

KIRCHWEY CHIEF ACCUSER OF RILEY BEFORE WHITMAN

New Warden Says Prisons' Head Made "Clean Sweep" of Warden's Office Forces.

RILEY DEMANDS PROOF.

Denies Transfer of "Trusties" Was Intended to Hamper Kirchwey—Trial Goes Over.

(Special to The Evening World.)

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Gov. Whitman's trial today of John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons, came to an indefinite conclusion, with no decision in sight until next week, pending the filing of further briefs and affidavits.

The proceedings developed that Gov. Whitman had been spured to action by Warden Kirchwey of Sing Sing, who went over the head of his superior and appealed directly to the Governor against orders of the Superintendent transferring to Dannemora Prison trustees, members of the Mutual Welfare League and witnesses to the case against former Warden Thomas M. Osborne.

Called by the Governor as the first witness, Warden Kirchwey contradicted some of Riley's general denial of the charges, and was sharply cross-examined by Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett, counsel for the defendant. There were brilliant clashes between Prof. Kirchwey and Mr. Brackett.

The Governor was scowlingly aggressive in his conduct of the proceedings.

The Superintendent was pale, feeble, aged in appearance and wasted by illness. Yet he was defiant.

Crowds of politicians and prison reformers jammed the executive chamber while many more clamored for admittance. Without formalities the Governor opened the proceedings with an attack on Riley for statements contained in his filed answer, wherein he charged certain of the Governor's orders with the transfers of prisoners were "evidently based on misinformation."

For a time the Governor and the Superintendent wrangled over the technical point, until Riley's counsel, former State Senator Edgar T. Brackett, made a formal argument in defense of the accused official.

When Mr. Brackett demanded to be faced by the Governor's witnesses and challenged the Governor to produce proof of charges, Mr. Whitman made no answer, but began again sharply to cross-question Riley about transfers from Sing Sing to Dannemora Prison.

The Governor was insistent on finding whether the transfer ordered on Jan. 4 was solely for the purpose of relieving overcrowding in Sing Sing, and if its purpose really was not to send away prisoners concerned in the case against former Warden Osborne. Riley maintained his orders had no relation to Osborne affairs.

The Governor's witnesses, Rogers, Nathan and Mallon, witnesses for Osborne and the Welfare League men, whose names were on the transfer list, Riley said he had no knowledge that they were witnesses. The Governor read more names and asked:

"Wasn't it strange that eight out of fourteen Osborne witnesses were ordered transferred to Dannemora?"

"If Warden Kirchwey or the District Attorney had advised me of that fact I would not have ordered them transferred," replied Riley.

Warden Kirchwey was called by the

EAT LESS MEAT AND TAKE SALTS IF KIDNEYS HURT

Says a tablespoonful of Salts flushes Kidneys, stopping Backache.

Meat forms Uric Acid, which excites Kidneys and weakens Bladder.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys; they become overworked, get sluggish, clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region, rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. The famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with bicarbonate, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure any one; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.—Adv.

Half a Million Better Boys Will Be Made by the \$500,000 Campaign Begun For the Boys' Clubs in New York City



As an Investment in Good Citizenship It Is the Safest the City Can Make, Declares Joseph P. Day, Who Is Directing the Hunt for Funds.

Healthier Environment Would End the "Tough," for "the Bad Boy Is Often the Best Boy Gone Wrong"—Every Mother Should Be Interested.

By Nixola Greeley Smith.

A ten days' campaign to raise \$500,000 for the boys' clubs of New York began yesterday under the auspices of the Boys' Club Association. Father Knickerbocker wants half a million dollars for more than half a million boys who are and will remain under-cared-for unless you and I and all of us give him the money, half of which will go to enlarge the Boys' Club at Avenue A and Tenth Street, while the other half will be devoted to the erection of a building for a new organization supplanting the Newsboys' Home Club and to be called the Boys' Club of the West Side.

Fifty canvassing teams of seven men each, under the direction of Joseph P. Day, have already started on their ten days' work. After talking yesterday with Mr. Day and with Richard S. Crummy and with Louis De Forrest Downer, superintendents of the two clubs to be benefited, I feel like trying to be a whole team in myself and going on a house to house canvass in the interest of better boys.

Governor as a witness and sworn. Kirchwey addressed the Governor, called him "Your Majesty," inquiring, amid laughter: "Is that the proper term?"

The new Warden gave testimony strongly contradictory to Riley's story of the transfers. He said he found on the list received from Riley names of the most trusted men in Sing Sing, men who were the very pillars of prison society. A clean sweep was made of every man attached to the Warden's office and household, and of those on whom new Warden would have to depend for good order and assistance. He found that Osborne Whittman and a dozen of his associates were included in the list. "I came to Albany and laid before the Governor the facts, pointing out to him the inevitable consequences of any such practice with the order. Since that time the case has been more in the Governor's hands than mine."

Mr. Brackett then began cross-examination of Warden Kirchwey. A denial, both general and specific, of the charges of misconduct in office, preferred against him by Governor Whittman and a demand that witnesses be produced to testify under oath, were made by Superintendent Riley.

This answer was read by ex-Senator Brackett at the opening of the hearing.

Prefacing his denial, Mr. Riley said he believed his case had not been prejudged by the Executive, but that if he should be removed, regardless of the evidence presented, the action would constitute "a perversion of the organic law of the State that is monstrous."

"Regarding the allegation that the order for the transfer of the prisoners violated an understanding and agreement between the Governor, Warden Kirchwey and myself, he said that he did not recall any such agreement, nor could either the Governor, the Warden or himself properly be a party to one.

"I assume," he said, "that the speculation refers to a conversation between Warden Kirchwey and myself in the presence of the Executive, as well as one between the Warden and myself later in the day, in which it was said in substance that he would have my cordial support and would be free to manage the prison according to his own judgment, so far as was possible under the provisions of the statute and regulations."

"I believe, from various letters received from Warden Kirchwey, that he fully understood my position, and that I had no desire to interfere with his discretion in matters affecting the internal management of the prison."

He called the Governor's attention to the reforms, which he claimed to have wrought in prison management during his term of office, including the establishment of the honor system among convicts, abolition of dark cells, freedom of conversation for prisoners and daily exercise in the yards.

Grand Jury Again Takes Up Sing Sing Inquiry.

(Special to The Evening World.)

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The Westchester County Grand Jury that is investigating the alleged crimes in Sing Sing prison reconvened here this morning to continue its inquiry.

Two witnesses, who presented themselves were Rabbi I. Gorink of Sinai Temple, Mount Vernon, and Dick Richards of an Orthodox synagogue, in a friend of Mr. Osborne.

Rabbi Gorink was quoted in an article in a Mount Vernon newspaper attacking the investigation and the part that District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks had taken in it.

What the boy who is selling papers to-day becomes ten years from now will depend on what he does with his spare time. If he belongs to a good club which will give him clean, wholesome ideals of living and teach him to admire the right thing—all a boy's troubles come from admiring the wrong thing—the boys who have advantages to-day will have him for a friend and fellow-citizen. If that

boy is not looked after society will have to pay in the end. It will pay by having another vagrant or another criminal on its hands. How much better to give a little money to-day and save the boy rather than to be taxed later on for a jail or a workhouse to keep him in.

NEW CLUB WILL BE MORAL HOME FOR THOUSANDS.

"The Boys' Club supplements the influence of the home. As much as it can it takes the place of the home influence when a boy is without a mother," Richard S. Crummy told me. (Mr. Crummy is the Superintendent of the Newsboys' Home, which will be merged in the Boys' Club of the West Side.) "My experience with boys covers a good many years, and I believe that the bad boy—the chap who grows up into the gangster—the gang leader if left to evil influences—is potentially a fine citizen. It is his undirected sense of leadership, his desire for power, his admiration for strength, that lead him astray. If you direct that boy's mind in proper channels, if you teach him to admire moral and mental as well as physical strength, you have the material for a splendid citizen."

"All the Boys' Club can do is to direct his instinct for leadership aright, or if he is not of that type to see that he follows the right leader. Every mother in New York should be interested in this campaign," Mr. Crummy added earnestly. "Better boys mean happier, better protected girls. It is the boy's natural instinct to protect the girl. The future is made up of your Boy—and other boys' your Girl—and other girls. But all their interests are interwoven, and the little fellow who would leave to sleep under the bridge if there were no boys' club to shelter him is the ward of all New York."

WITH BETTER CLUBS GANGS WILL DISAPPEAR.

Lewis De Forrest Downer, Superintendent of the Boys' Club, urges the project of aiding the better boys campaign in this fashion: "If we keep them up right, it means better citizenship and better citizenship means better things. Every mother likes to feel that her boy is in a safe place and that she knows that he is with his friends in a boys' club she does not worry about him."

"It has been our contention in recent years that in the few cases where our boys have been arrested and charged with a serious crime they had not been at the Boys' Club for a year or two before committing the crime. Out of the 3,000 boys on our active membership list, less than 1 per cent are arrested each year."

\$38,000 FIRST DAY STARTS CAMPAIGN FOR \$500,000 FUND

More than \$38,000 was poured into the coffers of the Boys' Club Association yesterday afternoon in the first half-day's work in the campaign to raise \$500,000. The contributors were: Ralph Pulitzer, \$5,000; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, \$5,000; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Watson, \$5,000; J. H. H. & Sons, \$2,500; Thomas W. Lamont, \$2,500; Vincent Astor, \$1,000; George A. Baker Jr., \$1,000; Joseph P. Day, \$1,000; Elbert Gary, \$1,000; J. H. Horace Harding, \$1,000; E. Trowbridge Hall, \$1,000; Otto H. Kahn, \$1,000; George W. Perkins, \$1,000; Elphinstone N. Potter, \$1,000; Emory Washburn, \$1,000; Oeden Mills Reid, \$1,000; P. S. Rockefeller, \$1,000; Charles H. Sabin, \$1,000; Frederick Strauss, \$1,000; Samuel Untermyer, \$1,000; William E. Corey, \$500; F. B. Adams, \$500; E. L. Chadbourne, \$500; K. B. Cutting, \$500; Mr. N. D. Conner, \$500; J. H. C. Kinnickut, \$500; Joseph P. Knapp, \$500; Adolph Lewisohn, \$500; Allan McCullough, \$500; John D. Ryan, \$500; and Jacob H. Schiff, \$500.

STEAMSHIPS DUE TO-DAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah 8 A. M. Lafayette, Bordeaux..... 9 A. M. Korea, London..... 10 A. M. Bowden, London..... 11 A. M. Saratoga, Havana..... 11 A. M.

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New York Is Suffering From Commitments Made in Previous Administrations.

WATER SUPPLY A TASK.

The \$25,000,000 Schoharie Project Is Now Before the City's Experts.

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Mayor Mitchell's principal contention before the Brown Committee today was that whatever extravagances might be found in municipal expenditures were for commitments inherited from previous administrations. The Seaview Hospital on Staten Island was an example. "That is the most expensive hospital ever built in this city," he declared. "It cost \$4,000 per bed as originally planned, though we have cut it down now to \$2,000 per bed. The hospital was contracted for prior to Mayor Gaynor's administration. He tried to withdraw from the enterprise, but could not. It was built on a most extravagant scale. We doubled its capacity by adding one-fifth to its size. The tiles for some of the floors were brought from Holland."

"At the time the Dutch ruled New York," asked Chairman Senator Brown.

"No—when the Dutch were making money out of New York," interjected Comptroller Prendergast, who with George McAnany and a corps of experts, reinforced the Mayor's memory as a need.

"I have received from a responsible source," said Senator Brown, "a complaint that you are spending too much for water, which you might get instead from Ashokan. I don't make the complaint, but I would like to know."

"We have to supply Brooklyn," replied the Mayor, "with water pumped on Long Island. That is expensive; but when the water flows here from Ashokan we shall supply it to Brooklyn and cease to pay for Long Island water."

"When the Ashokan project was outlined it was expected to have a total capacity of 60,000,000 gallons a day. The Ashokan Dam has been built, with a daily capacity of 600,000,000 gallons, and the aqueduct built from there to Manhattan and Brooklyn with a daily capacity of 600,000,000 gallons. For the rest of the supply it was originally intended to build dams also at Schoharie and Rondout. Of late the experts have recommended the elimination of Rondout and an increase of the Schoharie Dam. The Board of Estimate has approved this, and expects to save millions of dollars on it."

"It is expected that the Schoharie project will cost \$25,000,000. The question before us to-day is whether to complete this to its full capacity or wait till we actually need the water. It will take eight years to complete it and the experts say that we will need all the water by that time."

"Tests are now being made of the Ashokan supply. We should get our supply from there by the middle of 1916. But experts have shown that it will not be safe for us to use the plant until the end of this year. When they began the tests the bronze castings at the control gates cracked—whether from faults in the composition or from what cause no one knows. They are replacing the gates now. It would be unsafe to go ahead with an untried installation. We shall use it as soon as possible and cut off the cost of pumping water for Brooklyn."

The Ashokan project cost \$180,000,000, the Mayor said. "Are you deriving as much return as you should from the Dock Department?" asked Senator Brown.

"We are not," replied Mayor Mitchell. "The principal reason is the number of old leases, some of them made years and years ago, like the Chelsea piers, at rentals which this Administration would not sanction. We shall do better when these old leases expire—about thirty years from now."

The self-sustaining debt of New York City, the Mayor said, amounts to \$320,530,837.48. Besides, there is a non-self-sustaining of \$1,008,127,543.48. The sinking fund net holdings are \$482,357,748.92. The net outstanding debt, after eliminating the self-sustaining debt and the sinking fund holdings, which are exempt from the debt limitation, is, net, \$665,759,809.85.

"It is possible," he asked Senator Brown, "to raise the tax rate on real estate in New York City?"

"No," answered the Mayor. "It would be dangerous to the prosperity of the city."

"Would it not be better for the interests of the city to be somewhat drastic in your economies?"

"That's what we have been this year."

"As drastic as the law and circumstances will permit?"

"Yes. If the Legislature would give us laws consolidating certain agencies I believe economy could be

effected. We can't go ahead on the pay-as-you-go plan unless we get relief from Albany, home rule as to salaries and on the income side. If no direct tax is levied upon us in the next two years we could get on without raising the tax rate."

Mayor Mitchell gave the investigators a list of the recent corporate stock authorizations of the city. The figures for the administrations of Mayors McClellan and Gaynor show the average for each year of the four-year term:

Table with columns: Mayor, Revenue, Non-Revenue, Producing, Producing. Rows: McClellan, Gaynor, Mitchell (1914), Mitchell (1915).

CITY STANDS TO LOSE \$8,000,000 IN SELLING NEW COURT HOUSE SITE

The Evening World, on Dec. 15, 1915, in an article telling taxpayers how approximately \$12,000,000 of their money had been sunk in the court-house and civic center site north of the Municipal Building, raised for the first time, the question of the constitutionality of the acquisition of the property which the city has taken over. Now comes Mayor Mitchell, in testimony before the Brown Committee, with the statement that, including interest, the loss on the sale of the property condemned for court-house and civic center purposes would amount to \$8,000,000.

Here is a real estate speculation resembling the allied retreat from Gallipoli. On an investment of \$13,000,000 the city stands to lose, in the event of disposing of the property acquired, 62 per cent of the purchase price. As the investment is costing the city \$2,100 a day, including interest and all expenses, the total of the prospective losses looms larger every minute.

But, as The Evening World has pointed out, the city cannot sell any of the property without permission of the Legislature, and there exists a doubt whether legislative action can clear up, within a reasonable time, a question of ownership by the city of real estate the title to which is clouded by possible violation of the State Constitution which provides that the city shall take over only so much additional land, in planning for public improvements, as shall be sufficient for abutting building sites.

Hunter piled upon Hunter has put the city of New York in a deep and desperate hole on the Court House site question. The first blunder was made by engineers who picked the original site in a swamp and over a subway which blocked all plans for building a foundation for the Court House.

Instead of abandoning the project and seeking a new site the city went ahead acquiring another adjoining site. Here is where the city stands to-day:

It owns a site that cost \$18,000,000. It has plans for a court house to cost \$10,000,000. It can't afford to build the court house.

It is doubtful if it can sell the land, except as a whole, after legislative authority has been obtained.

And if it DOES sell the land it faces a 62 per cent loss, amounting to \$8,000,000.

SMASHED DOOR BARED PAJAMA CLAD CALLER, CHARGE AGAINST WIFE

Friend of E. G. Turner Says Raiders Found Two in Apartment After Hurling Brick.

(Special to The Evening World.)

When Edward G. Turner, a wealthy manufacturer's agent, hurled a brick through the glass door of an apartment at No. 218 West Eleventh Street, and then burst in with two friends, he was trying to find out whether W. D. Robinson, a railroad man, and his wife were more than merely platonic friends.

What the raiders are alleged to have found after entering the apartment was described to-day before Supreme Court Justice Delehanty, whose husband's counter claim for divorce was on trial. When Mrs. Turner heard what Gardner M. Younghan, one of the raiders, had to say she gasped.

The apartment was occupied by Robinson, Younghan testified, holding up the brick for the Court's view. "When we reached the door," the witness said, "Mr. Turner asked for his wife and Robinson replied that she was in her own apartment which adjoined. He wouldn't open the door, so Turner threw the brick and we all got in."

"Mrs. Turner, dressed in her nightgown, was just leaving through another door, and Robinson, dressed in a pajama coat and trousers, was standing in the dark. I took a good look and Mr. Turner peered in through the portieres and said, 'There she is,' referring to the lady who had come to court on a subpoena, denied that he had ever acted indiscreetly with Mrs. Turner, but admitted that once when she was ill he had provided her with food."

Mrs. Turner indignantly denied the charges. She admitted that she had made several male acquaintances after Turner left her abruptly. "One morning about two years ago," she declared, "I kissed my husband good-by at the elevator, and that was the last I saw of him until to-day in court."

Mrs. Turner said she was a model when Turner courted her. Her first husband, she said, was reported by the Cuban Junta at the outbreak of the Spanish war. He went to Cuba and died of yellow fever. She waited seven years, she believed, before he legally died, married Turner.

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WILSON MAY RECALL CONSUL AT STUTTGART

Lansing Directs Gerard to Investigate Stories That Higgins Is Pro-British.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has been authorized by Secretary Lansing to investigate unofficial charges against American Consul Edward Higgins at Stuttgart, alleging that he is pro-British, and objectionable to the German Government.

Should the charges be proved it was said Mr. Higgins will be informed that this Government will not permit unneutral activities on his part. No official charge or complaint has been made against him.

HERLIN (via wireless to Bayville, J. L.), Jan. 11.—The German Government is investigating the case of United States Consul Higgins at Stuttgart, alleged to have made statements hostile to Germany.

The Cologne Gazette recently quoted the New York States-Zeitung as stating that Higgins' remarks had violated the neutrality of the United States.

M. J. DRUMMOND ILL.

Former Commissioner of Charities Is Suffering From Pneumonia.

Michael J. Drummond, former Commissioner of Charities, is seriously ill at his home, No. 438 Riverside Drive. He took cold several weeks ago and last week pneumonia developed. Since yesterday he has been delirious.

Mr. Drummond is a vice-president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

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LEADERS OF BAR ASK WILSON TO PUT TAFT ON U. S. BENCH

Seven Former Presidents of Association Indorse His Fitness to Succeed Lamar.

(Special to The Evening World.)

A letter signed by seven men who have been presidents of the American Bar Association, four of them Democrats and three Republicans, has been sent to President Wilson, urging him to appoint former President Taft to succeed the late Justice Lamar on the United States Supreme Court Bench. The letter, signed also by widely known lawyers from fourteen States, was made public to-day, and reads:

New York, Jan. 7, 1914.

The President: Sir:—"Believing that the Honorable William H. Taft, on the bench of training in the law and on the bench and in public affairs and also by reason of his great moral and intellectual qualities and the confidence reposed in him by the people of the United States, is better qualified than any other man successfully to discharge the high duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that his appointment will be pre-eminently satisfactory to the people of the United States, we earnestly and respectfully urge that you nominate him to succeed Mr. Justice Lamar."

Some of the more prominent signers of the letter are former Secretary of War J. M. Dickinson of Chicago, former Ambassador to Great Britain Joseph H. Choate, Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for President in 1904; former Senator Ethel Root of New York; Everett P. Wheeler of Chicago; Peter W. Medrim of Savannah, and William F. Byrd of North Carolina.

800 Grip Cases in Montreal. MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—Five hundred cases of grip were reported here yesterday. Mayor Martin, Comptroller Macdonald, numerous minor officials and fifty clerks have the malady. The city's business has been considerably interfered with.

SHE DARKENED HER GRAY HAIR

A Kansas City Lady Darkened Her Gray Hair and Stimulated Its Growth by a Simple Home Process.

She Tells How She Did It

A well-known resident of Kansas City, Mo., who darkened her gray hair by a simple home process, made the following statement: "Any lady or gentleman can darken their gray or faded hair, stimulate its growth and make it soft and glossy with this simple process. It does not cost a cent. It is the hair restorer. It will turn the gray hair to black, and the gray hair is darkened sufficiently, then every two weeks. This mixture relieves scalp troubles and is excellent for dandruff and falling hair. It does not stain the scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not clog the pores. It will turn a gray haired person back to 20 years young.—Adv.

EVERY THREE MINUTES ONE DIES IN THE U. S.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Society illustrates the frightful toll of consumption by extinguishing a light every three minutes, and shows that it is the man or woman, girl or boy, who neglects cold, whose blood is impure, who feels weak and languid, who is the very one to contract tuberculosis—and none are immune.

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