SHAW'S VIEWS APPROVED.

REPORT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE ON CURRENCY.

AUGUST BELMONT DISSENTS—"EMERGENCY CURRENCY" PLAN NOT FAVORED—OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FOR THE REPORT.

The first regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in its new home, No. 65 Liberty-st., was held yesterday. The attendance was large. President Morris K. Jesup presided and delivered an introductory address of welcome.

By a rising vote the Chamber unanimously elected ex-President Alexander E. Orr an honorary member.

John Harsen Rhoades, chairman of the committee on finance and currency, to which had been referred a resolution calling for a report as to a feasible measure to provide against a money tightness similar to the one lately experienced, submitted the committee's report, which is in part as follows:

Your committee is of the opinion that the effectiveness and elasticity of the present circulation of the national banks could be improved to a considerable extent if the banks were permitted to retire their circulation at will, without being limited to a total retirement of only $3,000,000 in any one month of the year. Your committee is further impressed that, supplementary to the present bank note circulation, such a credit currency should be created as would flow with trade and commerce in its upward and downward tendencies. Such a supplementary circulation should bear proper relation to the capital of the respective issuing banks; it should, moreover, rest upon the commercial and industrial credits which, of necessity, need continually to be made to aid in the creation, development and liquidation of trade, and it should be secured in the most perfect manner, so that its redemption can at no time be called into the slightest doubt.

Your committee further urges that proper laws be promptly enacted to render the gold standard inviolate, and to that end that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to maintain at all times on a parity with gold the legal tender silver dollars remaining outstanding, and that he be directed to exchange gold for legal tender silver dollars when presented to the Treasury. That the coinage of 1,500,000 silver dollars a month, now required by law, should cease. That the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as he may deem necessary to meet public requirements, and, as public necessities may demand, to recoin silver dollars into subsidiary coin.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

As a further measure, which, in the opinion of your committee, would effectively tend to provide against a money situation such as we recently had to deal with, your committee recommends that the Secretary of the Treasury should have his powers extended very promptly, through a clear definition of the law under which he is permitted to deposit public moneys in national banks, and by giving him also enlarged discretionary powers as to the making of deposits of public moneys.

It appears to your committee, in view of the action already taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, during the recent severe pressure of money conditions, that the existing statute, the language of which appears ambiguous, and under which it is not entirely clear to what extent the Secretary of the Treasury may use discretion in accepting other security than United States bonds for deposits of public moneys, should be amended so as to expressly authorize the acceptance of State and municipal bonds, within certain limitations, as security for public deposits; and your committee further suggests that, in order to make the funds of the government, which, after all, are the funds of the people, available to a larger degree than is now the case, for the needs of commerce and industry of the country, instead of withdrawing these funds from the channels of trade, the law be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit, in his discretion, any public funds in the national banks against such security as the law may authorize, except the gold reserve, held for the redemption of legal tender notes and such working balance which he shall deem it advisable to maintain.

If this be done, and the Secretary of the Treasury be under an amended statute directed to exact upon public funds deposited in the national banks, except where such funds are secured by the deposit of United States bonds, interest at a rate not less than 2 per cent per annum, the effect would be that in times of monetary pressure, such as we have frequently and only recently passed through, the entire money supply in the country, inclusive of the public funds, could be made available.

As to the proposition so often and sometimes persistently made for a special "emergency currency," your committee is of the opinion that this may possibly have a legitimate place in a properly safeguarded general system of credit currency; standing by itself it would, when availed of, only increase the distrust and difficulties, to allay which ostensibly would be its purpose. We must come right down to the proposition that the only thing which can be done to make our financial system safe and sound and solid is to get down to one legal tender, and that is gold, and then to bank upon a currency circulation enlarged beyond the present authorized issues of the national banks and based upon the credit of the legitimate trade of the country, and rigidly safeguarded under the law.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION URGED.

In presenting the report and resolutions Mr. Rhoades said in part:

The latent causes which have an evil effect upon business and which tend to create unrest and disturbance in our financial relations lie in the financial system of the government itself, made up as it is of parts unrelated and heterogeneous—one created to bridge over a crisis and to give an artificial market to government securities; another to meet an emergency, as in the demand for the purchase of silver bullion, and all permeated with the evils of fiat money. Until this condition is changed and the currency system of the country, based upon gold as the unit of value, is made to conform to the needs of a great and expanding nation the country will not be safe from a return to the conditions which have recently existed, and from perils even greater than this.

For the last few years the country has been passing through a period of unexampled prosperity, and the growth of internal trade and commerce has been phenomenal, and it continues to grow at a rate difficult to comprehend, while its markets abroad are constantly widening. This great growth and rapid increase in trade and commerce will necessarily bring its reactions and its periods of liquidation; but when liquidation sets in (as it surely will) then the country will require help to adjust itself to changes in value and restriction in production, and it will require and ought to have all the assistance which a sound and well regulated volume of currency can give.

It seems, therefore, that we, as a commercial body, representing the commercial interests of this great city and State, and, indirectly, the commercial interests of every State in the Union, should urge upon the President of the United States and Congress that there should be no further delay in securing for us as merchants and for the people at large such remedial legislation as the exigencies of the occasion demand.

The report was signed by all the members of the committee except August Belmont, who, Mr. Rhoades said, was not in all particulars in sympathy with its suggestions. Mr. Rhoades added that the Secretary of the Treasury had, in his recent report to Congress, taken a position substantially in agreement with the recommendations of the report just submitted.

Jacob H. Schiff, speaking in favor of the committee's report, said that in one important point it was not in accord with the suggestions of Secretary Shaw. The measure suggested by Mr. Shaw that power be given to the Secretary to deposit public moneys in any bank, at his discretion and without security, whenever, in his opinion, the bank is in sound condition, Mr. Schiff characterized as most dangerous.

Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, argued that the government must redeem the silver dollars with all its resources, and its resources, he added, "are gold."

The report was accepted by an overwhelming affirmative vote, and a resolution offered by Mr. Schiff was adopted to have the committee present its report in person to President Roosevelt, the Secretary of the Treasury, the chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House, and have copies sent to each member of Congress and to the official representatives of all Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in the United States.

EXTENSION OF EXPORT TRADE.

Gustav H. Schwab, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, submitted a resolution heartily approving the speedy negotiation of a reciprocal treaty of trade with Cuba, acceptable and advantageous to both countries, and instructing the committee to further by all proper means the negotiation and ratification of such a treaty. The resolution was passed, and Mr. Schwab then submitted a memorial, to be addressed to the Senate, regarding the extension of the export trade of the United States. The memorial, which was adopted, recited that enlarged markets for the products of American industry had become a necessity, and "that to secure such enlarged markets for our products, and to obtain the advantages that we seek for our own trade, we must depart from our policy of exclusiveness and must offer certain reciprocal concessions in our duties on imports to those nations whose trade we desire to cultivate," especial stress being laid upon the value of the reciprocity convention with the Republic of France, which convention, in the language of the memorial, "offers concessions of the greatest value to the export trade of the United States, and will open to our trade and manufactures a large and remunerative field."

Mr. Seward moved the acceptance of a resolution from the Committee on State and Municipal Taxation, approving the plans submitted by Deputy Controller Stevenson for reducing taxation in the city. A warm discussion followed. Mr. Rhoades asked the chairman, Mr. Seward, if the proposal of the Controller to take out of the Sinking Fund $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 and put it into the tax budget had been considered from a legal point of view. Mr. Seward answered that he had consulted the Corporation Counsel and other attorneys, and was convinced the plan was legal. The resolution was then adopted.

M. Knoedler & Co.
invite attention to their carefully selected collection of
Paintings of Various Schools, etc.
Special Exhibition of
"SANGUINES,"
by Walter Mac-Ewen.
355 FIFTH AVE.,
COR. 34TH ST., N. Y
London, 15 Old Bond St.
Paris, 2 Rue C

Silvered Lynx Muffs and Boas, fashionable and beautiful, $85 to $175 per set. C. C. Shayne, 42d St., near 6th Ave.

SUNKEN WARSHIPS IN LAKE LANAO.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY BY CAPTAIN PERSHING—INSPECTOR HENDRYX ALIVE.

Manila, Dec. 4.—Captain Pershing has located what is left of a small fleet of gunboats which the Spaniards sank in Lake Lanao, Island of Mindanao, in 1898. While returning from Iligan to Camp Vicars friendly Moros guided the captain to a point where some portions of the wrecks were visible. An effort will probably be made to raise the vessels.

Constabulary Inspector Hendryx, who was reported to have been killed in Samar, has been found alive, though badly wounded. After the fight with the ladrones, November 25, the inspector wandered through the jungle for nearly a week and his wounds became gangrened, but he is expected to recover.

FRENCH MONETARY LEGISLATION.

ISSUE OF SILVER COINS AUTHORIZED—FIXING A SUGAR TAX.

Paris, Dec. 4.—The Chamber of Deputies ratified to-day an additional monetary convention between France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland authorizing each country to issue additional silver coins to the value of $2,500,000.

The House devoted the remainder of the session to the discussion of the government bill establishing a new sugar regime which has been rendered necessary by the Brussels convention. After a number of amendments had been rejected, the Chamber adopted the first article of the bill fixing the tax on refined sugar from September 1, 1903, at 25 francs per 220 pounds. The various ballots show a majority in the Chamber of about 250 in favor of the bill. The debate was adjourned.

WILL NOT ARBITRATE ON SUGAR.

GREAT BRITAIN REPLIES TO THE RUSSIAN OFFER.

London, Dec. 4.—Replying to a question to-day in the House of Commons on the subject of Russia's offer to submit the question of Russian sugar and all other goods to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal, Under Foreign Secretary Cranborne said the government had informed Russia that it did not consider the question a proper one for submission to international arbitration, but that Great Britain was still ready to denounce the commercial treaty of 1859 if Russia so desired.

BERLIN COMMENT ON MR. SHAW'S REPORT.

INTEREST SHOWN IN SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY'S VIEWS.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—Secretary Shaw's report attracts much attention here. All the newspapers print unusually long abstracts from it. The "National Zeitung," which enjoys the reputation of being the foremost financial authority in Berlin, and which stands in close relations with the Reichsbank, in discussing the report, says:

The periodical money crisis in the United States is due to the lack of a central note issuing bank, to regulate the currency supply. It was owing to this lack that Mr. Shaw's measures to alleviate the tightness of the money market had so little effect.

WOULD-BE REGICIDE'S ANTECEDENTS.

PULGAR A SPANIARD, NOT A SOUTH AMERICAN.

Madrid, Dec. 4.—Perez Pulgar, the anarchist arrested recently at Orense, who said he intended to kill King Alfonso, is held in close confinement. It is learned that in spite of his claim to being a citizen of Argentine he is a Spaniard, twenty-two years of age. The police are searching for his accomplices, and it is thought that the investigation will result in unearthing an important plot. The officials believe that Pulgar is feigning insanity.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR DR. PARKER.

AN IMPRESSIVE DEMONSTRATION AT THE CITY TEMPLE.

London, Dec. 4.—A memorial service for Dr. Parker was held in the City Temple to-day. It was an impressive demonstration of the sorrow of thousands at the loss of the great Nonconformist minister. The Temple was filled with flowers and crowded with personal friends of the deceased preacher and representatives of a score of religious organizations. The streets outside the building were filled with crowds who were unable to enter, and who waited in the biting wind to see the coffin carried out for interment at Hampstead. The music included Dr. Parker's favorite hymn and Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar." Dr. Clifford and Dr. Robertson Nicholl officiated. Dr. Nicholl, who preached the funeral sermon, said "the Christian Church mourned one of its greatest preachers and Free Church men must feel how rich they had been and how poor they had now become.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

REBELS DEFEATED, BUT THE SULTAN WAS NEARLY CAPTURED.

Madrid, Dec. 4.—Advices from Tangier to-day say the forces of the Sultan of Morocco have, after heavy fighting, finally defeated the rebels in the Zemmour Territory. The Sultan narrowly escaped capture, and his troops sustained heavy losses. The pretender to the throne remains at Tazza.

KRONPRINZ DELAYED AT BREMEN.

Southampton, England, Dec. 4.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sailed from Southampton for New-York at 3 o'clock this afternoon, should have sailed from this port yesterday. She was detained at Bremen by low water, occasioned by the recent easterly gales. The steamer had among her passengers J. W. Huntley, of Chicago.

DR. TEMPLE OVERCOME WHILE SPEAKING.

London, Dec. 4.—While speaking on the Education bill in the House of Lords to-day the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple, was overcome, and would have fallen had it not been for timely assistance. Amid a sensation the Archbishop was led out of the House of Lords by the Archbishop of York, Dr. Maclagan, and the chaplain of the house.

MAILS NOT DELAYED IN NEW-YORK.

London, Dec. 4.—When asked by Joseph Howard, Conservative, in the House of Commons, to-day, why the Australasian mails were delayed at New-York so that they can be forwarded by a New-York line of steamers, Postmaster General Chamberlain said he was quite unaware of any such detention. As a matter of fact, he added, the Cunard Line steamers brought most of the Australasian mails to this country, and there seemed no ground whatever to make the suggested representations on the subject to the United States postal authorities.

THE CUBAN CONSUL, A. O. DE ZAYAS (IN FOREGROUND) AND HIS STAFF.
The consulate is the first new one that has been established in this city in many years.

EPITHETS IN THE REICHSTAG.

MEMBERS CALL EACH OTHER "DOGS," "SCOUNDRELS" AND OTHER CHOICE NAMES.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—The Reichstag was in a state of wild tumult for a few minutes to-day over a slight misunderstanding as to who had the right to the floor. Herr Singer, Socialist, had arranged with President von Ballestrem for recognition at a certain juncture. In the mean time the President left the chair, after explaining to Vice-President von Stollberg-Wernigerode who had the next right to the floor; but the vice-president recognized Herr Spahn, Centre party. Herr Singer started to mount the steps to the tribune and the vice-president told him to sit down. Herr Singer, in some surprise, stopped on the steps, and Herr Spahn took the tribune and began his speech, with Herr Singer loudly protesting, for which the vice-president called him to order twice, saying his turn for recognition would come later.

The members of the Reichstag were by that time in such a state of passion and tension that they all sprang to their feet, the Socialists shouting in support of Herr Singer and the members of the Centre and Right parties supporting the vice-president, who ordered Herr Singer to leave the house. Herr Singer, however, defied him, and as the rules do not provide for the arrest or removal of recalcitrant members the vice-president was powerless, except to suspend the session for half an hour, which he did, for the members to cool off. At the expiration of that time business was quietly resumed with the reading of the dreary reports of members of the Tariff Committee.

With the exception of a two hours' recess for supper the Reichstag was in continuous session from 10 o'clock this morning until 11:30 o'clock to-night, this being the longest session in the history of the Reichstag. Most of the time was spent wearily in listening to the reports of the tariff committee, but considerable rough talk was indulged in to-night. The members called each other "scoundrels," "dogs," etc., the long hours having irritated their tempers.

The House, on motion of the president, forbade the Socialist Wurm to speak because the latter insisted on talking on his strong points, water and gas, instead of confining his remarks to the paragraph of the bill, concerning minerals and raw materials, which was under discussion. The majority is determined to wear out the obstructionists by long sessions, the special motive for holding a session to-night being to prevent the Socialist members from speaking at twenty-seven mass meetings in Berlin and the suburbs, held for the purpose of expressing indignation at the method of rushing through the tariff bill.

The members of the majority and the newspapers show much apprehension regarding the political capital that the Socialists are making out of the wrangles in the Reichstag. The mass meetings to-night were attended by many thousands of persons, and were generally of an orderly character.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

Detroit, Dec. 4.—William J. Burns and P. C. Dick, United States Secret Service men, yesterday made a raid on a house in Woodward-ave., in Highland Park, and arrested three men, giving the names of Frank McTague, Henry E. Busenbark and Neil Huard, who will be arraigned this morning on the charge of counterfeiting. The officers charge that they caught Busenbark and Huard red handed, working with the moulds, while McTague had been living with them in the house.

It is said that thousands of spurious silver dollars have been circulated in the neighborhood of Detroit. Thirteen complete sets of moulds for silver dollars were found on the premises, together with a fine electroplating machine.

AUTHORIZED TO SELL FOR $100,000.

In accordance with the orders of United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe, Mr. Masten, the receiver, will to-day prepare an order, which the judge will sign, authorizing him, as receiver, to sell the morning and Sunday "Telegraph" for $100,000. The name of the bidder could not be learned. Mr. Masten said that the offer had been made through W. H. Page, jr., and that Mr. Page had not even informed him who his principals were. A certified check for $20,000 accompanied the offer, so its genuineness could not be questioned. At Mr. Page's home, No. 47 West Seventy-fourth-st., it was said last night that he would probably give out a statement to-day.

SILVER WORKERS END STRIKE

THEY GIVE UP DEMAND FOR NINE HOUR DAY—REINSTATEMENT PROBABLE.

The nine hour workday strike of the silversmiths and polishers in New-York, ordered about two months ago by the Brotherhood of Silversmiths, was called off yesterday. This was followed by a stampede of six hundred strikers to the factories of Graff, Washbourne & Dunn, Fourteenth-st. and Sixth-ave.; Thomas J. Brown, Bethune-st., and the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Twenty-fifth-st. and Lexington-ave., where they applied for work unconditionally. A number of employes were taken back on the old ten hour workday basis, and the rest expect to be taken back, as the strike seriously affected the plans for holiday trade, and work will be rushing up to Christmas.

When the strike was ordered all the factories were getting out goods for the holiday trade, and were caught badly. The Mauser Manufacturing Company, the Langsfeld Manufacturing Company and several smaller firms granted the nine hour demand. A few days later the Whiting Manufacturing Company yielded, but the rest of the large firms held out. It was said yesterday that the firms which granted the nine hour workday will likely return to the ten hour basis, as they will not be able to compete, it is believed, with the other firms on their present working basis.

The seventeen hundred striking silversmiths, polishers and others employed in Tiffany & Co.'s factory at Forest Hill, N. J., are expected to surrender on Monday, as the firm has decided not to grant the nine hour demand. In this city the chasers, who went out after the silversmiths and finishers struck, have all obtained employment with employing brass workers except twenty-five, who are still on strike.

SANITARY CONFERENCE ENDS.

TO MEET AGAIN IN SANTIAGO DE CHILI IN 1904—THE MOSQUITO AND INFECTION.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The sanitary conference of American republics, which has been in session here since Tuesday, came to an end to-night. Santiago de Chili was selected as the place of the next meeting, which will be held on March 5, 1904. Dr. Eduardo Moore, the delegate from Chili, assured the delegates that all Chili would welcome them, and said a hygienic exhibit would be given in Santiago at the time of the conference.

The mosquito came in for a good share of attention at the closing session, and several resolutions on infection were adopted. One of these, offered by Dr. A. B. Reynolds, of Chicago, urged the different governments to study in their respective territories the geographical distribution of the mosquito, in order that it may have practical application in subsequent conventions. A resolution, offered by Dr. Guiteras, of Cuba, is of broader scope, and, within a measure, makes the statement that the insect is the one factor in the communication of the disease.

A long resolution, pertaining to the work of the International Sanitary Bureau, whose permanent headquarters are to be in Washington, was adopted. It makes it the duty of the bureau to urge all the parties represented in the conference to encourage and aid or enforce in all proper ways the sanitation of seaports, including the sanitary improvements of harbors, sewerage, drainage of the soil, paving, elimination of infection from buildings, and the destruction of mosquitoes and other vermin.

The delegates were received at the White House by President Roosevelt at noon.

TO INCREASE ITS CAPITAL.

Saratoga, N. Y., Dec. 4 (Special).—The Hudson River Water Power Company proposes to increase its capital stock from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. The proposition will be acted upon at a meeting here on December 23.

CUBAN CONSULATE OPENS.

SENOR DE ZAYAS, THE CONSUL GENERAL, WAS AN ATTACHE OF THE JUNTA.

The Cuban consulate, which has been officially opened for business at No. 26 Wall-st., is the first foreign consulate that has been established in this city in many years. A little more than four years ago, at the time of the rebellion in Cuba, there were few, indeed, who were optimistic enough to hope for a consular representative here. But with the foundation of the Cuban Republic there has been organized a diplomatic and consular corps and a consul general has been assigned to this port.

Señor O. A. de Zayas is the consul general. Señor de Zayas has long been a resident of New-York, and rendered valuable services to the Cuban cause as an attaché of the junta. It was in recognition of these services that President Palma appointed him to office. His salary is $3,000 a year. Consul General de Zayas will call on Mayor Low in a day or two, pay his respects and officially inform the Mayor of the opening of the Cuban consulate.

The staff of the consul general are: Antonio Altamira, vice-consul; Agustin Barranco, chancellor; Miss Carmen Mantilla, stenographer, and Alberto Carrillo, clerk. The consulate is a spacious, well lighted office of three rooms, with an anteoffice.

THE TEUTONIC, TOO, DELAYED.

ROUGH WEATHER GIVES THE BIG LINER A LONG TRIP—THE ZEELAND ALSO LATE.

The steamer Teutonic, which in good weather would reach New-York on Wednesday, has been seriously delayed on this trip. She will dock this morning. She was reported at Nantucket yesterday at noon, and signalled "All well." This message was taken to mean that there had been no accidents, at least none of any moment. The rough weather which has delayed all the big steamers this week was undoubtedly the cause of her long voyage. Among her passengers are Sir and Lady William Gordon-Cumming. Lady Gordon-Cumming was Miss Florence J. Garner, of Haverstraw. This is her first visit to this country in eight years. She and her husband will visit Garnersville, where one of the print works of which she and her two sisters are the owners is. The town is making many preparations to welcome her.

The Zeeland, of the Red Star Line, which usually reaches here from Antwerp on Monday, arrived here yesterday. Among her passengers were the Misses L. and B. Beall, J. E. Blake, Miss A. M. Blake, Dr. and Mrs. Enos E. Palmer and M. See.

TELEGRAPHERS' UNIONS AMALGAMATE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS MEET IN PITTSBURG AND FORM ONE BODY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsburg, Dec. 4.—The convention of commercial telegraphers which met here on December 1 for the purpose of amalgamating the different organizations ended yesterday, after having accomplished its purpose. Representatives of the Brotherhood of Commercial Telegraphers, the International Union of Commercial Telegraphers and the various American Federation organizations consolidated under the name of the Order of Commercial Telegraphers. A charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor was immediately issued.

The following national officers were elected: President, Percy Thomas, of New-York, president of the New-York local; vice-president, W. F. Craig, jr., of Pittsburg, and secretary and treasurer, J. M. Perkins, of San Francisco. An executive board consisting of M. H. Weber, of Washington, chairman, and A. E. Rose, of Cincinnati; W. O. Rowley, of Detroit; W. A. Daley, of Kansas City, and B. A. Riley, of Philadelphia, was chosen. It was decided to hold the next national convention in New-York on the second Tuesday in October, 1903. The national headquarters will be at St. Louis. The Order of Commercial Telegraphers promises to develop into one of the strongest unions in the United States.

BAR MEN FROM TOURNEY

COLONELS DYER AND AUSTEN ORDER REGIMENTS NOT TO APPEAR IN GARDEN MILITARY SHOW.

What may result in important changes in the annual Military Athletic League tournament at Madison Square Garden developed yesterday when it became known that Colonel George R. Dyer of the 12th Regiment and Colonel David E. Austen of the 13th Regiment had decided that their organizations should not be represented in the coming tournament, and that Brigadier General George Moore Smith, commanding the First Brigade, had practically indorsed the action of the two colonels.

Colonel Dyer announced early in the week that he would oppose his officers or men taking part in the tournament. Yesterday he formally announced this decision to Colonel Charles H. Luscomb, president of the league. Colonel Austen had written to Colonel Luscomb a few days before in the same strain. Colonel Dyer said yesterday: "My reason is that the league is not constituted in such a way as to make it entirely proper that troops in the active service of the State should take part in the Garden displays."

Colonel Austen went into a longer explanation. He said:

"I wrote to Colonel Luscomb several days ago, explaining that the 13th could no longer be represented by either delegates or by details of troops in the league. My reason for this action is this: I am strongly of the opinion that the State National Guard should not take part in any affairs not ordered by the State or under law, or not directly under the supervision of the commanding officer of the guard, as it involves removal of uniforms, etc., without authority or order. I regard this in the same light as the National Guard Association, to which for many years we have not sent a delegation."

The 13th is the largest regiment in the State, and the 12th is nearly as large, being practically tied with the 7th Regiment in membership.

General Smith said:

"Commanding officers of regiments are right in not permitting their organizations or any portion of them to take part in reviews or other military ceremonies of any kind when by so doing they are to be commanded by those not authorized by law to exercise command over the troops of the State." He declined to say what action he would take.

It is known that some officers have protested to General Smith against allowing troops in the active service to be commanded at reviews and drills by an officer on the supernumerary list, and General Smith's reference in his interview to "those not authorized by law" is supposed to be aimed at Colonel Luscomb, who is not in active service but is on the supernumerary list, although he has been commanding the detachments of guardsmen who have made up many parades in Madison Square Garden. General Smith is known to be heartily in favor of the military tournament, and those near to him say that only his desire to keep within the strict letter of the code could have induced him to take the stand he has taken.

Colonel Luscomb was asked yesterday about the attitude of the 12th and 13th Regiments, and said that he had been informed by Colonel Dyer and Colonel Austen of their position. He said he could not understand why they should do this, but declined to discuss the question. All he would say was this:

"The tournament will go on this season, as before, although we are sorry to lose the support of such a regiment as the 12th. The interest of the army and navy in the tournament this season is greater than ever, and we have been assured by Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, that the training ship Lancaster, Hartford or Topeka would be sent to New-York for the tournament week, thus insuring a splendid representation of bluejackets."

Those who have been opposing the present administration of the Military Athletic League are said to favor a plan by which the league will be put under the control of the adjutant general or commanding general of the guard, in order to give it a more official character. It is even reported that Brigadier General Smith may later issue an order forbidding guardsmen taking part in the military tournament. While none of the officers of the league yesterday would talk about such action, friends of Colonel Luscomb doubted that the head of the brigade would issue such an order.

LAWYER DIED FROM FRACTURED SKULL.

JOHN BOYD WAS WELL KNOWN IN MORRIS HEIGHTS FOR HIS CHARITY.

John Boyd, a well to do lawyer of Morris Heights, died last night at his home from a fracture of the skull, sustained by falling from a ladder while painting his cellar. He was painting on top of a stepladder late in the afternoon in his cellar, when he slipped and fell backward, striking his head on the hard stone floor. His skull was broken. Mr. Boyd's wife heard the crack of his skull on the floor, and, running down, discovered him. She had her son go for Dr. A. E. Munson, near by, but the doctor's skill could only keep the patient alive for three hours.

Mr. Boyd was sixty-three years of age. He was well known in Morris Heights because of his charity. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter, the latter the wife of a son of ex-Park Commissioner Samuel McMillan.

HALF A MILLION *of these* SCRIBNER BOOKS

60th 1,000

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS
His New Novel
CAPTAIN MACKLIN
"Mr. Davis has given us something big, something mature, something solid. It must stand as its author's masterpiece."
—Boston *Transcript*.
With illustrations by Walter Appleton Clark. $1.50

30th 1,000
BARRIE'S NEW NOVEL

The LITTLE WHITE BIRD
"Barrie at his best." $1.50

60th 1,000
The Fortunes of
OLIVER HORN
THE NEW NOVEL BY
F. HOPKINSON SMITH
"The best product of a very versatile man of unusual gifts and grace, and a piece of fiction of a very high kind indeed."
—*World's Work*.
With illustrations by Walter Appleton Clark. $1.50

55th 1,000
HENRY VAN DYKE'S
NEW BOOK

The BLUE FLOWER
Elaborately illustrated in full color.
$1.50

30th 1,000
By THOMAS NELSON PAGE
The Exquisite Children's Story
A Captured Santa Claus
Illustrated in colors.
"There could be no lovelier holiday gift."
75 cents.

235th 1,000
ERNEST THOMPSON SETON'S celebrated books
LIVES OF THE HUNTED
$1.60 net. (Postage 15 cents.)
WILD ANIMALS I HAVE KNOWN
$2.00
Each illustrated with 200 drawings by the Author.

30th 1,000
By JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY
New and Beautiful Poems
The Book of Joyous Children
MORE THAN 100 PICTURES
$1.20 net. (Postage 8 cents.)

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK