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PARIS—Roosevelt No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Roosevelt No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

Some Interesting Elections.

Of the State elections to-day, that of Ohio has the widest human interest, personal as well as political. The Hon. TOM JOHNSON is a shrewd man of genius and he spares no expense in advertising. He doesn't expect to be elected Governor. His heart and purse are devoted to the election of a Democratic Legislature and the extrusion of the Hon. MARCUS ALONZO HANNA from the United States Senate. The task is difficult, but not impossible. TOM's humor, his frank confession of his own methods of acquiring the franchisees whose proceeds enable him to war against other monopolists, his originality and his mastery of spectacular politics appeal to the old man in unregenerate Ohio nature. We judge from the St. Vitus's dance which has affected so many Ohio newspapers in the last few weeks that TOM has stirred up the natives and spread a large area of fright among his opponents. Meanwhile, plenty of Ohio Democrats are honing their razors. The sweet, ironical character of Ohio politics is always about the same.

The Hon. ARTHUR PUF GORMAN would say that the Maryland election is the most important and perhaps it is. Naturally it is to him. He has taken charge of the Democratic campaign. He has made the negro question the head and front of it; and he has been whacking away at Mr. ROOSEVELT. The future of the Gorman boom is in the hands of the Maryland voters to-day. Their verdict may also give some mathematical basis for calculating the value of Mr. ROOSEVELT's Southern policy.

Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations are bigger than they look. Dr. LUCIUS FAYETTE CLARK GARVIN, single-taxer and Democrat, occupies a lonely eminence as Governor. The rest of the Rhode Island State officers are Republican. He is the only straight Democratic Governor in the North except CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon. The Republican candidate, Col. SAMUEL P. COLT, is a distinguished trust notable who, after considerable urging, kindly consented to stand on a hot anti-trust platform. Will Rhode Island be "redeemed"? Gen. BRAYTON, the wise old Boss, isn't worrying much, whatever happens.

The Massachusetts Democrats are unusually perky this year, and several despatches have carried the State for them. Their candidate for Governor, GASTON, a name of good omen in the ears of the Bay State Democracy, is an able citizen and he has made a hustling canvass. His Republican opponent, his Excellency, the Hon. JOHN L. BATES, seems to be a little dimmed in glory this year, but he belongs to all the societies in the State, shakes hands with good industry and has made a very good Governor.

The Hon. ALBERT B. CUMMINS, Governor of Iowa, deserves mention here because while his reelection is "conceded," at least by telegraph, the "lowa idea," which he has been so proud of, has been frequently kicked in the head by Republican speakers in Iowa. Mr. CUMMINS is active, but old hands like Mr. ALLISON have not lost their grip.

BECKHAM, the young Governor of Kentucky, is a candidate for reelection. The Kentucky Democrats are so harmonious as discord, but there are a good many of them and the Republicans have troubles of their own.

Theodor Mommsen.

With the death of THEODOR MOMMSEN at the age of 80 the labors of a great writer as well as a great historian have come to an end. In a generation which made Germany preeminent in historical study his name stands among the first, is perhaps the very first in the list that includes WATZ and RANKE and a dozen more who approach them closely, for he had style and genius as well as erudition.

Scholars hold MOMMSEN in regard chiefly for his work on the great "Corpus" of Latin inscriptions and the many essays to which it gave rise, and for his "Roman Constitutional Law." To the world at large, however, he is famous for the "History of Rome," which in its German form has the brilliance and elegance of MACAULAY, and perhaps some similar faults. There MOMMSEN shows himself the poet that he aspired to be in verse, when a boy.

In contemporary Germany by the variety of his activities carried on into extreme old age, by certain eccentricities of temper and contradictions he excited the same kind of admiration and admiration that Mr. GLADSTONE did in England.

He took part in the 1848 revolution and was turned out of his Leipzig professorship in consequence, and later when the Empire was established was an advanced Liberal, a bitter opponent of BISMARCK and fully as unpleasant to the Prussian Government as his colleague VON BISMARCK. Yet he defended CÆSAR and Caesarism in his history and was always on the side of strong, energetic action on Germany's part.

There was no decay in his intellectual powers. Four years ago he published a 1,000-page volume on the Roman Criminal Law. His sharp, peppery comments on public matters in the newspapers were as bright this year as ever. Like VON BISMARCK he was thoroughly democratic in his ways and never neglected his duties as a citizen, but served in the Reichstag and in the Berlin town government. He brought up a very large family of children, too.

MOMMSEN leaves no university pupils. "Americans went to hear him lecture out of curiosity, but the frequent

influence of the French and British Governments has been exerted at St. Petersburg and Tokio to prevent a war in the Far East.

It is easy, then, to understand why both Russia and Japan have thus far shrunk from committing acts which would be universally acknowledged as aggressive. Neither Power wants to forfeit its treaty claim on an ally whose success might be rendered indispensable by the issue of the first naval battle. It follows that we have to thank the quiet but strong influence exercised in favor of peace by France and England if by clouds that, of late, have darkened the Far Eastern horizon are now, to a certain extent, dispelled.

As to the interest which the United States has in the matter, we repeat that the provisions of the treaty of commerce concluded by us with China—the provisions giving us access to Mukden and Antung, as well as to Newchwang—will not become operative until ratifications of the treaty shall have been exchanged. We can scarcely bring ourselves to believe that Russia will seriously undertake to nullify those treaty rights.

England in Arabia. From time to time of late there have been items of news in the English papers describing conflicts between the British detachments holding the posts along the new frontier taken up by the British Government in the Aden hinterland and the Yemen Arabs. In one of the latest encounters reported, the British suffered not a little in the way of casualties, and a village was destroyed.

The disturbance created by this extension of British territory over the southwestern corner of Arabia seems to be spreading. It has apparently reached the country to the south of Mecca, where there has been some sanguinary fighting between the rebelling tribes of the Asir region and the Turks, in which the latter were badly beaten. From Central Arabia and the country toward the Persian Gulf there are also reports of renewed unrest which may probably lead to intervention.

It is not likely that anything will be done until after Lord CURZON's tour to the Persian Gulf, which he will make about the end of the year in his official capacity of Governor-General of India. During the tour he will visit all the points of interest, including Koweik, which has been spoken of as the terminus of the German Baghdad railway. With the Koweik chiefs Great Britain has political relations.

It will not be surprising if Lord CURZON's projected journey is made the occasion of a deliberate and emphatic assertion of British sovereignty over a large part of that region.

To Foil Attempts at Fraud.

If the reports circulated by the Department of Police, the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Elections District, the Citizens' Union, the Republican county committee and WILLIAM S. DEVEREY are based upon the truth, a desperate effort will be made to-day by Tammany Hall to steal the municipal election by the use of fraudulent voters. The SUN hesitates to accept as facts the allegations that are made of imported colonizers and floaters, but on the theory that no stone should be left unturned to assure a victory over Tammany Hall, it may be well to point out the sure, safe, and only effective way in which the possibility of successful frauds at the polls may be prevented.

It is that every man who intends to vote against Tammany should go to the polls early—go and vote on his way to his business, if a legal holiday does not free him from business cares, and vote on his way to the train or the ferry or the street car if he intends to devote a holiday to pleasure, go and vote before breakfast if he can get up ten minutes earlier than his custom, or go and vote immediately after breakfast if he cannot go sooner.

To insure the election of the anti-Tammany ticket, at least 300,000 votes should be cast for SETH LOW. These ballots should be safe in the ballot boxes not later than 12 o'clock noon. That is, 50,000 votes against Tammany should be deposited at the 1,535 polling places throughout the city in each one of the first six hours of voting. The task is not as great as it seems. If thirty-three voters will cast their ballots against Tammany each hour from 6 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock noon at each polling place, the victory will be won.

This done, Tammany will be defeated, whether frauds are attempted or not.

Domestic Drunkenness.

It is a common impression among citizens that in his own castle a man has a right to be drunk, provided he is quiet about it and doesn't break the peace or the furniture. The complacency of many shy soakers who are in the habit of enjoying in seclusion the comfort that a bottle grants is shaken by a decision given by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court a week or more ago.

A woman in North Adams was sleeping peacefully on a couch in the house of her father and mother at 11 A. M. Some enemy of hers or of King Alcohol informed the officers of the cause of that slumber. They came into the house without a warrant, in the artless Bay State way, and lugged her off. At the trial no evidence there was any drunkenness. The Court refused. It instructed the jury that, "if they were satisfied, upon all the evidence, that the defendant, when found in the room, was drunk by the voluntary use of intoxicating liquor, she might be convicted under the complaint." She was convicted, and the Superior Court, and now the Supreme Court, has sustained the conviction.

The Supreme Court holds that the offense described by the complaint is not affected by the legality or illegality of the arrest. The question of jurisdiction not having been raised, the Supreme Court holds that, upon the record, it must be assumed that the inferior courts had jurisdiction. So, unfortunately for orderly domestic quizzers, the decision is given upon its merits.

The evidence tended strongly to show that the defendant was very much intoxicated by the use of

whiskey at the time of the original arrest, although she was lying upon a couch and was making no noise or other disturbance. The exception presented the question whether one can be convicted of drunkenness in a private dwelling house where he is making no disturbance and is not exposed to public view. This question is answered by the language of Revised Laws, chapter 212, section 26. The offense made punishable by this section is drunkenness by the voluntary use of intoxicating liquor, and the place where the offense is committed, whether public or private, is not an element to be considered in determining whether an accused person is guilty under the law.

Thus even the inmost penetralia and penates are subject to visitation; and sleep, in one's own bedroom, if that sleep has been accelerated or induced by rum, is guilt.

In Boston, at least, this decision must cause public alarm. In that austere town the police have been instructed by the chairman of the police board that a man is drunk, within the view of the statute, if the smell of liquor can be detected in his breath. The Boston police is now a "smelling committee."

This criterion applies, by inevitable consequence, to breath exhaled within four walls as well as to breath bestowed upon the general air. A Bostonian who dares to eat a pudding with a wine sauce is liable to be yanked from his dining room to the station house.

It is grand to be a Bostonian, but it is a profession which craves wary walking.

The Hon. WILLIAM EVERETT HICKS of New York deserves more than one kind word. He is an ornament to the nation and the champion long distance orator. The Hon. WILLIAM EVERETT HICKS stood at the corner of Spring and Race streets, Cincinnati, last Thursday at 2:15 P. M., and spoke continuously, occasionally mellowing the organ with a pull on a bottle of cough medicine. There should be a great future for the Hon. WILLIAM EVERETT HICKS. STULZER may have more emotion and vibration, but HICKS is a better "stayer."

Mr. Stulzberger's Manly Retraction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: A letter signed "Justice," in yesterday's SUN, criticizing "Army Courts Martial," is so misleading and unjust that it demands an answer. In that place army courts-martial are composed of officers who are sworn under oath to try and determine according to the evidence in the matter between the United States and the prisoner. It is not the man who makes the charge, but the officer or some woman and the accused, but a specific offense which the United States tries him for. An officer is brought to trial only on written charges. He is not tried on a charge until he has been charged by his department commander who orders the trial. The latter always refers the charges to the Judge-Advocate of the department.

The accused officer is allowed counsel, and he has all the relative privileges of a defendant in a civil prosecution. Especially is this so in regard to the right of appeal. In the case of a court-martial, as expressed by a member of a court-martial will lead to his exclusion from the trial when properly presented by the accused.

In the case of the injustice of "summary proceedings" in a recent trial of young Lieutenant of Infantry for an alleged insult to a woman, and mentions "vague charges that have not been made manifest to the officers who were made 'doubtful importance'."

When charges are not published in general orders it is because they are unfit for publication. Happily, this is not the case in the case of the court-martial, like "Justice," consider such charges of "doubtful importance" the expression of "officer and gentleman" would soon lose its significance.

The sentence in the foregoing case of "summary proceedings" is a recent trial of young Lieutenant of Infantry for an alleged insult to a woman, and mentions "vague charges that have not been made manifest to the officers who were made 'doubtful importance'."

That is, the court would do its duty only if it were to try a man on charges which were not made manifest to the members of the court.

The great number of court-martial cases of officers the past few years is due to the wounding out of officers in the field, and the need of more officers were badly needed. The wounding out of officers in the field, and the need of more officers were badly needed. The wounding out of officers in the field, and the need of more officers were badly needed.

Some Candidates. Ezekiel Eschler is the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State of Massachusetts locally called Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Adelard Archambault is the Democratic candidate for reelection as lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island.

Myron T. Herrick, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, is the Ohio member of the Republican national committee, president of the Society for Savings in Cleveland, where he resides, and one of the most prominent business and industrial business men in the State of Ohio. He has been identified with Republican politics in Cleveland for many years, and with the business interests of that city. He was twice Mayor of Cleveland, and was elected Mayor of the city of Cleveland in the spring of 1901.

Edwin Warfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland, was Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore by President Cleveland's appointment in 1886, and President Cleveland's confidant. He was voted with the Golden mean against the adoption of a silver platform. The Republican candidate for Governor of Maryland, Stephenson Archer Williams, a native of Brooklyn, born in the Brooklyn navy yard during the period that his father, a naval officer, was officially stationed there. His grandfather having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Both candidates were educated in Maryland. In 1878 the Republican party was defeated in the State, and in the year following, the Democratic candidate was elected Register of Wills (Suzerote) in Howard county.

Will You Vote? By our fathers' Faith and Might You have won the freedom's right— Will you vote? Every graver, every knave Shall the victor's will slave— Will you vote? Will you barter Right for Ease, And betray the town to these, Who would fatten on its shame, Make a word of her name— Or will you vote? Shall the poor be doomed again To a reeking, sunless den, Or will you vote? Shall their girls learn Death indeed Is more merciful than greed. Or will you vote? Are you a man? You must aid the graver's crime— You must aid or give them light, Do the Wrong or help the Right, Will you vote? E. G. M. T.

NEW YORK CITY'S VOTE.

Greater Than The Total Vote In Any of 29 States of the Union.

Unless some unprecedented combination of circumstances affects the electors of New York city to-day, 600,000 votes will be cast within its limits for the candidates for Mayor. There are only five States in the Union, not counting New York State, in which the combined votes for the heads of the tickets in 1900, a Presidential year, or in 1902, when stiff fights were made in most of the States, exceeded the number of ballots that will be voted in this municipality in the eleven hours between 6 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon to-day.

If there is a normal vote on this year's registration the number of ballots cast for the successful candidates should exceed the total vote polled by all candidates in the elections of 1900 in each of twenty-nine States, and the total vote for all candidates at the elections of 1902 in each of thirty-one States. If there is an unusually heavy vote for the independent candidates for Mayor, the successful candidate may be elected by a smaller vote, but this does not seem probable.

Here is a table showing the whole vote polled in 1900 and 1902 in thirty-one States which polled fewer votes than the city of New York will poll to-morrow if the conditions are normal:

Table with 3 columns: State, Total Vote, 1900, Total Vote, 1902. Includes Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

The five States in which the total vote exceeded that of New York city in the years given are these:

Table with 3 columns: State, Total Vote, 1900, Total Vote, 1902. Includes Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania.

The Senate of the United States is controlled by States no one of which casts as many votes as the city of New York alone, and the revenue and expenses of this body are paid for by those of any other political corporation except the United States Government.

THE PEOPLE OWN THEM.

The Millions Who Are Directly Interested in American Railways.

From the Railway World. "In one way or another the people of the United States own the railways of the United States. Some of them own them directly, through wages, interest and dividends, divide two-thirds of their gross earnings of \$1,728,380,267 (1901) among them, and the other third goes for fuel, taxes, supplies and other things. This statement is taken from a report, head of one of the bureaus of the General Managers' Association, with headquarters in Chicago, was led to make as a result of replies to the question, 'Are there a million owners of railway securities in the United States?' The statement is based on the fact that there are thirty-nine of the leading railway companies of the country. These roads represent 107,640 miles out of the 202,471 of single track mileage in the United States. They gave the total number of stockholders on their books as 191,337.

This is pretty nearly equal to two stockholders of every mile of railway," says Mr. Thompson. "The ratio on the Illinois Central, as given by Stuyvesant Fish, is a little over two to one. On some of the railroads the ratio rises to three to one, and in two cases as high as eight to one, while in one case the ratio swung as far as one to six the other way. Applying two to one as the ratio, approximately in the middle, would give 600,000 stockholders in round numbers for the 200,000 miles of railway in the United States as owning \$6,024,301,305 of capital stock, as reported by the Illinois Central, and \$6,000,000,000 of bonds, and would give 600,000 bondholders, the railway ownership would appear to be held in something like 900,000 hands. But, large as these figures are, and approaching the total of railway employees (1,189,315) as they do, they are by no means representative of those interested in railway ownership. The figures given are for registered stock, and as the controller of one of the largest systems wrote, 'It is very probable that the number of actual stockholders is twice as great as the number of registered stockholders.' Then there is the holding of railway stock by insurance companies, savings banks and trust companies, extending their ownership among thousands. And what is true of these institutions as to stocks is also true as to railway bonds. Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central Railroad, at the recent annual meeting of the company, presented statistics showing that one year ago the company had a total of 7,128 stockholders, and among them were 5,000 bondholders who owned 1,100 shares each, and who, combined, owned \$13,152,000 of a total capital stock issue amounting to \$100,000,000. The number of stockholders increased to 8,447, of whom 6,728 owned collectively \$1,847,400. This shows that the increase of 1,519 in the total number of stockholders came mainly from the small investor.

It is a matter of considerable importance that the people residing along the lines of large railway systems are becoming more and more financially interested in these companies, as evidenced by the fact that 248 of the Illinois Central stockholders reside in the twelve States in which the company has lines, and 1,374 are residents of the State of Illinois and the home of the company.

Father Wynne's Challenge to "Robert Tobin" and "Sacerdos."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: "Robert Tobin" or "Sacerdos," who have lately had letters in your newspaper questioning the accuracy or sincerity of some of the things I have said about the influence of Leo XIII. in reconciling science with religion, will disclose their real names or identify, as every man should when questioning or attacking another, shall answer the communications this signed, not so much to justify my own position, as to sustain the reputation of the late lamented Pontiff.

NEW YORK. JOHN J. WYNN, S. J. It is the Fourth Commandment in the Roman Catholic Examination.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The SUN and the Messenger are neither of them to be very well up in the Bible, or catechism.

In the SUN of Saturday, relative to the "bequests of the late John F. Mooney," and credited to the "Sacerdos," the "Commandment" is referred to as the one which says: "Honor thy father and thy mother." A little more careful study of the Bible will show them the Fourth Commandment is not to dishonor thy father and thy mother. BROOKLYN, N. Y. IRENE DANA GROVER.

COLOMBIA BEFORE THE WORLD.

Discussion of the Green and Graft That Block the Isthmian Canal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Private advice just at hand shows that a state of perplexing uncertainty exists throughout Colombia with reference to the cessation of canal negotiations with the United States. With the adjournment of the Colombian Congress last week the possibility of favorable action on the Hay-Herran treaty was formally terminated, although President Marroquin—known to be honest and progressive—is said to be anxious to see the Panama Canal completed by the United States. It is explained that he did all in his power to cause favorable action by the Colombian Senate and that he is taking steps to have Dr. Herran arrange a new convention with Secretary Hay that might be acceptable to the Colombian people.

Reliable information from unbiased sources pictures a situation in Colombia bordering upon consternation. Charges are hurled back and forth between the states and groups carrying responsibility for the refusal to accept the \$10,000,000 offered by the United States Government.

But the real explanation of the failure to get a vote, it is asserted, lies in the fact that the country is that the liberals will not assist the dominant Conservative party by voting for a treaty that would place a large sum in the hands of an oligarchy striving constantly to keep the Liberals out of power. The Conservative organization is a rabid Church party, while the Liberal may be described as anti-Church, in the sense that the State should not be governed by the Church. The cause of the delay is attributed to the fact that the Liberal party is so divided that the State should not be governed by the Church. The cause of the delay is attributed to the fact that the Liberal party is so divided that the State should not be governed by the Church.

It is a well known fact that a high standard of honor is not looked for in Colombian politics, and some notable make-up of a majority of the Legislature, big and little. The average of the country is a political party is a greater on a broad gauge. Consequently many Colombians perceived the advantages of the Hay-Herran treaty offered by Uncle Sam to the French Canal Company for work performed and franchises, and the fact that the Government of Colombia had no right to complete and operate the canal. They are now questioning the wisdom of the Colombian capital thought it sagacious to inquire what would happen if this concession with Colombia being six years hence. Why could not Colombia have a similar treaty with French capital, and negotiate a fresh treaty with the United States, instead of waiting the full \$50,000,000? These schemes are asked.

No intelligent person in Colombia believes the United States will connect the oceans at any point other than at Panama, for the best engineering in the world has shown that the Nicaraguan route is no rival to Panama. Why not "squeeze" the French company, which is in a position to pay the cost of the sum to be paid by the United States? This has been a frequent inquiry in any event, it is known at Paris, and in Washington, that precisely this has been unofficially proposed.

It is not complimentary to the uprightiness of the American people to assume that they are a deal with the French company. The people of France are too closely allied by ties of friendship with the Americans for that. It is not complimentary to the uprightiness of the American people to assume that they are a deal with the French company. The people of France are too closely allied by ties of friendship with the Americans for that.

APPLIED CHRISTIANITY.

Drew Seminary Opens a New Branch on the East Side of Town.

Founder's Day exercises of Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., were held yesterday in the parsonage of the Seventh Street Methodist Church, between Second and Third avenues, in connection with the opening in that building of Drew Seminary Settlement. The opening brought to a climax plans for an East Side work in New York City, long held by the seminary and the laws he had sworn to support. Moreover, he asked permission to appear in the city, because an excellent Commissioner of Porto Rico he is greatly interested in the status of the territory and that of its inhabitants.

The Board granted his request, and he will file a brief within a short time.

SENDING SEEDS TO FARMERS.

More Than 1,000 Tons. Put Up in 45,000-000 Packages to Be Distributed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, is opposed to the proposition recently made by a special board that the capacity of the naval gun factory be doubled at a cost of \$4,000,000. He thinks that it would be better to have an increase in the number of plants which would not be required when the present great need of ordnance for warships has been overcome.

WOMEN'S VARSITY CLUB MOVES.

Now in Gramercy Park and Will Open There on Monday.

The Women's University Club moved yesterday to its new quarters at 16 Gramercy Park. The club moved on Monday, Nov. 2, to Twenty-fourth street, at 113 Gramercy Park. The building was about to be torn down. They now occupy a four-story and basement house fronting on the south side of the park. The club has a membership of more than 600, including graduates of Barnard, Wellesley, Smith, Bryn Mawr, Vassar and other colleges. Among the club's plans for the coming year are afternoon teas, lectures and musicales. There will be a formal opening next Monday.

A Denver Vision of the City of the Future.

By the Denver Post. A gigantic vision of the future there will be, but it will resemble Denver more than New York. The development of electric transportation will make it possible to have a city of more than a million and a half people, with plenty of air and open spaces. In the experimental electric road between Zionsville and Marquette, near Indianapolis, the electric trolley has been run for two miles. It is said that the trolley system will be a great revival. The great cost of power for Denver will be a factor to crowd and shut out the electric trolley.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, is opposed to the proposition recently made by a special board that the capacity of the naval gun factory be doubled at a cost of \$4,000,000. He thinks that it would be better to have an increase in the number of plants which would not be required when the present great need of ordnance for warships has been overcome.