



DOWLING OR GAYNOR TAMMANY TO PICK ONE OR OTHER FOR MAYOR.

Former by Preference, but Latter if Outcome Looks Uncertain for Organization.

Despite denials to the contrary by men in control of the Tammany organization, who disavow their tentative plans...

On the night of the city convention, if things look well for Tammany, it will be Dowling for Mayor, Metz, Coler or some other Brooklyn man for Controller...

The Tammany men figure that if the Republicans and their allies become embroiled it will be a comparatively easy matter to elect a straight Tammany ticket...

MCGOWAN FOR FIRST PLACE OR NONE.

Patrick F. McGowan can have a renomination as President of the Board of Aldermen if he wants it...

Justice Gaynor is looked upon by the Tammany men as a sort of last resort candidate. He is not really wanted or trusted by the Tammany men...

If Tammany picks Justice Gaynor for the head of the ticket it will serve as a reason for naming a Manhattan man for Controller...

GAYNOR AS BAIT FOR HEARST.

The district leader with whom a Tribune reporter talked last night had this to say: "It is a fact, as stated by Mr. Cobhan last week that Mr. Cobhan has not personally visited Justice Gaynor with the idea of getting him to stand as a candidate for Mayor..."

PERU AND BOLIVIA MAKING TERMS.

Lima, July 24.—The report published yesterday that diplomatic relations between Peru and Bolivia had been broken off and that Señor Pardo, the Peruvian Minister, was preparing to leave La Paz, was denied to-day...

RAVENS FOUR FROM DROWNING.

Unaided, Young Man Drags Capsized Crew Into His Boat. Roy Ryder, twenty-four years old, of Corona, Long Island, while navigating his neighbor launch in Flushing Bay yesterday, rescued from drowning Edward Neary, sixteen years old; Paul Barclay, sixteen years old; Norman Day, seventeen years old; and James Gorman, twenty-one years old, all of East Elmhurst.

BOLIVIA'S APPEAL TO AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres, July 24.—Charles H. Sherrill, the American Minister, has received a telegram from the State Department at Washington authorizing him to receive the archives of the Bolivian legation at Buenos Ayres, and the interests of Bolivia are now in the hands of the United States.

AUCHINCLOSS JEWELRY STOLEN.

Sabbright, N. J., July 24.—The summer home of Charles C. Auchincloss, a New York lawyer, on the Rumson Road, was entered last evening, and diamonds and jewelry valued at \$2,000 were stolen.

COLLISION IN BALLOON RACE.

Newton, Ill., July 24.—In a balloon race here to-day Clarence Duncan and Roy Eastman, both of Vincennes, were in collision. They had just cut loose from their balloons, which probably saved their lives, as they were about two thousand feet above the earth. Eastman's leg was badly crushed.

GORE AGAINST CANNON.

Says Democrats Should Not Oppose Republican Insurgents.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Kansas City, Mo., July 24.—Thomas P. Gore, Oklahoma's blind Senator, declared here to-day that the Democratic party ought not to nominate candidates for Congress against such men as Murdock, of Kansas, and the rest of the anti-Cannon Republicans in the House of Representatives.

"And I suppose there will be those who will cry aloud 'Treason!'" Senator Gore said; "but if that be treason, let them make the most of it. I place my country above my party; and I do not believe fidelity to party requires a man to be unfaithful to his country. If it does, it's an overdraft on my party loyalty. Murdock and those men from Iowa—all the anti-Cannon men—there should be no Democratic candidates against them in their districts. We ought at least to give them our moral influence and help them defeat the Cannon 'stand-pat' Republicans."

ROCKEFELLER HOUSES GO.

John D., Jr., Transfers Buildings Adjoining 5th Avenue Church.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., transferred to the Aheyton Realty Company yesterday Nos. 7, 9 and 11 West 45th street for a nominal consideration of \$1 each. The three parcels occupy a plot 45 by 100.5 feet. They were transferred to Mr. Rockefeller on July 16 last by Lucius A. Wilson, the consideration then given being \$67,250. On the same day John D. Rockefeller transferred to his son property in this city with an estimated value of \$3,000,000, and the day before had transferred to his son property in Cleveland with an estimated value of \$4,000,000.

LAWMAKERS GET A SHOCK.

Cannon Bets \$10 Congress Will Be in Session August 15.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, July 24.—Tired and weary lawmakers who have been seeking consolation in the thought that the final adjournment of Congress is not more than one week off, received a rude shock to-day. They heard with dismay that no later than this afternoon Speaker Cannon made a bet with ex-representative Watson, of Indiana, that Congress would be in session on August 15. The bet was for \$10, and the Speaker did not ask odds.

A MAGISTRATE FINES HIMSELF.

Mr. Williams, of Vancouver, Says He Broke the Auto Speed Law. Vancouver, B. C., July 24.—Adolphus Williams, police magistrate, judged his own case in the police court here to-day, and fined himself \$5 and costs for speeding his automobile. He had just disposed of two cases of speeding when his own name was called.

RUMOR OF RUPTURE DENIED—A CONVENTION WITH UNITED STATES.

Lima, July 24.—The report published yesterday that diplomatic relations between Peru and Bolivia had been broken off and that Señor Pardo, the Peruvian Minister, was preparing to leave La Paz, was denied to-day. Leslie Combe, the American Minister, and Señor Porras, the Foreign Minister, signed a naturalization convention yesterday.

ATTITUDE OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

"It was only natural that the French government should reserve its ultimate decision as to Steel common, because the introduction of Steel common was part of a greater question which I have already indicated. I believe, and a great many people in France believe, that the time has come when the French public, which saves two billion francs a year, which is a measure of its yearly investing power, should have an opportunity to invest in American securities. I believe, furthermore, as do a great many others, that American industries are bound to benefit to a great extent from the consummation of that idea, because the French people do not buy securities for speculation, but for investment, and securities once bought in Paris are laid away and do not see the market again."

THE LISTING OF STEEL.

Maurice Leon, legal adviser in this city of the French government, returned yesterday on the steamer La Lorraine from a short trip to Paris. Asked about the failure of the negotiations to list United States Steel common stock on the Paris Bourse, Mr. Leon said that "the temporary setback" to the plan was due not to any hostility on the part of the French government, but principally to the uncertainty in France over the action to be taken by the United States Senate Finance Committee with regard to the tariff on French exports to this country. It was also stated, he said, by the opposition of the French steelmakers and other interests to the building up of American industries with which they were in competition. He explained further that the Paris Bourse was a state institution, which did not undertake any new policy without weighing the question very carefully, and declared that the delay in listing Steel in Paris was not in any sense a defeat for Mr. Morgan, as he was not the originator of the plan to put it on the Bourse there.

FLIES ACROSS CHANNEL.

M. BLERIOT LANDS ON THE DOVER CLIFFS.

The Aeronaut Reported Injured—The Start from Calais Made This Morning.

Dover, July 25.—Louis Blériot successfully landed at Dover after a flight in his aeroplane across the English Channel. M. Blériot landed on the cliffs of Dover. He is reported to have been slightly injured.

Calais, July 25.—M. Blériot, at 4:35 a. m., started in his monoplane for the flight across the channel. He made several trial flights prior to the start, occupying about ten minutes. A destroyer followed the monoplane at full speed. Two destroyers were off Sangatte at 5:10 a. m., awaiting the appearance of Hubert Latham, who also intended to make an attempt to cross the channel.

"I have been surprised to notice in some quarters in this country," he added, "a tendency to consider the adjournment of the negotiations to list Steel common in Paris a defeat for Mr. Morgan. This is a mistake as it has come to my knowledge in a very positive way that the proposition to list Steel in Paris came not from American but from French sources. The error, in a nutshell, is this: 'The seventy-one official brokers doing business on the Paris Bourse, each of them the owner of a seat by government appointment, have noticed that a great deal of speculative business has left their market, and that customers formerly operating through them have been operating by preference through London and New York. So, although a few years ago they were hostile to the introduction of American stocks in their market, because they feared the consequences of their own market closing at about the time of the opening of the American market, the stagnant condition of their market has made them realize the necessity of the infusion of new activity, and when certain Paris bankers proposed to them the introduction of Steel common they received the idea most favorably.'"

"The French syndicate made proposal. Thereupon Mr. Morgan received a proposition from a French syndicate and accepted it, taking it for granted that that syndicate was prepared to carry out its plan. Hence, if Steel is not listed in Paris to-day it is both unfair and inaccurate to speak of it as a defeat for Mr. Morgan, for it is nothing of the kind. 'I may say in passing that the president of the French Stock Exchange, M. De Verneuil, said to me the day I called that if American securities were ever introduced into the Parquet the credit must go to Mr. Morgan.' Mr. Leon went on to say that he did not believe any obstacle of a legal or fiscal nature stood in the way of the listing of the stock in Paris, and added: 'Temporary conditions might have made it highly desirable that Steel common alone of all American stocks should have been introduced in Paris this summer. But the Paris Stock Exchange is a state institution, which does not undertake a new policy without weighing the matter very carefully, and the French syndicate which made the proposition to Mr. Morgan did not give sufficient consideration to the fact that while it may have been highly desirable to introduce Steel common in Paris, this should have been done as part of a comprehensive plan for the listing there not only of that issue, but of several of the leading American stocks, particularly railroad stocks.'"

"Now, when the news concerning the proposed introduction of Steel common leaked out in Paris, of course hostility to the plan was aroused. There were the French steel companies, which did not look with favor upon the introduction of stocks of a foreign competitor. The financial institutions which were not in the plan may also have wished to throw cold water on it, simply because they were not interested in it. But so far as the government was concerned, in my opinion, what induced it to defer the entire question to a subsequent day was that at about the time when it was proposed to ask the French public to take an interest in a large American industry and to strengthen the already brilliant prospects of that industry by taking out of the market a considerable block of its common stock the United States Senate Finance Committee was engaged in the task of increasing tariff schedules on French products."

FOR NATIONAL CONTROL.

Nagel on Commercial Development—Time for Change of Policy.

Chicago, July 24.—Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Benjamin F. Winchell, president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, were the principal speakers at the dinner of the National Travellers' Association to-night. Mr. Nagel discussed the attitude of the government toward commerce. "It goes without saying," he said in part, "that the tremendous undeveloped resources of this country have up to this time almost compelled us to look to and depend upon our domestic trade. It is equally clear that we are rapidly moving beyond the initial stage of development and that we are forced to compete for supremacy in foreign markets. The first stage was essentially unmethodical. With the exception of the protective tariff the government was scarcely considered as a factor in the commercial scheme. Now that we are approaching the second stage, the functions of the government have become more apparent. 'The demand for a downward revision of the tariff is based primarily upon the recognition of the fact that our infant industries have reached the stage of manhood, but also upon a desire for a fair and intelligent reciprocity with foreign countries.'"

"We are confronted by the remarkable spectacle of having our national government laboring to have our business enterprises recognized abroad, but standing by to see them cut down at home. The national government may secure by treaty in foreign countries more than our states would tolerate at home. Worse still, by way of treaty we may extend to corporations of foreign countries privileges and immunities which the individual states may refuse to recognize. 'This condition must be dealt with. What we need is fair submission and sane protection. These conditions can be had only under a consistent, uniform, stable national control, so that all dealers and all competitors from all parts of the country may enter the arena by the same rules of the game. Whether the relief shall come by national charters or even by the enactment of a broader code—whether the policy shall be permissive or restrictive, or both—is not for me to say. The decision should be one of growth and conviction. The time never has been more opportune than it is now, with an administration in power as aggressive in the suppression of wrongdoing as it is determined to maintain the principles of fair play and wholesome progress.'"

LARGE INCREASE IN CANCER CASES.

Deaths from It in New York Have Grown from 1,187 in 1885 to 6,554 in 1908. Albany, July 24.—A marked increase in the number of deaths from cancer in this state is reported by the state Department of Health. In 1885, deaths resulting from cancer totaled 1,187, and last year the total was 6,554, the highest on record. Statistics filed indicate that the fatal cases for 1909 will surpass those for 1908.

"JOY RIDERS" CLIMB A TREE.

Paterson, N. J., July 24 (Special).—An automobile containing a party of "joy riders" was wrecked this afternoon on the Pompton turnpike, about four miles north of Paterson. William Ranson, who was driving the machine, turned suddenly to the right to avoid a collision with a farm wagon. The automobile swerved into a rut in the roadway and crashed into a tree.

ROBERT STRONNAR DEAD.

Rochester, July 24.—Robert Stronnar, for several years superintendent of the Oak Hill Country Club links and onetime open golf champion of Scotland, died to-day at his home here, 48 years old. About ten years ago Mr. Stronnar came to the United States to become golf instructor at the Newport Club. Subsequently he was instructor at Palm Beach, Fla., and at Bar Harbor, Me. For the last two years he had been connected with the firm of Wright & Ditson, of Boston, as a professional golf instructor.

C. K. G. BILLINGS'S GIFT.

Has Presented All His Winnings in Germany to Berlin's Poor.

Berlin, July 24.—C. K. G. Billings, of New York, has presented all the winnings of his trotters during their stay in Germany to the poor of Berlin. He has also given his mare Delight to the Trotting Club.

CROWD FALLS IN LAKE.

Twenty-five Persons Thrown Into Artificial Body of Water.

Manchester, N. H., July 24.—Twenty-five persons were thrown into the water of an artificial lake at Pine Island Park, four miles from Manchester, late to-night, when a portion of a veranda enclosing a bathing pavilion gave way under the weight of a crowd. All were rescued, but two women were taken out unconscious and are thought to have been severely injured, while several others suffered painful contusions. The two women were removed to their homes in Derry. The other victims of the accident were brought to this city in a special car of the Manchester Traction Company and were taken to a hospital. Their injuries were not thought to be severe.

ECCENTRIC WOMAN DEAD.

Lived Alone for Fifty Years and Left Estate Valued at \$1,000,000.

Fort Plain, N. Y., July 24.—Miss Elizabeth Diefendorf, a wealthy and eccentric spinster of good family, died at her home here to-day, at the age of seventy-seven years. Fifty years ago she closed her house to her many friends, and up to the time of her death was seldom seen even by her neighbors. Thirty years ago a local newspaper criticized the seating accommodations of an assembly hall in what was then the largest and most substantial business-building in the heart of Fort Plain. Miss Diefendorf owned it. The hall was closed the next day, the tenants' leases were not renewed, and the building has stood ever since, heavily taxed, but vacant. Miss Diefendorf leaves an estate valued at about \$1,000,000, mainly in Western real estate, which she inherited from her brothers, Fox and Addison Diefendorf. She left no will, but is survived by a sister and several cousins.

"DUKE" DEAD IN CELL.

English Baronet's Nephew Ends Life After Arrest for Drunkenness.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Bridgeport, Conn., July 24.—With a charge of drunkenness registered against him, Roderic Gordon Fairbairn, nephew of Sir Arthur Henderson Fairbairn, of England, and a man of prominent family and social connections, was found dead this morning in a cell at Police Headquarters. A number of morphine powders which were found on him were mute testimonials of the cause of his death. He had taken an overdose of the drug. Fairbairn, who was known as the "Duke" because of his aristocratic bearing and manners, had walked into Police Headquarters earlier in the evening and asked for sleeping quarters for the night. His request was refused, and when he began a rambling conversation the officers, thinking he had been drinking, ordered him out. He went, and several hours later was found in a doorway in Fairfield avenue by Patrolman Conroy. He was barely conscious and unable to stand alone. Conroy took him to headquarters, where he was looked up on a charge of drunkenness. This morning the doorman, making the rounds to arouse the prisoners to present them in court, found Fairbairn dead.

RODMAN WANAMAKER TO WED.

Will Marry Miss Violet Cruger—Ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

Philadelphia, July 24.—Announcement was made by cable from London to-day of the approaching marriage of Rodman Wanamaker, a member of the firm of John Wanamaker, of this city, and Miss Violet Cruger, daughter of Mrs. J. Frederic Tamm, of New York and Toledo. The ceremony will be performed within the next few days in Westminster Abbey, a special license having been issued. The engagement of Mr. Wanamaker's daughter, Fernanda to Arturo Heeron, son of Count Heeron, of Paris, was announced several days ago.

TRANSPORT BRINGS NEGRO TROOPS.

Negro Troops Comprising the 10th United States Cavalry, who charged San Juan Hill so bravely in the Spanish-American War, are all bravely in lower New York Harbor, aboard the transport Klipsick, just in from the Philippines. They will disembark until to-morrow morning.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS WILL PARADE IN THE CITY TO-MORROW.

Preparations have been made by their brethren of this city to give them a royal reception. They intend to parade the city during the day and banquet at night. Major General Wood, who was in command of the Rough Riders at San Juan Hill, and Mayor McEllan will attend the banquet.

WABASH TRAIN THROUGH TRESTLE.

Two Reported Killed and Twenty-five Hurt in Missouri Wreck.

Kansas City, Mo., July 24.—It is reported here that Wabash passenger train No. 4, which left here at 9 o'clock to-night for St. Louis, crashed through a bridge near Orick, Mo., thirty miles from here. It is reported that two persons were killed and twenty-five injured. The train plunged through a trestle over a small stream and two coaches were overturned. Train No. 4 was composed of two Pullman cars, three day coaches, a smoker, a baggage and a mail car.

DAY LINE'S SECOND MORNING BOAT FOR FORT GREENBUSH AND BACK IS A PERFECT OUTING.

Washington, July 24.—The tariff fight is practically over. All that remains is the taking of formal votes by the conference committee on the adoption of the hides, lumber, iron ore, petroleum and print paper paragraphs, and the adjustment of certain rates in the cotton schedule which have the effect of reducing the duties on the lower grades. These votes will be taken at a special meeting of the committee to-morrow morning. The completed conference report will be sent to the Government Printing Office to-morrow night and submitted to the Democratic conferees on Monday. It will go to the House on Tuesday. The question of whether hides shall be free or dutiable, which was settled tentatively yesterday in favor of free hides, was discussed at some length by the conferees to-day. Were it not for the insistence of President Taft that hides shall be placed on the free list there is no doubt that the Senators from the range states of the West would be successful in their fight to retain at least half the present duty of 15 per cent. It is now apparent that the President has won his fight for free hides and free petroleum, a nominal duty on iron ore, a reduced duty on lumber, against the increase of the duty on gloves, for a greatly reduced duty on coal, for a material reduction from the House rate on hosiery and for considerable reductions in the cotton schedule, especially for the lower grades, which are bought in large quantities by persons of very moderate means. A last desperate effort was made to-night by Senator Burrows to persuade the President to consent to the retention of the Senate duty of 25 cents a ton on iron ore. For two hours the Senate Republican conferees discussed this question with the President. When they left the White House at midnight they said no agreement had been reached as to the rate on ore, but acknowledged that the duty of 25 cents would not be satisfactory to the President. The hides question was again reviewed to-night, but no change from the decision to put them on the free list was seriously proposed. WANTED FURTHER COTTON REDUCTIONS. The President did not approve unqualifiedly the agreement reached yesterday by the conferees and announced in The Tribune this morning. Instead, he urged Mr. Payne to make a still further effort to obtain additional reductions in the cotton schedule to offset the concessions he (the President) was making on those raw materials which he recommended should be placed on the free list. Mr. Payne had been working throughout the morning session for reductions in the cotton schedule with some measure of success. He went to the White House as soon as the recess was taken, accompanied by Representative McCall, and after luncheon with the President he returned determined to win still further concessions on the lower grades of cotton. Mr. McCall and the Massachusetts Senators, although greatly interested in upholding the rates of the cotton schedule, bowed gracefully to the will of the President, and said they were prepared to do all in their power to make the bill conform to his views. Early in the forenoon Senator Aldrich sent for Senators Warren and Smoot, and the news that hides had been placed on the free list was broken to them. Senator Warren's indignation knew no bounds, and he did not hesitate to protest in vehement terms. Mr. Smoot, who is a younger Senator, and owes much to Mr. Aldrich for his rapid advancement in the Senate, accepted the situation more calmly. Senator Borah, who is greatly interested in hides, expressed willingness to accept the inevitable. HIDES PUT ALDRICH IN DILEMMA. Senator Aldrich has been placed in an extremely difficult position by the conflicting views of the President and Mr. Warren. Mr. Warren is probably the most influential member of the Senate from west of the Mississippi. He is chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and in the natural order will be chairman of the powerful Committee on Appropriations in 1910, not distant future. He threatened to join issue with the "insurgents" and seek to overthrow the Aldrich organization in the Senate if the Senator from Rhode Island failed to maintain the duty on hides. On the other hand, to have insisted on retaining the duty on hides would have involved Mr. Aldrich in a serious conflict with the President. He was compelled to choose between the two, and in the final analysis he chose the President and accepted the severe denunciation of Mr. Warren with such equanimity as he could command. Mr. Warren found his disappointment the greater because he had been led to believe all along, not by Mr. Aldrich, but by a certain portion of the press, that the duty on hides would be retained, or at least would not be reduced below 7 1/2 per cent. Mr. Burrows, who is as antagonistic to the President as Mr. Warren, being a conferee, obtained a concession on iron ore, and this did not add to the comfort of Mr. Warren. Senator Clark, Mr. Warren's colleague, obtained a material concession from the President's demand for free coal, which further augmented the discomfort of the senior Senator from Wyoming. Early in the afternoon the conferees disposed of the drawback provision, which has been making them some trouble, and only the cotton schedule remained, each side contesting every inch of the ground, or rather every fraction of a per cent, on that. It is generally doubted if there will be more than five or six Republican votes against the conference report. It is regarded as certain that Senators Bristow, Ciapp, La Follette and Nelson will oppose it. Mr. Nelson argued the bill would be he could be counted against the House rate of \$1 a thousand feet. The leaders did not expect the vote of the Minnesota Senator, for he has been a consistent low tariff advocate for many years. They should become so aroused on the lumber question that he would try to organize the Minnesota members of the House to support the report. If he should succeed in separating from the House organization such prominent and active Republicans as Tawney and Stevens there would be serious trouble ahead for Speaker Cannon and his lieutenants. Senator Ciapp is also outside the brassworks, having taken such umbrage at the limitation, at the instance of the President, of his holding company amendment to the corporation tax that he is counted as certain to vote against the adoption of the conference report. The leaders Day Line's second morning boat for Fort Greenbush and back is a perfect outing. Music-Adv.