

Trust; and it was widely rumored that a merger between the Bankers and Guaranty Trust companies would be the outcome of the acquisition of the latter, with perhaps the Astor Trust Company included, just as the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, which occupies the same relation to the Morton as the Astor to the Bankers, has been included in the merger plan just announced.

Wall Street would not be surprised to hear of the merger of the enlarged Guaranty Trust Company with the Bankers and the Astor as a development of the future, when the great new building projected by the Bankers' Trust Company shall have been erected and occupied.

The Fifth Avenue Trust Company has been in business since 1858, and is thus a little older than the Morton Trust, which began operations on October 1, 1850, as the successor of the old banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. In February, 1900, the State Trust Company, controlled by Thomas F. Ryan and the late William C. Whitney, was merged with the Morton Trust, of which Mr. Ryan became first vice-president. When the Morton Trust Company was organized, Levi P. Morton, head of the banking firm, became chairman of the board, but since the merger with the State Trust Company he has been president.

Now nearly eighty-six years of age, and still as hale and hearty as any man of his advanced years could be expected to be, and with a long record in public life behind him, including service as Minister to France, Governor of New York and Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Morton has always kept up his active interest in the management of the trust company, making in these days two visits a week to the office. Two years ago, in the panic period, he came downtown every day for the two or three weeks of greatest stress to give the officers the benefit of his long experience and his counsel.

The terms on which the shares of the three companies are to be exchanged for stock in the new Guaranty Trust Company are expected to be announced tomorrow, but some indication of them may be found from the quotations for the present stock, Guaranty Trust, 300 bid; Morton Trust, 220 bid and 550 asked; and Fifth Avenue, 300 bid.

Within the last year the Equitable Trust Company controlled, like the Mercantile Trust Company, by which Mr. Morgan now is the most influential single figure through his ownership of a majority of its stock, although partial mutualization of the society has been effected, has absorbed the Bowling Green Trust Company, and more recently the merger of the Mechanics' National Bank and the National Copper Bank has been brought about, both institutions being classed as in the Morgan group.

The sale to Mr. Davison of the Mutual's holdings in the Guaranty Trust Company, and presumably now of its Morton Trust Company stock, with a merger in the Morgan interest in view, is taken by Wall Street to afford evidence of a distinctly friendly attitude on the part of the Mutual life toward the Morgan party, which has long had great influence in the New York life companies, and has lately attained to a commanding influence in the Equitable life.

RACE FEELING HIGH.

Havana Negroes Again Invade White Hotel in Force. Havana, Jan. 3.—A strong race feeling has been engendered by the trouble which arose last night at the Hotel Plaza, an American house, over the refusal of the bartender to serve drinks to two negro Congressmen. This resulted in a riot which, although no one was seriously injured, made necessary the calling out of the police force. Today the clerk of the hotel was arraigned in the Correctional Court and fined \$70.

An enormous crowd of negroes, including a strong representation of the Veterans' Association, attended the court session and demanded exemplary punishment on account of the insult to their race. Señor Merua Delgado, President of the Senate and leader of the negro element, conducted the prosecution and insisted upon the extreme penalty, which is a fine of \$1,000 and six months in jail.

After the adjournment of the court the two negro Congressmen, heading a procession of four hundred negroes, marched to the hotel, crying "Viva Mexico," "Viva la patria." They entered the bar and demanded drinks, which were served without further protest.

The incident has caused much excitement, and there are grave fears of a serious race clash. Many Cubans are sympathizing with the attitude of the American hotel management, but tonight a strong guard of police has been posted in front of the hotel.

"El Triunfo," a government organ, says that "the Americans must be taught by the strong arm of the law that they shall not be permitted to introduce into Cuba the anti-negro sentiment prevailing in the United States."

WRONG MAN HANGED?

Convict Admits Murder for Which Another Suffered.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 2.—"I want to tell you something I have had on my mind for a good many years. I cannot tell the terrible secret any longer. It was I and two foreigners who killed Samuel T. Ferguson, the contractor, near Washington, Penn., on September 25, 1902, and the men they hanged and the man who is serving twenty years for that crime are innocent," said Joseph Castello today. He is a prisoner in the Mountaineer penitentiary. He made the statement to G. G. Dawson, captain of the guards. Castello is now serving a sentence for the murder of a woman. He was arrested a few months ago for the murder of a woman. He was arrested a few months ago for the murder of a woman. He was arrested a few months ago for the murder of a woman.

RETAW A BRACER, THE MORNING AFTER

Retaw is a sparkling treated water and acts speedily in cases of nervous headache and depression following alcoholic and other excesses. BOTTLED IN FLIES ONLY. BOE A LAXATIVE. Hotels, Clubs, Cafes and Druggists.

AID FROM UNIONISTS

FINANCIAL EDITORS HELP LIBERALS.

Volume of Business Never Exceeded—Active Week for Peers.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Jan. 3.—The partisan argument that tendencies of the Liberal Government are ruinous to business interests is not confirmed by financial editors of the Unionist journals. They agree that the money turn-over in the city during last year was the largest on record, and that the aggregate volume of business on the Stock Exchange has never been exceeded.

There is convincing evidence of rapid trade recovery, especially during the final quarter, the reduction of the bank rate and a prolonged period of cheap money are indicated, yet the peers' canvass for deliverance of the country from financial ruin is continued with unabated ardor.

About one hundred and thirty speeches will be made by the peers this week. Lord Lansdowne will break the silence he has maintained since the great budget debate, and Lord Curzon, Cavender and Sillmer, who will be Cabinet ministers if the Unionists carry the elections, will advocate tariff reform with renewed earnestness.

About a thousand meetings, large or small, will be held on behalf of fifteen hundred candidates.

While the voters are being talked to death, canvassing from door to door has never before been conducted with equal system and thoroughness.

The Prime Minister reappeared today on the platform in the Haddington district, where he followed Mr. Balfour, and spoke for his disabled colleague, Mr. Haldane. The reorganization of the military system was his first theme, with an adequate appreciation of Mr. Haldane's work as an administrative reformer. Subsequently there was a lucid exposition of economic and constitutional questions, with destructive criticism of Mr. Balfour's evasive speeches.

The Prime Minister always succeeds as a logician, but ordinarily he leaves his audience cold and disappointed, failing to arouse enthusiasm for the cause.

Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Birrell were also among the ministerial speakers, each defending the budget and assailing the Lords on constitutional grounds with a tone of personal conviction.

Mr. Burns, like Mr. McKenna, has been hardly on speaking terms with Mr. Lloyd-George, but he made to-night a strenuous budget speech in Battersea, asserting that money must be raised for the pensioning off of the veterans of industry and scouting the idea that the burdens of state aid might have been lightened by a contributory system, as has been done in Germany.

At Cardiff Lord Hugh Cecil, a confirmed Free Trader, reinforced Austen Chamberlain and about twenty peers in pleading for tariff reform as an alternative for socialism. I. N. F.

HEWLETT'S APPEAL

Novelist Asks for Votes Against Unionists.

London, Jan. 2.—Maurice Henry Hewlett, the novelist, has entered the election fight with a two-column manifesto addressed to "workmen of England," in which, denouncing himself as "one of yourselves," he gains his livelihood by the work of his head and hand, he reminds the workers that they form the overwhelming majority of the electorate, and can gain everything they want by two strokes of the pencil in the polling booth.

Mr. Hewlett proceeds to declare that he belongs to no party, but intends to vote for a Liberal or a Laborite, because: "First, the House of Lords is a preposterous assembly, which has become dangerous to the State and must be abolished in favor of an elected body; second, because tariff reform is the hopeless policy of reaction, whose advocacy by the Conservatives is due to washy sentimentalism and vile self-interest in equal parts."

In this connection he denounces protectionism as the capitalists' policy, because it enables the creation of rings, corners and trusts, as he adds, "they have them, to their ruin, in the United States. God keep us from such mischief as that!"

The third and fourth reasons for his attitude are that "only the Liberals are serious about land reform" and "the budget was a piece of direction of taxing the wealthy for their own benefit and the benefit of the community."

Here Mr. Hewlett declares that the monstrous expenditure for armaments has been maintained solely in the interest of the wealthy classes, "but for whom," he adds, "war would cease," and strongly denounces the attempt to stir up strife with Germany.

In conclusion, in demanding the removal of the Church monopoly from the schools, he says: "I have spoken strongly, because I feel strongly. The thing is too serious for mince-meat remedies."

MAY BAR FETHERSTONE.

Chicago Sentiment Against 'Outsider' as Superintendent of Streets.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—John T. Fetherstone, of New York, certified by the Civil Service Commission as highest on the list of eligibles for superintendent of streets of Chicago, may have trouble in getting the appointment if he wants it.

It became known today that a sentiment against giving the \$5,000 position to an "outsider" exists among certain aldermen. This is the second difficulty that has been placed in his way, as mandatory proceedings have begun in the Circuit Court to compel the Civil Service Commission to hold a promotional examination for the place, open only to employees of the department.

Mr. Fetherstone has not said whether or not he would accept the place if it were offered to him.

VANDERBILT RUMOR DENIED.

London, Jan. 3.—Inquiries are being made to London and at other European capitals on behalf of the Vanderbilt family regarding a man known by the name of Vanderbilt and claiming a relationship with the American family of that name. The Vanderbilts, it is stated, have been annoyed for some time by references made in the press, to persons claiming relationship with them, and finally decided to send an agent to Europe for the purpose of determining who the man is.

A lawyer who has acted as attorney for members of the Vanderbilt family said last night that he knew of no one who was traveling through Europe claiming a relationship with the Vanderbilts and that the story was undoubtedly a hoax. No one representing the Vanderbilts had been seen to Europe to investigate the case that he was aware of, he said.

TALK TO PRESIDENT

Continued from first page.

deem it the part of wisdom to disregard the protests of the railroad heads and cordially to further the efforts of the President.

ANTI-TRUST MESSAGE THURSDAY.

The President expects to send to Congress on Thursday his so-called "anti-trust message," which, as has been told in these dispatches, will deal primarily with the subject of federal incorporation. Mr. Taft and his legal advisers are convinced that such incorporation is essential to the legal and adequate development of the commerce of the country.

They are satisfied that the federal government enjoys the power to create corporations, that the power to create inevitably includes the power to protect, and that the Supreme Court has clearly affirmed the proposition that a federal corporation can be subjected to state taxation by and within the limitations of the consent of Congress. They also believe that effective federal control of corporations created by the national government and engaged in interstate commerce carries with it as an inevitable corollary adequate protection of such corporations from state regulation even in the performance of their intrastate functions. In view of what may be termed the progressiveness of the views of the administration, the President's message on the subject is awaited with the utmost interest.

The President also completed the greater portion of his message on the conservation of natural resources, which he expects to send to Congress the day following the submission of his interstate commerce message. If, as he hopes, the latter is ready for submission on Friday, the conservation message will probably be sent in on the Monday following.

CZAR ON LONG MARCH.

Risks Pneumonia to Attend Uncle's Funeral.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.—In the face of a rain and snow storm today, Emperor Nicholas followed on foot the body of his granduncle, Grand Duke Nicholas-Vitch, as it was borne from the railway station, a distance of three miles, to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The route of march was lined on either side by a wall of troops, which insured the Emperor's safety from the Terrorists, but the greater danger from the elements he made no attempt to avoid. He arrived at the cathedral within the fortress the Emperor and others of the royalty who accompanied him were drenched to the skin. Fear was expressed that his majesty might suffer an attack of pneumonia as a consequence of his exposure, and the Emperor made no attempt to change to permit of a complete change of clothing.

The burial will be made in the new mausoleum of the Romanoffs within the fortress on Wednesday.

ESTRADA'S ACTIVITY.

Starts Troops Into Western Nicaragua.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, Jan. 3.—General Estrada's campaign into the western half of Nicaragua has been begun. The entire provisional army is being transported in boats up the Mico River to Chile, which will replace Rama as the base of supplies. A decisive battle may be fought at Acopyaco. Chile is a center for cattle raising, and that district is expected to relieve Bluefields to a great extent in the matter of sustaining the troops.

Mexico City, Jan. 3.—Zelaya today reiterated that he had in his possession indisputable proofs of the participation of American marines in battles in Nicaragua, and that in due time and in his own way he might give them to the newspapers for publication. Last evening President Diaz returned Zelaya's call. Alone in his coach President Diaz went to Zelaya's apartments and an hour later departed in the same unceremonious manner.

TWENTY THOUSAND IDLE.

Miners Strike in Northumberland, England, Still Growing.

London, Jan. 2.—Twenty thousand miners are idle today in the Northumberland coal districts as a consequence of the dispute over the eight-hours-a-day act, which came effective on January 1. The men at the few collieries which are still active have given notice that they will quit.

PALACE TO POVERTY.

Widow of President Barrios of Guatemala Penniless.

New Orleans, Jan. 3.—From a palace where she presided as "first lady of the land" to an almshouse refuge, such is the fate which has overtaken Señora Algeria Barrios, widow of a former President of Guatemala.

With an almost complete impairment of her vision, penniless and without means to earn a livelihood, Señora Barrios knocked for admittance at the Touro-Shakespeare almshouse here on New Year's Day. Her husband, José María Reno Barrios, was assassinated about three years after his accession to the Presidency.

Señora Barrios then went to Europe, where she remained for some time. The fortune which she inherited from her husband was dissipated through mismanagement of those in charge of it, she asserts. For several months she has lived obscurely in New Orleans.

At the office of the Guatemalan Consul it was declared that if the wife of the former President would return to Guatemala to live, she would receive a pension from the government equal to the salary paid her husband. This it was asserted, she had refused to do. It was stated that \$50 a month was paid to her for a considerable time by the consulate under instructions from the President of Guatemala. The Guatemalan government is now bearing the expense of the education of Consuelo, daughter of Barrios, at a school in London.

Señora Barrios, widow of José María Reno Barrios, was before her marriage Miss Algeria Benton, of Virginia. While living in New York she met General Barrios and was married to him. She is now only fourteen years old. General Barrios was elected President of Guatemala in 1872, and on February 8, 1885, was assassinated. She must not be confused with Francesca Barrios, also widow of a former Guatemalan President, Justo Rufino Barrios, an uncle of José Barrios, who was killed in battle in 1885. He left \$5,000,000 to his widow, who lived in this city for some time and afterward was married to José Martínez de Roda, a Spanish Senator and afterward Marquis de Vestaballa.

At the time of her husband's election to the Presidency, Señora Barrios was with him in San Francisco, where she was well known socially. After the death of Barrios it was learned that a price of \$100,000 had been placed on his head by a cabal of politicians and merchants. It was announced a few days ago that out of a total of \$5,000,000 the dead President had left only \$250,000.

BARNES FOR HIMMAN

FEARS DEMOCRATIC STATE VICTORY.

Woodruff Influence, It Is Said, Will Determine Choice of Senate Leader.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, Jan. 3.—With the caucus which is to choose a successor to the late John Raines as majority leader of the Senate only twenty-four hours away, no "organization slate" has been made, and apparently the political chiefs who in other years have decided such questions to-night are sadly at a loss as to the proper course.

Their desires prompt them to have the Senators elect Jotham P. Aldis, now chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who is an old line Republican and commonly considered an anti-Hughes man, though he denies the impeachment. Fear of a Democratic victory in the coming state campaign if the breach between the Governor and "the organization" is not closed prompts them to choose a Senator acceptable at least to Governor Hughes, though some are balking a little when "Direct Nominations Himman" is mentioned as the Hughes man's candidate.

At present this fear seems somewhat stronger than any other feeling. Therefore, the somewhat peculiar situation is presented of William Barnes, Jr., through his newspaper, counselling the Senate to act in harmony with Governor Hughes on this point, but to kill the direct nominations bill again. Likewise, Representative J. Sloat Fassett, of Chemung County, never anything but a straight organization leader, appears as an assailant of the legislative record of Senator Aldis, the organization candidate, which in effect aligns him with Mr. Barnes at this juncture. Practically this makes them supporters of Himman, unless at the last moment a "compromise candidate" is presented.

MR. BARNES'S EDITORIAL.

In an editorial headed "The Party's Interest" Mr. Barnes to-night admitted the significance of the numerous defeats of Republican Assemblymen who voted against the Governor's direct primary bill last session. He said that many who the Republicans probably did not understand the direct primary scheme; nevertheless a dangerous situation had arisen. Nothing now should be done "to widen the breach in the Republican party which Governor Hughes had created by his refusal to stand upon the Republican platform adopted at Saratoga in 1908, upon which he was elected."

Mr. Barnes continued: "By his individualism he has succeeded in creating an impression in many localities—not, however, in Albany—that no other Republican in this state is entitled to confidence. That this is absurd is not important to those who have the welfare of the party at heart. Those whom Governor Hughes has deluded into such an idea are necessary to the success of the Republican ticket in the fall of 1910."

"The Evening Journal," therefore, believes in selecting a successor to John Raines the Republican Senators should choose a man for the leadership who has been in sympathy with and has the ear of Governor Hughes.

It is time that the Governor himself takes some party responsibility and not isolate himself from those with whom he is naturally expected to co-operate, as he has done up to this time. If the Senators organize upon such sympathetic relations as it may be possible to have with Governor Hughes, they certainly will minimize the difficulties with which the Republican party will have to contend in the fall of 1910.

It has been suggested that such a proceeding would mean relinquishment of the contest which has been made in the Legislature against the enactment of a direct primary law. This we cannot see. A majority of the members of the state Senate have already placed themselves on record against that fact, and education is showing clearly its absurdity.

Mr. Barnes said he had no desire to cast reflections on the candidacy of Senator Aldis, "who is naturally well chosen as President pro tem, as he is the best equipped man in the Senate in knowledge of the affairs of the state," but he declared whatever policy Aldis might pursue would be misrepresented. "He is in his proper place at the head of the Finance Committee," said the state committeeman.

GOVERNOR'S HANDS OFF.

Senator Himman is considered the "Hughes candidate" for majority leader, although the Governor naturally is taking no part in this contest. Gossip here has it that Herbert Parsons, of New York, and Fred Greiner, of Buffalo, are favorable to Mr. Himman's candidacy, although Senator Davis, of Buffalo, the senior Republican Senator, would like to have the leadership and might become a compromise candidate with Mr. Greiner's backing. The present attitude of State Chairman Woodruff is not known. If he supports Mr. Aldis, the Chenango Senator probably will be chosen leader, because certain upstate leaders in all probability would go with Mr. Woodruff. On the other hand, the state chairman's support of Senator Himman would end the difficulty at once for the same reason.

The only interested Senator here today was Mr. Cobb, of Watertown, who hopes to become chairman of the Finance Committee if Senator Aldis wins. He had nothing to say for publication, but canvassed the Aldis prospect with satisfaction.

The Assembly caucus will present a little flurry over the election of a clerk. Ray B. Smith, of Syracuse, whom Assemblyman William M. Bennett, of New York, has been fighting for a year, opened headquarters here today. Assemblyman Walters, of Syracuse, was Mr. Smith's "manager." Both smiled broadly when asked about the outlook and Mr. Smith said he hadn't taken the trouble to canvass the other side's votes. He has enough votes pledged to re-elect him.

Mr. Bennett and Assemblyman Higgins of New York, upon whom James A. Francis, Mr. Smith's opponent, also opened headquarters. Their visitors were few. Neither had anything to say for publication.

BETTS DEFEATS HAMM.

LYONS, N. Y., Jan. 3.—State Committeeman Charles H. Betts defeated Assemblyman Edson W. Hamm in the Republican caucus held here to-night for delegate to the Wayne Republican District Convention, which will send delegates to the 42d Republican District Convention to nominate a successor in the State Senate to the late John Raines.

This was the opening gun in the fight for Senate delegates from Wayne County between Betts and Hamm.

HUGHES MEN WATCH CONTEST.

Most of Candidates in 42d Senate District for Direct Primaries.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, Jan. 3.—Friends of Governor Hughes here are watching keenly the situation in the 42d Senate District, where on Saturday a Senator will be nominated to succeed John Raines. There is a multiplicity of Republican candidates at present, but most of them have declared they would support Governor Hughes on his direct primary legislation, if elected.

Direct primaries in the district are active at the moment, and the influence of the Raines organization men the desirability of harmonizing their differences by choosing a Hughes man. Most of the Ontario County direct primary men are uniting behind T. B. Wilson, of Halls Corners, whom they wanted to run last fall against C. Sackett, Senator Raines's defeated candidate for the Assembly. They think Mr. Wilson, because of his outspoken advocacy of the Hughes policies, an excellent candidate. Royal R. Scott, a friend of Senator Raines for many years, is a receptive candidate. He is acceptable to most of the organization men and has declared for direct primaries.

Wayne County has produced as candidates Edson W. Hamm, of Lyons, and ex-Assemblyman Fred Griffith, of Palmyra, both direct primary men, and Charles Betts, of Lyons, state committeeman, who is against the organization men and has declared for direct primaries. John Sheppard, of Penn Yan, The Democratic candidate will have the pleasure of the contest as his only reward, as the district is very heavily Republican and the probability of an agreement on a direct primary candidate makes improbable any fusion or independent candidate.

FRANCHISE TAX UP.

Attorney General Promises Collections of \$26,000,000.

The announcement was made at the office of Attorney General O'Malley yesterday that probably within the next fortnight the city would collect the money due on special franchise taxes from the Commercial Cable and Telegraph Company and the Consolidated Gas Company and its subsidiary concerns.

There are in all fifty-three proceedings pending against the companies and their allied interests. When the cases were called yesterday before Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, counsel for the Consolidated company asked for a postponement of two weeks, while the Postal company requested only one week. The attorney for the gas company said that negotiations were under way with the Attorney General's office looking toward the settlement of the city's claims. The amount owed by various corporations is more than \$26,000,000. The Consolidated Gas Company and subsidiary companies owe for nine years' arrearage of taxes.

In cases where the companies have been appointed the Attorney General will move to vacate the order appointing the referees and have the cases brought to early trial in court.

STOPS NEW JUSTICE.

Another Court's Order Ends Installation Ceremonies.

Joyous proceedings amid a mass of floral offerings to mark the assumption by Justice Thomas Noonan of his new duties on the bench, in the 3d Municipal District Court, in West 64th street, were brought to an abrupt end by a court order yesterday. The installation ceremonies, presided at by speeches of congratulation when James W. McLoughlin, who was the justice in that court during the last seven years, entered the courtroom, and advancing to the bench, demanded that the new incumbent relinquish the seat and allow him to open court.

At the same time James F. O'Neill, attorney for Mr. McLoughlin, served upon Justice Noonan an order, signed by Justice Hendrick, of the Supreme Court, directing him to show cause why Mr. McLoughlin should not retain the place for three years more.

Justice McLoughlin was elected in 1907 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Joseph Steiner, whose term would have ended December 31, 1909. But an amendment to the City Charter, adopted in 1908, provided that elective offices becoming vacant after January 1, 1907, were to be filled at the next succeeding election for the full term. Justice McLoughlin expected that the amendment could be interpreted to permit him to serve three more years on the bench.

When the case came before Justice Hendrick, however, it was argued that the amendment could not apply to the election of Justice McLoughlin, held four years before its adoption, and Justice Hendrick thereupon decided that Justice Noonan had been nominated and elected legally, and therefore dismissed the motion.

GERBRACHT FILES DEMURRER.

Says in Sugar Indictment Case No Incriminating Cause Is Shown.

A demurrer to the indictment of Ernest W. Gerbracht, former superintendent of the American Sugar Refining Company, was filed in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday by his counsel, Lexow, MacKellar & Wells, in which a general statement of failure to show incriminating cause was made. Mr. Gerbracht was charged with conspiracy to defraud the government through the underweighing of sugar cargoes received at this port. The plea was one of not guilty when the indicted man was first arraigned.

The January federal grand jury will be sworn in on Wednesday. It was said yesterday that the investigation of the sugar companies will be taken up immediately, a continuation from where the December grand jury left off.

It was learned yesterday that the Warner Sugar Refining Company had engaged the former superintendent of the Arbutuck Brothers plant to investigate the charge of the Edge water plant of the former plant, and it was said that the superintendent who had been in charge of the Warner plant was going to the Arbutucks. Mr. Gerbracht was under contract with the Arbutucks before he was indicted.

CONVICT NO. 2814

NOT THE END—MORSE

Preserves Composure to Prison Gates in Atlanta.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Atlanta, Jan. 3.—After preserving a brave front in his battle for his liberty in the New York courts, the nerve of Charles W. Morse, the convicted financier, did not fail him to-day when he entered the federal prison in South Atlanta to serve a fifteen-month sentence.

He is registered as convict No. 2814, and to-night occupies a steel cell not in the least different from those to which are assigned the several hundred other prisoners. His dark business suit and derby hat gave way to a regulation suit of stripes.

Just before reaching Atlanta Mr. Morse granted an interview to a newspaper man. "This is not the end," he declared, "in fact, it is but the beginning. The fight has just begun."

Mr. Morse was forced to accept the aid of one of the deputies who accompanied him on the trip to Atlanta as he entered the prison. He was taken at once before Warden Meyer, who gave him as cordial a reception as it is possible for an official of a prison to give a new prisoner. The warden told him he would grant every privilege the prison rules could allow him.

To the doors of the federal prison Morse preserved an unruffled appearance, facing the ordeal with far more courage than the majority of prisoners brought here. On his arrival at the terminal station the officers started to strip him of his outer garments, so as to disappoint a curious crowd, but he declined and left the station by the regular exit, posing for newspaper photographers.

"I am sorry that I come to view Atlanta under such unfavorable auspices," he told the newspaper men, "and hope at some near future time to spend some time here voluntarily. I have been most unjustly treated. I am innocent of wrongdoing, and do not believe that I will ever serve out my full sentence."

"My wife will be here to-morrow, and my cousin, Martin Littleton, of New York, is coming to see me, and a fight for freedom will at once begin. Providing such a fight fails, petitions for a pardon will be signed, and an appeal made to President Taft."

Morse received the regulation prison treatment after his entrance. His hair was trimmed, not clipped, as shaving and the lockstep have passed out at the Atlanta prison. He got a thorough bath, and his money—some \$218—was taken from his pockets and a record made of it. It will do him little good, however, as he can only use it for buying black ties, books, tooth powder and a few other trifles. He cannot buy food, not even fruit.

He will be vaccinated and "muzzed" to-morrow. The Bertillon system will be employed, and an imprint of his finger taken for the prison records. Then he will be assigned to a regular cell and a regular roommate. To-night he passed his first night in a temporary cell, as he had not been vaccinated, he was not required to take his meals with the rest of the prisoners. That will come to-morrow. His meal to-night was a frugal and not an appetizing one, from the point of view of an

Exhibition of Paintings by George Inness, Jr. Until January 15th Art Galleries of Edward Brandus, 712 5TH AVENUE.

pleasure. It was visited, after he had been placed in his cell, by Warden Tupper, who extended to him all the consolation in his power. From reports the visit was not greatly appreciated.

Entering the prison, Morse is put in the first class. This means he is allowed to get books from the library, receive visitors once every two weeks, write letters and have a few other liberties. As Morse's various interests might suffer through his not being able to attend to them while in prison, special visits, in reason, will be allowed him, at the discretion of the warden. He was accompanied to Atlanta by W. A. Reid, the well known steamship man of Atlanta, who has been his devoted friend and who will remain in Atlanta for some time in his interests. Since the new prisoner is not in the most robust health he will have only light work to do, either in the tailoring or in the shoe department.

COLLINS IS FIRM.

Spends Another Night as Highway Superintendent.

James G. Collins camped again last night in the office of the Superintendent of Highways, while Borough President McAnany awaited the advice of the Corporation Counsel as to whether he should recognize the tenacious pretender to the job officially. Mr. McAnany hopes to take some definite step to-morrow to end Mr. Collins's voluntary confinement, though it is doubtful whether Mr. Collins will care to have it ended unless the action is favorable. In any event he will allow John W. Browne, his lawyer, to decide the knotty problem, for, as he expressed it, "What's the use of a man's barking when he's got a dog?"

"The office is open for business, and I am the Superintendent of Highways," said Mr. Collins. "The writ issued by the Supreme Court reinstating me was peremptory. It was served on Mr. Cloughen, the former Borough President, and though I am not a lawyer I believe he was in contempt of court in not observing it at the instant of service and carrying out its provisions. It has also been served on Mr. McAnany."

Both Mr. Collins and Mr. Seaman, who was in another office on the same floor of the Park Row Building, were issuing permits and transacting other business devolving upon the Superintendent of Highways. In explaining how he took possession of the office last Wednesday, Mr. Collins said: "I came up here while the cleaners were at work and knocked. They admitted me and I have been here since. So you see I did not have to use a jimmy or anything else to force my way in."

Telephone Announcement THE New York Telephone Company announces a reorganization and consolidation of its Contract, Collection and Adjusting Departments, in effect January 1, 1910. Conveniently located business offices have been established in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, where the public can take up all business matters with the Telephone Company, such as arrangements for telephone service, payment of bills, adjustment of accounts, etc. These offices are located as follows: Downtown Office: 15 Dey St. (near Broadway) Tel. 12000 Cortlandt. Uptown Offices: 115 W. 35th St. (near Broadway) Tel. 12090 Murray Hill; 127 W. 125th St. (near Lenox Ave.) Tel. 12090 Morningside; 366 E. 15