

WHITMAN HOLDS BACK
REPUBLICAN STAMPEDE

District Attorney Blocks Possible Plan for His Designation as Mayoralty Candidate.

SAYS HE WOULDN'T ACCEPT

Meeting of City Committee on Tuesday Night Now Is Likely to Turn Into a Fusion Ratification Affair.

Organization Republicans yesterday would not trust themselves to discuss the local ticket nominated on Thursday night by the fusion committee. If they followed their first impulse, it was said, they would repudiate the entire Manhattan ticket. However, they realized that they owed something to the city and that perhaps it would be necessary to accept some disappointment to make sure the defeat of Tammany Hall this fall.

Most of the leaders went out of town yesterday and will remain in seclusion until Monday. Monday, possibly, the first flush of resentment will be over. It is probable the organization in Manhattan will accept the ticket. It is likely, however, that in The Bronx the local ticket will be repudiated.

District Attorney Whitman yesterday heard that an effort would be made at the meeting of the Republican City Committee Tuesday night to start a stampede for his designation as candidate for Mayor. He was much put out, and communicated with the leaders of the organization in each county. Each denied that he had any such intention in his mind.

The District Attorney emphatically said that he would not stand for any attempt to overthrow the fusion city ticket. If he should be by any chance designated for Mayor, he would decline the nomination, he said, and he wanted to make this stand as emphatic as possible.

Republicans in Conference.

Jacob A. Livingston, Republican leader in Brooklyn, and John J. Knewitz, chairman of the Republican committee in The Bronx, yesterday held a conference with Samuel S. Koenig, president of the Republican committee in this county, in Koenig's office yesterday. They said the conference simply was to decide on the business routine of the meeting of the city committee Tuesday, and that they did not discuss tickets and candidates.

It was admitted that some member of the committee might "start something" Tuesday night.

None of the county leaders would talk about the tickets, either city or local. They said they had not reached any decision as to who would place the members of the fusion ticket in nomination. "I have nothing to say," said Mr. Koenig.

It may be published, however, that the president of the county committee does not feel justified in putting any pressure on the district leaders or the various members of the designating committee. He believes that in the interest of fairness he should permit the designating committees to reach their conclusions as to the merits of the candidates suggested by the fusion committee without interference.

The result may be a fight in every designating committee next week.

A friend of Isidor Wasservogel, Assistant District Attorney, yesterday said he might be substituted on the fusion ticket as a candidate for the Court of General Sessions for William H. Wadhams. Wasservogel always has been a candidate for General Sessions, Mr. Wadhams, on the other hand, was a candidate for the Supreme Court. Candidates for the Supreme Court run both in Manhattan and The Bronx, while a candidate for General Sessions runs only in Manhattan.

This friend of Mr. Wasservogel asserted that Mr. Wadhams had intended to decline the nomination for General Sessions, and that members of the fusion committee said that in that case the name of Mr. Wasservogel could be substituted without any trouble.

According to these people, the reason Mr. Wadhams did not get a Supreme Court nomination was that the place was given to Benjamin N. Cardozo, a close friend of C. C. Burlingham, chairman of the fusion sub-committee, and that Mr. Wasservogel did not get a nomination for General Sessions because C. C. Nott, Jr., another friend of Mr. Burlingham, had to be taken into consideration.

It is probable that the meetings of the various designating committees in this borough will be wide open affairs, with the chances in the end that the selections made by the fusion committees will be accepted.

The Bronx situation, however, is another matter. There, what was supposed to be a hard and fast combination, was made by the Knewitz-Ten Eyck faction of the Republican party. The Progressives, the Independence League, and Eugene J. McGuire, who heads the Bronx Democrats, who have broken away from Tammany Hall. The fusion Bronx ticket gives the Progressives and the Independence League as good a representation as they could reasonably expect to get. Therefore, they probably will stick to the ticket.

There is a chance, however, that the Republicans headed by John J. Knewitz, the chairman of the Republican County Committee, will bolt if they can arrange a slate with McGuire. The ticket that was framed by the fusion forces is particularly objectionable to Knewitz and his friends. In the first place Thomas W. Whittle, named for Register, was the leader who contested the election to the county chairmanship with Knewitz. He is leader of the 5th District.

Not only did Whittle get a good place, but two other places went to that district. Douglas Mathewson, Republican, was named for Borough President, and W. H. Millard, Progressive, was selected for Surrogate. Then, in order that Knewitz should feel more kindly toward the fusion ticket, they named for one of the electors J. L. Zoeltz, now a Progressive, but who in the old days contested the leadership of the 5th Assembly District with Knewitz.

Mr. Knewitz conferred yesterday with his friends in The Bronx, but was not prepared last night to say just what he would do.

Bitter Feeling in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn situation is still wide open. There is bitter feeling between the Republicans and the Progressives there. It may be that the fusion committee will not be able to complete the local ticket to the satisfaction of both factions. The effort will be made Monday night.

Francis W. Bird, chairman of the Progressive County Committee, which, in spite of its claims, received more than it could reasonably expect in the nomination of W. L. Ransom for the City Court bench and Timothy P. Healy for coroner, issued a statement yesterday, in which he said:

"The New York county and judicial tickets will, I believe, have the loyal support of the Progressives."

Mr. Bird took occasion to denounce the Republicans for scrambling for offices and to emphasize the "high-mindedness of the Progressives, who did not want any offices, but simply wanted the recognition they thought was their due."

TO PRESS "MOVIES" SUIT

Government Likely to Get Speedy Trial in Trust Case.

Washington, Aug. 15.—There is a possibility that the Department of Justice may ask the United States District Court in Philadelphia to place at the head of its docket the case of the government against the Motion Picture Patents Company and the General Film Company. The government's testimony in this case has been taken and the testimony of the defendants will be heard in October.

Attorney General Wickensham brought suit against the Motion Picture Patents Company and the General Film Company in the United States District Court in Philadelphia a year ago, alleging that two prominent moving picture film concerns had combined to monopolize the business, even to the extent of increasing or decreasing the number of motion picture theatres in which they had a proprietary interest.

The petition alleged that the twenty-four defendants determined in 1908 "to destroy competition between them, to monopolize commerce relating to the motion picture art and to exclude all others."

BY EXPRESS TO SALVADOR

New Service to Be Established from New York City.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The Department of Commerce has just received word from the American Consul General at San Salvador that the Wells-Fargo Express Company of Mexico City will soon open an express service between New York and San Salvador. Consul General Hickey says:

"Merchandise will be twelve days in transit, leaving New York by the Ward Line steamers for Vera Cruz, Mexico, and crossing the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in bond to Salina Cruz, where connections will be made with the Salvador Steamship Company for Acajutla, Salvador.

"The delivery of goods for San Salvador will be greatly facilitated by the fact that they will pass customs inspection at that city. The rates established from New York to any point on the Salvador Railway range from 40 cents for a pound or less to 12 cents a pound for fifty pounds or more."

ADVERTISING TALKS

By William C. Freeman.

It is related of Irvin Cobb, the writer, that he once thought he had it in him to be a salesman. An insurance company gave him a chance. He was assigned to call on a prosperous German, who, the manager said, ought to be insured. Irvin, who is very genial, called on the German, who was also genial, and they had a nice visit together. Finally the German showed signs of sleepiness. The hour was 10 o'clock at night. Irvin had been talking for three hours or more on everything but insurance. He thought he ought to say something about writing a policy for the German before leaving, so, as he arose to go, he said: "You do not want any insurance, do you?" "No," replied the German. "Good night!" said Irvin.

The next day he reported to the insurance manager that his German friend did not want any insurance. The manager asked how he knew; to which Irvin replied: "Why, he told me so himself."

Some people have about as much of an idea of how to advertise. They say, "Do you want any of my goods to-day?" If the answer is "No" or "Yes" it means the same thing.

Some advertising representatives, who think they are salesmen because they are good dressers and handsome, say to business men: "I don't suppose you want to do any advertising just now, do you?" Of course, the answer is always "No." Then these representatives report to their offices: "So and so does not want to do any advertising now, but I tried very hard to get some business from him."

Advertising and Salesmanship are twins.

Messrs. Merchants, if you cannot write good advertising copy that will sell goods, get a salesman writer to write it for you.

If you have people in your store who say: "I don't suppose you want any of these goods to-day, do you?" let them go. You don't want them.

Advertising representatives, good dressers and handsome, like Irvin Cobb, who do not know how to sell advertising any better than Cobb knew how to sell insurance, had better find a new line, as Cobb did. He found himself.

Know how before undertaking such important work as advertising and salesmanship. It is a serious business, both from the advertiser's and from the representative's standpoint. Don't advertise mere nothings or generalities. Give your message a real punch.

SENATE AND HOUSE TO "PUT"

Teams from Both Ends of Capital to Contest for Congress Golf Championship.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Aug. 15.—Early risers, who for the last few weeks have noticed many statesmen making their way toward the suburbs of the city at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning, have wondered what in the world was up. It isn't often that a Senator or a Representative is seen about the streets of the capital at so early an hour, and the suspicion began to grow that some plot was in process of formation.

The secret came out to-day, however, when it was learned that a dozen or so golfing members of the House had sent a get to the members of the Senate, in which they told the Senators that while they may be able to get more jobs for their constituents than mere Representa-

tives, when it comes to golf they are out-clung. Stung by the boastfulness of the House golfers, Senator Saubury announced that he would get up a team among his fellow Senators in the House look like young fellows. Negotiations were soon opened between the two branches of Congress for the preliminary battles, and while the date for the contest has not yet been fixed, it is expected that it will take place in the near future.

The Senators asked one concession, however, and it was speedily granted by the Representatives with a sort of "Well, you're pretty easy" air. The Senators asked that ex-Senator Jonathan Bourne be permitted to play on their team. Senator Bourne, by the way, is not only an expert, but something of a ringer, for entered as "old second elective," he took the "Bill" Taft and "Johnnie" Rockefeller back in 1908, making the final round in 74.

NEW PARCEL POST RATE GIVES FARMERS CHANCE

Peaches Sent to President Show One Benefit of the Reduced Charges.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Aug. 15.—President Wilson congratulated the Postmaster General today on the change in the parcel post regulations by which a package weighing seventeen pounds may be sent through the mails for 12 cents. The change became effective to-day, and Postmaster General Hurleston took advantage of it to send a package of peaches to President Wilson, with the following note:

"I am taking advantage of the change in the parcel post rates and weight limit, effective to-day, to transmit to you at this moment a package weighing seventeen pounds, on which the postage charge is 12 cents.

"This is an illustration of the opportunity which has been opened to the farmer, the horticulturist, the manufacturer and to every citizen of the country who will avail himself of this valuable adjunct of the postal service in the promotion of the commerce and happiness of our people."

President Wilson wrote in reply: "It is with the greatest interest and pleasure that I have received the seventeen-pound package of peaches which you have to-day sent me, not only because I shall enjoy the peaches, but also because the package illustrates a change in the regulations concerning the parcel post which I am sure will redound to the great advantage of the farmer, the horticulturist, the manufacturer and citizens of many classes."

\$10,000 BAIL FOR HOLDER

Broker Held in Musica Human Hair Goods Case.

Frederick D. Holder, who at one time was sole member of the firm of C. Schumaker & Co., foreign exchange brokers, gave \$10,000 bail yesterday when he was arraigned before Judge Rosasky, in General Sessions, on a charge of grand larceny. Holder, whose firm collapsed at the time of the exposure of the Musica swindle in human hair and fraudulent invoices, surrendered himself yesterday to Detective Leigh, of the District Attorney's office.

It is alleged that on October 23, 1912, Holder obtained \$48,000 from Police Brothers, of No. 17 Battery Place, on twenty-six cases of human hair, then on a Brooklyn pier ready to be shipped to Marseilles. Holder is alleged to have shown certificates of insurance, bills of lading, invoices and other documents giving the value of the shipment as \$48,000, and so obtained Police bills of exchange in the place of Musica bills, with which the market was already glutted. The twenty-six cases later were appraised at \$30.

Philip Musica, former president of the United States Hair Company, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny, said that Holder was his financial agent and engineer all his draft writing for him. William Dean Embree, Assistant District Attorney, believes much of this work was done innocently by Holder, but that in this particular instance he knew of the fraud.

SEEKING NEW EMBASSIES

Germany, Russia and England House Hunting in Capital.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Aug. 15.—Washington real estate agents are having difficulty finding embassies and legations suited to the present demand, which is the largest ever known in the capital at one time. Among the countries seeking to change their headquarters are Germany, Russia, Austria, Great Britain and the Argentine Republic.

The German Ambassador is making an effort to exchange the large vacant plot of land purchased for the erection of an embassy several years ago for a residence in the Avenue of the Presidents. Agents acting for the Russian Embassy are understood to be still trying to buy the Pullman house in the Avenue of the Presidents, recently sold to John Hays Hammond for a residence.

The Argentine Republic, which recently appropriated \$200,000 for the purchase of a legation property, undoubtedly will close a deal for the large residence and stables in New Hampshire avenue, which belong to Mrs. George F. Huff, wife of the late Representative from Philadelphia.

Rents have soared on property thought to be available for foreign homes, until the incident is recalled of the Washington society woman who raised the rent on her property almost a hundred dollars a month because the occupants could see the English underwear of the late Lord Pauncefoot flaunted in the breeze on the embassy closthline as the occupants looked from their parlor windows.

HIT WOMAN WITH IRON BAR

Youth Pleads Guilty and Confesses to Robbery Plot.

Charles Kivlovitz, sixteen years old, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Essex Market court to a charge of striking an aged woman with an iron bar in an attempt to rob her. He also made a complete confession. Kivlovitz, who lives at No. 176 Eldridge street, said that a young man whom he met in 14th street told him he knew of an old woman who had a hoard of money in her flat, and said that it would be easy to get.

The intended victim was Mrs. Eva Simon, of No. 122 Suffolk street. The boys gave to him an iron bar and told him, he says, to go in and hit the old woman on the head. Kivlovitz was then to call his accomplice, but the plot failed. Their aged victim's cries brought in the neighbors, and Kivlovitz was caught on the fire escape.

OFFICERS TO LOSE RANK IN THE COAST ARTILLERY

War Department Regulations Call for Changes in Guard, So Gen. Austin Will Be Reduced.

Sweeping changes will be made among the officers of the coast artillery organizations of the New York National Guard to conform to the organization of the militia division of the War Department, and these will have to be made during the coming drill season.

As there are only thirty-three companies of coast artillery in the guard, divided among the 8th, 9th and 13th provisional regiments of coast artillery, the office of chief of coast artillery, now held by Brigadier General Elmore F. Austin, who also acts as commander of the 8th Regiment, will have to be reduced in rank to colonel, and will simply act as commander of the 8th Regiment.

General Charles F. Roe, late commander of the guard, in an official letter to Colonel Morris, declared that the 9th Regiment put up the best indoor regimental drills he had ever seen. The 12th Regiment is also a finely drilled organization, but its attendance at coast defence exercises has been the poorest of all, and both the 8th and the 9th have lost in numbers. All three regiments have had work to keep up membership.

Of the lieutenant colonels either W. V. Taylor, Frank O. Sauvan, John J. Byrne or James T. Ashley will have to be retired, as there can now be only three. It is said that Lieutenant Colonel Sauvan will be retired.

There will be quite a slaughter among the majors, as only eight will be allowed under the new order of things, while there are now fifteen. A reduction among officers detailed to staff duty will also have to be made.

Owing to the impachment of Governor Seward it is uncertain how soon the orders making the required changes will be issued.

SMALLPOX ON STEAMSHIPS

Girl and Fireman Develop Disease—27 Passengers Held.

Two cases of smallpox were brought into port on transatlantic steamers yesterday. The first of two reported to the health authorities at Quarantine was that of Joseph Borand, a fireman on board the Canada, from Marseilles. The other case developed in the second cabin of the Friedrich der Grosse, of the North German Lloyd Line, when the vessel was two days out of Bremen. An eight-year-old girl fell a victim to the disease and was cared for by the ship's physician. Both patients were taken to Swinburne Island for treatment yesterday and twenty-seven steerage passengers from the Canada were detained for observation.

When it became known on the German ship that there was smallpox aboard orders were given for the vaccination of all the steerage and second class passengers. The treatment was optional with the first cabin passengers. The ship's surgeon went to work, and on the first day four hundred persons received injections of vaccine. There were more than fifteen hundred passengers in the second and third cabins.

When the Friedrich der Grosse docked at Hoboken an official of the German Consulate went aboard to search for Miss Lucie Puster, nineteen years old, who was wanted by the police of Cassel, Germany, where, it was alleged, she committed perjury.

Before the steamer sailed she engaged a stateroom in the second cabin and sent her baggage aboard, but apparently did not sail. Captain Puster was told by wireless of her supposed presence on the ship, but after examining the passengers' four separate times he became convinced that she was not aboard.

DECLARES McDERMOTT WAS PAID BY MULHALL

Former Chief of House Pages Says Illinois Representative Urged Him to Hide.

OFFERED HIM \$100 A MONTH

I. H. McMichael Gives Frank Details of His Employment by the Manufacturers' Association Lobbyist.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Aug. 15.—With a hot story which ranged from dramatic to amusing, I. H. McMichael, formerly chief of House pages and protégé of Representative James T. McDermott, an Illinois Democrat, took the witness stand before the House lobby committee to-day and revealed the relations existing between himself and Colonel Martin M. Mulhall, lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers, and between Mulhall and Mr. McDermott.

That Mr. McDermott had sought to shut the mouth of McMichael, beseeching him to hide when the Mulhall "confession" was printed, and that the Illinois member had agreed to pay him \$100 a month for the period of his incarceration in prison and to the penitentiary, was one of the startling declarations made by McDermott's former friend.

"My God! I am a ruined man! You get out of town; go down the river on that ark of yours," McMichael quoted McDermott as saying when the Mulhall charges were printed. McMichael said McDermott talked of his career, his wife and children, and added: "Mac, get away. Go down the river. You have nothing to lose. Say you wrote everything without my knowledge. If they get you for perjury you can only be given two years in the penitentiary. I'll pay you \$100 a month while you are there."

"I asked McDermott how he had not paid the money he had been borrowing from me all along," exclaimed the witness, gazing across the table at Mr. McDermott. "I told him I had as much to lose as he had, and refused to go."

McMichael then detailed alleged loans he had made to the Illinois member, whom he had described as "always broke."

Secret Room for Conferences.

Earlier in the day McMichael had testified to the close relations existing between McDermott and Mulhall and told of a "secret" room in the Capitol used for their conferences. He had also identified numerous letters written by him to the lobbyist for the manufacturers' association, in which McDermott's name was mentioned.

Another charge made by McMichael which startled the committee was that McDermott "got \$7500 of a fund raised by the pawnbrokers in Washington to prevent the passage of the 'loan shark' bill in 1911."

"How do you know this?" asked Chairman Garrett.

"Congressman McDermott told me that the pawnbrokers raised \$10,000 and he got \$7500 of it. I asked him where I came in, why he did not pay me what he had borrowed. He replied, 'Man, I've paid it all out and owe \$5000 more.'"

McMichael's testimony at the afternoon session related mainly to McDermott's alleged friendliness to the manufacturers' association at the time he was presumed to be friendly to the labor unions.

McMichael declared that the Illinois member set aside a secret private room in the Capitol for conferences with the manufacturers' lobbyist. The witness quoted McDermott as saying:

"Whenever the colonel wants to see me hereafter bring him to this room. I don't want to be seen around the corridors with him."

McMichael told an amusing story of the "beer parties" enjoyed by himself, McDermott and Mulhall at a Washington rathskeller. Mulhall, he said, generally footed the bills and was not averse to slipping McDermott and myself money when we were broke."

McMichael said he was in Mulhall's employ at \$50 a month during three sessions of Congress, the employment terminating in December, 1911. He was instructed to keep track of all labor legislation and to make regular reports to the lobbyist.

"Did you ever see money pass between Representative McDermott and Colonel Mulhall?" asked Chairman Garrett.

"No, but I have every reason to believe that plenty was passed. I got mine open and above board."

"Why do you think Mulhall says McDermott money?"

"Well, I'm not blind. When two

'broke' men go into the rathskeller and sit down at a table and neither has a cent, and a third man comes in and stays awhile, and then the two 'broke' men get up with money in their pockets. It's a sign to me money has been passed. Money don't grow on trees, and it didn't grow underneath the table."

"Who were the two 'broke' men?"

"Me and James T. McDermott."

"And who was the third man who came in and bought the drinks and left both of you the money?"

"Colonel Martin M. Mulhall," snapped the witness, gazing at Mr. McDermott, who stared hard in return.

McMichael caused laughter when he said that the Illinois member was "always touching me."

"If I got a big bill and a small one from Colonel Mulhall," said McMichael, "I always slipped out the small one and asked the cashier to change it for me. I knew if I flashed a big bill McDermott would take half of it."

"He was pulling the same stunt on me. He used to hide his big bills and ask the bartender or cashier to 'change two dollars.' I guess he thought I was going to ask him for something."

"And did McDermott share in your \$50 salary from Colonel Mulhall?" asked Mr. Stafford.

"Not in the sense of sharing, but he used to ask if I'd seen the colonel, and if he had paid me. 'Slip me something for the love of Mike,' and he'd get \$10, \$15 or \$20."

McMichael said he was introduced to Mulhall by Harry Parker, negro messenger of the Committee on Ways and Means. "Parker was on Mulhall's payroll, and he said here was a chance for me to make some money," explained McMichael.

The former House employe said he was in the employ of Mulhall during the sessions of 1909 and 1910 and through the year 1911. Mulhall always paid him in cash, he added.

"I once paid off Harry Parker and Neal Henry Neal, giving Harry \$20 and Neal \$30," said McMichael. "I don't know why there was a difference. Neal gave me \$100, and I had \$50 left for myself."

Neal is the negro messenger at the door of the Speaker's office.

McMichael said the National Association of Manufacturers was about to "trim" McDermott in the campaign of 1910, but that he called Mulhall off. The colonel, he said, had been "bawled out" by McDermott, whom he scarcely knew at that time.

Got Mulhall to Help McDermott.

"I told McDermott later that the association had intended to trim him and I had saved him. I persuaded the colonel to send two hundred letters to manufacturers in McDermott's district, telling the colonel that McDermott was a friend of mine and was all right. When I told McDermott what had been done, he said:

"Well, Mulhall ain't such a damned bad skate, after all. I would like to talk to him. We got together later."

Testifying regarding the "secret room" referred to in the Mulhall correspondence, McMichael said this was an executive room in the Capitol terrace adjoining a room set aside for the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

"I don't know how McDermott got possession of the room, but he did," said McMichael. "McDermott got three keys and gave Mulhall one of them. We held conferences there frequently, and Colonel Mulhall dictated letters to a young woman stenographer, who took the letters home to write."

McMichael went over in detail the Mulhall letters in which he was mentioned or of which he had any knowledge. He told of advancing \$5 to send Mulhall to Chicago in 1912 to collect funds for McDermott's campaign. When McDermott returned to Washington after the campaign he told McMichael, the witness said, that Mulhall had not collected a nickel, although Mulhall later produced the list showing that he had collected \$750 for McDermott's support from manufacturers in his district, in addition to the two checks for \$250 each from Harold McCormick which Mulhall previously had produced.

After Mulhall had left the National Association of Manufacturers, the witness said, he and Mulhall tried to get McDermott to turn over affidavits and other documents in Mulhall's possession, including the correspondence recently made public to a committee of the House, to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and to Clarence Darrow, defending the McNamara brothers in the dynamiting cases on the Pacific Coast.

McMichael told of a conference early in 1912, in a saloon near the Capitol, when he said he, McDermott and Mulhall drew up a resolution providing for the publication of the Mulhall correspondence and documents. He said that McDermott agreed to see Speaker Clark, Mr. Underwood and Mr. Mann, and if they were favorably inclined, to introduce the resolution in the House.

"Three days later," said the witness, "McDermott told Mulhall that he had seen the leaders and introduced the resolution. McDermott lied about that. He hadn't seen the leaders."

"Did you know he lied?" asked Chairman Garrett.

"Why, he'd rather lie than eat," said McMichael.

The chairman had some difficulty in restoring order in the committee room after this outburst.

FARMERS TO BENEFIT BY CURRENCY MEASURE

Democrats Yield to the Demand for Credits Backed by Warehouse Receipts.

SHARP ATTACK ON THE BILL

Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, Denounces It as "Populistic"—Underwood Rushes to Defence.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Aug. 15.—It was necessary for Representative Underwood to make an unexpected defence of the administration currency bill in the Democratic caucus to-day. The measure was so bitterly assailed by Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, who has not been heretofore classed as an insurgent, that the majority leader threw his influence into the breach to prevent the emasculating of the bill.

Respective of Mr. Underwood's attitude, it is now admitted by even the most optimistic that the redoubtable section will be amended to provide specifically for an "agricultural credits" currency. Mr. Underwood himself to-day suggested an amendment, which may not go far enough to suit the radicals. If this proves to be the case Mr. Underwood will agree to change his wording.

The administration bill was denounced as "populistic" by Mr. Hardwick. It means, he said, that the government is going into the banking business, which is contrary to the teachings of Benton, Calhoun, Jackson and other Democratic statesmen. Mr. Hardwick criticized the proposed federal reserve board and its great powers, doubting the wisdom of intrusting to a political board control of the country's currency and finance.

He attacked the measure as creating a great monopoly in money and establishing "a gigantic political and financial machine, conferring greater power than any man or set of men should have," and said that the day was apt to come when "some mounted Roosevelt would get the government reins and perpetuate himself as a Diaz, with all the powers of banks, railroads and other corporations linked."

Mr. Underwood rushed to the defence of the bill, arguing that the President of the United States might be trusted to appoint the right kind of board. It was inconceivable, he said, that the people would elect a man President who would not make satisfactory appointments, in self-defence if for no other reason. No administration, contended Mr. Underwood, wanted a panic on its hands, and this in itself would make the Chief Executive careful in his selection of the men who will constitute the federal reserve boards of the future.

The majority leader also thought it was a good idea to distribute the bank reserves in twelve regional districts, instead of having them concentrated, as heretofore, in New York.

Mr. Underwood conceded the claims of the radicals that the bill should be amended so as to provide for the issue of currency against the paper of the farmer backed by warehouse receipts covering agricultural products, including cotton, corn and wheat. This, he said, could be accomplished by a slight change in the language of the redoubtable section, but the majority leader tentatively agreed that, if the opposition insists upon language different from that proposed by him he is willing to leave the matter to the judgment of the caucus.

The probabilities are that the Henry-Ragsdale faction will insist upon the substance of the amendments drawn by Mr. Henry, which stipulate, in unmistakable language, what the privileges of the farmer shall be.

General debate on the currency bill was not exhausted to-day, and Mr. Palmer, caucus chairman, said the bill would remain in caucus another week.

ROGERS KEEPS MORTGAGE