

BACK TO THE BRIDGE.

TUNNEL NOVELTY OVER.

P. S. C. Issues Order to B. R. T. About Lessening Train Service.

The second day of the regular operation of the Brooklyn subway extension went far to justify the building of the tube. Its main object—to provide real rapid transit from Manhattan to Brooklyn and to relieve the crush at the Brooklyn Bridge—seemed to have been already fulfilled. Owing to the activity of the Public Service Commission in getting after the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for its action in lessening the number of trains across the bridge during the rush hours, which caused the company to put back the regular number of trains last night, it is practically certain that the relief of the congestion at the bridge is more than a one day wonder. During the busiest hours last evening, however, there was a distinct increase in the crowd over that of Thursday evening.

The action of the commission was taken at its meeting yesterday morning after the commissioners had read the newspaper accounts of the removal of two of the regular trains generally operated on the bridge during the morning and evening rush hours. Under the direction of the commission the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has been operating eighteen trains across the bridge during the so-called rush hours. Thursday night this number was reduced to sixteen, and, though Vice-President Calderwood said yesterday morning only seventeen trains were in operation, it was said at the offices of the commission that two trains must have been missing because it was impossible to run seventeen or any other odd number of trains in the bridge service on account of the double tracks.

As soon as the commission met yesterday morning Commissioner Bassett introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously approved and a copy of it at once dispatched to the officers of the company:

Resolved, That the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company be required to make answers by Saturday, January 11, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon, to the following questions: 1.—Whether the number of trains operated on the Brooklyn Bridge during rush hours on January 9, 1908, was greater or less than usual, and if the maximum was not operated the reasons therefor. 2.—What are the plans of the company as to the number of local trains to be operated on the Brooklyn Bridge during rush hours until such time as the company will begin the operation of through trains?

In introducing the resolution Commissioner Bassett let it be known that the commission would stand for no attempts on the part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to keep up the old bridge congestion. "It is entirely wrong," said he, "for the Rapid Transit Company to start any method of lessening traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge, either elevated or on the roadway. The extreme congestion over that bridge has been such that the people of this city simply will not stand for anything approaching what has existed, and the position of this board will be that a great deal better service must be given over the Brooklyn Bridge."

Chairman Willcox and Commissioner McCarrall both expressed their astonishment at the reported efforts of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to reduce the service, and the former said that such tactics would not be tolerated for a minute by the board.

The statements of the bridge employees that only sixteen trains were in service during the rush hours on Thursday were fully verified by the official daily report made to the commission by E. F. Reeves, superintendent of transportation for the bridge division of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

The order of the Public Service Commission had its effect last night when eighteen trains were put into service during the busiest hours. Vice-President Calderwood had pleaded earlier in the day that the default in the number of trains had been due to the lack of trammels, but however that may be there were enough employees yesterday to man the usual number of trains.

There was no noticeable diminution in the number of persons who had to stand in the cars which left the Manhattan terminus during the rush hours, although eighteen trains were running. The trains were loaded with stragglers, but in several particulars there was a change from the old conditions. Where before Thursday the platforms of the cars going to Brooklyn had been packed to capacity and more, it was possible to squeeze inside last night and find room for one foot at least. There was a remarkable improvement in getting into the cars, and the platforms were not jammed from edge to edge, as has been the prevailing mode.

But by far the greatest and most beneficial change was noticed at the various loops, particularly at loops 1, 2 and 3, over which many of the cars on lines running to Borough Hill make the turn. The fighting crowds, a-brisle with "the devil take the hindmost" spirit that was formerly only an incident in the Brooklyn-ite's homeward progress, had degenerated into a fringe of passengers not more than two deep at the worst moments. However, there was no room to spare.

The thinning out of humanity at the bridge was not so noticeable last night as on Thursday during the evening rush hour. Several of the policemen who have been on duty for years at the bridge entrance said it looked as if many of the Brooklynites had returned to the old crush after having once experienced the sensation of riding under the tube in the river.

No better idea of the popularity of the new route to Brooklyn under the river and its real serviceability in diverting the flow of traffic from the bridge could be obtained than by an observation of the Lenox avenue express trains as they arrived at the Bowling Green station of the subway last night. With the exception of the last car on a few trains the seating capacity was gone when the Brooklyn Bridge station was reached. At Bowling Green the trains were so well filled with persons standing that the gates could not be thrown open to receive more passengers. At 5:21 yesterday afternoon the three minute schedule was put into operation, but from observations of a timer for the Public Service Commission only eighteen trains were run in sixty-six minutes, instead of in

fifty-four, as should have been done according to schedule.

BIG CROWDS IN SUBWAY TRAINS.

Each train was made up of eight cars, which in almost every instance came into the Bowling Green station with the vestibule platforms jammed with passengers so completely that not even a paper weight could be squeezed in. Each car has seating accommodation for 48 people, or 384 for a train of eight cars. According to the calculation of the official of the Public Service Commission every one of the trains leaving the Bowling Green station between 5:30 and 6:15 last night carried at least three hundred standees. The train which left the station at 6:06 had more than five hundred passengers who were unable to obtain seats. The delay in the train service was partly accounted for by a fifteen minute block in the subway shortly after 5 o'clock last night, when the rush started in. The block was caused by the burning out of a feed wire on a northbound Lenox avenue local just before the train reached Worth street.

The traffic on the new subway was far heavier yesterday than on the opening day. For the first twenty-four hours of the tube's operation 47,000 tickets were sold at the Borough Hall station. From midnight Thursday to 7 o'clock last night 51,000 tickets had been disposed of. With five hours of the twenty-four remaining, the sales showed an increase of more than four thousand. This figure does not accurately account for all the persons who used the tunnel to come to Manhattan, as many people had bought tickets in advance in anticipation of the delay incident to the first day of operation.

Especially noticeable was the increase in the westward bound traffic during the hours of the day between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Where on Thursday many of the cars had during these hours carried only few persons, and these mostly sightseers, the cars on the trains yesterday were well filled. Some estimate of the increase in traffic to Brooklyn from the downtown stations alone may be gained from the figures of sales of tickets at the Manhattan stations below Brooklyn Bridge. Where only 804 tickets had been disposed of at the Wall street station during the twenty-four hours of January 8, 5,266 were sold Thursday. At Fulton street 1,925 tickets were sold all day Wednesday, the number leaping to 5,880 for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight Thursday, and the receipts from the Bowling Green station on Thursday showed that about thirteen thousand tickets, or double the usual number, had been sold there on the first day of operation of the extension.

Although there was a marked increase in traffic during the rush hours at the bridge yesterday, it is estimated that the second day of operation of the tunnel showed a falling off of at least 15 per cent caused by the use of the new route to Brooklyn. The officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said it was yet too early to give out comparative statistics of the passengers on Thursday and Friday with those of Wednesday. None of the Public Service Commissioners was in possession of figures upon which could be based a correct estimate of the beneficial effects of the tunnel in relieving the bridge congestion. Commissioner Bassett said that in the long run the 5-cent fare would control the situation.

When the Brooklyn extension has passed the new wonder stage it is estimated that Brooklynites will be able to leave Borough Hill and in fifteen minutes be at the Grand Central Station. Twenty minutes at most, it is expected, will be sufficient to allow a comfortable trip, with plenty of time to catch trains leaving here over the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY PROSPEROUS.

Trustees and Executive Committee Empowered to Buy New Building Site.

At the annual meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, held at No. 226 West 15th street last night, it was announced that last year had been the most prosperous in the history of the organization. The assets were increased \$2,000 in 1907 and are now \$38,000. The society is clear of debt and is arranging for new and much larger quarters. The board of trustees elected last year—Howard Pell, Warner Van Norden, Henry Pierson Gibson, James J. Goodwin and Clarence Whitthrop Bowen—together with the executive committee, was authorized to acquire a site for the new building. General James Grant Wilson made an address after the meeting. His subject was "The Queen of Song."

TAMMANYITES BLAME DETECTIVES.

Members of Tammany Hall and the Ananias Club indignantly denounced Captain McDermond's staff of detectives and patrolmen for their negligence in allowing thieves to enter the home of their chief, Charles F. Murphy, at No. 305 East 17th street, after the second story men had given ample warning by carrying away odd jewelry from at least a dozen houses within the limits of the East 23rd street police precinct. The entrance into the Murphy home several days ago was the first part of a series of robberies which began in the last part of December, when the detective bureau began receiving complaints from residents in East 17th and 18th streets.

Following these reports the police were informed of subsequent robberies in East 19th and East 20th street. Then operations were suspended for a few days. The Murphy home several days ago was the first part of a series of robberies which began in the last part of December, when the detective bureau began receiving complaints from residents in East 17th and 18th streets.

The Murphy robbery led to the belief that it was intended to get papers of political value, but this was denied.

NEW SCOTTY COMES TO TOWN.

After causing a rumpus in the Grand Central Hotel at 43d street and Third avenue, where he fired one shot from a big revolver, a man who said he was Henry Beckus, a miner from Seattle, who was staying at the Grand Union Hotel, was arrested late last night. When searched at the East 1st street station the police found about \$3,000 in bills, considerable gold dust, two nuggets, three diamond pins and a revolver in his possession.

The police say Beckus had placed his roll of bills on the floor, and with drawn pistol dared any one to take it.

When Patrolmen Shaughnessy and Carroll, of Police Headquarters, who had been sent to the hotel in response to a telephone message, arrived men and women in the place were hiding behind chairs and tables. Shaughnessy got in a blow with his night stick and the miner fell to the floor. He fired a shot as he went down, but it went wild.

After giving his name at the police station Beckus drew a roll of bills from his pocket and said: "I'll bail myself out." Then he drew a bowie knife from his hip pocket and throwing it to Shaughnessy remarked: "Keep this for a souvenir."

Upon being told that he could not be bailed without a magistrate, the prisoner emptied his pockets on a desk. Beckus refused to say why he had pulled the pistol in the café.

RECEIVER FOR A. C. GUNTER COMPANY.

The appointment of a receiver yesterday for the A. C. Gunter Publishing Company, which went into involuntary bankruptcy, recalled the beginning of the firm which was founded in 1857 by Archibald Claverling Gunter to publish his new book, "Mr. Barnes of New York," after several publishers throughout the country had refused it. The book was a marked financial success.

After that he published all his own plays and novels at No. 3 East 14th street, the office of the firm. The business, which was conducted for a time under the title of the Home Publishing Company, was incorporated in 1904 as the A. C. Gunter Publishing Company. Since the death of Mr. Gunter, last February, the business has been carried on by his widow, W. J. B. Atwater being president.

CONGRESSMAN SULZER AND HIS BRIDE, MISS CLARA ROEDELHEIM, OF PHILADELPHIA.

(Photographed at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City.)



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CANAL FIGURES TOO LOW.

Belief That Changed Conditions Will Raise Cost to \$200,000,000.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Because of changed conditions from those existing in 1905, when the majority of the board of consulting engineers of the Panama Canal submitted its report, it is now said in responsible quarters that the estimate made in that report for building the canal was far too low and that the cost may approximate \$200,000,000. This includes various incidental items, such as administration, sanitation, improvements aggregating several millions of dollars in Panama and Colon, which, however, will be refunded by the Panama government, the expenses of the zone government, and various expenses incidental to the relocation and acquisition of the Panama Railroad.

The estimate of the board in 1905 was that the cost of the canal would be \$133,705,200, but this did not include expenses on account of interest in construction, sanitation and zone government. Last spring the present commission made some general estimates of the probable cost of the work, which resulted in placing it anywhere between \$210,000,000 and \$250,000,000, but the more conservative members believed the lower figure would prove correct. Since that time some of the commissioners have found that a considerable saving can be made from the lower estimate, which warrants them in placing the estimated cost at nearer \$200,000,000 than a higher figure. Various reasons are assigned for the increased cost, including wider and longer locks than those proposed by the board of engineers, a greater quantity of excavation than estimated by the board, an increase in unit prices and higher prices for labor than those thought adequate by the board. That board estimated that the locks would cost less than \$40,000,000, while the present commission thinks it will be between \$52,000,000 and \$60,000,000, with another increase of 10 per cent if the locks are further widened as proposed by the Navy Department.

LEGISLATIVE AGENTS.

Many Have Already Registered at Albany.

Albany, Jan. 10.—In anticipation of the fight over the placing of telephone and telegraph companies under the jurisdiction of the public service commissions the New York Telephone Company has engaged Edward H. Fallows to represent it before legislative committees. His name appears early on the list of legislative agents filed with the Secretary of State. No agent for the telegraph companies has registered yet.

At the hearing of a number of men about the city, he will finish the good work which Roosevelt has begun. Roosevelt is a good deal of a crusader, and has started to right a good many abuses. He is rather headstrong in his methods. Taft is cooler-minded and has more tact. He will make an admirable President. Minnesota is for him, with "Uncle Joe" Cannon for second choice.

"What about Governor Johnson as the Democratic candidate?" "He is the strongest man the Democrats have," said Mr. Shevlin, without hesitation. "He was elected Governor of Minnesota on the Democratic ticket the year that Roosevelt carried the state by 15,000. If he should run for President he would make a surprising run and would poll the votes of thousands of Scandinavian Republicans. He has been one of the best Governors the state ever had, and that is saying a good deal. He went up to the Mesaba Range country when the iron miners were on a strike, and, without any fuss or noise, he talked them into dropping the strike, and effected an amicable and satisfactory settlement of the dispute. He told them at the same time that he was Governor of the state and would enforce the law without hesitation. Taft will beat him, though," said Mr. Shevlin.

"I'll bet you \$5,000 on that proposition," said Mr. McDonald, who happened to overhear the remark. "All right," said Mr. Shevlin, reaching for a pencil and making a memorandum. "I've got \$20,000 more to bet on the same terms."

Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, one of those present, said that there was little chance of the bet becoming effective.

"It's all Bryan," said Mr. Mack. "He's the leader of the Democratic party, and if any one can win this year he can. If he is beaten, that will be the last of him, and we can start in anew with another candidate, but this year it is Bryan."

EX-INSPECTOR CROSS GETS BACK PAY.

The Appellate Division handed down a decision yesterday in the case of ex-Police Inspector Adam A. Cross, amending an order of the Supreme Court to add forty-one days' pay to the judgment. Cross received from the city while not in the employ of the Police Department.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

William Mangin, of No. 139 Java street, Brooklyn, the engineer of the Long Island Railroad express which killed Frank J. McBrien, of Richmond Hill, at the Jamaica avenue crossing on Thursday, was arrested last night. He will be arraigned in the Far Rockaway court to-day on a charge of homicide.

Morris Silverstein, the special deputy sheriff who shot Samuel Levine in the restaurant at No. 307 Broome street on Thursday, was held without bail for examination on January 15 in the Essex Market court yesterday. Sheriff Foley announced later that Silverstein was no longer a deputy. Levine is in Gouverneur Hospital, in a critical condition.

Robert C. Caldwell, who is wanted in England to answer a charge of perjury in the Druce case, failed to appear yesterday before Commissioner Alexander for a hearing in the petition for his extradition made by the British Consul General here.

Dr. Charles E. Pearson, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, appeared with a certificate from another physician and himself, and testified that Caldwell was confined to his bed with a complication of diseases and unable to be present. Commissioner Alexander adjourned the hearing until Friday, January 24.

The First Department of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision against Eleanor Rawls Reader's appeal from an order denying her motion for a bill of particulars in defence to her suit for damages for alleged slander brought against James B. Haggin, the horseman.

Charged with having robbed the home of C. F. Brooker, at Ansonia, Conn., Frank Riva, his wife, Enrico, and his brother, Carlo, were arraigned in the Tombs court yesterday and held to await extradition.

THREE FIREMEN KILLED

Continued from first page.

succeeded in extracting themselves with the exception of Fallon.

His comrades, with several doctors from Bellevue, Flower, New York and Roosevelt hospitals, went to his assistance, but at a late hour he was still in the ruins. His side partner, "Tim" Hutchinson, and Sergeant Kelly, succeeded in getting free, and in spite of their injuries tried to help in the rescue work, but were led away.

Battalion Chief Charles Shay, while at work on the fifth floor, started to run downstairs when the stairway gave way and he was thrown down twenty feet, suffering serious injuries.

Several times it was thought that the outer walls of the building would fall, and the police ordered every one back several blocks. So imminent was the danger thought that the 18th street station of the subway was closed, and trains were run through there at top speed. It was thought that the walls of the building would cave in, and, crashing through the street, wreck the subway.

When the firemen arrived on the scene it was seen that the fire had a good start, and their efforts were concentrated on saving the neighboring buildings.

HOTELS IN PANIC.

Next to the Parker Building is the Florence Hotel, at which there were about two hundred guests, and across the street is the Hotel Belvedere. The rooms of the Florence were immediately filled with smoke, and the guests, some of the women in an hysterical condition, packed their belongings and fled to the street.

As explosion succeeded explosion the noise and the showers of sparks driven by the windows of the Florence sent the women shrieking into the corridors, where they fought to reach the elevators. The elevator men, not knowing but that the hotel itself was in peril, stuck to their posts and kept their cars running—four of them—until the hotel above the ground floor was empty.

Knowing the danger to which the guests would be exposed, the fire authorities directed the police to keep them indoors. The men congregated in the café, where they were joined from time to time by thirsty patrolmen, while the women tearfully sat on their handbags and grips in the corridors. Already hysterical when the girders crushed out the lives of the firemen and the story reached the hotel, many of the women fainted and were carried to hotels outside of the danger line. In the Belvedere there was less fright, but almost as much disorder, although the danger was less imminent.

Among the first of the firemen to arrive on the scene were the men from Hook and Ladder Company 3, who immediately started to work on the eighth floor. Following them came the men from Hook and Ladder Company 7, who were sent up in the Florence Hotel to fight the fire from that place.

FIREMEN USE SCALING LADDERS. When the men from Ladder Company 7 arrived they found that their ladders up to the sixth floor. It was found that this would not reach them, and from that point they used scaling ladders, finally bringing them safely to the street.

Captain Johnson and Morris O'Brien, of No. 3, were on the second floor of the building when a portion of the third floor caved in and crashed down on them. Both men were buried under the debris and narrowly escaped death as a result. Captain Johnson was the first one to dig himself out, and, though suffering from minor injuries and in an exceedingly dangerous situation, at once set to work to dig O'Brien out and succeeded.

Despite the fact that he was injured, Battalion Chief Ross decided that he would like to make an attempt to get the bodies of the men who had been buried under the debris on the sixth floor. He obtained the permission of the acting chief to select a body of picked men for the task. He led several firemen under the wall, which seemed to be in danger of caving in at any moment. The only things that the company succeeded in finding, however, were two hats, which were later identified by their owners. A little later, however, a body believed to be that of Fallon was taken out of the ruins and removed to the East 22d street station.

RESCUE BY GUNSHOT. When the fire started five employees of the Suffolk Engraving Company were at work on the twelfth floor of the building, and were unable to reach the ground. Their cries for help reached the members of Company 7, and they went to their rescue. From the roof of the Hotel Florence, which is seven stories high, a line was shot to the imprisoned printers.

The first shot reached the imprisoned men and they hauled up, in a breeches buoy manner, the heavy rope, fastening it to the chimney of their building. The firemen attached the other end to the chimney of the hotel, and the men slid down, hand over hand, to safety.

By this time the flames had been seen all over the city, and hundreds flocked to the scene. The police, under the command of Inspector O'Connor, were soon on the spot, but only hampered the firemen by their inactivity. The firemen worked hard, but were handicapped by the constant breaking of their hose. At no time during the fire were the firemen able to reach above the seventh floor of the building with their hose, and they were obliged to let the upper stories burn themselves out.

Fortunately the building was fireproof, and this aided the firemen in their work.

The building is owned by the Brunswick-Baile-Collender Company, which occupies the first floor. The Florence Hotel is owned by Magistrate Barlow, who left a sick bed to be on the scene, and with Magistrate Morse and Coroner Arcitell was drenched by a broken hose and had to obtain dry clothing in the Belvedere Hotel.

Fire Commissioner Lantry, who was one of the first on the scene, spared no words in denouncing the hose used by the department when he said: "There is no reflection on the water pressure, for we have as much as our hose can stand. We cannot reach the thirteenth floor of the building without breaking the hose, and that is the fault of a former administration. We need 200,000 feet of new hose, but cannot get it."

Firemen said that more hose had burst at this fire than at any other fire they could remember. They expressed themselves forcibly on the quality of the hose.

The hose bought for the Fire Department in 1905 and 1906, with some of that bought in 1904, has been of poor quality, and great quantities of it have burst at every big fire. Manufacturers of many brands say that the reason the new hose has given such poor service is that the specifications of the New York department, which were changed in 1905, when John H. O'Brien was Commissioner, make it almost impossible to make hose that will stand high pressure.

The 18th street subway station was badly flooded by the water that ran from the building. The insurance loss was enormous. It is believed that when all the claims for the loss of the building and its contents are in that they will amount to at least \$2,500,000. On the sixth floor the Bitner Woolen Company, whose property was practically entirely wiped out, carried insurance of \$1,000,000. This is a large firm, having offices in other cities of the United States. It lost about \$500,000 in the San Francisco earthquake and fire, when the building that it occupied in the city of the Golden Gate was destroyed.

Another heavy loser is King, Scherer & Co.,

SALE OF LETTERS, ETC., BRINGS \$3,000. Signatures of Lincoln, Washington and Poe on Papers of Historical Interest.

What is considered one of the most remarkable sales of autograph letters, literary manuscripts, historical documents and state papers ever held in this city took place last night at the Anderson Auction Rooms, No. 5 West 23d street. The letters, etc., were mainly from the collection of Henry Goldsmith and embraced many documents relating to the political, social and literary history of America, England and France. The total amount realized was \$3,000.

A letter which accuses General George B. McClellan of sympathizing with and aiding the Confederate cause was purchased by A. H. Clark & Co., of Chicago, for \$30. This letter, which covers four closely written sheets, was written by Emile Boucher, a Union spy, in September, 1864, and is addressed to the Union League, Philadelphia.

A letter written by Edgar Allan Poe to his friend, John C. Cox, in 1839, was sold to an out-of-town buyer for \$77. Another of Poe's letters brought \$51. A special Civil War order, issued by President Lincoln in 1864 and signed by him, brought \$121. Four letters signed by George Washington brought \$71, \$67, \$46 and \$30 respectively.

whose offices were on the second floor. They carried a large line of surgical instruments, insured, it is believed, for almost \$1,000,000. King, the publisher of "King's Handbook," carried about \$200,000 worth of insurance. The building itself is said to have been insured for \$800,000.

CHAOTIC OHIO SITUATION.

Warring Factions Tangle Fight for Republican Delegates.

Cleveland, Jan. 10.—A call was issued to-day by the Foraker-Dick faction of the Republican party in this (Cuyahoga) County for a meeting Saturday afternoon, at which it is stated an executive or controlling committee for the party will be chosen. Earlier in the day the leaders of the Taft faction filed a request with the Board of Elections asking that a primary be held to select sixty-three delegates to the state convention. The Foraker-Dick faction leaders allege that the present county executive committee, composed of Taft adherents, is without power to act, because it was chosen for one year and has served two years without reelection.

Each faction desires to control the executive committee, because the committee alone has power to call a primary election for the selection of delegates to the state convention.

The so-called regular committee in its call filed with the county board of elections asks for primaries to be held on February 11, to select delegates to the state convention. The followers of Foraker, who hold to the belief that the present committee is acting exclusively in the interest of Secretary Taft and arranging things so that the Secretary will have no choice in the matter, filed a protest. It will be the duty of the board of elections to determine which of the two committees is official and which call is to be indorsed.

The situation was further complicated this evening by a hurried convention by still another element, which chose a committee and a list of delegates instructed to act in behalf of President Roosevelt. The claims of this committee will also have to be taken into consideration by the board of elections.

While to-morrow's convention is expected to be a Foraker affair, the Taft followers have sent out a call for their workers to be on hand and take a part in the work. As a result the Foraker followers appealed to the police this afternoon and asked for protection against the Taft workers, who they allege, may force an entrance and attempt to manipulate the convention.

FORAKER LOSES FIFTH DISTRICT. (By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Napoleon, Ohio, Jan. 10.—The Republican County Committee in the 5th Congressional District, heretofore considered a Foraker stronghold, passed a resolution to-night indorsing Taft.

TELLS HOW IT DIFFERS FROM THE ALDRICH MEASURE. Washington, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the House Banking and Currency Committee to-day Chairman Fowler explained at length the currency bill he recently introduced. Mr. Fowler discussed his bill as distinguished from the Aldrich bill in the Senate, and as a result the Foraker followers appealed to the police this afternoon and asked for protection against the Taft workers, who they allege, may force an entrance and attempt to manipulate the convention.

FOWLER EXPLAINS HIS BILL. Tells How It Differs from the Aldrich Measure.

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HOUSE ASKS ABOUT BANKS. Resolution of Inquiry Addressed to Secretary Cortelyou.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The House of Representatives to-day adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the following information concerning national banks:

The total number of national banks in operation on August 22, 1907, and December 31, 1907, respectively, in each State and territory and the District of Columbia; the total amount of capital stock and unimpaired surplus of such banks on each of such dates.

The total amount of public money in each on October 1, 1907; December 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908.

The character and a list of the securities required and held by the government as security for the deposit of government money on August 22, 1907, December 31, 1907, and January 1, 1908.

The amount of capital of each national bank, the amount of circulation authorized to be taken out by each national bank, the amount of national banknotes of each bank in actual circulation on August 22, 1907, and December 31, 1907, and the amount of circulation authorized to be taken out on each of such dates.

Resolution in House Proposes Investigation of Expenditures in 1904.

Washington, Jan. 10.—A resolution designed to subject the Republican and Democratic parties to a scrutiny of the House of Representatives to determine whether they solicited or accepted campaign contributions from corporations in 1904 was introduced to-day by Representative Hull, of Tennessee. The resolution provides for the appointment of an investigating committee, to consist of seven members of the House, who, in the event the investigation shows that such contributions were so solicited or received, directly or indirectly, shall ascertain the names of the political organizations that benefited thereby, the names of the corporations contributing, the amounts contributed and any agreement or understanding, expressed or implied, that may have been entered into relatively. The resolution gives the committee the usual powers.

APPELLATE DIVISION CONDEMNS FORD. Says Justice Was Wrong in Releasing May Wilson, Accused of Theft.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed the action of Justice Ford, of the Supreme Court, in discharging on a writ of habeas corpus May Wilson, charged with larceny, because, in the opinion of the Justices, the District Attorney's papers on the return to the writ were drawn in a "slovenly" manner and were "misnomers." The Appellate Division ordered the woman remanded to custody, if she can be found. She was released in October.

Robert S. Johnstone, an Assistant District Attorney, appeared for Mr. Jerome in the case. When the writ was argued there was no appearance in the woman's behalf, as she had disappeared. Mr. Johnstone took the appeal to have Justice Ford's action reviewed.

Justice Laughlin, writing the decision of the Appellate Division, said that the record submitted by the District Attorney showed that the woman was properly held by a magistrate and that her detention for trial was justified by the facts.

May Wilson, giving her address as No. 25 West 36th street, was arrested on September 6 and arraigned before Magistrate Finn in the Jefferson Market court on the charge of stealing a pocket-book from Walter B. Hatch, a manufacturer at No. 38 Murray street. Magistrate Finn held her for trial.

DETECTIVES REDUCED TO PATROLMEN. For the first time since he received power from the Legislature, Commissioner Bingham reduced first grade detectives yesterday to the rank of patrolmen. Detectives Thomas J. Brady, John F. Manning and August Wickman, attached to the Brooklyn bureau, were the ones reduced.