New-York Tribune.

Vol. LXVII....No. 22,345. To-day, fair. To-morrow, fair and warmer; east winds. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1908.—TWELVE PAGES.— Copyright, 1908, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

REPORT HITS THOMASES

FINDS FAULT WITH DEALS

Colorado Commissioner Grills Provident Life Management.

The report of the Colorado State Insurance Department on the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society was made public yesterday. It charges E. R. and O. F. Thomas with "misuse of the society's funds" and mismanagement of it, and E. E. Rittenhouse, the Colorado Insurance Commissioner, in a letter to E. R. Thomas in regard to the purchase of certain stock by the society of a road of which E. R. Thomas was once president, says: "The insurance law of the State of New York has been unquestionably violated."

At the end of the report Mr. Rittenhouse says: "The common good certainly demands that a direct and swift road to the penitentiary be provided for men who secure control of a corporation to manipulate or speculate with its trust funds in order to fill their own pockets or to use such funds to assist them in unloading on such corporation undesirable or valueless securities in which they are personally interested."

The Philadelphia syndicate which attempted to purchase the society from the Thomases comes in for almost equally severe criticism.

While the report shows an actual impairment of the capital of the Provident Society amounting to $414,001 88, it says "it is practically certain the impairment may be replaced and the society emerge sound and solvent and resume writing new business in the not far distant future." It adds that there is therefore no reason for alarm on the part of policyholders if an economic plan of management is adopted and that in the opinion of the commissioner no need exists at the present time for the lapsing of policies or withdrawal of funds.

The depositing of a large amount of the society's money in banks in which the Thomases were interested is especially criticised. The Colorado examiner remarks that the Thomases took an active interest in the society for the first two months they controlled it, but after that their interest flagged. In connection with this, the report says:

An adverse legal opinion, now in the company's files, indicates that the Thomas management, at the outset, contemplated further jeopardizing the funds of the policyholders by "loaning" securities of the society to their own or other banks, presumably, upon which deposits or circulation could be secured from the national government. It is a significant fact that their loss of interest in the society's management was coincident with the receipt of this opinion. At the time when the interests of policyholders demanded the greatest energy and skill on the part of the management to overcome adverse conditions, the Thomas management not only neglected the society, but actually sold high class bonds, paying 4½ to 5 per cent interest, and deposited these and other moneys in a string of banks, in many of which they were then personally interested and which paid a much lower rate of interest.

LETTER TO E. R. THOMAS GIVEN.

The report included a letter written to E. R. Thomas by Mr. Rittenhouse regarding the purchase of bonds of a railroad by the society, in which he says the insurance law has been unquestionably violated. The letter cites among others "the following facts" which the commissioner has adduced:

That you have been a member of the finance committee of the society since December 29, 1896, up to the present time.

That you are, or were during that time, the president of the Brockville, Westport & Northwestern Railroad.

That its stock transfer office is at No. 71 Broadway, New York City, and its fiscal agents are, or were, Messrs. Thomas, Maclay & Co.

That the Thomas of the above firm is Herbert Thomas, son of O. F. Thomas.

That on March 22, 1907, the finance committee of the society (of which you were then chairman) at a meeting over which you presided, approved of the purchase of $20,000 (par value) of the bonds of the aforementioned railroad at 75.

I am reliably informed that bonds of this railroad company were offered for sale at a much lower figure than the one at which the society was compelled to purchase.

The limited field of operations of this railroad, the slight margin between its earning powers and its fixed charges and the large number of very desirable investments offered for sale at lower prices, lead me to conclude that the purchase of the Brockville, Westport & Northwestern Railroad bonds was inadvisable and detrimental to the interests of the society.

It also appears to me from the aforementioned facts that not only has the society paid an exorbitant figure for these bonds, but that the insurance law of the state of New York has been unquestionably violated.

In my capacity, therefore, of Insurance Commissioner of the State of Colorado I hereby order you to return to the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society on or before Tuesday, November 19, 1907, the amount paid by this society for the purchase of these bonds ($27,000.) You will, of course, receive in exchange therefor these bonds.

Mr. Rittenhouse criticises the Philadelphians for depositing funds of the society in banks in which members of the syndicate were interested, and says: "Noting these transactions, it seemed reasonable to assume that the misuse of the society's funds was to continue under the new management, and it was at once made known to this management that no such policy would be permitted."

The commissioner says one of the strongest reasons for the investigation of the society was because he believed its funds and future were endangered by the Coyle interests, who purposed merging it with the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, which had total admitted assets of $8,826 47. Mr. Coyle was president of this company and also head of the syndicate.

DEPOSITS IN THOMAS BANKS.

The report gives a list of the deposits the society had in different banks at the close of business on October 15, 1907. This list includes mainly the banks in which the Thomases were interested and the deposits aggregated $1,143,-358 60. The report states that the fact of keeping deposits in so many banks is explainable only on the ground "that in this way personal purposes of the controlling officers could best be served." It continues:

The funds of an insurance company are intended for investment and not for speculation; it is therefore no evidence of the wisdom or desirability of the maintenance of these bank accounts to assert that securities can now be more advantageously purchased than they could at the time when these deposits were made. My belief in the correctness of the statement that these deposits were intended to serve a selfish and personal purpose is strengthened by the fact that the officers of two of these institutions have stated in my presence that it was understood that these deposits were to remain with them as long as certain loans (not made to the society but to outsiders) remained unpaid.

In the report it is shown that the Insurance Department reduced the society's valuation of its different parcels of real estate $441,254 41.

The report does not allow as bank deposits $41,299 89 on deposit with the Standard Trust Company of New York, nor $19,760 41 on deposit with the American National Bank of Louisville. These deposits are thrown out because it seems to Mr. Rittenhouse that they are agents' notes which were discounted by the society and not purchased by the banks. The report says the present officials allege that they believed the banks had purchased the notes, but adds that as interest was paid quarterly "the paying of interest is not consonant with the claim that the notes were sold and not discounted."

"The impropriety of such transactions is not open to question," the report says. Timothy L. Woodruff two years ago personally bought a large amount of these notes and thus "converted into cash an asset which the New York department refused to allow in the shape in which it then existed."

ASSETS OF $323,948 NOT ALLOWED.

There is a financial statement showing a total of $323,948 29 of "assets" which the department

Continued on second page.

OPPOSITION IN JAPAN.

Cabinet Attacked for Bad Finance and Weak Diplomacy.

Tokio, Jan. 19.—Members of the Progressive party at the general meeting, which is held on the eve of the opening of the Diet for the purpose of defining a platform, passed resolutions to-day of which the following was the preamble:

Whereas, The Cabinet has shown that it has failed in post-belium measures by faulty internal administration and the national development has been interrupted, while its weak diplomacy is a stain on the national prestige, thus exposing itself to the national indignation, our party demands the government's explanation on seven points.

Among the seven points increase of taxation, method of compilation of the budget and weak diplomacy were the principal features. Count Okuma, leader of the Progressives, did not attend the meeting. The Progressives hold eighty-nine seats in the House of Representatives. One leader left the party and joined the Constitutionalists yesterday.

MURDER IN STATE PRISON.

Death of Several Others Planned in Maine Institution.

Thomaston, Me., Jan. 19.—Edward M. Smith, also known as "Bucksport" Smith, seventy years old, a life convict in the state prison, was assaulted to-day by another prisoner, Neal Dow Brooks, of Gray, Me. Both were inmates of the insane department. After the killing Brooks declared that it had been his intention to kill five or six other persons, including the overseer of the blacksmith department and the physician.

The assault occurred at 7:30 o'clock this morning, while the men were filing back up the stairs from the bathrooms. Brooks, unknown to the keepers, had secured an iron bar from one of the bedsteads. When he had reached a turn of the stairs where he was momentarily out of sight of the keepers he suddenly drew out the bar and with it clubbed Smith, who was walking in front of him, over the head. Smith dropped in his tracks and several more blows were rained upon his head before his mad assailant was subdued. The man's skull was fractured and he lived only five hours after the assault.

Smith's home was in Bucksport. He was sentenced to prison for life on April 19, 1878, having been convicted on the charge of murder. While he was kept in the insane department, he had never given any special trouble to the keepers, and was known as a trusty in that department.

Brooks was sentenced on June 28, 1904, to serve twenty years for committing a felonious assault on a woman. He is twenty-three years old. About one year ago he was ordered into the insane department for observation. Twice while in the insane ward he has tried to commit suicide and has required constant watching.

SUNSTROKES IN VICTORIA.

Thirty-two Deaths from Heat Reported from Melbourne.

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 19.—There is much suffering because of the unusual heat wave throughout Victoria. The people are obliged to sleep out of doors, and there have been many cases of sunstroke. Thirty-two deaths have been recorded from this cause in the last few days. The theatres here are beginning to close.

COTTON BROKER KILLED

G. H. H. Mercer's Skull Fractured in Auto Accident at Providence.

Providence, Jan. 19.—George H. H. Mercer, a cotton broker, prominent in society in this city, was fatally hurt to-night when an automobile in which he was sitting skidded in turning a corner and dashed into a telegraph pole. Mr. Mercer's skull was fractured by contact with the pole and he died after removal to the Rhode Island Hospital. The other occupants of the machine, including Mr. Mercer's son, C. Douglas Mercer, R. Lincoln Lippitt, a prominent cotton and woollen manufacturer of Woonsocket, and Mrs. Lippitt, escaped injury.

Mr. Mercer was forty-five years old. He leaves a wife and two sons. He was a member of the Hope and of the Agawam Hunt clubs. R. Lincoln Lippitt is a son of the late Governor Henry Lippitt and a brother of ex-Governor Charles Warren Lippitt.

WOMEN BURNED ALIVE.

Greeks Massacre Villagers at Festival Near Monastir.

Sofia, Jan. 19.—News has reached here of a massacre at the village of Dragosh, near Monastir, in Macedonia, several days ago. While a festival was in progress and the villagers were dancing on the lawns in the public park a large band of Greeks suddenly swooped down upon them, and after driving them into their houses set fire to the buildings and burned them to death. The victims included women and children, and numbered, it is said, between twenty-five and forty-five.

OFFER BOUNTIES ON BURGLARS.

Towns on Palisades Will Pay $25 for Ordinary and $250 for Armed Intruders.

Bounties have been offered for the capture of burglars in Fort Lee, Cliffside, Leonia, Ridgefield and Fairview, all towns along the Palisades, in New Jersey. Mayor Hurley of Fairview started the crusade by calling the neighboring mayors to a meeting in Leonia on Saturday night.

Among those present were Mayor Engelhardt of Ridgefield, Mayor S. Wood McClave of Cliffside, Mayor R. J. G. Wood of Leonia and Councilman Kerwein, a son-in-law of Mayor Abbott of Fort Lee. These men decided that the meagre police protection afforded was inadequate to prevent the depredations of the gang of armed, masked burglars which for the last two months has been making raids in and near these towns.

Big signs will be put in public places offering $25 for the capture of an ordinary burglar. To the man arresting a masked and armed burglar, thus risking his life, $250 will be paid. Several other boroughs are expected to join in the crusade.

STEAMER AND FIVE MEN LOST.

Part of Crew of Indo-Chinese Vessel Ill Treated by Natives.

Amoy, Jan. 19.—The Indo-China steamer Yik Sang has been wrecked near the Three Brothers' Rocks. The chief engineer and four of the crew were drowned. The captain and part of the crew reached shore and were well treated by the natives. The chief officer and the remainder of the crew also reached shore, but their belongings were stolen, and the whole party was detained until the Chinese officials were informed. Finally an escort to Swatow was assigned to them.

OUT OF EARTH PRISON.

MINERS RESCUED AT ELY.

Little the Worse for Forty-six Days Spent 1,000 Feet Below Surface.

Ely, Nev., Jan. 19.—After having been entombed for forty-six days one thousand feet below the surface in the Alpha shaft of the Giroux mine, A. D. Bailey, P. J. Brown and Fred McDonald were rescued last night. Whistles all over the camp blew loudly, while crowds in the streets of Ely cheered to the ringing of bells.

"Ah!" was the only word from Bailey, the first to reach the outer air. He tottered forward into the arms of comrades, who in a few minutes revived him.

"Is that you, Arthur?" queried Fred McDonald, as his brother stepped forward and embraced him, after nearly seven weeks of separation. "By George, it certainly seems good to be out of that hole," he said, as he was led away, telling his brother of his terrible experience.

"Somebody give me a chew of tobacco," said Brown, with a laugh, as he was led from the shaft to the change room of the mine, where the three men were made comfortable.

News that rescue was near at hand reached Ely from the mine shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday, and many persons went to the mouth of the shaft to greet the men. Hours passed while the crowd waited, and the entombed men and their rescuers dug vigorously to remove the earth that blocked the mouth of the 1,000-foot tunnel.

Finally the anxious crowd around the shaft heard the bell signal, "Hoist away!" and a loud cheer burst forth. The basket soon rose to the surface, bearing one of the rescuers supporting Bailey. Mrs. Bailey was not present, as one of their children was sick. As soon as Bailey received clean clothes he hurried home, supported by friends.

Another shout of joy greeted Fred McDonald, and when the last man, Peter Brown, came out the crowd became almost hysterical, realizing that the long entombment was ended.

On the morning of December 4 McDonald, Brown and Bailey and two Greeks were working at the bottom of a shaft, eighty-five feet below the pump station and 1,085 feet below the surface. The shaft caved in, snapping the cable used to haul up the cage and hurling thousands of tons of rock and timbers into the shaft. From the bottom of the compartment to the pumping station a series of rickety ladders offered the only means of egress.

With falling rocks and timbers streaming down on them, the five men struggled up these ladders. Half way up falling timbers knocked off the two Greeks, killing them. Bailey, McDonald and Brown reached the pump station. Its timbered roof withstood the rock and timber that came down the shaft and offered them a safe prison, where for a whole day the men crouched, while at intervals rocks and timbers crashed above them, threatening momentarily to crush the deep tomb.

At first it was thought on the surface that all five men had perished, but twenty-four hours after the accident the three survivors managed to make themselves heard by tapping on a six-inch water pipe that reached from the pumping station to the surface.

Communication was established with the world above, and food and drink were lowered through the pipe, a large supply being sent down as it was feared the pipe might be broken before the rescuers could reach the imprisoned men. But throughout the long weeks of imprisonment this pipe was used daily. A portable telephone was lowered, and the men were able to talk with their friends above. This telephone carried to them news of the world and messages of cheer, and from the buried men reports of their condition.

Clearing the debris was slow work, as timbers, rocks and earth were so twisted together that a new shaft had to be cut for most of the one thousand feet. At no time did the entombed men suffer greatly, except for the distastefulness of their forced seclusion.

COAL DIGGERS GUESTS OF J. H. JONES.

Remarkable Dinner Given in the Magnificent Union Club of Pittsburg.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Jan. 19.—In the banquet hall of the magnificent Union Club, founded by H. C. Frick, John H. Jones, president of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company, gave a dinner last night to one hundred and fifty coal diggers, pit bosses, fire bosses, foremen and superintendents.

The miners came dressed in their Sunday clothes, in marked contrast to the palatial hall. They smoked their pipes as they entered, and preferred them at the close of the dinner to the costly cigars. Not one of them seemed embarrassed. They made speeches, and good ones, too.

Some time ago a law was passed by the Pennsylvania State Legislature to the effect that smokeless powder must be used in the mines after February 1. Because this makes no flash it is less dangerous, and it is believed will reduce the number of mine disasters by 60 per cent. The miner has to furnish his own powder, and smokeless powder costs a few cents more a pound than common black powder. In several instances the miners have threatened to strike if the law is enforced. Their national convention meets in Indianapolis this week, and the subject will come up for discussion there.

"This law is going to be enforced," declared Mr. Jones in an impassioned speech. "You men have got to look further than the end of your noses. We don't want to kill you in these mine horrors, and you've got to help us to protect you. Some of the miners have declared that they will strike rather than use smokeless powder. But they won't. I think you have too much sense to oppose anything that is being done for your own good."

The miners, smoking their pipes, yelled approval. Many of them were called on by Mr. Jones to make speeches, and they talked just as they do at their conventions—with good, sound, common sense arguments and here and there with rhetoric that astounded the millionaire members of the club, many of whom were in the galleries.

ZEMSTVO PRESIDENT KILLED.

Brother of Maximoffsky's Murderess Shoots Man Who Refused to Aid Sister.

Krasno-Ufimsk, Jan. 19.—M. Sviridoff, president of the local zemstvo, was shot to death to-day by a brother of Mlle. Ragozinnikova, the murderess of General Maximoffsky, director of the department of prisons of the Ministry of the Interior, on October 28 last. It is supposed that the murder to-day was committed in revenge for the refusal of M. Sviridoff to make any move in behalf of Mlle. Ragozinnikova during her trial.

Mlle. Ragozinnikova was the daughter of a teacher in the Imperial Conservatory of Music, of Perm Province. She presented herself at the weekly reception of General Maximoffsky at St. Petersburg, drew a revolver and fired seven shots at the general, six bullets taking effect. She was hanged on October 31.

FAILS TO KILL WIFE, SHOOTS HIMSELF.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Uniontown, Penn., Jan. 19.—R. D. Hickman, a negro, who has a fortune of $50,000, is dying in the Uniontown Hospital of two self-inflicted revolver wounds. Hickman tried to kill himself after he had been seen attempting to blow up with dynamite a house in which his wife was sleeping.

A PLOT TO BLOW UP AMERICAN FLEET.

BRAZILIAN POLICE ON ANARCHISTS' TRACK.

Leading Conspirator Flees to Sao Paulo—Foreigners Involved—Guarding Warships.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 19.—The Brazilian police have discovered an anarchist plot here, having as its object the destruction of part of the American fleet now lying in the harbor. The conspiracy had its centre in Rio de Janeiro and Petropolis and ramifications in Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes. An individual named Jean Fedher, who resided in Petropolis, was the chief conspirator here, although it is understood that foreign anarchists are deeply involved in the plot.

Fedher is believed to have fled to Sao Paulo, and police who know him have been sent to that place to arrest him. One of the detectives, who was well acquainted with Fedher, having served on the police force at Petropolis for some time, returned from that place to-day, after having made investigations, and had a long conference with the Chief of Police at Rio de Janeiro. The chief intimated later that the Sao Paulo police were on the track of the leading conspirator and expected to arrest him soon.

In an official note which the Chief of Police sent to the correspondent of The Associated Press he says:

Some time before the arrival of the American fleet at Rio de Janeiro the Brazilian government received from Washington and Paris advices that anarchists of different nationalities intended to damage one or several of the ships of the American fleet. The names and addresses of the conspirators were indicated by information which the police here had received previously from France and Germany. The police of this district are working with the police of Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes, and I am sure every precaution will be exercised and the most rigorous vigilance observed, both on land and at sea, to prevent any injury from being done.

The Chief of Police, after having made this official statement, said he felt that he ought not to give further details regarding the conspiracy, but he authorized the statement that the plot was organized by Fedher, and added that the people of the United States could rest easy, as all of the conspirators had taken refuge in the interior.

As yet the people of Brazil are ignorant of the details of the plot to do injury to the visitors, although there has been some slight inkling of the mattter. The impression which the exposure of this plot will create here will be a profound one, because it is the first anarchist conspiracy ever known in Brazil.

The police of Sao Paulo have sent word that they are on the track of the malefactors, who, they say, will not be able to reach Rio de Janeiro.

A dispatch from Petropolis to-night gives an interview with Carlos Hamman, who was sent to Sao Paulo to arrest Jean Fedher, the alleged anarchist. Hamman is quoted as saying that the only information he has concerning a conspiracy was learned from the newspapers. He admitted that he had been at Sao Paulo and Santos for the last ten days, but said that his business had been entirely personal at those places. The dispatch adds that the police of Petropolis, acting under orders from Rio de Janeiro, were observing the utmost vigilance and were keeping suspicious persons under surveillance.

WASHINGTON AMAZED.

Admiral Pillsbury Inclined to Doubt Reported Plot.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, chief of the bureau of navigation of the Navy Department, was greatly surprised to learn of the discovery of an anarchist plot to destroy a part of Rear Admiral Evans's battleship fleet. It was the first intimation the admiral had received of such a plot.

"I cannot believe it. It seems preposterous," said the admiral. It was, he added, about on a par with the rumor, having its origin in Paris, of an attempt to destroy the battleships Connecticut and Missouri. He said that it would be a strange thing if the anarchists should go as far as Brazil, bent on the destruction of the Pacific bound fleet, when they probably could carry out their plot with much greater ease in this country.

Thousands of persons annually visited the American battleships at Hampton Roads, New York and other places, and it would not be a highly difficult matter for any one planning to blow up a ship to carry out the intention.

No advices were received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Evans to-day, and Admiral Pillsbury expressed the opinion that the commander of the fleet would have sent word to this government if he had been officially informed of the existence of a plot at Rio. Admiral Pillsbury did not know anything relative to a rumor that Admiral Evans was desirous of leaving Rio earlier than the scheduled time because of rumors of plots to destroy his fleet. The battleship fleet was scheduled to leave Rio on Tuesday, and Admiral Pillsbury did not believe that Admiral Evans would leave there earlier than the appointed time.

BALL AT PETROPOLIS.

Officers of Fleet Guests of the Diarios Club.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 19.—The Crystal Palace, at Petropolis, where the Diarios Club gave a ball last night to the officers of the fleet, resembled fairyland. The flowers and lights, half hidden in the foliage, the masses of tropical plants and globes of vari-colored hues, the decorations of the ballroom, the gowns and uniforms combined to make a beautiful spectacle.

A great arch of lights was set up over the entrance to the gardens, and thousands of electric lights were distributed among the trees. The paths to the palace were bordered with colored lanterns, and long garlands of lights were caught up, crescent shaped, against the flower covered walls. The orchestra was hidden

Continued on third page.

ANOTHER POLAR TRIP.

Captain Amundsen Will Start from San Francisco in 1910.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Milwaukee, Jan. 19.—Captain Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the Northwest Passage, announced to-day that he would head an expedition which will start in 1910 for the North Pole.

"Yes, I shall make an attempt to reach the North Pole in a trip which I shall undertake in 1910," said Captain Amundsen, "I shall start on my trip from San Francisco, and will go through the Bering Strait. No, I do not expect to follow the course taken by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, but, of course, I shall make use of the experiences and information secured by him."

HAYTI BLOCKS PORTS.

Rebels at St. Marc and Gonaives Reported Hemmed In.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Jan. 19.—The blockade of St. Marc and Gonaives, which are held by the revolutionists, is assured by the presence of four warships at these ports and the positions held by the Haytian forces on land. The government continues to dispatch large forces for the purpose of surrounding the territory now occupied by the revolutionists. All other towns are quiet.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Jan. 19.—General Firmin, who was the leader of the revolution in Hayti in 1902, which was suppressed by General Alexis, and now an aspirant for the Presidency of Hayti, with twenty-five other political exiles long resident here, sailed last eveping by the British steamer Vortigern, ostensibly for Cuba, but it is believed here that it is their intention to land on the Haytian coast and join the revolutionists.

HUB'S UNEMPLOYED BOLD

Demand Collection at Trinity Church After Riotous Acts.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Jan. 19.—The army of the unemployed of Boston was in a riotous mood to-day after being driven from the Common by the police, and after permission to hold a meeting on the streets was refused some 300 of the army, under the leadership of Morrison I. Swift, forced their way into Trinity Church, the leading Episcopal house of worship in the city, and demanded of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, the rector, that the collection for the day be turned over to them.

Their entry created consternation among the dignified, wealthy pewholders. Dr. Mann was no less shocked. He promised them the collection next Sunday, but said the one to-day was promised to foreign missions. Then about 2,000 of the army started for the Governor's mansion. The police dispersed them and they marched to private land, where they tried to hold a meeting. The leader was arrested and taken to the police station, where the army followed him. They surrounded the building and there were threats that they would tear it down, until finally the police released Swift on his promise to disperse the crowd. He pleaded with them to make good his promise to the police and the crowd finally dispersed under continual proddings by the police. Swift says his next meeting, on Wednesday afternoon, will be held despite the police, and that the unemployed will force the authorities to do something for them.

ACCIDENT TO FAST TRAIN.

Sleeper of Lake Shore Limited Leaves Track—None Hurt.

An accident to the Lake Shore limited ten miles south of Albany at 9 o'clock last night, it was announced at the Grand Central station, that one car, a sleeper, left the tracks, but no one was injured.

The train, No. 19, which left here at 5:30 o'clock, composed of a buffet car, seven sleepers and a diner, was between what are technically known as block stations 89 and 90, when the forward truck of the third sleeper left the track, owing to a broken rail. The passengers of all the cars were well shaken up, but none was injured, according to Mr. Hammond's information. The northbound track was blocked for some time and trains 23, 51 and 57 were switched around the disabled car. At Stuyvesant the passengers were placed in another sleeper and the train then proceeded to Albany.

MOTHER FINDS BOTH CHILDREN DEAD.

Had Herself Inserted Coin in Meter Which Resulted in Their Asphyxiation.

Muriel and Robert Lyn Hylands, aged eight and twelve years, respectively, the only children of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hylands, of No. 476 South 18th street, Newark, were found dead in bed yesterday morning, victims of a quarter-in-the-slot gas meter.

The mother of the children deposited a quarter in the meter after she noticed in the dining room about 9 o'clock on Saturday night that the gas supply was running out. A dim light had been left burning in the children's bedroom. Mrs. Hylands then went out to several stores to make purchases and returned an hour later. She did not go near the children's room, where, it is thought, the dim light must have become completely extinguished before the quarter was inserted in the meter. Mrs. Hylands said she did not notice the smell of gas even when she threw open the door to the bedroom in the morning.

County Physician Elliott viewed the bodies and granted permits for their burial, but declared that he would order an inquest.

APPROVES CHRISTIAN PSYCHOLOGY.

Bishop Grafton Supports Bishop Fallows in His Faith Cure Work.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Fon du Lac, Wis., Jan. 19.—Bishop Grafton, head of the Fon du Lac Episcopal Diocese, well known in church circles throughout the country as one of the leading High Church Episopalians, in an interview to-day, came out in support of the Christian psychology which Bishop Fallows is using in Chicago in the treatment of those ill of mental and nervous diseases.

Bishop Grafton declares "that faith cure is nothing new and that it was used, as said Bishop Fallows, in the days of the Apostles. Christian Scientists are not the developers of this cure, for it was used by the early-day Christians."

CORNELL "CO-ED" IN COLUMBIA DEBATE.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook, a Cornell law "co-ed," has been chosen by the debate council to represent Cornell in the triangular league debate against Columbia in Ithaca next month on the subject of "Federal Incorporation." Miss Cook is the first "co-ed" in many years to be chosen to a Cornell intercollegiate debate team. Her teammates are W. T. Smith and H. T. Kent, jr. Miss Cook is a native of Ithaca and has been prominent for four years in public speaking.

TO PHILADELPHIA EVERY HOUR

on the hour, in two hours. See New Jersey Central time table, page nine. Why don't you try it?—Advt.

BANKERS ADOPT A BILL

FOR CURRENCY REFORM.

National Association Rejects Aldrich and Fowler Measures.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—The resolutions committee of the currency commission of the American Bankers' Association issued to-night a full report of yesterday's meeting of the commission, at which the various asset currency plans now before Congress were discussed and rejected. The report summarizes the commission's objections to the Aldrich and Fowler bills and then presents a measure in thirteen sections which the commission, with the backing of the association, will recommend to Congress.

The Aldrich bill is declared to be "impracticable, unwise and financially unsound." The present Fowler bill, according to the report, "introduces schemes so far reaching in their scope and touching so many collateral interests not germane to the real solution of our currency difficulties that we believe its passage would unsettle rather than improve financial conditions."

Six principal objections are urged against the Aldrich bill. The first asserts that the measure would overthrow "a safe system of note issues which has been enjoyed since the foundation of the United States system," and the proposed law is called a "step backward to the conditions which gave rise to the 'wildcat' currency before the Civil War."

"It may be the entering wedge for the acceptance of undesirable bonds as security for note issues," says the commission. "There are recent examples in the laws of New York State legalizing such bonds for savings banks."

In the second place, it is urged that the Aldrich bill would cripple the lending power of banks, in that it would take from the bank reserves $100,000 in lawful money in order that notes for $75,000 might be issued. "If the bonds behind these notes were borrowed instead of purchased it would have the effect of increasing the liabilities of the banks," adds the report, "which is wrong in principle."

CREATE FICTITIOUS BOND MARKET.

In the third place, it says that the Aldrich bill would tend to create a fictitious bond market and thus lead municipalities to enlarge their obligations.

The fourth objection is that the technical requirements of the bill that must be observed before notes can be issued would entail "such delays as to make the notes available only after the emergency has passed."

The fifth objection has to do with the taxing provisions of the Aldrich bill. These sections, it is declared, would result in the banks suffering a net loss of 2 per cent on the notes issued, whether they were taken out against purchased or borrowed bonds.

The sixth objection asserts that the cost of taking out the notes would be paid ultimately by the needy borrower, who would be burdened by increased interest charges at a time of year—usually in the autumn—when he can ill afford them.

After some general criticisms of the present Fowler bill the commission sums up the situation as follows:

Let us not be unmindful of the fact that in response to the demands of the people unsound and radical legislation has had its precedents in our monetary history. After the panic of 1873 Congress passed a bill increasing greenbacks by $44,000,000—a project which was wisely vetoed by President Grant. After the panic of 1893 Congress approved a measure providing for the coinage of $55,000,000 in silver, which was vetoed by President Cleveland.

The solution proposed by the commission differs from the first Flower bill, which was based on principles approved by the convention of the American Bankers' Association at Atlantic City on September 23, 1907, in that the holder of a credit note, instead of being a general creditor, shall have a prior lien on the assets of the issuing bank. The security provided by pledging the whole of the assets of a bank, instead of only a portion of them, would afford more desirable protection to the note holder.

It is also said that the adoption of the plan would insure "an ample supply of currency to the public; relief from the disturbed commercial conditions such as those through which we recently passed, and finally the certain retirement of the notes when they have fulfilled their purpose."

TEXT OF PROPOSED BILL.

The bill proposed by the commission is as follows:

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act any national banking association which has been in business for one year and has a surplus fund equal to 20 per centum of its capital may take out for issue and circulation national bank notes without a deposit of United States bonds, as now provided by law. Said notes shall be known as "national bank guaranteed credit notes." Said notes shall be issued in such form and denominations and under such rules and regulations as the Controller of the Currency shall fix. The amount of said notes so taken out by any national banking association may be equal to 40 per centum of the amount of its national bank notes at any time outstanding which are secured by the deposit of government bonds, but shall not exceed in amount 25 per centum of its capital; provided, however, that if at any time in the future the present proportion of the total outstanding unmatured United States bonds to the total capitalizations of all national banking associations in active operation shall diminish, then the authorized issue of national bank guaranteed credit notes shall be increased to a correspondingly greater percentage of the bond secured notes.

Sec. 2. That every national banking association taking out national bank guaranteed credit notes in accordance with the foregoing section shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States in the months of January and July a tax of 1½ per centum upon the average amount of such notes in circulation during the preceding half year.

Sec. 3. That any national banking association which has taken out national bank guaranteed credit notes in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of this act may take out a further amount of national bank guaranteed credit notes equal to 12½ per centum of its capital, but it shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States in the months of January and July a tax of 2½ per centum upon the average amount of such notes in circulation during the preceding half year.

Sec. 4. That the total amount of banknotes issued by any national banking association, including national bank guaranteed credit notes taken out in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall not exceed the amount of its paid-up capital.

Sec. 5. That any national banking association situated and doing business in a central reserve city, or a reserve city, shall at all times have on hand in lawful money of the United States an amount equal to at least 25 per centum of its national bank guaranteed credit notes in circulation; and every other national banking association shall at all times have on hand in lawful money of the United States an amount equal to at least 15 per centum of its guaranteed credit notes in circulation; provided, however, that any national banking association situated and doing business in a reserve city may keep one-half of its lawful money reserve on deposit in a national bank in a central reserve city, or in a reserve city, and that every national banking association situated and doing business outside of a central reserve city, or a reserve city, may keep three-fifths of its lawful money reserve on deposit in a national bank in a central reserve city, or in a reserve city.

Sec. 6. That the taxes upon national bank