WILL ORGANIZE STATE.

### Believed to Indicate Attempt to Capture Democratic Convention.

Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler, elected Borough President of Brooklyn on the Hearst ticket, told a Tribune reporter yesterday that the Hearst men will within the next year extend their

organization throughout the State. In political circles this is interpreted as meaning that the Hearst men will try to capture the next Democratic State convention. If they do this Mr. Coler will probably be the candidate for Governor, as he was in 1902, when he received a plurality of more than 125,000 in the city of New York. Only the tremendous plurality rolled up by the Republicans above The Bronx pulled the Republican ticket through.

Mr. Coler is the Hearst leader, in Kings County, and is in a position to speak authoritatively of the plans of the Hearst men. In a three-cornered fight he beat Senator McCarren regarded as the most powerful individual Democratic leader in the State. When he accepted the nomination he was laughed at by the Mc-Carren men. Now the laugh is on McCarren and Murphy, and Coler is on top. His announcement yesterday that the Hearst men will organize the State as they did the city means that the friends of Mr. Hearst are determined not to relinquish the advantage that they gained in the recent election. While Mr. Coler would not admit that the Hearst men had planned to name the next Democratic candidate for Governor, it is a logical deduction that if the Hearst men organize the State they will do it because they mean to name the ticket. This will be a shock to the Murphy men and Hill men, but it will be halled with joy by the radical Democrats up the State, especially if Mr. Hearst will provide a campaign fund commensurate with his ambitions.

"It is a fact," said Mr. Coler yesterday at his Cedar-st. offices, "that the Hearst men will organize the State. Of course the first thing to do is to dispose of the contest of Mr. Hearst. There is no doubt whatever that if he gets his rights he will be installed as the next Mayor of New-York. We must rely on the courts for an honest adjudication of the matter.

"The friends of Mr. Hearst are fighting for certain political principles," Mr. Coler continued. These were pretty well discussed by the Municipal League people in the recent campaign. They include the public control of franchises which figure as public utilities, publicity with reference to election contributions and expenditures. direct primary nominations of candidates, and unremitting hostility to political bosses and cliques. These principles are just as desirable in other cities of the State as they are here in New-York. That they are close to the hearts of the people of this city was shown by the recent vote.

"We purpose to go ahead with organizing the voters up the State who think as we think down here. Like causes produce like effects. If Demhere. Like causes produce like effects. If Democrats and Republicans in this city were ready to vote for freedom from domination by political bosses, the up-State voters will be found to be in a similar frame of mind. Now is the time to go at the task of bringing about a new order of things. I look to see the next Democratic State Convention an exceedingly interesting one. I think it will turn out that the progressive Democrats of the State will be on hand in prevailing numbers."

#### HEARST RECOUNT ODDS 1 TO 3.

#### Wall Street Still Gambling on Recent Election-Bets Still Held Up.

Odds of 1 to 3 that Hearst will be the next Mayor prevailed in Wall Street yesterday. A bet of \$200 to \$1,500 was reported made by A. H. Romberg and F. St. Goar on the curb market. William Begley offered to bet \$3,000 to \$12,000 on Hearst. So far Wall Street has paid no bets on the recent elec-

# SAYS "AUTOS" SPREAD GYPSY MOTHS.

#### Statement Made Before National Grange Indorsement for the President.

IBy Telegraph to The Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 20.—At the meeting of the National Grangers here to-day, the startling statement was made that automobiles were instru statement was made that automobiles were instru-mental in spreading the destructive Brown and Gyrsy moths which are eating the foliage from trees all over New-England. The statement was inade by F. E. Merchant, of the Rhode Island

inade by F. E. Merchant, of the knowledge (Grange,
Resolutions were adopted approving the campaign of President Roosevelt against fraud and "graft," and offering support in his investigations.
Resolutions were also adopted favoring local option, recommending the removal of internal revenue tax from alcohol rendered unfit for a beverage.

# ALARM FOR PRINCETON STUDENT.

#### Police of Whole Country Asked to Help Search for Kuttroff.

After a search of more than six weeks for Percy

Retroff, of No. 17 East 69th-st., a student of Princeton University, who has disappeared, the Pinkertons in whose hands the case has been placed, yesterday appealed to the police to send out a general alarm for the boy. Notice will be sent also to all the large cities of the country, while eirculars will be sent broadcast, the world over.

The disappearance of Kuttroff, who is nineteen years old, was said by his friends last night to be due to brooding over his mother's death, which occurred a few months ago. He was last seen in Grand Central Station, carrying a yellow leather suit case, bearing the initials, "P. K., N. The young man, who is described as 5 feet

10 inches in height, of stocky build, with light complexion and hair, were on the day of his dis-appearance a light gray suit and a dark gray rain coat.

A RATE DECISION FOR RAILROADS. Chicago, Nov. 20 .- Judge Bethea, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day decided that the order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commissio directing that the railroad rates on livestock be

illegal.

The Chicago Great Western and seventeen other railroad corporations were the defendants in two suits brought by the Interstate Commerce Commis-



Fraud Revealed by Canvass Will Nevertheless Be Prosecuted.

Interest in the canvass of votes at the City Hall began to wane perceptibly yesterday, although the comparison of tally sheets with reurns and the examination of all "void" and 'protested" ballots went on as usual. The lawvers representing William R. Hearst have been unable to find enough errors in the returns thus far to give room for the belief that the official canvass will greatly decrease Mayor McClellan's plurality. The net gain for Mr. Hearst in the first eight Assembly districts, in which the comparisons of tally sheets with returns have been ompleted, is less than 200 votes, and these are Tammany districts, in which frauds in counting vere to be expected.

Mr. Hearst's counsel are beginning to feel hat the only hope of demonstrating his election lies in an application for opening the ballot boxes for a recount. They may make such an application to the courts to-day. The lawyers, lowever, have declared that they will inform Attorney General Mayer of any frauds discovered in the count that can be brought to the attention of the grand jury. They say they want to have violators of the law punished, even if votes enough to elect Mayor McClellan must be

Clarence J. Shearn last evening announced that Mr. Hearst had retained ex-Governor Frank S. Black to conduct an investigation of frauds discovered in the count of votes. Mr. Black, it is said, will seek to have persons implicated in the frauds prosecuted in the criminal

Justice Giegerich, presiding yesterday at the opening of envelopes containing "void" and 'protested" ballots, gave a decision that a balot on which a splash of ink appeared could not e counted. He said:

The primary object of the election law is to preserve the secrecy of the ballot, and any mark that would serve to distinguish a ballot, no matter how small, serves to vitiate it. The ballot is void and should not be counted unless there is proof that the marking was accidental.

In the comparison of returns with tally sheets yesterday fewer errors were found than on previous days. Some of the errors, while amusing, did not change the vote for Mr. Hearst. The return of the vote in the 9th Election District of the 8th Assembly District was missing when the envelope was opened, but it was found later in the envelope containing "void" ballots. On the return of the 1st Election District of the 9th Assembly District, the total of ballots cast was written \$2.92, instead of 292. Chairman Boyhan, reading one of the returns from the 7th Assembly District, startled the Hearst lawyers by calling off "twenty-two void ballots."

"It ain't twenty-two void ballots," said a man looking over his shoulder. "Them are ditto marks."

The chairman took a second look and an-

looking over his shoulder. "Them are ditto marks."

The chairman took a second look and announced that there were no void ballots.

The Board of Canvassers for Queens Borough found yesterday no errors that would affect the Mayoralty result. There were many clerical errors and errors of judgment shown, and in some instances astonishing ignorance on the part of inspectors was brought out. For instance, a whole batch of spoiled ballots, with holes pushed by the type during the printing process, were thrown among the void ballots. There was absolutely no mark on them. The list of void and protested ballots, however, was found to be much greater than the original counting. The board worked late last night, because many of the members are engaged during the day and cannot get off.

At the evening session of the board John F. Cloonan. who represented ex-Judge Parker, Mayor McClellan's counsel, raised an objection to the use of tally sheets for comparison with the returns in envelopes. Mr. Whitney, attorney for the Municipal Ownership League, attempted to use them. Justice Giegerich ruled that the tally sheets had no official right before the court. but were there for the convenience of the coursel.

### MANY DISHONEST DEALS.

# "The World" Finds No "Reliable" Proof of Fraud Ballots.

"The New-York World" yesterday made public he results of an investigation which it carried on with a score of its own reporters, aided by detectives in the employ of William P. Hazen, to ascertain the extent of the frauds in the recent election.

Following are some of the conclusions reached account of his expenses and the sources of his in the investigation which is said to have covered fifteen districts in the city:

fifteen districts in the city:

That there is no reliable proof of the ballots being tampered with after the polls had closed.

That whatever frauds were committed, it was in the illegal registration of persons not entitled to yote, the voting of men upon the names of persons properly registered, the intimidation of persons by watchers and workers, and in the possible invalidating the ballots through either criminal intent or ignorance of inspectors and ballot and poll clerks, in encouraging the unconstitutional marking of ballots or in throwing out of ballots that should have been counted.

That there was more illegal registration and vio-

ballots or in inroving out of ballots that should have been counted.

That there was more illegal registration and violations of the laws relating to the right of franchise than in many years; possibly more than ever before in the history of New-York City.

That the Republican organization not only deserted its own candidates to support the Tammany candidates, as in the case of the 28th District, but also loaned the Municipal Ownership party thousands of voters in accordance with a deal arranged between district leaders, as was done in the 2d, ith, 15th, 34th and 35th Assembly Districts of Manatan.

Sih, 15th, 3th and 35th Assembly Districts of Manhattan.

Some of the Tamimany leaders sacrificed their city ticket to save their local and borough candidates, as was done in the 19th, 21st, 34th and 35th Assembly Districts in Manhattan; in the 2d, 5th and 14th in Brooklyn; in the Coney Island district and In Richmond Borough.

That Tammany Hall expended \$75 in each election district in Manhattan and the Bronx: the Municipal Ownership League \$20 in each district, and the Republicans, on the average, less than 310.

That the "floater" population took the Tammany money and voted for candidates of other parties.

That the presence of Jerome watchers probably prevented a great deal of illegal voting and made absolutely impossible the manipulation of the ballots after the vote had been cast.

That, owing to the participation of so many parties in the contest, the usual opportunities for tampering with the ballots were not taken advantage of.

That a recount of the ballots in the event of the

tage of.

That a recount of the ballots in the event of the opening of the ballot boxes used in the 1.948 election districts of the city would not reveal illegal manipulation.

# KRUP CASE UP TO-DAY.

#### Alleged Floater's Whereabouts and Bail Furnisher Still Unknown.

The grand jury did not examine any witnesses esterday in the investigation of the circumstances yesternay in the escape of John Krup, the alleged surrounding the escape of John Krup, the alleged Tammany "floater," who was to have been tried Tammany "floater," who was to have been tried last Tuesday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Attorney General Mayer was in the Criminal Courts Building in the morning, but had an engagement which is said to have kept him from going into the grand jury room. It was said in the afternoon that witnesses in the Krup case would probably be examined to-day, and would include Alderman Gaffney and Charles P. Dillon.

Mr. Mayer would not admit that he had information as to the identity of the man who furnished the \$5,000 cash ball for Krup. A volunteer witness told Mr. Mayer the name of a well known Tammany officeholder who drew \$50,000 in cash from a bank just before election.

No progress was made yesterday in the search for the missing Krup and other "floaters" who jumped their ball. No new indictments of persons alleged to have been concerned in election frauds were announced in the Criminal Courts Building. In the Yorkville Court, yesterday, Magistrate Breen held Laurie W. Reynolds, a young man living at No. 240 West 45th-st., in \$1,000 ball for trial on the charge of accepting \$2 for his vote for the Tammany ticket on Election Day. According to the evidence in court. Reynolds received the money from a Tammany worker at the polls in sight of Benjamin McCoy, of No. 225 West \$2d-st., and Flavius S. Scott, of No. 224 West \$2d-st., and Plavius S. Scott, of No. 224 West \$2d-st., and Plavius S. Scott, of No. 225 west \$2d-st., and Plavius Comment of the money from the Tammany man, and said he had held his ballet partly unfolded when he left the voting both, so that a watcher could see that he had marked in the circle under the star. After getting the cash, however, he had explained that he had marked in the circle under the star. After getting the cash, however, he had explained that return of the money, but Reynolds refused to give it up.

If was gaid in court that the Tammany man who last Tuesday in the Criminal Branch of the Su-

return of the money, our training that the Tammany man who paid the money was well known in the election district. He will probably be arrested to-day. TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it falls to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is an each box. 25a.

# COLER ON HEARST PLANS. HEARST GAINS SLIGHT. AFTER ELECTION BOARDS

### ONLY HOPE IN RECOUNT. Grand Jury Will Consider Citizens Union's Fraud Evidence.

As a result of a long conference between Julius Henry Cohen, representing the Citizens Union; James S. Lehmaler, who has been appointed a special Deputy Attorney General to assist in the prosecution of election fraud cases, and representatives from Mr. Jerome's office, the grand jury will to-day be asked to indict a number of election boards. For several weeks the Citizens Union has been gathering material for such action. From its Election Day watchers it has received more than six hun dred reports, a large number of which relate to the wilful and criminal neglect of the election law by election inspectors. This evidence has been carefully arranged, and the first action will be taken to-day. Many other indictments will be sought later in similar cases.

The evidence shows that in a number of cases, such as the Krup incident, for which an election board in Charles F. Murphy's home district has already been indicted, "floaters" were deliberately permitted to vote regardless of the protests of the Citizens Union and Jerome watchers. In other cases officials wilfully refused to count valid ballots for anti-Tammany candidates. A number of good cases of these violations of the law have been selected for presentation to the grand jury. Detectives have been put to work also to throw still more light

been put to work also to throw still more light on these irregularities. As a result the Citizens Union's attorney is now in possession of important data for prosecution, and the conference yesterday was for the purpose of acquainting the District Attorney and the Attorney General with the character of this material.

The position taken by the Citizens Union, as was learned yesterday, is that, irrespective of any partisan issue, it is essential that there should be an honest count of votes legally cast. To this end they retained Mr. Cohen directly after the election to investigate the charges of fraud and assist as the representative of the Citizens Union in any prosecutions that might Citizens Union in any prosecutions that might naturally follow his investigation. The first point of attack, indicated by the evidence of the Citizens' Union workers, was against the dishonest inspectors who connived at the irregularities that marked the official count. It is the opinion of those who know of the evidence that has been collected that several convic-tions will result.

tions will result.

This, however, is only the first step in the Citizens Union programme. Evidence is almost piling up against men much higher in Tammany Hall circles, and several prominent officeholders may be netted. The cases to-day, however, will be those of inspectors.

#### FOR GREATER PUBLICITY.

#### Meeting Favors Compelling Statement of Campaign Money Sources.

A meeting was held yesterlay afternoon at the Astor House to enlist all those interested in the passage of a measure compelling all nominees for public office to state, not only the expenses of their ampaigns, but the sources from which the money

John Fox, the president of the Democratic Club, called the meeting, which was entirely non-partisan, to order, and Perry Belmont was elected per-manent chairman. Mr. Belmont, on assuming his duties, said in part:

New-York first among the States, by a law enacted in 1820 required publication by candidates only of their campaign expenses. That law is obviously inadequate and ineffective. Since then, many other States have enacted laws requiring such publication, not only by candidates, but by political committees, and, especially in Massachusetts and Missouri, such legislation has proved beneficial.

There is no discredit necessarily to a campaign contribution. There is, however, no inherent right to secreey, and the policy of the proposed law is to treat campaign money as public money. Judge Gray, of Delaware, has written to me on this subject, and has this to say:

"Corrupt practices acts have been largely unavailing, and, seemingly, incapable of being enforced. Compelled publicity as to contributions and campaign expenses will be more efficient than all of them put together toward suppressing the evil of electoral corruption."

At the conclusion of Mr. Belmont's speech, a resolution, offered by Controller-elect Herman A. Metz that the legislative committee be enlarged was adopted. Senator Saxe's motion that no

nember of the legislature should be on the committee also passed. Chairman Belmont emphasized the fact that the main object in view was to have such a law passed

Grout Herman A Metz Edward Mitchell, Augustus Van Wyck, Perry Belmont, John N. Bogart, Edward Feeney, Martin Saxe, William Hoge, John Fox and Charles V. Fornes.

## WANT EXPENSES FILED.

#### Association Favors Massachusetts Election Law, with Additions.

The sub-committee of the executive committee of the Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections, which is charged with the preparation of a bill to that effect, met yesterday afternoon at the Bar Association Clubhouse.

There were present ex-Mayor Low, who presided; D. Cady Herrick, William Williams, Charles H. Young, Gherard Davis and William C. Osborn, who is secretary of the committee. There also were present three representatives of the Brooklyn Democratic Club-Professor Carmody and Messrs. Mc-

Loughlin and Van Ness.
After the meeting, Secretary Osborn said that the session had been devoted to a consideration of the framework of the proposed statute as to the matter of expenditures in campaigns and elections. The especial points decided upon were:

First—That all expenses for elections and cam-paigns should be made public, instead of having only the candidate file his individual and personal campaign costs.

Second—To require an itemized statement of such

expenses and contributions, instead of the present method of furnishing simply the total amounts. Third-That violation of such foregoing pro-risions shall be punishable as a misdemeanor. Fourth-That provision shall be made so that any citizen may be able to institute a judicial inquiry into the expenditures.

It was also the sentiment of the committee that all corporations should be absolutely prohibited from making any contributions for campaigu pur-

## COMMITTEE OF NINE APPOINTED.

#### Republican Club Will Investigate Direct Nominations-Ivins Elected Member.

At the monthly meeting of the Republican Club cussing the proposition as to whether the club should be committed to the matter of direct nominations. Many of the members thought that the club should take a decisive step in the matter, while others thought that a committee should be appointed to look into it. This latter opinion finally prevailed, and the matter was referred to the following committee, which will be known as the committee of nine; James W. Hawes, Charles H. Denison, Edward H. Pallows, John A.

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# PLEADS FOR PHILIPPINES.

MR. TAFT AT KANSAS CITY.

Urges Tariff Reduction on Sugar and Tobacco for Islands.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 30.-William H. Taft, Secretary of War, the guest of honor to the annual dinner of the Commercial Club, in re-sponding to the toast. "The Philippines," said that "the Philippine Islands must be ours for more than a generation," and that probably those called on to act as legislators would not live to see the day "when separation consistent with the welfare of the Philippines can be made.

The occasion of the dinner was the anniversary of the signing of the John Jay commercial treaty. Senator Warner was toastmaster.

Mr. Taft described the Filipinos as a gentle graceful, artistic, domestic, courteous, quiet, longsuffering and likeable people, with a capacity for education and manual training. He then went on to tell what this country had done and is doing for the people of the archipelago. He told of the economic history of the islands in recent years and of the great disasters which have befallen them since 1896. There is, naturally, considerable feeling against this government, Mr. Taft said. A serious attempt at revolution was not feared, however

attempt at revolution was not feared, however. He continued:

The Philippine Islands are ours, and must be ours for more than a generation. It is quite probable that those called upon to act as legislators will not live to see the day when separation consistent with the welfare of the Filipinos can be made. For practical purposes, then, the Philippines are part of the United States. By a most fortunate decision of the Supreme Court, they are not made a part of the territory of the United States, because constitutional restrictions and inhibitions would have very seriously interfered with wise government, adapted to those islands, but in all others than a technical sense they are American territory, and if we are sincere, if we are conscientious, if, we desire to be regarded as really altruistic in our position toward the Philippines and the Philippinos, then we have no right to deny them the henefit which commercial association and freedom of trade as a part of our civilization will give them.

A Filipino may well question the good faith of our declarations that we are there for their good when we decline to open our ports to their products and refuse to give them the benefit of the markets of this great country for the things which they have to sell. In all the legislation for which Congress is responsible affecting the Philippine Islands there are but two acts which can be criticised as having a selfish motive. One is what we might call the Coastwise act, the effect of which is to require that after July 1, 1906, all freight from the Philippine Islands to the United States 35 per cent of the Dingley rates.

The Coastwise act is supposed to be in the Interest of the American Merchant Marine. As a matter of fact, it would never prove to be so, but really it can have no other motive. If the Coastwise act is permitted to come into effect, and the tax upon the Philippine products is not removed. We have Congress assuming the utterly indefensible position that for the purpose of turnishing business to the American

made to pay the higher rate of freight which such a coastwise provision necessary entails and implies.

The object of my coming to Kansas City, my fellow citizens, is to enlist your sympathy in an effort so to amend the legislation on our statute books that we shall be consistent in our conduct of the Philippines, and shall repeal laws which will give the lie to every assertion of disinterest-edness and good faith in our dealing with our wards got the Pacific.

The dynsiation proposed for the relief of the Philippigos is an act postponing the application of the coal wise trading laws to the trade between the Philippigos is an act postponing the application of the Philippigos is an act postponing the application of the Philippine Islands and the United States until 1999, the reduction of the tariff on sugar and to-bacco from 75 per cent to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates and on other products of the Philippines, free trade until 1999, when there shall be complete free trade in the products of either.

The two interests in this country that are arrayed in opposition to free trade with the Philippine Islands are the sugar laterest and the tobacco interest. It will be found, when the facts are fully analyzed, that these complaining interests are not objecting to this measure of justice to the Philippines because it is going to cause them immediate loss, but because they suppose that in years to come, with the encouragement that the American market will give to the production of tobacco and sugar in the Philippines will enter into competition with that which they produce in this country. The attitude of these men, who really know the facts, cannot be described as other than the quintessence of selfishness in opposing the American market, when their fear of injury is founded on presumptions most improbable.

Mr. Taft follows up his argument with many figures and statistics to prove his point, showing that

Mr. Taft follows up his argument with many figures and statistics to prove his point, showing that there was no danger from Philippine competition.

It is argued that America is under no obligation to give the Philippines any better market than they had before, and that, as they did not have the American market before, there is no reason for them now to complain that they do not have it. This argument is as unfounded as the rest. When we pass from sugar to tobacco, we find a lively imagination equally necessary to understand why the tobacco men and the cigarmakers should be anxious to prevent this measure of justice to the Philippines.

Secretary Taft said in closing:

Secretary Taft said in closing:

The great future of the Philipoine Islands, in my judgment, lies in the extended production of that of which the Islands have a complete monopoly of the world—Manila hemp. The production of this, with machinery adapted to its cheaper preparation for the market, which Yankee ingenuity is certain to invent, will absorb the labor and the capital of the islands to such an extent that sugar and tobacco will remain as they now are, but secondary in importance in the agriculture of the islands.

Why I am chiefly interested in having the proposed legislation enacted at this session is to convince the Filipinos that the American government is anxious to do what it can to stinulate their prosperity, and that no such chimerical injury to particular interests in this country will prevent us from doing justice to them and giving them the benefit of our market while they are practicular part of our country.

Governor Hoch of Kansas responded to the toast.

Governor Hoch of Kansas responded to the toast, 'Nothing the Matter with Kansas." D. R. Francis, formerly Governor of Missouri, and John S. Wise of New-York, formerly Governor of Virginia, also

porters whether he favored a sea level or a lock canal on the Isthmus of Panama.

"I can't answer a categorical question," he said.
"The matter will come before me for review, and
to discuss the two plans at present would he an
impropriety. If I said what I think personally, I
should have to say why, and I do not think that
an advisable thing to do just yet."

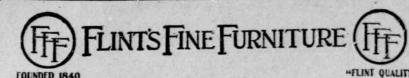
# BURTON AGAIN ON TRIAL.

#### Counsel Contends Rialto Payments Were in Another Case.

St. Louis, Nov. 20.-For the second time within two years United States Senator J. Ralph Burton, of Kansas, was called on to defend himself in the United States Circuit Court. The indictment charges that he, while a Senator, accepted compensation from the Rialto Grain and Securities Com-pany, of St. Louis, now defunct, for using his inknown as the committee of nine; James W. Hawes, Charles H. Denison, Edward H. Fallows, John A. Dutton, A. S. Gilbert, Benjamin E. Hall, Alfred R. Conklin, Robert N. Kenyon and Alfred E. Ommen.

Resolutions were adopted on the death of Lyman E. Bloomingdale, and the following were elected resident members: William M. Ivins, Benjamin F. Felner, Edward H. Hesly, Le Baron M. Huntington, F. D. Waterman, Henry White and Albert A. Wray.

WILL REFUSE DRIVERS' DEMANDS.
A special meeting of the Livery Stable Keepers' Association was held last evening in the Ashland House, at which it was decided to grant no advance to the drivers who have demanded an increase in the drivers who have demanded an in



# FLINT FACILITIES

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# CLERGY IN LIVELY TILT.

Justice Brewer in Favor of United Church Action.

The sessions of the Interchurch Conference of Federation ended yesterday with some sharp words. Leading clergymen, conservative in views on federation, had looked for opposition, and were not surprised when Professor S. Q. Dealey, of Brown University, president of the Rhode Island Federation of Churches, stoutly opposed the proposition to bar the Unitarians from the Federal Council, which was proposed in the forenoon and adopted in the afternoon The Rhode Island Federation admits both Universalists and Unitarians. Professor Dealey told his friends afterward

that Rhode Island bars no Godfearing Christians. When the proposition to establish a federal council of representatives of thirty denominations came up Professor Dealey jumped to his "I want to know," he said, "what authority a

convention such as this has to decide such an important question without first consulting with the laity? The protest went unheeded, and an amendment, offered by Professor Dealey earlier in the

day was also shelved. The amendment proposed broadening the scope of the federation by taking in every Christian sect. Professor Dealey proposes to bring his amendment up again before the convention closes. Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States

Supreme Court, roused the night session to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by his eulogy of the federation movement, but made it quite plain that his idea of church federation was a federation of all Christlans, Unitarians, Universalists and Catholics. He said:

I look and hope for a federation closer than that adopted by the conference. Perhaps it was better to take a short way than to risk failure by going too far. The man, however, who cannot work with Everett Hale and Cardinal Gibbons has no clear conception of the goodness of God.

In the next sentence he struck the conference a direct blow for its exclusion of the Unitarians

I say that if all cannot admit the divinity of Christ they are yet all followers of his lendership. Provided they are working for Christ the rest does not matter. If I had been voting in New-York in the last election I would have worked with any one who fought for William Travers Jerome. I speak only as a layman and a lawyer, and with the utmost deference to the clergy, but I must say that I care more for religion than for theology. The strength of our country comes from the strength of the union, and the strength of the union from the strength of the States. So, a federation of the churches in no way interfering with the individual action of the unit will result in a strong union.

eration of the churches in no way intertering with the individual action of the unit will result in a strong union.

Federation of the denominations will reduce the differences between them and will bring them together. Every citizen is bound to preserve and support justice. Law and justice should coincide; unfortunately they do not. Every step toward making them perfectly synonomous is a step onward and upward. If this were brought about there would be no need of supervision of hanks or insurance companies. The church would be a sort of mutual insurance company, whose salaries and policies would only be payable by the cashier up vonder. There would be no "tainted money"; the law of injunction would drop into harmless desuetude; the Chinaman would learn a new idea of American justice. What greater power is there to accomplish this than a federated church?

Let us turn to municipal corruption. The cry is "Turn the rascals out!" which often means turn out the party to which the rascals belong. Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but of party purity. Purity must be preferred to party and efforts must be continuous.

In one part of the city a little band does its best against the slums; in another part another little hand does its best. What better arm could be brought against the slums than a united church? Such a body could reform New-York make Philadelphia good and Chicago clean.

The declaration of John Hay that diplomacy is founded on the Golden Rule lifted this country higher than Manila or Santiago. Yet there are some to whom a large navy appeals. Against such I invoke the voice of the Master. I twoke the united church against the continuance of war and the getting ready for war.

Henry Wade Rogers, L.L. D., dean of Yale's

Henry Wade Rogers, L.L. D., dean of Yale's law department, followed Justice Brewer. Dr. Rogers believes government by the people has failed "conspicuously" in this country. He told the big audience as much. He pald a tribute to Jerome, liking him to the monk reformer, Savonarola. Justice Grosscup, of Chicago, also

spoke. Many of the leading Episcopal clergy talked favorably of Professor Dealey's amendment. Following the shelving of the amendment, the. Rev. Dr. Niccolls made a flery speech in favor of interpolating in the sentence "as their Lord and Saviour." This was adopted. It was a dig the articles of federation, the word "Divine," making the sentence read, "as their Divine Lord and Saviour. This was adopted. It was a dig at the Unitarians, who do not believe in the divinity of Christ. The conference then adopted articles of federation.

Following this, papers were read on "What Practical Results May Be Expected from This Conference," by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, the Rev. E. D. Power, the Rev. Frank Mason the Rev. A. H. Bradford and the Rev. D. S. Stephens. Resolutions deploring the "commercial and political impropriety", of the age were offered by the Rev. Dr. George Wenner, of this city, and shelved. The principal speeches at the evening session

were made by Justice Peter B. Grosscup, of Chicago, and Henry Wade Rogers, dean of the Yale Law School. Mr. Rogers spoke on "Government by the People." He said:

If the purpose which brought us here is re-alized, we shall have strengthened the founda-tions upon which government by the people for-ever depends. Let us federate the churches that we may have a more effective agency for the prevention of that corruption which all history teaches leads to the overthrow of the likerties

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of the people and the downfall of States. Let us federate the churches in the hope that we shall thereby the better aid in making impossible in this our country a government by privileged classes, which in the end inevitably leads to anarchy and then despotism.

CHARLES H. LEASE DEAD.

Eleven Operations Fatal to Son of Populist Advocate.

Charles H. Lease, a son of Mary Elizabeth Lease the well known woman Populist advocate who was Chairman of the Charities Board of Kansas, and was a leading figure in the Bryan campaign of 1886, died at the Post Graduate Hospital at 7 o'clock last night. His death followed eleven operations, which began with an operation for approximation.

FALL FROM BARREL KILLS BAKER.

Two Serious Drops Previously Left Him with Only Feelings Hurt.

William Adam, twenty years old, of No. 119 Varick-st., a baker, employed at No. 117 Varick-st., fell from a barrel in the bakery yesterday af ternoon, struck his head on a stone and fractured his skull. He was dead when Ambulance Surgeo vanney, of St. Vincent's Hospital, reached him. Devanney, of St. Vincent's Hospital, reached him.
Two weeks ago Adam fell from a stoop ten feel
high and was unhurt. One week ago he was
leaning out of the second story window of his
house when he lost his balance and fell to the
payement. A dozen spectators ran to his assistpayement by Adam jumped nimbuy to his feet and
commented feelingly on the hardness of the payement. ment.
The barrel from which he fell yesterday was only four feet high.

> Before the cold weather sets in

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