures Douglas Medal

RIVER RISING FAST

Within Two Feet of Recent Freshet Mark—U. N. B. Examinations in Full Swing—Bishop Richardson Off to Winnipeg—Other News of the Capital.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Fredericton, N. B., May 20—Miss Clara M. Robinson, of Cambridge, Queens county, member of the senior class at the University, has been awarded the Douglas gold medal for the best essay on the History and Progress of Canadian Immigration.

The final examinations at the University have been going on since Friday, and will be finished on the 28th.

John Russell, sr., of St. John, was a passenger to the city by the steamer Majestic today.

The water in the river is rising quite rapidly and is within two feet of freshet mark reached a fortnight ago. It has come up six inches since morning and a foot since last night.

Bishop Richardson left this evening for Winnipeg to attend a convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrews.

Frank S. West, purchasing agent of the Transcontinental railway, arrived this evening.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Kierstead, M. A., of Woodstock, has accepted an invitation to preach the baccalaureate sermon in connection with the encoenia proceedings at the University of New Brunswick this year. It is expected that the sermon will be delivered on Sunday next at the Brunswick street Baptist church, this city.

In the police court this morning a Scott act first offence case against a man named Meredith, of McAdam, was acknowledged and he paid a $50 fine. A man named McArthur, against whom information had also been laid by Rev. J. J. Colter, Scott act inspector, left St. Croix hurriedly for the United States and the papers in the case were not served.

The three-masted schooner Golden Ball, Captain Shanklin, arrived this morning in tow of the tug Maggie M.

The three-masted schooner H. H. Chamberlain, Captain Wasson, arrived on Sunday with coal from New York, consigned to ex-Ald. Farrell. She has been chartered to carry back a cargo of laths for the Gibson concern.

Schooners Priscilla, Captain Granville, and J. L. Colwell, Captain Branscombe, are due here with cargoes of hard coal, and will carry lumber to American markets.

Accident to Albert County Boy.

Salisbury, N. B., May 20—Dr. H. A. Jones was hastily summoned by telephone this afternoon to Hopper, Albert county, to attend the case of Asa Wilson, the young son of L. A. Wilson, who cut his foot very badly while chopping wood with an axe today.

BREAK IN MONTREAL STRIKERS' RANKS

Three Hundred Return to Work and Others Expected to Follow

Fear That Their Places Would Be Filled is Largely Responsible for the Change of Base--Union is Not Recognized But 2 1-2 Cents Increase Per Hour is Given --- Men Not Likely to Get Any Further Advance.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Montreal, May 20—With the return of 300 of the strikers to work this afternoon and evening, the indications are that the 'longshoremen's strike is nearing its end. The men will meet tomorrow morning, but already they are showing impatience and the fact that so many have decided to break away is considered by the shippers as a favorable augury.

The publication today by the shippers of a notice in all the papers advising 'longshoremen and others not employed that they would be given work at twenty-seven and a half cents an hour, has had its effect. The strikers, seeing their places liable to be taken away from them, have put sentiment before the union. The return of 300 is, of course, but one-fifth of those on strike, but everything points tonight to a quick resumption of work.

Public sympathy for the strike has begun to wane since their refusal to accept the twenty-seven and a half cents an hour, with the privilege of having the two and a half cents more an hour decided by arbitration. Had this been accepted last Saturday it is almost certain that the men would have got the whole five cents increase, whereas now they must be content with the half of it.

The strikers' headquarters are deserted tonight. The men have apparently gone home for a good sleep, and though some think they may yet create trouble, the probability is the meeting tomorrow will decide to throw up the sponge.

The eight gangs that came back tonight numbered 175 men. They were accompanied by their foreman, and were at once given work at the increased rates. But there was no acceptance of the union.

Half of Montreal's police force has been doing duty on the wharves for the past week, night and day, but as the strikers have behaved themselves splendidly, the police have had nothing to do. The extra service has, however, been tiresome, and all are hoping that the strike is over.

CAPE BRETON ICE BLOCKADE HINDERS COAL SHIPMENTS

Glace Bay, N. S., May 20—(Special)—The ice is commencing to leave the Cape Breton coast and stretches continuously for about forty miles out. The Dominion Coal Company, by reason of the blockade of the past few weeks, are nearly 250,000 tons of coal behind in shipments, as compared with former years.

Traveling Salesman Suicides.

Manchester, N. H., May 20.—Rolph W. MacDonald, a well known traveling salesman connected with the drug trade, committed suicide at a hotel here today by shooting himself through the right temple. He left a note in which he said he was discouraged and had decided to end his life.

He leaves a widow, one son and two brothers, one of them a clergyman, in Lowell (Mass.)

PRINCIPAL FALCONER HAS NOT DECIDED ABOUT TORONTO CALL

Due in Halifax May 28—He Will Consult College Board Before Replying.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Halifax, N. B., May 20—A letter was received today by his brother, Rev. J. W. Falconer, from Principal R. A. Falconer. It was dated Athens, May 4, and was written after spending what Dr. Falconer speaks of as eight most delightful days in Greece. The president elect of Toronto University received the cable message from the board of governors of the university at Naples, and he says that he will wait till he meets the college board in Halifax, before giving a final decision regarding the call to Toronto.

A meeting of this board has been called for May 29. It is expected that Principal Falconer will reach Halifax on Tuesday, May 28.

GREAT PRAISE FOR LABOR DISPUTES ACT

Hon. Wallace Nesbitt Gives His Views After Being One of the Arbitrators Which Settled the Grand Trunk Machinist Strikes—Says When Parties Get Together They Can Then Readily See Where to Give and Take.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, May 20—Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., of Toronto, who was a member of the conciliation board which has just successfully settled the labor dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and their machinists, is in the city today attending the supreme court.

Asked as to his opinion of the Lemieux act, by which the labor disputes act is now generally known, he spoke very favorably after having seen it in operation.

"I think the act," said Mr. Nesbitt, "cannot be too highly commended. It is, of course, an experiment so far as this continent is concerned, quite unique in its character. I know it is being watched with the very greatest interest by the prominent leaders of labor organizations and the captains of industry in the United States."

"What about the machinists' trouble?"

"In regard to the machinists they felt that some of the rules which prevailed for a great many years were onerous. When the parties came together there was a full and frank discussion from both points of view, the men pointing out how they operated hardly upon them, and the company showing, in turn, how an amendment of the rules, such as suggested, would disturb many other matters in the organization of the railway's business and create the greatest confusion. The best evidence to my mind of the efficiency of the act was that, after the discussion, the men were apparently well satisfied with the explanations given, and I have no doubt whatever that many of the difficulties as to the rules relating to the employes disappeared when it was seen what was in the employers' mind and what they were seeking to overcome in the management of the business. Under such circumstances the men were willing to accept them even if they did think to begin with that they bore hardly upon them."

Men Entitled to Living Wage.

"Then as to wages?"

"In regard to wages, the men showed themselves most reasonable, after the various matters which affected the question were made plain to them. There is always the first thing to be admitted, and that is that a man is entitled to a living wage, and that after this there is the reasonable consideration what an employer can afford to pay when all the circumstances affecting his business have been reviewed. My experience has been that the men are not unreasonable when they find that their employer cannot pay more than he is doing, even if a more fortunate man in the same business does give a higher wage."

"So that your experience in this case has caused you to form a good impression of the act?"

"I think that the act is a very great step forward in the settlement of the vexed question of industrial disputes. If acted upon, in my judgment, it will in nearly every case stop either a strike or lockout. It is a trite saying that there are two sides to a story, and the people are interested in knowing, when a quarrel springs up, as to what the other side has to say. The act accomplishes this by bringing the parties together and an adjustment then becomes easy. Popular opinion will do the rest. Too much blame cannot be put upon the shoulders of an employer or employe who, without coming under the act, rushes into a strike or lockout causing inconvenience and hardship to the community and a loss to the labor pursuits and the industrial interests of the country."

"Would you suggest any amendments?"

"There is a question that is worth considering, and that is the members of the board should be confined to British subjects. In the case of the selection of a third party it might be desirable to go outside. A reason for this would be to get away from local atmosphere. It is sometimes difficult also to get three good men thoroughly familiar with the subject under dispute, who are not in some way connected with the matter. But this is only a mere suggestion on my part."

"Anything else you would suggest?"

Would Curb Fake Shut Downs.

"Yes, if an employer brings about a lockout by saying that he simply found it necessary to close down his shops for repairs, or the men saying they are simply taking a holiday, then the act should say in any dispute arising, showing that the employer locks out and the men quit work, it should be deemed under the act a strike or a lockout as the case may be. The onus should be cast upon the employer or employe to show that it was not in fact under the circumstances really a lockout or a strike."

The opinion of Mr. Nesbitt, who not very long ago was offered and accepted a position on the Supreme Court Bench of Canada for the sole reason of adding strength to the court of last resort in the dominion, is extremely valuable and will be so regarded by all parties. That Mr Nesbitt added dignity, lustre and legal acumen to the bench every one agrees but he cast aside the ermine as easily he put it on for the much more lucrative practice of his profession.