

HUGHES HIS IDEAL MAN. TRIBUTE OF SCHURMAN.

"What a President He'd Make!" Exclaims Head of Cornell.

Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, in addressing a meeting at Cooper Union last night, said that the people of the United States must take the initiative if they wanted Charles E. Hughes for their next President; that Governor Hughes himself would not lift a finger to obtain the nomination, and that he has, through a fine sense of what is due to the state, forbidden the officials he has put in office from making any effort to advance his political fortunes.

When Mr. Schurman, after his address, was asked if he thought Governor Hughes would be nominated for President, he smilingly said that he was not a prophet. "What a man he is for New York's chief magistrate!" he exclaimed, "and what a man he would be to have for the nation's President!" Cooper Union was packed to hear Mr. Schurman, and when he spoke the name Charles E. Hughes there was an outburst of applause. He emphasized the importance and the necessity of the people taking the initiative for making Mr. Hughes President. The politicians, he said, the political bosses, have their ears always to the ground; the people of the nation must make their call for the nomination of Charles E. Hughes so loud that political leaders could not fail to hear it. They must make it so loud, he said, that political leaders would not dare ignore it, and then the nomination of the Governor would inevitably follow, as his nomination for Governor did, in response to the unmistakable and all powerful call of the people.

Governor Hughes, said Mr. Schurman, had made the great corporations realize that they must submit to law and public opinion, and he had done this in the best possible way. President Roosevelt, he said, and Governor Hughes were operating in the same direction, for governmental control of public service corporations and governmental regulation of them. Mr. Schurman spoke upon "The Reforms of the Year," and after some denunciation of the extremely wealthy, who "apparently thought they could override the laws," he said that this was an era of big things; that the high standard of morals had not been carried up to the world of big things; that men of big affairs seemed to think they were above the law, and that enormous power assumes no moral responsibility. "They are unmoral, they have issued stocks on water or wind," he said, "and big banks have not hesitated to use the savings of the poor to subvert their own selfish needs."

The attempt to control judges and Legislatures by powerful interests, he said, was one of the greatest dangers of the day. He paid a high tribute to the last Legislature of this state, saying it was the best the state has had in years. Mainly through the efforts of President Roosevelt and Governor Hughes, Mr. Schurman said, the big corporations had been brought to realize that they must be governed by the laws and public opinion, and were now willing to cry "enough." The President, he said, had accomplished his task in two ways, by passing new legislation for the regulation of rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission and by enforcing legislation already enacted against "these malefactors."

"The craze for great wealth is passing," said he, "and it is passing because of the storm of abuse that has arisen against vast fortunes and the way they were accumulated. I know that the proposal has been made in high quarters to confiscate big fortunes. That is dangerous. Property and capital must be secure. Regulate corporations, but leave them free to carry on their work."

Mr. Schurman then spoke of the present business situation. He said the country is on the edge of a period of depression, and that the cost of living should be reduced. He denounced the "enormous" expenditures by the government for the army and navy and predicted that it would not be long before it would neutralize the Philippines. Touching on the cost of living he said that the American people were the most extravagant in the world and that there was great need of economizing, but especially was there need of putting an end to governmental extravagance, which exceeded even that of the people. After tracing the movement for reform Mr. Schurman said: "Out of this movement of reform there has emerged upon the political stage one commanding figure. We have made him Governor of New York, but his name and fame have gone out to the uttermost parts of the United States. The investigation conducted by Charles E. Hughes into the affairs of the big insurance companies gave to the movement of reform an irresistible impulse, for it demonstrated by the logic of indisputable fact the havoc which unprincipled greed and gambling were making of funds which had been consecrated by the highest obligations to the protection of the fatherless and the widow. But Mr. Hughes not only laid bare the hideous disease of which the world of big affairs was suffering; he prescribed remedies for its cure and preventives for its recurrence. In the exercise of rare constructive statesmanship he drafted a bill for enactment by the Legislature which placed the vast insurance business of the state, and, indeed, of the United States, on the firm foundations of honor and integrity—and that without any impairment, but with an obvious and everywhere felt increase of efficiency. And then this penetrating legal investigator, this master of the figures and principles of finance, this sane, constructive reformer, resumed the practice of his profession, in which he continued to differ from other eminent lawyers by his refusal to retain retainers from corporations or in any other way to fetter his own independence or freedom of action. His name was mentioned everywhere for the government. But in silent dignity he diligently attended to the business of his profession. When finally it became apparent through the expression of popular sentiment that his party could win at the polls only if he ran for Governor, he still refused to dicker with politicians or to hold intercourse with any boss, but calmly awaited a mandate from the people—and from the people alone. The politicians and bosses did not want him, for he was not the type of man to work for them or to further their ambitions of local supremacy. But they sorrowfully recognized that no one else could get the votes of the people, and the people paid their faithful servant the compliment of electing him alone on his party's ticket. This favorite of the people has continued day after day since he became Governor to merit and to acquire in increasing measure the confidence, the admiration and the hearty support of his fellow citizens. You may search all history and you will not find a finer exemplar of disinterested and selfless public service. He has not sought to reward his friends, political or personal, or to punish his enemies. His sole aim has been the best interests of the state, and he has served the state with all his heart and mind and soul and strength. Nothing has diverted him from this object; nothing else has interested him. For Mr. Hughes is a man not only of tremendous capacity for voluntary exertion, but he is a man who involuntarily gets absorbed in the work he is doing. For his consciousness there literally is nothing at present outside the duties of the Governor of the State of New York. He does not think of that office he is discharged to the utmost. Not one jot or tittle of the work of the office to which the people have called him will he neglect or overlook. He cares for nothing else and thinks of nothing else. It is the easiest thing in the

world for him to be a constitutional executive. To the business of his office he gives himself completely and unreservedly. And what a man he is for our state to have as Chief Magistrate! A man who has always earned his own livelihood and who naturally sympathizes with all who toil; a reformer with an ancient-fashioned reverence for the State constitution; a man of affairs who handles figures with the skill of a trained accountant and who, in the principles of business like a merchant, is fair and sane, was happily destined to settle in our state the great national question of the control of the public service corporations. And the law he drafted and got enacted by the Legislature is likely to serve as a model to all the states of the Union. There is much talk to-day about making Governor Hughes the next President of the United States. But the Governor is too busy and too deeply engrossed in the duties of his office to speak or think of anything else. Some things, however, are perfectly clear. Governor Hughes will not lift a finger to secure the nomination. And his nice sense of what is due to the State of New York from the officials he has appointed has led him to forbid them making any effort to advance his own political fortunes. Nor would he want like Governor Hughes to have a nomination at the hands of the bosses. On the other hand, if the people summon him to service he would undoubtedly respond with loyal devotion to their cause, and he would accept of no other nomination. But if the people want him for higher service, it is for them to take the initiative and extend the call. He would not accept an invitation from the bosses. And the call of the people would make the intervention of the bosses unnecessary. Governor Hughes's confidence in the people and his devotion to the people's interests are unbounded; he will spend and be spent for them; but he will not serve or recognize any other political master. His political future is in the hands of the people. Let the public say what they want.

NO LOCAL DAILY FOR THE BLIND. Two Weekly Newspapers in Raised Type Are Printed.

Newspaper enterprise has not yet penetrated the darkness of the blind. While those thus afflicted have access to several thousands of books, many pieces of music and several magazines, they have only two newspapers, both weeklies. The most important one is "The London Daily Mail" in Universal Braille type, published by the English daily paper of that name. It is not quite a year old, the first number having been issued in December, 1906. It is a ten-page paper and contains about a third as much reading matter as that number of pages in ink type. It is not divided into columns, but the whole page is covered with the raised dots, seemingly meaningless, but easily read by the practised hand of the blind. On the first page are the name and the table of contents, in ink type as well as Braille. The subject matter is the same in each number, viz: news of the United Kingdom, diary of the week's foreign news and chess problems. The latter is a popular feature, and a chess department is included in the contents of many of the magazines. The Library for the Blind, at No. 441 Amsterdam avenue, has one copy of this paper, and each week its coming is eagerly looked forward to. It is circulated to the same as the books. The other newspaper also to be found at this library, is "The Milwaukee Weekly Review," in New York point. This deals with current events also. It is not an ambitious publication as its English contemporary, but has its share of interested readers. A Sunday school weekly is also published, but this is not a newspaper, as it simply gives the Sunday school lesson each week. A New York weekly or semi-weekly newspaper is one of the hopes of the blind residents of the city which may some day be realized.

SAYS HE MAGNETIZED HER WATCH. After That It Took Devotee Eight Months to Find Medium Again.

Phineas H. Curry is the name given to the police by a man who was arrested last evening by Detective Kenney and Schiever on the complaint of Mrs. George Cassidy, of the Hotel Lincoln. She charges that the prisoner has her gold watch and chain. Mrs. Cassidy said that on the evening of March 15 last she attended a spiritualistic seance at No. 35 West 20th street and that she met then the man who says his name is Curry. She said he seemed to have some wonderful magnetic and hypnotic powers. She says that he induced her to allow him to keep her watch and chain for a short time, so that he could thoroughly magnetize them for her. The magnetism was to endow her, she says, with power to observe the actual forms of spirit friends. Yesterday, she says, she found the man again through an advertisement. The medium had two books in his possession. The first book was a notebook filled with addresses, many of them of members of the Sunrise Club, of this city. Opposite many of these names and addresses there were marginal notes descriptive of the financial standing and personal characteristics of the individuals. The second book was in the form of excerpts from the quatrains of one Nadulnar.

PRESIDENT INVITES "UNCLE REMUS." Atlanta, Nov. 17.—At the special invitation of President Roosevelt, Joel Chandler Harris, his son Julian and Don Marquis left Atlanta to-day for Washington, where they will be the President's guests at dinner. Joel Chandler Harris is a favorite author of the President. It is believed the negro question will be largely under discussion during the dinner.

LEAVES BRIARCLIFF CHURCH. The resignation of the Rev. Alexander MacColl, minister of the Briarcliff Congregational Church, was read to his church yesterday. Mr. MacColl is the first minister of the church, having been there ten years. He goes to the South Street Presbyterian Church, of Morristown.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL RESIGNS. Albany, Nov. 17.—Frank White, of Albany, has tendered his resignation to Attorney General Jackson as First Deputy Attorney General. The annual salary is \$4,000. The resignation has been accepted, but his successor has not yet been announced. Mr. White has been appointed temporary receiver of the Hamilton Bank, of New York. He started for New York to-day to assume his new duties.

DEATH OF WILLIAM F. BRILL. William F. Brill, general manager of the New York Dock Company, died on Saturday evening from pneumonia, after a week's illness, at his home, No. 482 21st street, Brooklyn. He was born in Manhattan fifty-one years ago, and moved to Brooklyn when a child. The age of twelve he went to work as an office boy for the dock company of Martin & Fay, later reorganized as the New York Dock Company, and worked his way up to the general management. He held the place seven years. He belonged to the Coffee, Maritime and Produce exchanges. Seven children and his wife, formerly Miss Lillie Thomson, survive him. The funeral will be held Tuesday evening, and the body will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

DANIEL J. TERHUNE. Boston, Nov. 17.—Daniel J. Terhune, formerly one of the best known shoe manufacturers in the country, died to-day at the home of his son, J. W. Terhune, in this city. Mr. Terhune was born in Newark, N. J., in 1825. For twenty-three years he was a resident of Brockton, where he was engaged in shoe manufacturing.

THE DUKE OF PARMA DEAD. Rome, Nov. 17.—Prince Robert-Charles-Louis-Marie de Bourbon, Infante of Spain and Duke of Parma, died of heart disease to-day near Reggio. Prince Robert was born in 1848. He was deprived of his succession to the throne of the Duchy of Parma in 1860, at the age of twelve years, when the duchy was incorporated with the kingdom of Italy.

CHOOSING FILIPINO DELEGATES. Manila, Nov. 17.—The Assembly is discussing sending delegates to Washington. Commissioner Benito Legarde will probably be one of the two chosen.

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TAGGART BRYANIZED. SEES NO WAY TO ESCAPE. Denies Plot Against Willing One—Everybody in Indiana for Him.

It may have been simply for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the friends of William Jennings Bryan, but at any rate Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, declared last night on his arrival at the Waldorf that Bryan would unquestionably be nominated for President by the Democrats, if he were a candidate before the convention. Mr. Taggart strenuously denied that he had come East on a political mission. Oh, no, he had come simply to see Mrs. Taggart and their two daughters, who have been shopping here for a week, before they sail for Europe. As for any conference with Roger Sullivan or James Guffey, that was the furthest thing from his mind. By way of showing that no conspiracy was being hatched Mr. Taggart spent most of the evening in plain sight in the corridors of the Waldorf. Mr. Guffey, the National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, who had been at the Holland House, had moved to the Waldorf, but was nowhere in evidence about the hotel last night. At the Belmont Hotel it was said that Roger Sullivan had left the city. Mr. Taggart passed a few remarks with "Fingey" Conner, the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in the corridor. What will be done to-day Mr. Taggart did not say. It is likely he will go down in the Wall Street district and have a talk with August Belmont, DeLancey Nicolli and William F. Sheehan, fellow members and officers of the committee, who will be able to tell Mr. Taggart what the financial interests in the Democratic party would like to have. Mr. Taggart said he would probably start for French Lick, Ind., to-morrow night, where he will prepare for the reception of members of the committee who are to meet him there for an informal conference on Friday. This conference will be purely social, said Mr. Taggart, the members of the national and executive committees having been invited to meet with their wives. "Twenty members of the committee have accepted the invitation," said Mr. Taggart. "Others write that the business crisis will prevent their coming. Some are bankers, others lawyers, who are busy just at this time." Mr. Taggart said the time and place for the formal meeting of the committee would probably be discussed. "I assume that we shall meet in Washington, as usual," said he. "We are likely to meet after the meeting of the Republican National Committee, on December 6. My preference is for a December date, but we may not get together before January."

GIANT WARSHIP FLEET. BRITAIN'S SEA MONSTERS. Twelve Great Vessels Provided for in Two Years' Programme.

London, Nov. 17.—The North Sea manoeuvres, just concluded by the British Channel fleet, assisted by one division of the home fleet, have satisfied those who had been led to believe that the present government was not maintaining the two-power standard that this was an entirely erroneous conclusion. Despite the fact that a large number of ships have been drafted into the reserve, with nucleus crews, the Admiralty placed at Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's command for the combined fleets of any two European powers, and this was done without drawing from the reserve, the two other home divisions or the Mediterranean fleet. The display—beyond the size of the fleet nothing has been allowed to leak out regarding the manoeuvres—has given the British a renewed pride in their first line of defence, and criticism of the policy of the Admiralty has been almost silenced by the publication of the building programme. Foreign experts may condemn the large battleships of the Dreadnought class, but the British believe in them, and the announcement that within two years Great Britain will have a fleet numbering a round dozen of these monsters has been received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Dreadnought, the first of this fleet, is undergoing a second series of trials, which will determine what changes, if any, are to be made in the ships now building or to be laid down in the present financial year. It was announced some weeks ago that the warships of the St. Vincent type, on which work will begin before the end of June next, will be armed with 13.5-inch guns, in place of the 12-inch of their predecessors, but there has been a change in this policy, and the larger guns, with which experiments are still being made, will be reserved for a later type of ship now being planned. The St. Vincents, therefore, like their immediate predecessors, will carry ten 12-inch guns and twenty 4-inch guns to repel torpedo attacks. They will, however, have more armor protection, thus giving them the same offensive power, but stronger defensive qualities than the earlier vessels. With the launching of the Superb, of the Dreadnought type, the position of Great Britain in regard to ships with a heavy armament of guns of large calibre will be as follows: The Dreadnought, ten 12-inch guns, in full commission. The Lord Nelson and the Agamemnon, four 12-inch and ten 9.2-inch, about ready for commission. The Bellerophon, the Téméraire and the Superb, ten 12-inch, launched and completing. The Invincible, the Indomitable and the Inflexible, eight 12-inch, launched and completing. The St. Vincent, the Collingwood and an unnamed ship to be laid down within the present financial year.

The British taxpayer is already beginning to count the cost of building and maintaining this fleet of great battleships, and he will soon have to provide more money, for the advent of big ships means increased dock accommodation. The first new dock for the Dreadnoughts is to be built at Portsmouth, at a cost of \$5,000,000, and others will follow at the more important naval stations as necessity demands.

GERMAN NAVAL PLANS. Additions to Programme—A Stock Exchange Bill.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—The most important measures that the government will submit to the Reichstag, which reassembles next Friday, are bills modifying the naval programme of 1900 and abolishing the act which limits stock exchange operations in futures. The naval proposals, it appears, are divided into two parts; the first reduces the service term of naval vessels from twenty-five to twenty years, and the second increases the size of battleships and great cruisers to the standards adopted in other navies, such as the Dreadnoughts or other later types. The Bundesrath already has discussed and approved the first part of this programme, and the government probably will announce to parliament its intention, at a later session, of bringing in a bill covering the second part, together with estimates as to the increased cost and suggestions for raising the requisite money. The reduction of the life limit of naval vessels to twenty years means, it is said, the construction within twelve years of five battleships and one large cruiser more than were contemplated within this period by the programme of 1900. The total number of active ships will remain unchanged, but the comparatively inefficient vessels will be replaced by large and efficient vessels. Germany will have built or modern ones nine Dreadnoughts or warships of a later type by 1913 and seventeen by 1919. Adopting \$500 to the ton as the unit of increase, it is calculated that the new scheme will require \$15,000,000 a year more than the German navy previously has cost, or, with the projected submarine vessels and auxiliary ships, \$17,500,000 a year more. The brassy monopoly of the government, which is under consideration, is reckoned on to cover this increase, otherwise the money will be borrowed. The borrowings of the empire since the start of the programme of 1900 have reached the total of \$360,000,000, and the opponents of the new navy find their principal arguments in financial reasons. The new plan, if carried out, will keep all the German shipyards capable of constructing the largest class of warships busy until after 1920. The Boerse laws adopted in 1896 to check gambling in futures will be revised, following a proposal made by the government. The law requiring both parties to a transaction for future delivery to be registered, otherwise the debt cannot be collected legally, and that prohibiting dealings in futures in industrial stocks will be repealed. The produce dealers wanted the abolition of dealing in grain futures, but in this respect the government was unwilling to oppose the views of the agrarian element. Further estimates of the navy expenditures

VICHY CELESTINS (FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY) NOTICE We caution Physicians against accepting substitutes so-called "VICHY" offered by unscrupulous dealers. Not Genuine without the word CELESTINS

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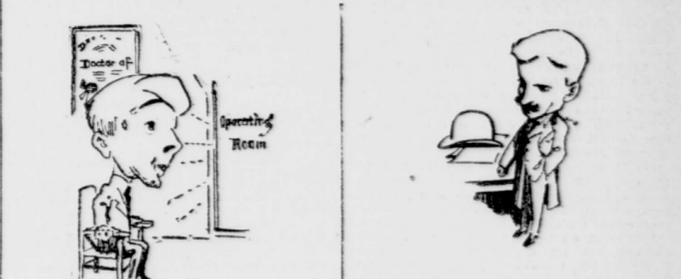
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We are not on the anxious seat this Fall. Our experience in periods of financial unrest has been that while we lose some business from men who must go to less expensive clothiers, that loss is more than made up by men who come to us instead of paying tailors' fancy prices. The net result when things settle down is that the former tailor's man usually stays by us, while the old friend who has had to wear cheaper clothes is glad enough to get back home.

If you decide to try our clothes and keep in your pocket the difference between our prices and the tailors' you'll be glad to know that you need not dispense with even such luxuries as silk linings. Many of our higher priced suits, those from \$85 to \$45, are made with silk linings. Of course if you want to really economize, remember that however luxurious silk linings are, serge wears better. Serge lined suits from \$18 up.

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ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. Three Broadway Stores. 258 at Warren st. 842 at 13th st. 1250 at 32nd st.

are as follows: They provide for a recurrent expenditure of \$33,421,425—an increase of \$3,229,579 over the last estimates—and an ordinary expenditure of \$2,846,575, an increase over the last estimates of \$3,789,012. In addition, there is an extraordinary expenditure of \$22,533,787, being an increase of \$8,191,222. A memorandum attached to the estimates sets forth that the reason for these increases is found in the necessity of strengthening the coast defences, laying out docks in the Elbe, the increased expenditure in ship construction and armaments and the increase in the number of submarines. In the ordinary expenditure \$28,582,500 is set aside for new ships, an increase over the last estimates of \$7,112,500, while there is the sum of \$12,415,000 for artillery, \$1,550,000 for torpedoes and \$205,000 for mines.

POUR WRATH ON JAPAN. Britons in Northern China Stirred by Okuma's Speech.

Peking, Nov. 17.—The speech delivered at Koby by Count Okuma, who was at one time head of the Progressive party in Japan, in which he declared that Japan would sorely disappoint the people of India, as well as ignore the opportunities given by heaven, if she failed to afford protection to the millions of Hindus now being oppressed by Europe, has caused great excitement among the British newspapers published in Northern China. In this section of the empire the Japanese expansion movement is interfering greatly with British interests, and there is open warfare between Japanese and British merchants. Since last May Englishmen have been the leaders in the anti-Japanese campaign in Peking and Tientsin. "The Times," which is the principal British organ in North China, gives expression to the "deep-seated and smouldering wrath" of Britons in the Far East and accepts Count Okuma's words as a national expression. They reveal, this paper declares, "the cloven hoof and the attitude of a precocious and ill-mannered baby among the civilized nations toward a country the support of which gave her her present position in the world. We hope that the revelations made by Count Okuma will open the eyes of King Edward and his countrymen, as the eyes of Britons here were opened long ago." The pro-Japanese-British press in the south of China has recently indicated its purpose of fighting the Japanese, "whose operations," it is declared, "now conflict with those of Britain's from the Yangtze to Manchuria." One paper expresses the conviction that agitation of the present situation probably will result in breaking the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Book-buying should be a pleasure. We endeavor to make it so. E. P. Dutton & Co. 31 West 23d Street

MASSACRE IN FORMOSA. Sixty-three Japanese Killed by Mutilous Chinese Troops.

London, Nov. 18.—In a dispatch from Tokio the correspondent of "The Times" says that the revolt of a company of Chinese troops in Formosa resulted in the murder of sixty-three Japanese policemen and civilians. The incident has caused uneasiness in Tokio, the correspondent says, as the loyalty of the Chinese mercenaries had hitherto been unquestioned.

ADMIRAL MCCLINTOCK DEAD. Reported Sale of New French Naval Tactics for \$8,000.

London, Nov. 17.—The death is announced of Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, retired. He was born in 1819.

ARCHBISHOP BARS PROTESTANTS. Reported Sale of New French Naval Tactics for \$8,000.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 17.—A pastoral letter was issued at Montreal to-day by Archbishop Bruchet absolutely prohibiting the marriage of Catholics with Protestants in the Archbishop's district. This is based on the recent encyclical issued by the Pope.

SANTOS-DUMONT FAILS TO WIN PRIZE. Paris, Nov. 17.—Santos-Dumont failed to win an unsuccessful attempt to-day to win the Archdeacon prize of 50,000 for the first aeroplane to complete a circular kilometre in the air. He made use of his new butterfly-shaped machine. He succeeded only in making several short flights, and it was plain that the motor was not powerful enough to drive the aeroplane.

Apollinaris "The Queen of Table Waters"