

GARY SEES DANGER IN ATTACKS ON BUSINESS

Steel Corporation Chairman Says Too Much Mud Slinging Frightens Capital.

BLOCKS PROSPERITY'S PATH

Its Volume Not Half as Great, He Asserts, as It Would Be but for the Unreasonable Agitation.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in an address at the semi-annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute to-day declared that the stability of business had been interfered with and the confidence of capital shaken by "unreasonable and uncalled for agitation and attack."

"There are exceptional cases," said Judge Gary, "in which mismanagement has caused distrust or dissatisfaction on the part of foreign and domestic capitalists; but this is not the principal reason for hesitancy at the present time on the part of these capitalists in making investments in our securities. They wonder why it is that, with our great and growing wealth and resources and our continuous prosperity; why we are not more stable in prices and values and in general conditions; why there is ever any disposition on the part of any one to interfere with the normal and natural progress in the development of our country and its industries. Every one who travels extensively abroad is confronted with these inquiries by foreigners friendly to and interested in our commercial and financial conditions and success; and we are asking ourselves the same question."

"I venture the assertion that it is largely because of such unnecessary agitation and ill-considered criticism by those who have not the nation's best interests at heart. There is too much democracy, too much mud-slinging. The man out of office criticizes the one in office, and the one in office, in turn, seeks to advance his own interests regardless of the effect upon all others. In many public speeches and in magazine articles the author is influenced by motives of selfishness or cupidity. Appeals are made for the purpose of creating a feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest when this is unnecessary and unjustified. Fortunately, this is partially offset by the conservative attitude of some of the leading journals; and the number is increasing."

Unreasonable Agitation.

"It is not uncommon in public discussion to treat success as an offence; to consider the possession of wealth, however honestly acquired, as wrong. Legislation calculated to create classes is urged persistently; also laws to impose unnecessary and unreasonable burdens; to forcibly take from one something which he has and is entitled to have and turn it over to another; to prevent or to lessen the success of legitimate enterprise and endeavor."

"Capital, always timid, has been seriously affected by this unreasonable and uncalled-for agitation and attack. Indeed, it is becoming frightened. Confidence has been shaken. It is becoming

almost impossible to secure on fair terms, on good security and at a reasonable rate of interest, the necessary capital to equip or liberally maintain rolling and successful properties, to say nothing of the additions and extensions which the interests of this great and growing country demand.

"The stability of business, which is essential to its proper and reasonable growth and success, has been interfered with. Our great and growing population can use our products; it needs food and clothes and material to build, and it is willing and anxious to buy them. It is in need of railroads and ships, with the best equipment, to carry these products from one point to another, and it is willing to pay fair rates for the service.

"Laborers are willing to work at a reasonable wage, and employers are anxious to furnish work and to pay liberal compensation. The carrying companies are desirous of providing necessary facilities for adequate transportation. Producers in all departments of industry wish to satisfy the demands for their products at fair prices, and to that end they would make the necessary increases in capacity. And those who are able are quite ready to furnish the necessary capital, provided they can be certain of protection against loss or risk.

Time to Wake Up.

"In short, this country, though hesitating, is eager to do business. The volume of business at this time, although large, because the country is so vast, is not half so great as it ought to be or as it could be. It is high time for all of us to wake up to a realization of the fact that we are in competition with other countries, which, by every means in their power, are striving for supremacy; that it is not difficult for us, by good management, to reach the greatest measure of success in competition with other nations of the world, and yet that it is just as easy to fall if our vision is narrow or if we act without due regard to the results.

LINDER KIN CUT OFF

Yale Resort Owner Leaves Estate Outside Family.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] New Haven, Oct. 24.—The will of Louis Linder, filed in the Probate Court to-day, shows that the late proprietor of Mory's, the famous Yale resort, left an estate of about \$50,000. A quarrel with his relatives is indicated by his action in cutting off his two brothers and his sister, and they have announced that they expect to contest the will.

Linder's large plantation in Porto Rico is left to Mr. and Mrs. John L. Schwaab, of this city, who were his housekeepers. This part of the estate is valued at about \$50,000. The remainder is left to two young business men of this city, Clarence Spalding and Frank Frisbie, who are named as executors.

B. Altman & Co.

have arranged for this day (Saturday): Another Special Offering of Women's Tailored Separate Skirts in late models, at the following exceptional prices: Skirts of black broadcloth and new wool plaids at \$7.50 Skirts of English corduroy or velveteen, or of imported black silk moire at \$9.50

Paris-made Gowns and Suits

received from the foremost fashion designers, are on sale in the Special Order Dressmaking Department on the Third Floor. Orders will be taken, at reasonable prices, for Gowns and Suits duplicating these models or reflecting ideas originated in the establishment.

The Shoe Department

(now located on the Second Floor) is showing, at reasonable prices, the newest styles in Women's and Misses' Boots and Evening Slippers, especially featuring the slender lines indispensable with the present fashions in dress. Slipper and Shoe Buckles of cut steel or rhinestones are shown in a very large and attractive variety which includes the popular Cothurne sets. Special attention is given, in the Slipper Trimming Department, to the working out of individual ideas.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

WILSON HOSTILE TO THE VANDERLIP PLAN

Determined to Stand by the Glass-Owen Currency Bill Passed by the House.

MAY MEAN A LONGER DELAY

President Believes Country Supports Him in Demanding the Administration Measure as the Best.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Oct. 24.—Reaffirmation of the President's determination to stand by the plan for currency reform provided in the Glass-Owen bill came from the White House to-day.

Despite this apparent hostility of the President toward the Vanderlip plan, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee adheres to that plan, and if no agreement can be reached it is probable that the controversy will be carried into the Senate and that currency legislation will not be enacted for months, instead of weeks.

Members of the Senate committee are, however, hopeful that the President, after closer examination of the Vanderlip plan, will decide that it does not conflict with the "fundamentals" of the Glass-Owen bill. Should he do so the suggestions made by Mr. Vanderlip probably will be grafted on the House measure, which thus would not lose its identity. This virtually would give the President his victory, while at the same time eliminating the marked hostility shown by bankers and experts generally toward the administration bill.

Wilson's Attitude Defined.

The President's attitude is disclosed in the following statement, made public at the White House this afternoon: "When inquiries were made at the White House as to what the President's attitude was toward the proposals made by Mr. Vanderlip, of the National City Bank, to the Currency Committee of the Senate, it was stated with the expected emphasis that, of course, the President would not recede in any respect from the position he had already so clearly taken and which the whole country understands."

"He has warmly and unqualifiedly endorsed all the main features of the Glass-Owen bill. The measure is the plan provided for in that bill as excellently suited to the existing conditions of the business of the country and in every essential particular sound and calculated to render the business men of the country a great and immediate service, and he believes that the early enactment of the bill into law is expected and demanded by the most thoughtful business interests."

"The evidence which has reached him of the support of the country are unmistakable and overwhelming."

The President conferred to-day with Secretary McAdoo and Senator Reed concerning currency legislation. Although Senator Reed refused to discuss the conference, it is understood that the President was urged to withhold his judgment concerning the Vanderlip plan until he had compared it carefully with the House measure.

Attitude of Senate Committee.

After being informed of the President's attitude toward the plan for a central reserve bank under government control, proposed by Mr. Vanderlip, members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee were still disposed to stand their ground and adhere to the single bank idea. They feel that the President, having approved a system of practically all federal banks under government supervision, cannot logically reject a central bank under absolute government control. What the final outcome of the situation will be depends on what the President ultimately regards as the "fundamentals" of the Glass-Owen bill. If he regards the provision for the establishment of twelve regional reserve banks, controlled by the bankers, as distinguished from a single federal reserve bank, with twelve branches, under absolute governmental control, as fundamental, the discord between him and the Banking and Currency Committee will persist and the fight for the administration measure will be carried to the Senate.

If the President does not regard this feature as fundamental there is a prospect that the committee will soon reach a unanimous report in favor of the Vanderlip plan, and that the bill will be passed by the Senate with comparatively little debate.

Members of the committee take the view that in essentials there is little difference between the pending bill and the Vanderlip plan. The principle for which the administration has persistently contended—that the institution be under the direction of the government—is declared to be carried even more effectively in the Vanderlip plan than in the House bill. It is realized, however, that the Vanderlip plan cannot be welcome to Secretary Bryan.

Say There Is No Conflict.

Democratic members of the committee expressed the belief that the suggestions made by Mr. Vanderlip could be incorporated in the House bill with comparatively little modification, and that the measure would not lose its identity. Even Senators who have supported the President since the controversy began found no important points of conflict between the two proposed systems.

H. Parker Willis, of New York, who acted as the expert adviser to the Glass committee and had much to do with the framing of the administration bill, was a witness before the Senate committee to-day. Mr. Willis appeared reluctant to explain the genesis of the measure. He admitted that there were some features of the bill which might be improved.

Mr. Willis did not endorse the single bank idea, but suggested many changes that might be made to perfect the bill. Public ownership of the stock of the regional reserve banks was conceded to be possible by Mr. Willis, who was questioned on this point by Senator O'Gorman. He expressed the belief, however, that ownership of the stock by member banks would stimulate their interest in the currency reform plan.

Mr. Willis recommended that the House bill be changed to provide: That national banks could not open savings departments; that state banks could not enter the new currency system unless they conformed to the strict requirements made of national banks; that the Federal Reserve Board contain no Cabinet officer but the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the commission that organizes the new banking system shall have the power to determine the number of regional reserve banks to be established. It became known to-day that the com-

mittee had been considering such a plan as that of Mr. Vanderlip for weeks, and had asked two other currency experts to formulate central bank plans. One devised by Charles A. Conant, of New York, has already been received. It is similar in many respects to the Vanderlip plan. Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks also has been requested to frame a plan.

Frank I. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, testified to-day.

VANDERLIP PLAN FAVORED

New York Bankers Indorse His Currency Reform Proposals.

New York bankers read with great interest yesterday the currency plan submitted to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee by Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank. A reporter for The Tribune made a canvass of the financial district and obtained the following views of Mr. Vanderlip's proposals from leading bankers:

Alexander J. Hemphill, president of the Guaranty Trust Company: "I think it is an ideal plan, inasmuch as it would place our currency system on a sound, scientific basis, instead of a makeshift system. Undue depressions and expansions would be prevented, and an effective mobilization of our reserves would not allow any recurrence of such a panic as took place in 1907. Mr. Vanderlip's plan would also provide a satisfactory acceptance market for rediscounting which we have always needed. The provision relative to the United States government 2 per cent bonds is excellent, because the time has passed when the bonds can be kept at par without artificial means."

William A. Nash, chairman of the board of directors of the Corn Exchange Bank: "I believe Mr. Vanderlip's plan is an improvement over the Glass-Owen bill."

A. Barton Hepburn: "I have read the plan only cursorily, and it seems to possess merit. It is hardly necessary to ask for an expression of opinion from New York bankers, as practically all of them are on record in many speeches and interviews as favoring the principal features of the Vanderlip plan. There seems to be no doubt that its main features would be accepted by the New York banks."

John Harsen Rhoades telegraphed the following message to President Wilson: "I earnestly hope that the administration will unanimously indorse Mr. Vanderlip's proposal for a central bank. In it lies the true solution of our banking and currency problem. Party pledges should be kept, but the plank in the Democratic platform opposing a central bank was placed there to support the views of those who feared so-called 'money trust' control. With President appointments in control for at least a fourteen-year period, the danger to all intents and purposes is eliminated. Hence, we have no further need for a plank that has always marred an otherwise well constructed platform."

"If we amend Mr. Vanderlip's proposal by life appointments, with an age limit for eligibility, as well as expirations of service, we would wholly eliminate any possibility of political influence and 'money trust' control, and would put the Court of Finance in its proper place—on a plane with the Supreme Court."

WILSON ON FOUR-DAY TRIP

President Hopes to Visit Philadelphia and Mobile.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Oct. 24.—Despite the critical Mexican situation the President expects to make the trips he has planned to Philadelphia and Mobile and to leave the Secretary of State in charge of the Mexican problem for practically four days.

Mr. Bryan having cancelled engagements elsewhere so as to be "on the job" during most of the absence of the Chief Executive.

President Wilson will leave Washington, according to his present programme, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning for Philadelphia, where he will speak at the celebration of the restored Congress Hall. He will review the Boy Scouts and make an address at the founders' day exercises at Swarthmore College and then return to Washington, where he will remain only a few hours before leaving for Mobile. Mr. Bryan, who will be away to-morrow, will be back to-morrow night or Sunday morning.

The President's engagement at Mobile is to make one of the opening addresses at the Southern Commercial Congress on Monday. He will start back to Washington as soon as he has finished his address, arriving here on Tuesday night.

While the President is away he will be kept in close touch with conditions in Mexico, arrangements having been made to send him all important messages.

HELD NOT CONVICT MADE

Exclusion of British Bagging Under New Tariff Denied.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Millions of dollars' worth of imports may be affected by a decision of the Treasury Department to-day refusing to prohibit under the new tariff law the entry of cotton bagging from Great Britain alleged to have been manufactured in part by convict labor.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin denied the application of the American Manufacturing Company for an order to prevent the entry of \$300,000 worth of British bagging now in the customs warehouse at New Orleans and Galveston, and to bar all future importations from the same source.

Mr. Hamlin held that the only convict labor employed in connection with the cotton bagging was in the preparation of the waste material, and that this work did not constitute a manufacturing process. The yearly imports of bagging from this source amount to nearly \$1,000,000.

GOLDEN GIFT FOR AGED PAIR

Full Purse Taken from Friends to Couple Fifty Years Wed.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.] Stanhope, N. J., Oct. 24.—Former Mayor and Mrs. Samuel J. Peterson, of Stanhope, are to-day celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. They were married in Goshen, N. Y., on October 24, 1863, by the Rev. Richard Van Dusen, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Soon after his marriage Mr. Peterson moved to Stanhope and engaged in the tinning business. He has held every prominent public office in the municipality. When his term as Mayor expired two years ago, he refused a renomination and retired from business as well.

He is a past master of Musconetcong Lodge, F. and A. M. He is seventy-five years old. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have two children. The couple received many congratulatory letters and telegrams. As a token of esteem from his friends, Mr. Peterson was presented with a purse of gold by the Rev. W. Irving Dice.

EATON ORDERED 4,600 ARSENIC PILLS, HE SAYS

Jailed Doctor Testifies He Filled Prescriptions at Admiral's Request.

MORE STORIES OF DRINKING

Poisoned Naval Officer Is Declared to Have Spent Whole Night Clutching Battle-Ship Rail.

Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 24.—The defence in the trial of Mrs. Jennie May Eaton for the murder by poison of her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, introduced evidence to-day in support of its two main contentions—that the admiral was addicted to the use of drugs, and that his wife, instead of plotting his death, loved him and was loyal to him.

Stories of apparent intoxication on the part of the admiral were told by Peter S. McNally, a newspaper reporter; Miss Mary M. Simmons, a school teacher; Lieutenant R. S. Keyes, a naval officer; and Drs. Benjamin S. Blanchard and Jacob W. Brown, physicians.

McNally described the admiral's behavior and appearance on several occasions, saying that he appeared to be under the influence of intoxicants, but that the odor of liquor could not be detected on him. Lieutenant Keyes said that when Admiral Eaton was a captain in command of the battleship Massachusetts he spent an entire night on deck, clutching the rail.

Evidence introduced by the government indicated that the admiral's death was due to arsenic in the stomach. To explain this condition the defence called Dr. Brown, a former Boston practitioner, but now serving a jail term for illicit practices, who testified that at Admiral Eaton's request in 1910 he had prescribed a preparation containing arsenic. The prescription called for 4,600 pills, each containing one one-hundredth of a grain of the poison.

Later, the witness said, the admiral brought some of the pills to him, saying that a child had died from eating one of them. Another time the admiral showed him some capsules, which he said contained arsenic and which he used to kill dogs.

District Attorney Barker's cross-examination was directed chiefly to showing that the witness could not give similar details regarding other patients. He admitted that he did not disclose his evidence until within a few weeks.

On redirect examination he said that Admiral Eaton was often intoxicated when he called on him.

Testimony indicating that the admiral and Mrs. Eaton lived happily together was given by Judge George W. Kelley, friend and legal adviser to the family, and by Patrick F. Ford, a music teacher. Judge Kelley said that when he proposed to Mrs. Eaton that the admiral be either arrested or committed to an asylum because of his alleged insanity Mrs. Eaton told him that she would not permit any one to harm a hair of her husband's head.

The admiral had praised his wife to Ford, and both husband and wife showed affection for each other. Mr. Ford testified that on all appearances the Eatons' home was a happy one.

Mrs. Eaton will testify to-morrow.

WOULD BERTILLON ALIENS.

To enable the authorities to learn whether immigrants are fugitives who justice and to aid in tracing allies, police commit crimes in this country. Police Commissioner Waldo will probably recommend to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that the finger prints of all immigrants shall be taken before they are permitted to enter the country.

TUBERCULOSIS CUT DOWN

Insurance Co.'s Sending Consumptive Clients to Sanatoria.

INFECTON IN COW'S MILK

Contamination Is Possible Through Handling by Persons Having the Disease.

Berlin, Oct. 24.—The effect of insurance in the campaign against consumption was the subject of an interesting discussion during this morning's session of the International Tuberculosis Congress, at which twenty-two nations are represented.

Several German speakers, including Dr. Kaufmann and Dr. Wilhelm Koch, presidents of different sections of the German Imperial Insurance Office, described the amazing results of the institution of sanatoria for consumptives among the compulsorily insured working classes, not only in reducing mortality but in rendering life easier for sufferers and their families and in curing and restoring to a useful working life many of those who had been attacked.

Dr. Kaufmann in his report declared that 92 per cent of the patients in sanatoria in 1912 showed such improvement that invalidity in their cases was not to be feared. Of the patients successfully treated in the institutions in 1907 no fewer than 87 per cent were at the end of 1912 still capable of earning their living.

Two Americans who had promised to be present could not attend. They were Lee K. Frankel, of New York, and Frederick Ludwig Hoffmann, of Newark, N. J., and both sent papers describing the Swedish, Finnish and Dutch systems of insurance against tuberculosis as perhaps applicable to the United States. By these systems the insurance companies advance to consumptive policyholders a portion of the face value of their policies, so as to enable them to undergo treatment in sanatoria.

They pointed out the objection to this system as being that companies specializing in such policies get bad cases and risks, but that the system is still practicable. Their reports further described the welfare campaign conducted among policyholders by American insurance companies, which preach hygienic sleeping and living conditions and the provision of visiting nurses as the means of reducing mortality from consumption.

In the course of the discussion statistics were cited showing that a fifth of the deaths among the policyholders of private insurance companies were due to tuberculosis after the insured persons had paid an average of only four years' premiums, while a large percentage of insured persons following occupations such as that of tailor, weaver, stonemason and postman die from consumption.

A discussion followed on the subject of vocational schools for children who had been cured of a tendency to tuberculosis. Dr. Franz, of Berlin, urged that such schools should be attached to all sanatoria for children.

Among the papers read was one on the danger of tuberculosis infection from milk, in which Dr. G. J. Heymanns, of Ghent, said that cow's milk might be contaminated by human tubercle bacilli when taken from the cow or handled by persons suffering from tuberculosis, and that such milk, unless sterilized, could evidently affect human beings.

Dr. Leon Bernard, of Paris, reported on a new method of diagnosing tuberculosis by direct examination of the blood and an injection into the blood, which excluded all possibilities of error.

Dr. Behla, of Berlin, member of the Board of Health of Prussia, reporting on the mortality from tuberculosis and scrofula in infancy in Prussia, declared that while the general mortality from tuberculosis had decreased 50 per cent

ECONOMY

In a narrow, restricted sense, economy is popularly supposed to refer to price alone.

In a broad sense, economy really means getting the utmost possible satisfaction for the money you spend.

And that is the particular kind of economy this Company has to offer to those who enlist its services on a building operation.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY Building Construction

FILIPINOS HELD NOT READY

Mohonk Conference Advocates Independence Eventually.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Ultimate self-government of the Philippines and Porto Rico and control of Indian affairs by a permanent non-partisan national commission were recommended in the platform adopted to-night at the closing session of the Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indians and Other Dependent Peoples.

The conference declined to indorse the view of some members that the Philippines were ready for immediate independence, but agreed that the Porto Ricans while preparing for "self-government under the American flag" should be granted full American citizenship. Notwithstanding the condemnation the Democratic Philippine policy received in the sessions, the platform dismissed that question as follows:

"We venture to hope that the action of President Wilson in placing the upper house of the Legislature (the Philippine Commission) in control of the Philippines will be wise and that an occasion for its revocation will not arise."

The conference recommended that no date be set for the withdrawal of our supervision over the Philippines.

HUNTER TRAPS WHITE BEAR

Rare Animal Captured in Heart of the Adirondacks.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The first white bear seen in this state in years has been captured by Henry Johnson, of Hague, in the heart of the Adirondacks.

The animal, which is said to be of average size, was caught in a trap after Johnson had been ridiculed by his friends for reporting that he had seen such a beast. The bear probably will be sold to a circus.

M'DONALD'S SALARY \$50,000

Receives \$35,000 as President of B. & M.; \$15,000 from N. C.

Boston, Oct. 24.—The salary of Morris McDonald as president of the Boston & Maine Railroad is \$35,000, according to a statement made at the road's offices here to-day. He also receives \$15,000 as president of the Maine Central Railroad to-day. At yesterday's hearing on the proposed rate increase before the Interstate Commerce Commission Mr. McDonald was erroneously reported as testifying that his salary from the Boston & Maine was \$35,000.

VOLTURNO RELIEF FUND \$5,668.

The cash contributions received by the New York Red Cross for distribution among the survivors of the steamship Volturmo totalled \$5,668.82 yesterday. Jacob H. Schiff is treasurer of the society.

Advertisement for Thread Spinners featuring an image of a thread spool and text: See the Thread Spinners and learn what electricity has done for cotton manufacturers since Whitney produced the first cotton gin. The Thread Spinners—Uncle Sam's Money Mill—the Farm—the Dairy—the Coal Mine—the Hospital—Panama Canal—the Automobile Track—are a few of the exhibits arranged by The New York Edison Company to show what Electricity is doing today in the Industrial—Scientific—and Commercial World. This is the Last Day. At 11.00 pm the doors of the Grand Central Palace will close on the Electrical Exposition and Motor Show of 1913.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM advertisement: Cleanses and restores the hair, prevents itching, dandruff, and keeps the hair soft and glossy. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its natural color. Prevents hair falling. Price, 50c. Sold at all Druggists.