

are ascribed the intervention of the Morgan interests, said at noon that he believed the run would die out after to-day. It showed a marked falling off this afternoon.

The work of straightening out the affairs of the Carnegie Trust Company progressed rapidly today under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Banks. It is reported that the Cummins group of financiers were hard hit in the failure. The Cummins interests had an offer from the National Park Bank, within the last month, of \$50 a share for their holdings in the Madison Trust Company. The offer was refused. The Equitable Trust Company has obtained control at a price believed to be away below \$50 a share.

One Reason for To-Day's Run. Officers of the Nineteenth Ward Bank say that one reason for the rash to withdraw—entirely aside from the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company—was the reduction of the interest rate for the past half of 1910 from 4 per cent. to 3 1/2 per cent. An interest reduction is always followed by withdrawals, particularly as certain big depositors are in the banks. The Cummins interests had an offer from Jan. 1 on all deposits made before Jan. 10.

The heaviest withdrawals from any of the branches of the distressed banks were from the East Eighty-sixth street branch of the Nineteenth Ward Bank. Many persons of foreign birth are depositors in that branch. They do not understand the meaning of the J. P. Morgan guarantee and insisted on having their money.

The seventy-second street branch of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, between Lexington and Third avenues, is a very small banking house. As soon as the doors opened the crowd which had been waiting outside for hours crushed in. Soon the banking room was so full that movement was impossible.

Police Drive Out Crowd. Manager A. C. Henderson set for police help and ordered the doors closed. The depositors were sifted out one at a time until the banking room was empty. After that they were allowed to enter in blocks of five.

The main bank at Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue has separate entrances for the savings department and business department. The line outside the door of the savings department when the bank opened extended back almost to Second avenue. During the morning large quantities of bills and gold were delivered to the bank by automobile service. Many merchants in the district made their regular Monday morning deposits, but small depositors were intent upon withdrawal. Most of their money went into the big savings banks downtown, which pay four per cent.

The branch at No. 152 East Thirty-fourth street, which caters to small tradesmen was besieged early in the morning and stood a steady run. Large quantities of cash were delivered to this branch from the Fifth Avenue Bank.

City's Guarantee Found. The personal guarantee of certain directors of the Carnegie Trust Company, covering the debt of the city of \$500,000 in that institution, was found today in the private safe of the absent City Chamberlain, Charles H. Hyde. There had been some anxiety about this guarantee, which was obtained by Comptroller Prendergast last summer and by him turned over to Chamberlain Hyde.

It became known today that William J. Cummins, formerly of Nashville, and his friends, who were in control of the Carnegie Trust Company, the Madison Trust Company, the Nineteenth Ward Bank and the Twelfth Ward Bank, were heavy borrowers from all these institutions. They are said to owe the Carnegie Trust Company alone more than \$500,000. District Attorney Whitman will be asked to investigate some of the loans made to Cummins and his friends.

Control of the Carnegie Trust Company was obtained by the Equitable Trust Company, which is controlled by Mr. Morgan, through the transfer of 6,800 shares of stock, which had been owned by the Cummins group.

BANKRUPTCY FUNDS IN CARNEGIE TRUST ARE NOT PROTECTED. The bankruptcy funds, said to amount to \$1,000,000, in the Carnegie Trust Company are not protected by a guarantee and are classed as ordinary deposits.

United States Commissioner Alexander said today that the estate of the bankrupt would be entitled to no preference over any other depositor. Judge Hough, one of the judges who signed the order designating the Carnegie as a depository, said:

"If there is any loss it will fall upon the bankruptcy funds. But I do not believe there will be any loss to depositors in the Carnegie. The stockholders may be forced to a loss, but the depositors will not suffer, by the delay in settling the affairs of the concern."

Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, was the President of the Carnegie Trust Company in 1907, and it was upon his application that Judge Holt, Hough and Adams designated the Carnegie as a depository, fixing the bond at \$25,000.

TAMPA RESULTS. FIRST RACE—Purse, \$150. For three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs: selling—Ches, 39 (Przyor), 4 to 1, 3 to 1 and 3 to 2, won; Uncle Walter, 367 (Donohue), 7 to 1, 2 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Eva Tangany, 192 (Jensen), 8 to 5, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, third. Time—1:11 1/5. Sweet Owen, Claborn, The Most Victorious Lindsey, Don Hamilton, Tallow Dip, Van Dan, Rullaba and The Ram also ran.

IF EGGS WERE 25 CENTS PER DOZEN IT WOULD COST \$32,227 TO BUY AS MANY EGGS AS THERE WERE ADVERTISEMENTS PRINTED IN THE WORLD LAST YEAR, 1,546,897—MORE THAN A MILLION AND A HALF.

TRIED AS POISONER, MRS. SCHENK FACES COURT ALL SMILES

Woman Accused of Trying to Kill Millionaire Husband Closely Watches Jurors.

CASE MOVES RAPIDLY.

No Time Wasted in Picking Men to Pass Judgment on the Prisoner.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 9.—The trial of Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenk, charged with attempting to poison her millionaire husband, John C. Schenk, opened today with evidences of many sensations. The greatest interest was manifested in evading the preliminaries of the famous case, owing to the prominence of the parties involved, and a big crowd surged about the Court House long before the time set for convening court. Arrangements had been made for handling the crowds, however, and guards were stationed at each of the doors, allowing only a certain number which comfortably filled the room to pass inside.

Judge L. S. Jordan, who is presiding, is of mature years and does not believe in sensations. He has ordered that there shall be no crowding in the courtroom, and only such spectators as can be comfortably seated will be permitted to hear the testimony. These orders were obeyed to the letter when the case was called. The State's case is looked after by Prosecuting Attorney J. B. Handian, while J. K. P. O'Brien, Frank O'Brien and S. O. Joyce appear for Mrs. Schenk.

Mrs. Schenk Enters. At 9:30 Mrs. Schenk, dressed in a dark blue suit, with pearl gray hat, came through the prisoner's entrance from the "Bridge of Sighs" connecting the courtroom with the jail. She was accompanied by two of her attorneys, Frank and J. K. P. O'Brien. She smiled at the Judge and newspapermen. The State and defense announced "ready" at 9:55 and the jury roll was called.

The first prospective juror questioned was Harry Matthews, Wheeling mill

Wife of Millionaire on Trial Charged With Poisoning Husband



Mrs. JOHN C. SCHENK

worker. Mrs. Schenk leaned across the table and smiled when Matthews acknowledged that he had formed an opinion of the case through newspaper accounts. The State passed him. The defense's cross-examination of Matthews was abruptly stopped by Trial Judge Jordan. Matthews was tentatively accepted.

Frank Nau, a Wheeling glassmaker, was quickly accepted as No. 2. John C. Schenk, husband of the prisoner, is still an invalid and was not in court. It is a question whether he will testify or not.

Reports at the time of Mrs. Schenk's arrest that the authorities expected to implicate a physician in the poisoning are again heard. It is said that a physician will be named in the testimony as one who coached Mrs. Schenk how to administer poison.

HELLO GIRL WAG MIXES UP PHONES AND STIRS FEUD

Puts Rivals on Same Wire When Broker Asks One Out to Dinner.

FIGURES IN FINALE.

Irate Amazon Returns With One Wallop Left After Beating False Man.

Miss Lillian MacTalbott, a blonde, who lives in an apartment building at No. 229 West Forty-ninth street, paid a fine of \$10 in the West Side Court this afternoon upon the complaint of Miss Annie Murphy, the telephone operator in the house.

It seems that Miss Talbot has for a gentleman friend one of those mysterious, free-spending persons known as a "Wall street broker." Miss Louise Friedman, who lives in the same house, is also acquainted with this free-hearted and generous gentleman.

Now, then, one afternoon last week the broker called up Miss Friedman and invited her to meet him at a Broadway cafe that evening for dinner. Miss Murphy was on the switchboard at the time. Knowing that Miss Talbot knew the broking gentleman and admired him for his many qualities of heart and hand, Miss Friedman, in a spirit of rough waggery, connected Miss Talbot's phone with the others, so that Miss Talbot could hear the date with Miss Friedman.

Miss Talbot at the Broadway cafe that night when Mr. Broker told her she was a "Wall street broker." She was, and did she hit him a wallop in the eye? She did. She did then did she return home in tears and a cab? She certainly did so.

But on arriving at her apartments Miss Talbot's feelings were still such that she even turned on poor Miss Murphy, who had thought only to do her a good turn, and grievously she smote Miss Murphy and tore her hair.

Hence the fine which Magistrate Kretzel passed out this afternoon.

HIDE TO APPEAR TO-MORROW, SAYS CLOSEST FRIEND

Formal documents asking for the immediate removal from office of the City Chamberlain, were filed with the Mayor today by Alfred Epstein, a lawyer, at No. 329 Broadway, who recently brought proceedings before the Comptroller Prendergast seeking to restrain the Comptroller from paying Hyde the second half of his December salary, amounting to \$200.

The charges which Mr. Epstein filed recite that by reason of Hyde's long absence from the city, out of communication with his staff, the city's business has suffered, the city's funds have been tied up in suspended banks and a scandal has been created in the community. The Merchant's Association is expected to take similar steps.

All sorts of rumors that Hyde is lurking in the neighborhood of New York circulated today about City Hall. There was one report that he had been seen near the Shelter Island estate of his close friend, Mr. Stephen C. Baldwin, the Brooklyn lawyer. To an Evening World reporter Mr. Baldwin today absolutely denied this, saying he had not seen Hyde for about a month and a half and that Hyde had not been near the Shelter Island farm since last summer.

Continuing Mr. Baldwin said: "Mr. Hyde is not a fugitive nor did he run away. On the other hand, neither has he any intention of testifying before the Legislative Committee on Finance, in my opinion and the opinion of his other friends, his attitude there is a perfectly proper and natural one."

"However, I am quite sure that if he knew that city funds were being tied up by bank failures he would be speeding here as fast as steam would bring him. He may be lurking home now."

Inquiry by Evening World reporters shows that Mr. Hyde was originally bonded as City Chamberlain for \$200,000 by the City of New York, the City of Brooklyn, of which John H. McCooey, the Democratic boss of Kings County, is President. The People's Surety Company, subsequently reinsured \$200,000 of the \$200,000 risk with the companies: National Surety Company of New York, \$100,000; Title Guaranty and Surety Company of Scranton, Pa., \$100,000; United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, \$50,000.

The main bond and the subdivided lesser bonds only protect the city against dishonesty, and not against neglect or incompetency, such as might result in the loss of funds entrusted to his care.

ROBIN'S SISTER INDICED FOR DENYING PARENTS

many years. My brother and I looked for the girl who was the subject of the clerk from Mr. Jerome's office led him away.

Edward Robinson, as this Robinovitch calls himself, lives at the home of Dr. Louise Robinson at No. 23 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, and since the storm broke over Robin's head as a member of the Board of Estimate, in the little two-and-a-half-story brick building, every shade of which is drawn tight.

Recognizes Couple. One of District Attorney Whitman's "funds" today was Solomon Secular, a retired teacher of languages, who now lives at No. 6 East One Hundred and Thirtieth street. Mr. Secular taught in the gymnasium at Odessa, Russia, a number of years ago, and both Joseph G. and Louise Robinson were his pupils. He met Herman and Elka Robinson in the Grand Jury room.

He said they were the parents of the financier and his sister. The old people recognized Secular, and there was an affectionate meeting between the three.

General Sessions prison pen. It was said by the Deputy Sheriff in charge of the prisoner that he had a fainting spell in the Tombs yesterday and is not as strong as he looks.

When arraigned for pleading, Robin, finding that he had no lawyer in court, pleaded not guilty on his own account. Then he waited an hour for his lawyers to arrive. When they did not appear he was sent back to the Tombs.

Mr. Jerome presented himself before Judge Swann this afternoon and apologized for his failure to represent his client during the morning session. Some one had failed to notify him. On behalf of Robin he entered a plea of not guilty with leave to submit any motions that may occur to him between now and next Monday.

It is rumored around the Criminal Court Building that Mr. Jerome is preparing to make a fight to have Robin tried outside of this city. He will base an application for a change of venue, it is reported, upon the allegation that Robin has been attacked by the press of New York in such a way as to bar him from a fair trial. Mr. Jerome will also allege, according to the report, that Robin's alleged reputation, his aged parents has so prejudiced the public mind in this city against him that he could not hope for fair treatment before a jury.

Issues Order. Judge Swann issued an order today directing Mr. Jerome to deliver to the Grand Jury all the books and papers of the Railway Traction and Construction Company in his possession. Mr. Jerome has had these books since Robin's failure and has refused up to now to surrender them.

The Railway Traction and Construction Company appears to be the key of Robin's operations. It was the only one of the Railway companies in which he signed checks. He was Treasurer of the Railway Traction and Construction Company.

MONTGOMERY'S TRIAL IS SET FOR JANUARY 19.

Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions today, on the application of Assistant District Attorney Hostalko, set Jan. 19 as the date for the trial of William Montgomery, under indictment for grand larceny in connection with the failure of the old Hamilton Bank in 1907.

The indictment against Montgomery were found in 1908. James W. Osborne represented Montgomery in the proceedings leading up to setting a date for trial. He said his client was anxious that the trial be held as speedily as possible, notwithstanding the fact that several of his witnesses are in Canada and Cuba and probably will not appear.

The jury for the trial of Montgomery will be drawn from a special panel.

JACKSONVILLE RESULTS. FIRST RACE—Maiden two-year-olds; three-quarter mile straight—Tommy Thompson, 115 (Butcher), 6 to 1, 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by a head; Sillas Grump, 115 (Goose), 2 to 1, even and 1 to 2, second; Breeze, 112 (Adams), 4 to 1, 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time, 0:24 1/2. Star Jasmine, Nauty Rose, Mary Lee, Johnson, Lord Leighton, Kitty K., Lillian K., Little Marian also ran and finished as runners.

SECOND RACE—Selling; maiden three-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs.—Spin, 110 (McCarthy), 11 to 10, 3 to 2 and 1 to 4, won by a length; Emma Stuart, 110 (Goose), 15 to 1, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Song of Rocks, 105 (White), 50 to 1, 29 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:09 1/8. Myrtle Marton, Ruby Knight, Walter, Lydia Lee, Gavotte, Bliss, Tri-

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unph, Busy Miss and Royal Lodge also ran and finished as named.

BEAR WITH "SPECS" HERE. Only Bruin of His Kind Arrives From Colon for Bronx Zoo.

The only "spectacled" bear in captivity was brought to town today on the Panama Steamship Company's liner Colon. It is not a very big Bruin, but there are two perfect white rims about his brown eyes that give him the aspect of wearing spectacles.

Snowflakes Differ. Under the microscope the snowflakes show infinite diversity; but their differences is hardly more remarkable than the absence of all difference in

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DIED. DUNELMANN.—At Youngville, Sullivan County, Jan. 7, 1911, WILLIAM DUNELMANN, beloved husband of Mary Fitzpatrick, aged 48 years.

BATHIGAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 8, 1911, BATHIGAN, beloved husband of Kate Carney.

HELP WANTED—MALE. Wanted for the manufacturing manufacturer, one man to set up and run planing machine, hand and power. Address G. Box No. 84, Hudson, N. Y.

BOROUGH PRESIDENTS, DO YOU RECALL YOUR PLEDGES ON SUBWAYS?

(Continued from First Page.)

avenue "L" lines, the franchise for this improvement to run for nearly 992 years.

You know that the third track feature of the Interborough is the hinge on which it hangs. Unless the city allows the perpetual third track franchise the offer to operate the subway extensions falls. Prof. Bemis says the franchise is worth \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

How can you consistently advocate even "deliberation" on this third track clause in the Interborough proposition in the light of your attitude when you were President of the City Club? Perhaps you may recall that not remote period.

You were President of the City Club in 1906 when the management of the "L" roads made a determined effort to secure a franchise for a third track on the Second and Third avenue lines. The City Club, your organization, through its secretary, Lawrence Vieler, fought the application. Mr. Vieler denounced it as an attempt to steal a franchise.

The Interborough, when it made its application at the time mentioned, offered to accept a franchise for twenty-five years and to deliver a fair compensation to the city. The City Club, of which you were President, was instrumental in keeping from the Interborough this franchise, in itself the equivalent of a grant to operate a subway.

It is consistent for you, a public official, to consider now a proposition embracing a perpetual franchise for rights that your club opposed four and a half years ago, when only a limited franchise with compensation was wanted? Were you not aware in 1906 of the activities of Mr. Vieler?

You know that the Interborough will do the perpetual franchisees for the east side "E" lines are not granted. With that knowledge in your possession why deliberate, Mr. McNamany? Why deliberate?

The Hon. Cyrus C. Miller, President of the Borough of the Bronx: Dear Sir—In the meeting of the Board of Estimate last Thursday, when you were asked by Comptroller Prendergast why you favored secret meetings of the board for the discussion of the Interborough subway proposition, you replied that you were averse to speaking in public. Your attention is called to the fact that you were not so shy when you were running for office in the fall of 1909.

The people who elected you to office in the worst transit facilities in the Greater City. They elected you primarily to do all in your power to relieve their condition in this respect.

While you were seeking votes in the Bronx you answered over your own signature, in The Evening World, a series of questions relative to subway improvements.



Geo. Cromwell

You have been consistent in advocating the Staten Island extension on every occasion when such advocacy would have effect. It is to your interest to obtain from the city, as soon as possible, a subway branch connecting Staten Island with South Brooklyn.

Your consistent attitude on this point has not been paralleled in respect to the pledge you signed to forward the Triborough system. Looking on this question from a standpoint officially selfish, Mr. Cromwell, how can you support the Interborough monopoly and secure yourself with your constituents? You have read the Interborough offer and you know what the Interborough people think about the Fourth avenue extension in Brooklyn. They refuse to operate it unless the city will guarantee losses sustained in operation.

The Triborough, as you should know, Mr. Cromwell, incorporates an extension from the Fourth avenue line under the Narrows to Staten Island. There is no question of losses sustained from operation in this plan. It is a straight, out and out proposition.

If the Interborough is so unwilling to operate the Fourth avenue line that it requires a guarantee against loss, what prospect is there, do you suppose, that the Interborough will desire to operate an expensive and losing extension to Staten Island in the lifetime of any one now in your constituency?

Are you for the Triborough and the only chance for a subway to Staten Island or are you for the Interborough and monopoly and no chance at all for a subway to Staten Island? The people you represent will demand an answer to this question ere long, Mr. Cromwell.

The Hon. Lawrence Gresser, President of the Borough of Queens: Dear Sir—Your large, prosperous and growing but thinly settled borough does not demand subways. Your people live under transit conditions dissimilar from those that oppress the inhabitants of the populous boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx.

Nevertheless you are, as a member of the Board of Estimate, an official responsible for your acts to the people of the whole city. Your vote upon the question of subway extension is as important as the vote of the President of the Borough of Manhattan.

When you were a candidate for office in the campaign of 1909 The Evening World submitted to you five questions relating to your views on the matter of subway improvements. These questions were based upon the idea, prevalent at that time, that the city was about to build an independent system of subways to be operated apart from the Interborough system.

In effect you were asked by The Evening World if you would support, in the event of your election, a subway system then mapped out, which has since taken concrete form as the Triborough system.

Over your own signature you pledged yourself to vote for and advocate that system, stating that "the immediate construction and operation of subways routes outlined in your (The Evening World's) telegram is not only desirable, but imperative."

If the Triborough construction and operation of what is now known as the Triborough subway system was imperative in October, 1909, Mr. Gresser, is it not more imperative in January, 1911? There can be but one answer.

Are you laboring to bring about that "immediate construction and operation"? Do you think you are advancing subway construction and operation by voting for further deliberation of a measure which will fasten a monopoly in transportation upon the people of the city? Has not the fullness of consultation over an offer that is based on the gift by the city to the Interborough of a franchise worth from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 and equivalent to a new subway system occurred to you?