The Sun.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1906.
Partly cloudy to-day; showers to-morrow.

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H. L. SHAFFER KILLED IN AUTO

RUN DOWN NEAR SAYVILLE BY MONTAUK EXPRESS.

He Was a Brother-in-Law of Henry Phipps and Was in the Car Which Took John Shaffer Phipps on His Wedding Tour of India—Chose Road That Meant Death.

Harvey L. Shaffer, brother-in-law of Henry Phipps, the steel man, was run down and killed yesterday morning about a quarter of a mile east of Sayville, L. I., while in the big red Mercedes touring car of his nephew, John Shaffer Phipps, by the locomotive of the Montauk express, bound for Long Island City. The automobile, which had a romantic history, was smashed to flinders. The chauffeur, Andrew Peters, who was the only other occupant of the car, was slightly bruised. Mr. Shaffer's left leg was cut off and the top of his head crushed in.

Mr. Shaffer had been residing for the summer at the country home of another nephew, Henry Carnegie Phipps, at Westbury. He made an engagement with some Connecticut friends to meet them at Port Jefferson yesterday afternoon and take them to Westbury to supper. They came over from Connecticut and waited vainly for their friend. He started from Westbury about 8:30 A. M., following the old Merrick road, one of the finest on the island. He passed through Sayville in leisurely fashion shortly after 10 o'clock, having made the thirty mile run in a little more than an hour and a half.

He was sitting on the left side of the tonneau, with a road map open in his outspread hands, studying it and talking to the chauffeur when he passed through the village of Sayville. He had a choice of two roads, one of which, the villagers said, would have enabled him to avoid the grade crossing where he lost his life. He selected the perilous road, which is a continuation of North Main street and which crosses the railroad tracks diagonally.

Just east of the tracks is the Rogers ice-making plant, which obstructs a view of trains approaching from the east until a driver, crossing the tracks from the south, is within fifty feet of the crossing.

Engineer Perrin of the ice plant saw the red car coming and also heard the rumble of the Montauk express, more than fifteen minutes late and making a mighty effort to catch up with the schedule. Mrs. Alice Slager, whose home is in an angle on the south side of the railroad tracks formed by the road crossing, also saw the simultaneous approach of automobile and express. She was at first almost paralyzed with fright. Then she let out a scream that Mr. Shaffer and the chauffeur heard. She noted that Mr. Shaffer was still leaning over the seat and apparently explaining something on the road map to the chauffeur. The machine was going at moderate speed.

The engineer of the express, Eichorn, saw the autoists probably about the same instant that they got their first fearful glimpse of the impending locomotive. Eichorn's fireman pulled his bell frantically and the whistle shrieked warning. The woman in the angle screamed once more. The express was going at more than a sixty mile rate, and the automobile was too close to the tracks to turn except on them.

The chauffeur took the risk of swerving his machine to the right, thus heading it in the direction from which the express was roaring. The pilot of the locomotive hit the automobile just as its front had swung almost clear of the track, and turned it over twice before crushing it. The chauffeur, being in the front and on the right side of the machine, had a chance to throw himself out on the south side of the track. The ice plant engineer said that it appeared to him that the chauffeur had made an effort to jump.

Mr. Shaffer, who had had his head lowered, was struck by the locomotive and hurled fifteen feet south of the track, with the wreckage of the machine all about him. The express was not stopped until it was at the Sayville station, a quarter of a mile from the scene of the accident. Train hands, crew and passengers went back and looked at the dead man and the remnants of the automobile, and Conductor Wilson got from the chauffeur, who was unstrung from shock, the name of himself and his employer. The express then proceeded, many minutes more late.

The news of the accident spread quickly to Sayville and several hundred villagers came out and swarmed around and gazed at the dead man. The tradition that nobody but the Coroner has a right to remove or handle a corpse prevented any one from touching or even covering the body and it was stared at for nearly an hour. Then Justice of the Peace Daniel B. White, who had been notified by E. Thomas Moore, a broker of this city and an intimate friend of the Phipps family and Mr. Shaffer, to take care of the body, covered it with a sheet, pending the arrival of the village undertaker, Raynor.

Mr. Moore arrived at Sayville early in the afternoon. He found that the chauffeur had taken the 11:12 train to this city, thus evading, but not intentionally, the inquisition of Coroner Savage. The chauffeur telegraped from Sayville, just after the accident, to the butler of Henry Carnegie Phipps at the latter's home in Westbury that Mr. Shaffer had been killed. Mr. Moore found that Mr. Shaffer's watch, the crystal of which had been broken, had stopped at 10:20 o'clock, thus registering the moment of his death, as he was killed instantly.

Before making arrangements for taking the body to Westbury Mr. Moore telegraphed to London to Henry Phipps and his wife, who are in London with the Hon. Frederick H. Guest and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr. He also sent despatches to Henry Phipps's two sons, Henry Carnegie Phipps, who is in Labrador with Paul J. Rainey fishing for salmon, and John Shaffer Phipps, who was with his wife at Newport. John Shaffer Phipps answered the despatch, saying he would be at Westbury last night. Mr. Moore said that the body would be taken from Westbury for interment at Pittsburg, the former home of Mr. Shaffer.

The smashed automobile was one of more than a dozen owned by members of the Phipps family. It had carried Mr. and Mrs. John Shaffer Phipps on their honeymoon tour of India. They traversed more than 4,000 miles of the country, including some of the wildest jungle land, and Mrs. Phipps herself had the distinction of shooting a tiger in the road while she was standing in the machine. Mr. and Mrs. Phipps carried their camping outfits while in India in other autos that accompanied the swift and reliable Mercedes. The German chauffeur who had charge of the auto is now head of the Phipps repair shop at Westbury. He had recently taken the auto completely apart and had put it in fine condition.

Mr. Shaffer was 45 years old and was the son of the late John S. and Margaret Shaffer of Pittsburg, who died at a very advanced age. He had been associated until about fifteen years ago with Mr. Carnegie and Henry Phipps in the steel business. He built the first furnace for the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. He was a bachelor and, although he was not fond of athletic exercise, was big and strong and healthy. He never drank or used tobacco. His chief recreation was automobiling. He was fond of literature and had spent many years and much time collecting Americana. One of his sisters is the wife of Frank N. Hofstet, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company.

THREE TRY TO KILL FOREMAN.

Plaza Hotel Tragedy Almost Duplicated at United States Express Building.

Trouble has been brewing at the United States Express Company's building, in course of erection at Rector and Greenwich street, for some time, owing to the unsettled conditions in the building trades. On Wednesday night a tragedy similar to that at the Plaza Hotel was narrowly averted.

Nels Swanson, 30 years old, of 136 Everett avenue, Brooklyn, who has been foreman for Richey, Brown & Donald, contractors, was suddenly attacked by three men on the main floor of the building. When a special officer rushed up he saw the four struggling, and Swanson had just saved himself from being thrown into the third sub-cellar by grabbing hold of a projecting timber and hanging on for his life.

At this point two of Swanson's assailants succeeded in escaping, while Alexander Frederickson, 35 years old, of 331 Henry street, a rigger for structural work, was arrested by Policeman Mangold of the Old Slip station house. The two other men were still at large yesterday. Swanson says that he can identify them.

Frederickson was arraigned before Magistrate Finn yesterday in the Tombs police court and was held in $500 bail for examination this afternoon.

CLOUDBURST IN ST. LAWRENCE.

Wall of Water 12 Feet High Sweeps Down a Creek, Carrying Away an Iron Bridge.

UTICA, July 12.—A party consisting of Dr. McMonnigal of Rensselaer Falls, W. M. and J. R. Seaman of Malone and W. O. Driscoll of Gouverneur had a narrow escape during the heavy storm which swept over southern St. Lawrence county last night.

The men occupied a two seated carriage and were driving toward Ox Bow when the storm was at its height. As they were about to drive on to an iron bridge which crosses a small tributary of the Oswegatchie River they were horrified to see a great wall of water fully 12 feet high rush around a bend in the creek and carry the bridge off its foundations. When the structure went out the horses were within five feet of it. A cloudburst a few minutes before a short distance away caused the phenomenal rise of water and the consequent damage. Grain and other crops in the vicinity were ruined by the tremendous rainfall.

MALCOLM'S SENTENCE ADDED TO.

Building Loan Man Must Pay Penalty of Forgery as Well as Embezzlement.

PATERSON, N. J., July 12.—William Malcolm, former secretary of the Mutual Building and Loan Association, was sentenced to-day to seven months in State prison and to pay a fine of $500 for forgery. Malcolm was sentenced a week ago to one year at Trenton for embezzlement. The present sentence is to start when the first is finished.

Malcolm was charged with forging the name of a stockholder of the Building and Loan Association for $700. He pleaded *non vult* to the charge. He is more than 60 years old. He mulcted the association four years ago and went to Seattle, Wash., where he was caught several weeks ago. In sentencing Malcolm Judge Scott said he imposed the fine because the county had been put to that expense to bring Malcolm within the jurisdiction of the court.

EXPORTS OF CANNED MEATS.

No Falling Off as a Result of the Packing House Scandals Except to Japan.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—That there was no falling off in the exports of canned meats up to July 1 as the result of the packing house scandals is shown by the preliminary statement of the exports of provisions for June, issued to-day by the Bureau of Statistics.

The total quantity of canned beef exported in that month was 2,977,979 pounds, against 6,810,553 pounds in June, 1905, and for the twelve months ending with June, 1906, was 64,173,808 pounds, against 66,327,289 pounds in 1905. This reduction is due in a large degree to a decrease in the exports to Japan, which imported largely of this article during the war and the months immediately preceding the disbandment of her army.

During the eleven months ending with May, 1906, for which detailed figures are now available, the movements of canned beef to Japan was 2,272,171 pounds, against 11,075,777 pounds in the corresponding months of 1905, while the exports of this article to all countries except Japan aggregated in the same period 59,352,919 pounds, against 49,285,997 pounds in the corresponding months of 1905, thus showing a decrease of 8,803,606 pounds to Japan and an increase of 10,066,922 pounds to all other countries in the period named.

The exports of canned beef to Japan in June, 1905, were 4,011,388 pounds, while the advance figures for June, 1906, show a decrease in the total exports of this article of 3,332,574 pounds, thus suggesting that the principal reduction is due to the falling off in the demand from Japan.

The total value of June exports of provisions, not including live cattle, hogs and sheep, was $15,365,278, against $13,553,014 in the same month last year, the loss of $328,064 in canned meats being more than offset by the increases in fresh beef and bacon. For the twelve months ended June 30 the value of these exports was $191,056,535, being $38,525,662 in excess of those for the previous year. The principal articles making up this total and their comparative increases are:

		Increase.
Fresh beef	$24,276,702	$2,171,309
Salt beef	4,566,083	1,529,050
Tallow	4,763,558	1,758,875
Bacon	35,552,168	10,544,096
Pork	12,453,766	2,092,707
Lard	58,745,352	11,745,352
Butter	4,767,410	3,362,143

80 Cent Gas Law Hearing Next Monday.

The hearings in the 80 cent gas law case in the United States Court will begin at 11 A. M. next Monday before Arthur E. Masten, special master, at 49 Wall street.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS STATUS.

WON'T INTERFERE IN NEW YORK POLITICS THIS YEAR.

Gov. Higgins Will Have to Scratch for Himself With the Odell-Platt-Black Alliance Against Him—Black for U. S. Senator Understood to Be Programme.

OYSTER BAY, July 12.—As a supplementary announcement to that of the treaty of peace and amity between State Chairman Odell and Senator Platt comes the word this afternoon of a close friend of President Roosevelt that the Executive will stand aloof from New York State politics this year and has tacitly accepted as the best status quo the newly formed alliance. "The President will not interfere or throw his influence one way or another," is the pledge vouched for as coming directly from Sagamore Hill.

The President knew of the meeting between Odell and Senator Platt at Highland Mills, says the authority just quoted. He also knows that the new peace pact includes former Governor Black as a power to be considered better as a friend than as an enemy. That Mr. Black is slated to take Senator Depew's place in the Senate is a part of the President's knowledge of the newly adjusted situation. Odell, knowing that the Presidential favor is one of Black's chief assets, is said to have given him the promise in exchange for Mr. Roosevelt's decision to keep his hands out of New York politics.

Several appeals for an audience for Gov. Higgins sent to Sagamore Hill by his interested friends have met with the reply given to all others, that the President seeks complete rest and will see no one. The unofficial spokesman for the President further says that Gov. Higgins's signing of the Ogdensburg bills hurriedly pushed through the last Legislature by Senator Malby did not recommend itself to the President as an act of wisdom.

The President's attitude toward receiving Gov. Higgins and the other factions in council at Sagamore Hill sets a precedent, says the authority quoted, which he will maintain against a possible request for a conference of State Republican managers here. Sagamore Hill will keep advised, but will hold its advice in check.

Senator Platt was at his office, 49 Broadway, yesterday and had a long talk with Lemuel E. Quigg. Speaking of his meeting with Chairman Odell of the Republican State committee at the Senator's country home at Highland Mills, he said:

"Mr. Odell came on a mission of peace and I received him in the same spirit. That is all I care to say of the interview just now. In a few days I may make a statement for publication."

Senator Platt went down in the afternoon to his old stamping ground at the Oriental Hotel, Coney Island, to be gone until Monday morning. Mr. Quigg, speaking of his talk with Senator Platt, said that the Platt and Odell forces would get together all over the State.

The resumption of political relations between Senator Platt and Chairman Odell of the Republican State committee was discussed yesterday by all sorts and conditions of Republicans. Most of them said that the first result of that alliance would be the defeat of Herbert Parsons at the September primaries in New York county. Most of them said also that no aspirant for the Republican nomination for Governor, save perhaps Timothy L. Woodruff, would accept a nomination from the Republican State convention if Mr. Odell is to remain State chairman. The combination between Platt and Odell, it was announced, took from Gov. Higgins and the Governor's friends control of the Republican State committee, but at the same time it did not mean that Mr. Odell would be reelected State chairman.

It has been known for some time that Gov. Higgins would not accept a renomination if Mr. Odell was to remain State chairman, and the same has been said concerning Charles E. Hughes. Of course, it was admitted that ex-Governor Frank S. Black and his friends have gone into the Platt-Odell combination, and this assures, it was declared, the combination's control of the Republican State convention in September and of the new Republican State committee to be elected at that time.

Mr. Black has favored Cornelius V. Collins of Troy, Superintendent of Prisons, for State chairman, and the new deal was interpreted as meaning the election of Lemuel E. Quigg to his old place as president of the New York county committee and the elevation of Mr. Collins to be State chairman. Very little concern was manifested yesterday about Republican candidates for Governor. Indeed, testimony from the inner circles yesterday had very much the same flavor of the last few months—that the Republicans were very doubtful about electing their State ticket and that all of their energies are to be put forward to retain control of the Legislature.

A Republican who has been frequently mentioned as Odell's successor as State chairman said last night: "I do not know that I want the place, for I feel, along with a number of other Republicans who have looked over the State, that we are in for a good licking. Yet I do not believe the Republicans can be kept out of the Executive Chamber at Albany more than two years, because I believe that in 1908 we could again elect our State ticket. Meantime, the man who is to be Odell's successor will be very powerful in fixing matters to elect successors to Platt and Depew and to put up the delegation to the national convention in 1908."

Certain Republicans did not hesitate to say that Frank Black and his friends are very potent factors in the present situation; and that Black has been more consulted with within the last few months than at any time before.

There was some speculation yesterday among the visitors at Republican headquarters in Brooklyn as to the choice of Platt and Odell for their chief representative in Brooklyn. It was admitted that Dady would be an impossibility as the county leader. There was some talk that Naval Officer F. J. H. Kracke might be induced to take the job, but his friends declared that he had no inclination to break away from Timothy L. Woodruff.

It was the opinion among politicians that Platt and Odell would be unable to discover any one in Kings county who could score a victory over Mr. Woodruff at the September primaries. Even in the hottest kind of a fight it is figured out that Mr. Woodruff could carry at least fifteen of the twenty-three Assembly districts and control two-thirds of the delegation to the State convention.

GEN. REGALADO FALLS IN BATTLE.

Head of Salvador's Army Killed Fighting With Invaders of Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Another clash occurred to-day between the forces of Salvador and Guatemala, in which Gen. Regalado, the commander-in-chief of the Salvadoran army, was killed. This information was received at the State Department this afternoon in a despatch from United States Minister Merry at Salvador.

This is the second engagement which has occurred within the last two days between the two forces, and the indications are, from the tone of the despatches, that the Guatemalans have been victorious, although details are lacking. As near as can be ascertained, the battles took place on Guatemalan soil and resulted from an attempt of the forces of Salvador to invade their neighbor's territory.

The negotiations for a settlement of the difficulties between the countries by arbitration have for the present been suspended. Minister Coombs, who was on his way to Washington to assist in the negotiations, learned of the fresh outbreak just before sailing and asked the State Department for instructions. He was advised to return to the capital of Guatemala in order that he might be on hand to protect American interests if needed.

It is believed that a large part of the Salvadoran forces is made up of Guatemalan revolutionists, who have been using Salvador as a base of operations and thus involved the republic of Salvador in the trouble. The fact that the commander-in-chief of the forces of Salvador was killed to-day at the head of the invading troops would indicate, however, that Salvador was directly involved. Gen. Regalado was formerly President of Salvador.

TEN DEAD IN ENGLISH BUS WRECK

Brakes Fail to Work on Steep Hill and Pleasure Seekers Are Killed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CRAWLEY, England, July 12.—Ten persons were killed and twenty were injured by the overturning of a motor omnibus at Handcross to-day. The vehicle was on its way to Brighton, the seashore resort, and was descending a steep hill when the brakes failed to work. It ran away down the hill and was wrecked at the bottom.

The bus contained a party of tradesmen from Orpington, Kent, who were on a pleasure trip to Brighton. At the bottom of the hill the bus collided with a tree and was smashed to pieces. The passengers were thrown in all directions. Many of the dead are so badly mangled that it has been impossible to identify them.

The driver of the bus says that the brakes did not act, the brake rod probably having snapped. He reversed the engine when he found the gear was broken and believed he could yet steer the bus down the hill. But there were twenty-four passengers on the outside and only eight inside, so the bus was topheavy and swayed every way.

CHAMBERLAIN COMPANY PLAN.

Will Build Their Machines Here and in Other Protective Tariff Countries.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 12.—Walter Chamberlain, brother of Joseph Chamberlain, presiding at a meeting of the Avery Company of Birmingham, said that as the recent general election had postponed fiscal reform the company had decided to open in America a manufactory of automatic weighing machines.

He added that an American company had been formed to make Avery machines, which, it was expected, would soon be dumped in Great Britain under the cost price here. The directors had, therefore, decided to carry the war into the enemy's camp.

He intimated that this was the first of a number of such factories that would be built in countries having protective tariffs.

RUSSIAN CABINET RUMOR.

Goremykin Ministry Again Said to Have Resigned.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—It is reported that Prime Minister Goremykin and the members of his Cabinet have resigned, but this is semi-officially denied. The Constitutional Democrats have certainly received no mandate to form a ministry.

There are rumors of renewed troubles in the Black Sea fleet. It is said that mutinous sailors at Sebastopol were discovered sending wireless messages to the crews of five warships on the Caucasian coast. It is feared that the latter will seize the ships.

HER SIGHT CAN BE RESTORED.

Dr. May, Eye Specialist, So Decides After an Examination of Mrs. Greenbaum's Eye.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 12.—At the close of a thorough examination of the left eye of Mrs. Samuel Greenbaum, wife of Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum, which was struck yesterday by a golf ball on the links of the Lake Placid Golf Club, Dr. Charles H. May, the New York eye specialist, declared to-day that the sight can be restored.

Tests revealed the fact that she can barely make out the outline of the fingers of her hand when held about six inches from the injured eye. The pupil of the eye is temporarily paralyzed and remains wide open. To restore it to its normal condition is now the aim of Dr. May and Dr. J. Williston Wright. She is obliged to remain in a darkened room.

STOLE $200,000; LOST IN COTTON.

T. W. Alexander, an Augusta, Ga., Broker, a Defaulter and a Fugitive.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 12.—T. W. Alexander of the cotton brokerage firm of Alexander & Alexander is a defaulter for nearly $200,000 and a fugitive. He left this city on Tuesday, leaving a note saying he had been using funds to speculate in cotton, that the market had gone against him and that he would never return alive.

Investigation showed that Alexander had used not only all the resources of his firm, but that he had gotten from Augusta banks by the improper use of cotton warehouse receipts about $150,000. The Georgia Railroad bank is the heaviest loser.

In addition to money gotten from banks Alexander touched his friends for sums ranging from $1,000 up to $5,000. Alexander's whereabouts are unknown, but he is thought to be in New York en route to Europe.

M. Delcassé to Visit Us.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 12.—The correspondent of THE SUN learns that M. Delcassé, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, intends to visit the United States soon.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

BRYAN SAYS OPEN PARTY DOOR

WELCOME ELEVENTH HOUR DEMOCRATS IN NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Admits Silver Issue Is Dead and Looks for New Alignment on Present National Questions—Promises to Discuss Them When He Returns to This Country.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 12.—William J. Bryan tonight definitely announced the demise of the silver issue in the United States and pronounced its eulogy. He dictated the following to the correspondent of THE SUN:

"I am now where I can read American newspapers, a luxury of which I have been deprived for almost ten months, except when I could find a few copies a month old at our legations and embassies. I notice that I am now described by some as a conservative, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding on that subject permit me to say that in one sense I always have been conservative. The Democratic policies are conservative in that they embody old principles applied to new conditions. There was nothing new in principle in either of the platforms on which I stood.

"We were accused of attacking property, when, in fact, the Democratic party is the best defender of property because it endeavors to draw a line between honest accumulation and honest methods on one side and predatory wealth and immoral methods on the other. It is to the interest of every honest man that dishonesty should be exposed and punished, otherwise the deserving are apt to suffer for the undeserving.

"If, however, by the word conservative they mean that I have changed my position on any public question or modified my opposition to corporate aggrandizement they have a surprise awaiting them, for I am more radical than I was in 1896, and I have nothing to withdraw on the economic questions which have been under discussion.

"The only question we discussed in 1896 upon which there has been any apparent change is the silver question, and that has not been a change in the advocates of bimetallism, but in conditions. We contended for more money and urged the free coinage of silver as the only means then in sight of securing it. An increased production of gold has brought in part the benefit we expected to accrue from the restoration of silver. The per capita volume of money in the United States is almost 50 per cent. greater now than in 1896, and the benefits brought by this increase have not only vindicated the quantitative theory of money, but proved the benefits of a larger amount of money. No advocate of the gold standard can claim a triumph for his logic.

"I believe in bimetallism and believe that the restoration of silver would bring still further prosperity, besides restoring part of the exchange between gold and silver using countries. But I recognize, as do all other bimetallists whom I met abroad, that the unexpected and unprecedented increase in gold production has for the present removed the silver question as an issue.

"While the money question has waned in importance other economic questions have been forging to the front, and to these questions we must apply the same principles we applied to the money question and seek to secure the greatest good for the greatest number by legislation which confirms the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

"On the new questions many will act with us who were against us on the money question, for notwithstanding the discussion of that question, millions did not understand it and were frightened into opposition, but we cannot expect the support of any one who is interested in taking advantage of the people, either through trusts or any other illegitmate form of business. Our effort should be to distinguish between those corporations which are legitimate and those aggregations of wealth which are organized for purposes of public plunder and to appeal for the support of only those who are willing to have the Government protect each person in the enjoyment of his own earnings.

"The papers have been trying to create friction between what we call old friends and new friends. In politics those are friends who are working toward a common end. Each campaign brings to some extent a new alignment. In 1896 our party lost many Democrats and was recruited by a great many who had been Republicans up to that time, and we welcomed them. In 1900 some came back who were against us in 1896, and we did not shut the door against them.

"I have no idea that the party will require tickets of admission in the coming campaign. Usually parties are so anxious to secure recruits that past differences are not emphasized if there is sincere agreement on present issues. I do not know that we can find a better plan than the Bible plan which admits the eleventh hour comer to a place in the vineyard and to reward with those who began work earlier. I think this is sound politics as well as sound religion, provided the new recruit comes to work and not to interfere with the other laborers; but, of course, when the overseer has to be selected experience cannot be left out of consideration. A worker who came later would, if honest, be too modest to assume an attitude of superiority over those who had toiled during the earlier hours.

"The whole question is one of the purpose. The man who recognizes the dangers that threaten our country and is anxious to avert them will not find it difficult to establish friendly relations with those who saw the dangers at an earlier date. If the difference between the sincere and pretended friends of reform cannot be discovered before, it will become apparent when the platform is written, for unless present indications count for nothing that platform is likely to be so plain that nobody can mistake it and so strong that no enemy of Democratic principles will be drawn to the party."

Mr. Bryan added that he would discuss the trust, tariff, railroad and labor questions and also imperialism and other issues at length when he reached the United States.

New York Naval Militia to Cruise on a Battleship.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The battleship West Virginia has been assigned to the First Battalion of New York Naval Militia for a cruise which will take place July 22 to 29, inclusive.

ON THE LAKE SHORE LIMITED

there are sleeping cars for St. Louis and Cincinnati, with perfect service. Leave New York every day at 6.30 P. M., via NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES, "America's Greatest Railroad." No excess fare.—Adv.

SEVEN LITTLE GIRLS DROWNED.

Were Wading in Shallow Water and Suddenly Stepped Beyond Their Depth.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 12.—Hazel, Josephine, Gladys and Lucille Sweeting, Clara Usher and Ruth Klersey of this city and Ruth and Cira Coyle of Sioux City, little girls from 7 to 16 years of age, were wading in the river three miles above the city today in water about two feet deep. Suddenly Lucille Sweeting plunged into the water where it was ten feet deep and went down. Hazel Sweeting attempted to rescue her and in the excitement all but Ruth Klersey plunged in after them and were drowned.

The Klersey girl gave the alarm and Mrs. Henry Usher, mother of one of the girls, pulled three bodies from the water in a short time. Men arriving recovered three more bodies and this evening the last body was taken from the river.

HOLY ROLLER'S SLAYER KILLED.

Sister on Whose Account Apostle Was Murdered Shoots Brother Who Avenged Her.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 12.—While preparing to leave on the afternoon train for Portland, George Mitchell, the recently acquitted slayer of the Holy Roller Apostle Creffield, the debaucher of his two sisters, was shot and killed at the Union station, at Seattle, this afternoon, by his sister Esther.

The girl was one of the most radical supporters of the dead Holy Roller and had often repeated her displeasure at the act of her brother in ending the career of the prophet. At the trial of Mitchell for the murder of Creffield the girl gave what evidence she could against her brother.

The consensus here is that the girl is insane. She was arrested and is in the Seattle jail.

H. CLAY EVANS FOR GOVERNOR.

Tennessee Republicans Turn Down Congressman Brownlow's Faction.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12.—The Republican State convention to-day nominated H. Clay Evans, formerly United States Commissioner of Pensions, and later Consul-General at London, for Governor.

The platform adopted refers to President Roosevelt as the foremost statesman of the twentieth century, declares in favor of the extension of the Adams law, which prohibits the sale of liquors in incorporated towns of 5,000 population or less; favors laws prohibiting the shipment of intoxicating liquors into dry territory and favors legislation making betting on races a crime.

The fight for the control of the convention and the party machinery in the State resulted in a victory for Evans over Congressman Brownlow.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW MEXICO.

Chimneys Toppled Over, Dishes Broken and Plaster Knocked Down.

EL PASO, Tex., July 12.—Earthquake shocks throughout central and southern New Mexico, this morning early, shook things up considerably.

At Soccoro people were thrown from their beds, chimneys were toppled over, and dishes were broken. At San Marcial dishes were rattled and plaster fell from the ceilings. At Silver City several distinct shocks were felt, and people were awakened.

It is reported that there are fissures in the ground in many places.

OPENING OF DALNY.

American Consul Jones Says Present Arrangements Would Be Inadequate.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, July 12.—A telegram from Shimonoseki reports an interview with John Edward Jones, American Consul at Dalny, in which he says: "The opening of the port of Dalny under present arrangements would be extremely inconvenient for foreigners. They would be like guests for whom there is no dinner." Altogether Mr. Jones deprecated the immediate opening of the port.

The *Jiji* states that the opening of Dalny as a free port for foreign ships has been definitely fixed for September 1.

TO BUILD BATTLESHIPS.

Cramps Get One Contract and the New York Company the Other.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Secretary of the Navy this afternoon announced the award of contracts for the battleships South Carolina and Michigan. The ships are to be identical in construction. The Cramp company gets one contract and the New York Shipbuilding Company the other. Both battleships are to be built with reciprocating engines.

The bid of the New York Shipbuilding Company was $3,585,000, the ship to be completed within forty-one months. The bid of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company was $3,540,000, the ship to be ready for delivery within forty months.

MEXICANS DIE IN LANDSLIDE.

Mining Camp in Which Col. Greene Is Interested Almost Wiped Out.

EL PASO, Tex., July 12.—A cloudburst and landslide at Ocampo, a mining camp, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, almost wiped the little city from the mountain side, and resulted in ten deaths and injuries to many more. One of the losers is Col. W. C. Greene of New York, who owns the most valuable mines in the district. The news was received here to-day in a telegram to Col. Greene's headquarters in this city. No Americans were killed or injured.

The Greene company had its offices and corral swept away. The loss to Col. Greene will be about $3,000. The Watterson company's loss is about $9,000. Its reduction works and office buildings were destroyed.

$25,000 Waterfront Blaze.

Fire was discovered in the sawmill of Christensen Monson at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The flames spread to a 200-foot scow being constructed by Jacobs & Peterson and it was destroyed. Owing to the inflammatory character of buildings in the immediate vicinity two alarms were sent in, bringing also the fireboat Hewitt. Fireman Patrick Flannery of Engine 102 was struck by a falling beam and badly hurt. The damage is placed at about $25,000.

Automobile Service to Milford, Pa.

Erie Railroad, via Port Jervis. Through tickets and detailed information at 269 Broadway, New York; 369 Fulton st., Brooklyn.—Adv.

DREYFUS VINDICATED AT LAST

DECLARED INNOCENT AND IS RESTORED TO FRENCH ARMY.

Silent Now as to His Wrongs, but Thanks All Who Defended Him—Promotion Recommended for Man Who Suffered 12 Years of Unjust Degradation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 12.—Alfred Dreyfus has been vindicated. The Court of Cassation to-day formally declared that no suspicion of guilt attaches to the former army officer who was convicted of treason; publicly degraded, deported and imprisoned.

The tribunal annulled the verdict of conviction found by the court-martial before which Dreyfus was tried at Rennes in 1899 declaring that nothing remained of the charges made before that court-martial and that neither a crime nor an offence subsisted. Consequently there was no reason for a new trial.

As Dreyfus had withdrawn his demand for a pecuniary indemnity, none was accorded him by the court.

There was a large crowd in the court room to hear the decision; which was read by M. Ballot-Beaupré, presiding judge. Dreyfus himself was not present; but when seen later by a reporter expressed relief at having his honor restored after his long sufferings. As to his future, he said he had not learned what the Government's intentions were; but as he was now an officer again he could not talk for publication on that subject. He added:

"I have one word to say; that of thanks to all who have defended the truth and an innocent man."

The decree of the court is to be published in the *Official Gazette*, in five newspapers to be selected by the public prosecutor and in fifty to be selected by Dreyfus.

The Government will introduce a bill restoring Col. Georges Picquart to the army with the rank of Brigadier-General.

An extraordinary session of the Council of State was held this evening, at which it was decided to propose to the Chamber of Deputies on Friday a bill promoting Capt. Dreyfus to be a Major and ex-Col. Picquart, whose defence of Dreyfus caused him to be cashiered, to be a Brigadier-General. The bill will furthermore propose Dreyfus as a candidate for the Legion of Honor.

A question now interesting the public regards Gen. Mercier, who took a very prominent part in the prosecution of Dreyfus and who is now an officer of the Legion of Honor. There is much speculation as to whether his cross will be taken from him, but apparently the Government is anxious to allow the whole Dreyfus matter to die out as quickly as possible.

The Senate, by a vote of 184 to 29, has decided to erect in the gallery of the Senate busts of Senators Trarieux and Scheurer-Kestner, who were the first champions of Dreyfus's innocence. Prime Minister Sarrien, who is also Minister of Justice, spoke in favor of the proposal.

It is understood that the Court of Cassation was divided on the verdict, 31 of the Judges favoring it and 16 opposing. The public received the judgment calmly, but the newspapers containing the verdict sold like hot cakes.

There is some fear that the forthcoming proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies will reawaken recriminations, especially if the Dreyfusards insist upon the punishment of the perjurers. Dreyfus himself makes no claim in this direction, nor does he ask compensation for his sufferings on the Isle du Diable or elsewhere. He professes to be satisfied now that his honor has been vindicated and he is reinstated in the army.

He received throughout the day a number of congratulatory visits at his flat in Paris, but he refused to discuss the verdict. He seemed feverish and unnerved. Indeed, he admitted as much. He said he hoped to go to the country and rest. His manner was subdued and more gentle than formerly.

The scene in the family circle was quietly pathetic. All the members were joyful. Now and again his wife, children or some other relative for no immediate reason would affectionately embrace the white haired victim, for although Dreyfus is only 47 years old he has been greatly aged by his sufferings.

DREYFUS SUFFERED LONG.

Twelve Years Struggle Against the "Syndicate of Treason."

The case of Alfred Dreyfus was one of the most remarkable in the military history of the civilized world. It created almost as much interest here and in England as it did in France, and at one time it threatened the peace of the French Republic. The ill will and animosities that it engendered will probably last into the next generation. The whole civilized world was excited over what was termed the French Army's "syndicate of treason," and the demands that the great wrongs done to this officer be righted were well nigh universal outside the clique that had plotted his ruin.

Dreyfus is a Jew, and to this fact was attributed most of the fierce animosity that was displayed against him. He was born in Alsace in 1859 and he was educated at the Chaptel College, at Sainte-Barbe, at the Ecole Polytechnique and the School of Applied Gunnery. Up to the time he was arrested for treason in 1894 his military character was unblemished, and his family being well to do he was always in easy circumstances.

At that time Gen. Mercier was Minister of War, Gen. de Boisdeffre Chief of Staff (practically commander-in-chief of the French Army) and Gen. Gonse Assistant Chief. Col. Sanherr, well known as an anti-Semite, was head of the Intelligence Department, and under him were Commandants Picquart, Henry and Lauth, also the Archivist Griblin. Commandant Du Paty de Clam was an officer attached to the General Staff. Commandant Esterhazy was serving with his regiment. These were the officers most prominently involved in the case of Dreyfus, who was then a Captain in the Artillery.

The charge of treason was based on a bordereau consisting of fragments of a document said to have been found in the overcoat pocket of the German military attaché at Paris, Col. Schwartzkoppen. When fitted together they were found to constitute a report touching on some minor war and tactical plans obviously written