The Sun.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1907.
Fair and colder to-day; fair to-morrow; northwesterly winds.

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PUT BACK "IN GOD WE TRUST"

DIOCESAN CONVENTION VOTES A PROTEST,

But Only by a Majority of 23 After a Lively Debate—The President Explains That He Left the Motto Off the Coins Because It Was Almost Sacrilegious.

The Episcopal convention of the diocese of New York, in session in Synod Hall of the Cathedral, had a lively debate over the removal of the motto "In God We Trust" from the new gold coins.

The Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation presented a long resolution concluding with a protest against the removal. Finally to this resolution was added an expression of a wish to the Secretary of the Treasury that he order the legend put back.

For more then an hour the matter was argued, with two motions to table the resolution and one to postpone the vote until 11 o'clock to-morrow. Against action by the convention were the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks of St. Bartholomew's, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks of Calvary, the Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten of St. Mark's, George Zabriskie, John Brooks Leavitt and others. The Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning of St. Agnes's asked postponement of the vote. Dr. Grosvenor taunted the convention with timidity. The Rev. Dr. S. Delancy Townsend of All Angels' Church and Everett P. Wheeler were Dr. Grosvenor's chief supporters.

In the course of the debate the Rev. Dr. Batten attacked the government of the city under Mayor McClellan. He asked why the Church did not, in this convention, come out and say that many streets on the East Side contain row after row of dens of iniquity and that little or nothing has been done under the present administration of the city to reform conditions there.

There was intense feeling on the floor of the convention and in the galleries, and finally when the vote was taken Dr. Grosvenor's resolution was adopted by a narrow margin of 23, the vote having to be taken on division, with frequent applause from the galleries and even from the floor of the convention itself.

The convention opened at half past 10 with a religious service in the Cathedral crypt. Bishop Potter gave his annual address. Bishop Greer gave his address later in the day. It was an appeal to the clergy and laity of the diocese to forego parochialism and to consider themselves members of one large and national body.

John Brooks Leavitt of St. Mark's Church tried in vain to get authorized a book to contain the Scripture lessons in the Revised Version, for people in the pews to look over while the clergy from the lectern read the King James version. It was disapproved by a substantial vote.

Two actions looking to general missions were taken. One was the authority to appoint an educational secretary for the diocese and the other to hold annual missionary meetings in various cities in the Second Department, composed of New York and New Jersey.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The President caused to be given out at the White House this morning a copy of a letter which is being sent to all persons and organizations sending protests to him against the omission of "In God We Trust" from the new coins. The letter follows:

When the question of the new coinage came up we looked into the law and found there was no warrant therein for putting "In God We Trust" on the coins. As the custom, although without legal warrant, had grown up, however, I might have felt at liberty to keep the inscription had I approved of its being on the coinage. But as I did not approve of it I did not direct that it should again be put on. Of course the matter of law is absolutely in the hands of Congress and any decision of Congress in the matter will be immediately obeyed. At present, as I have said, there is no warrant in law for the inscription.

My own feeling in the matter is due to my very firm conviction that to put such a motto on coins or to use it in any kindred manner not only does no good, but does positive harm and is in effect irreverence, which comes dangerously close to sacrilege. A beautiful and solemn sentence such as the one in question should be treated and uttered only with that fine reverence which necessarily implies a certain exaltation of spirit. Any use which tends to cheapen it, and above all any use which tends to secure its being treated in a spirit of levity, is from every standpoint profoundly to be regretted.

It is a motto which it is indeed well to have inscribed on our great national monuments, in our temples of justice, in our legislative halls, and in buildings such as those at West Point and Annapolis—in short, wherever it will tend to arouse and inspire a lofty emotion in those who look thereon. But it seems to me eminently unwise to cheapen such a motto by use on coins, just as it would be to cheapen it by use on postage stamps or in advertisements. As regards its use on the coinage, we have actual experience by which to go. In all my life I have never heard any human being speak reverently of this motto on the coins or show any signs of its having appealed to any high emotion in him, but I have hundreds of times heard it used as an occasion of and incitement to the sneering ridicule which it is above all things undesirable that so beautiful and exalted a phrase should excite.

For example, throughout the long contest extending over several decades on the free coinage question the existence of this motto on the coins was a constant source of jest and ridicule, and this was unavoidable. Every one must remember the innumerable cartoons and articles based on phrases like "In God We Trust—for the Eight Cents," "In God We Trust—for the Short Weight," "In God We Trust—for the Thirty-seven Cents We Do Not Pay," and so forth and so forth. Surely I am well within bounds when I say that a use of the phrase which invites constant levity of this type is most undesirable. If Congress alters the law and directs me to replace on the coins the sentence in question the decision will be immediately put into effect; but I very earnestly trust that the religious sentiment of the country, the spirit of reverence of the country, will prevent any such action being taken.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ALDERMAN HAS TO BE FINED.

He Did Expectorate, and There Was No Way Out for His Friend the Magistrate

Percy L. Davis, who was elected Alderman from the Thirty-first district on the Fusion ticket recently, was arrested on the Third avenue elevated railroad station at 181st street yesterday morning charged with violation of the sanitary law in that he did expectorate upon the platform.

Davis was taken to the Morrisania police court, where he was fined $1 by Magistrate Crane. Then Davis, who is an old friend of the Magistrate, went around in back and sat on the bench the rest of the morning

COLUMBIA "REFORMS" SPELLING.

Profs. Math-yuz and Tommus Prevail On the University Trustees.

Notwithstanding the fact that "simplified spelling" was frowned upon at the last session of Congress the trustees and the University Press of Columbia voted yesterday to adopt the new style of spelling, which will bring into official use at Columbia at least two hundred and thirty of the three hundred reformed spellings proposed by Prof. Brander Matthews of the simplified spelling board.

Prof. Matthews and Prof. Calvin Thomas, the present chairman of the board, both of whom are instructors at Columbia, have worked for the last two years to have the reformed style of spelling recognized at Columbia, and the action taken by the trustees yesterday is regarded as a signal victory for the cause of simplified spelling.

The authority which has been taken to determine the standard for Columbia orthography is the Century Dictionary, which, as Prof. Matthews has frequently pointed out, prefers about two hundred and thirty spellings identical with those on the list of "reformed" spellings published about two years ago.

The proper way to spell some of the more common words at Columbia hereafter is: Ads, bur, envelop, eon, esthetic, gazel, hic-cup, molder, niter, phenix, rime, saber, simitar, whisky. The new style of spelling "though," "through" and "thorough" has not been adopted.

TOM JOHNSON NOT A CANDIDATE.

Cleveland's Mayor Declares He Will Not Seek Presidential Nomination

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—Tom L. Johnson to-day put himself out of the running for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Mayor Johnson also made public his declination of invitations to speak at the Bryan banquet in Washington and at the Kansas City Commercial Club banquet. Kansas City has been urging him to accept, and only to-day James J. Hill of the Northern Pacific publicly declared in Minneapolis that should Mayor Johnson consent to attend Kansas City would not be graced by the presence of James J. Hill on that occasion.

The Mayor's announcement was put forth by Burr Gongwer, his private secretary, just after Mayor Johnson had boarded a train for New York city.

"Mayor Johnson authorizes me to say that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for the Presidency," announced Mr. Gongwer. "He wants it to be known that he considers Cleveland the sphere of his duty at this time. He has given himself wholly to bringing about three cent traction fares in this city and he will consider nothing else but that issue."

"If the traction troubles are ended in a victory for three cent fares before May there may be a difference," commented Thomas Coughlin, City Auditor and a Democratic leader, when told of the announcement.

DEMOCRATIC CHANCES

If They Could Achieve Harmony and Send Radicals to the Rear.

Morgan J. O'Brien, who sought i the early part of the summer to bring ayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy together, called at the Mayor's office yesterday. He explained that his visit was a personal one and could not be construed as an indication tha there as to be a rene al of peace nego iations between th Mayor and Mr. Murphy.

"So far as I know," e said, "matters between the Mayor and Mr. Murphy have undergone no cha ge. The Mayor is devoting himself to running the administration an Mr. Murphy is running things at Tammany Hall, and f om what I hear there is not likely to b any change i. that situation.

"But it would undoubtedly be a good thing if complete harmony could be brought about in t e Democratic party of this city and between the factions in other States. With such harmony I am confident that the Democratic party would have a good ch nce of electing next year a conservative Democrat for President."

Judg O'Brien went on to say that the present financial troubles were due to President Roosevelt's policies and that he thought the Republicans would turn next year to some conservative such as Gov. Hughes.

He thought the Democrats would not nominate a radical but would see a better c ance of victory with me of the type of ex-Gov. rancis of Missouri, Gov. Swanson of Vi ginia a d Go. Jo nson of Minnesota

ALL U. P R. R. CASH SENT TO N. Y.

Harriman Said to Have Ordered No Money Banked in Omaha Since Stringency Began.

OMAHA, Nov 13.—The cash receipts of the entire Union Pacific Railroad system have been sent to New York every day since the money stringency began. The call for the cash is said to have come direct from Mr. Harriman.

The Union Pacific has heretofore banked its cash in Omaha, but a few days after the money shortage egan telegraphic orders are said to have been received to send all cash as well as New York drafts direct to the company in New York, since which time no cash has been deposited in Omaha.

60 MEN BACK IN UNIFORM.

Not as a Reprimand, for Inspectors O'Connor and Walsh Wanted It That Way.

Inspectors John W. O'Connor and Richard Walsh had a long talk with Commissioner Bingham yesterday. After the inspectors left Commissioner Bingham ordered the transfer to patrol of all the plain clothes men of both inspectors, about sixty in all, and their replacement by men now on patrol.

This news caused great commotion about Headquarters. The Commissioner's action was at first interpreted as a hard slap at both men. O'Connor's inspection district is the Third, formerly under command of Inspector Burns, who was reduced to a captaincy. It includes the Tenderloin. Walsh's district, the Fourth, includes the fat precincts just above Forty-second street.

Later developments showed, however, that this construction was wrong. O'Connor, who has only had his inspector's job a few days, asked for the transfer of Burns's old plain clothes men, as he wants new men of his own to keep the Tenderloin shut up. In Walsh's case it has been found that some of his men have been working on larcenies in unintended opposition to the men from the uptown detective bureau. The rest Walsh also wanted transferred.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

TO REVISE STATE BANK LAWS

GOV. HUGHES TAKES STEPS IN THAT DIRECTION.

He Asks Six Prominent Bankers of This City to Act as a Voluntary Commission and Report to Him by Dec. 15 What Changes in the Laws Are Advisable.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Gov. Hughes in his annual message to the Legislature next January will recommend important changes in the State laws governing banks and trust companies, which the recent financial flurry pointed out as needed. This was foreshadowed in a letter which the Governor to-night sent to A. Barton Hepburn, Edwin S. Marston, Edward W. Sheldon, Algernon S. Frissell, Stephen Baker and Andrew Mills of New York city asking them to volunteer as members of a commission to act with the State Superintendent of Banks in revising the State banking laws to meet such emergencies as arose in the last few weeks in New York's financial district. This commission is to report to Gov. Hughes by December 15, and the Governor already has received assurances that all the members of the commission will serve.

A. Barton Hepburn is president of the Chase National Bank of New York city. He was State Superintendent of Banks from 1880 to 1883, United States Bank Examiner for New York from 1888 to 1892 and Comptroller of the Currency in the following year. Edwin S. Marston is president of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company of New York city. Edward W. Sheldon is president of the United States Trust Company. Algernon S. Frissell has been president of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York city for twenty-one years. He is also a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank. Stephen Baker is president of the Manhattan Company of New York city, a State bank. He is also a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank and a director of the Bankers Trust Company. Andrew Mills is president of the Dry Dock Savings Institution.

Gov. Hughes's letter to the members of the commission follows

GENTLEMEN: In view of recent events it has seemed to me desirable that information and recommendations should be obtained from men who, by virtue of long experience and expert knowledge, are in a position to judge of the measures which may be desirable to safeguard the interests of our citizens by promoting the security of financial institutions organized under the laws of the State and by preventing to the fullest extent possible the recurrence of disturbances such as we have lately witnessed.

For this purpose I have no authority to create or authorize any State obligation. But for my own guidance and for the benefit of the people of the State I deem it both proper and important that at as early a date as possible, and in advance of the meeting of the Legislature opportunity should be afforded for the expression of matured opinion with reference to the improvement of our financial legislation.

I therefore request you, whom I have selected (without thought of disparaging the qualifications of others) as representative men having expert familiarity with these matters, to act as a committee for the purpose of collating facts, receiving suggestions and expressing the views which, after due reflection, you may entertain with reference to the following question:

What, if any, changes are advisable in the laws of the State relating to the incorporation, conduct of business and supervision of banks and trust companies?

I do not suggest any particular method of procedure on your part, being content to leave that to your own judgment.

While your report will be formally independent of that of the Superintendent of Banks—who will also have these matters under careful consideration, and whose advice I expect to receive—he will no doubt be glad to cooperate with you and to furnish any assistance within his power. Indeed, I believe that full and free conference with him throughout your deliberations will be mutually helpful.

I must ask you to undertake this important work solely as a matter of public service, without provision for compensation or indemnity for expense. But you may be assured that your fellow citizens will not fail to gratefully appreciate your public spirit.

I shall be glad to receive your report on or before December 15, 1907.

I remain, very respectfully yours,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.

JAPAN'S FRIENDLY FEELING.

Ambassador to Give a Dinner in Honor of Rear Admiral Evans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Another evidence of Japan's feeling of friendship for the United States will be given on Saturday evening, when Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, will give a dinner in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robley D. Evans. The Ambassador and Mrs. Evans are old friends and the dinner is ostensibly a personal tribute to the Admiral, but it is bound to be construed as of international significance in connection with the forthcoming departure of Admiral Evans's fleet for the Pacific.

In addition to the Viscount and the Viscountess Aoki and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Evans there will be present at the dinner Truman H. Newberry, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, President Roosevelt's brother-in-law; Commander Charles R. March, former Naval Attaché at Tokio, and Mrs. March, who is a daughter of Admiral Evans; Lieutenant-Commander Albert L. Key, former Naval Attaché at Tokio, and Mrs. Key and the members of the Embassy staff.

JAPAN'S WAR MANŒUVRES.

The Emperor Leaves to See 41,000 Troops at Work—Balloons to Be Used.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, Nov. 13.—The Emperor left to-day to attend the army manœuvres, which will be on an unusually large scale, 41,000 troops of all branches of the service participating, with pontoons and the commissary corps. They will be employed as in actual war operations.

The manœuvres will be directed through the balloon and electric light corps. The line will extend for thirty-five miles along the Kinu River, near Nikko, the noted resort. Gen. Prince Fushima and Gen. Viscount Kamamura will command the respective forces. Among the military attachés who will witness the manœuvres is Gen. John J. Pershing of the United States Army.

DEWEY'S CLARETS AND OLD BURGUNDY. Taken with the Meal enriches the blood. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

THAW DEFENCE MAY BE INSANITY

Second Trial Not Likely to Begin on December 2.

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Harry K. Thaw, had a long talk yesterday afternoon with District Attorney Jerome about Thaw's second trial. Mr. Littleton said after the conference, which lasted an hour, was over that they had "gossiped" most of the time.

One of the things discussed was the ways and means of procuring the testimony taken by the lunacy commission at the first trial, which Justice FitzGerald ordered sealed. Mr. Littleton wants to see that testimony, and Mr. Jerome would like to see it. They agreed that jointly they would make application to the Supreme Court for it.

One thing practically settled was that the second trial, which has been set for December 2 before Justice Dowling in the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, would be put over until a later date.

It is understood that Mr. Littleton is prepared to make a straight insanity defence for Thaw. There has been some talk that the Thaw family was not averse to having a commission appointed that would hear all the evidence regarding Thaw's mental condition. Mr. Littleton said he knew nothing about such a proposition, but there is good ground for the belief that Thaw, his family and his lawyers are not in the same frame of mind that they were in at the first trial.

MAY COME TO A LINEUP

Between Roosevelt Men and Hughes Men in Assembly Caucus

Chairman Woodruff of the Republican State committee and Senator Tully of Corning, Col. Archie E. Baxter's chief champion in the fight to reelect Col. Baxter Clerk of the Assembly, had a talk yesterday at State headquarters. Senator Tully spoke up for Col. Baxter. Chairman Woodruff said later that he wouldn't discuss the matter; that the fight was too trivial to call for comment.

Senator Tully said that there would be a lineup in the caucus to be called at Albany the first week in January; that Col. Baxter had already forty votes of Republican Assemblymen pledged to him, and that he only needed nine more.

Chairman Woodruff and William Barnes, Jr., who support Ray P. Smith of Syracuse for the place, were rather inclined to think that Senator Tully was bluffing. Should the fight for this place become severe, it was said, things might become unpleasant at Albany and a lineup between the friends of Gov. Hughes and the friends of President Roosevelt might be the result.

FORAKER'S ANNOUNCEMENT SOON

An Ohio Lieutenant Says It Will Follow Brownsville Committee's Report

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 13.—That Senator Foraker who is fighting the President's discharge of negro soldiers from the army, is to announce his candidacy for the Presidential nomination on the heels of the report of the Brownsville investigation committee in Congress, is asserted here to-day by lieutenants of the senior Ohio Senator.

Despite the policy he has maintained, that of waiting for a demand, Senator Foraker is said to be convinced that it is politically expedient for him to announce himself before the Ohio Congressional districts begin naming national convention delegates. This announcement will come in the holidays, his lieutenants say.

These same friends of the Senator also assert that the boom of Secretary Taft, seemingly irresistible in the State only a few months ago, is meeting with obstacles which will wreck it.

"Taft's name never will be heard in the convention," declared a man close to the Ohio organization to-day.

J. R. WALSH JURY COMPLETE.

U. S. Attorney Begins Opening Statement, Charging Banker With Fraud.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The jury which is to try John R. Walsh was completed at 12:10 to-day and was at once sworn in. It is practically a farmer jury, nearly every man in the box being either a farmer or a stock raiser.

In his opening address Assistant District Attorney Fletcher Dobins charged Walsh with having organized dummy companies whose bonds were bought with the funds of banks under Walsh's control.

The jury was told that when the banks were examined subsequent to the failure it was found that out of the $14,000,000 deposits in the Chicago National $7,000,000 was loaned to Walsh railroads and subsidiary corporations; of $4,800,000 deposits of the Equitable Trust Company $3,300,000 was thus loaned and of the Home Savings Bank's $4,200,000 $3,000,000 was utilized by Walsh in floating his schemes.

Before Mr Dobins concluded Judge Anderson adjourned court until to-morrow.

UNION MEN SEE A LIGHT

Decide There's No Use of Demanding More Pay When There's No Money.

The New York district of the International Association of Machinists has decided not to proceed with the enforcement of the demand made some time ago on all employers for an advance in wages of 25 cents a day. Edward Hourigan, secretary of the district, said yesterday that the machinists gained the demand from a number of the employers until the plants began to lay off men, and it was then considered inadvisable to go on.

"The plants are usually all busy at this time of the year," he said, "and there are plenty of orders, but the employers say that they cannot get the money to pay wages and have to lay men off. Many of the men who are employed are being paid with checks. Some of the largest concerns are working with a short force."

ALABAMA HOUSE VOTES "DRY."

Prohibition Law Passed by Two-thirds Vote—Overshadows R. R. Regulation.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 13.—The House to-day passed a general State prohibition bill. This bill overshadowed all railroad regulation measures, notwithstanding the fact that it was not included in the Governor's call for an extra session. Under the Constitution it required a two-thirds vote to pass the house, as it was not in the call, but this number was got without trouble.

The vote was 66 to 26. The bill provides that prohibition shall become effective October 1, 1908. It also provides against the sale of intoxicants by clubs or associations.

The house passed the bill against the charging of a higher rate on freight than that fixed by law, also the bill fixing a penalty for ejecting a passenger from a train after he had offered to pay the amount fixed by law.

The Senate spent the day discussing the various regulation bills but did not pass any.

WATER BOARD UNDER FIRE

MAYOR ORDERS PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO ASHOKAN DAM AWARD.

Contract Went to the MacArthur Bros. Company and Winston & Co., Although Their Bid Was $2,354,425 Higher Than That of the John Peirce Company.

Mayor McClellan directed the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday to make a public investigation of the action of the Board of Water Supply in letting the contract for the construction of the main dams for the Ashokan reservoir to other than the lowest bidder. The John Peirce Company offered to do the work for $10,315,350, but in consequence of a report made by Chief Engineer J. Waldo Smith of the Board of Water Supply that the Peirce company could not do the work properly for this sum the commissioners awarded the contract to the MacArthur Brothers Company and Winston & Co., who put in a joint bid of $12,669,775.

Because of the criticism which followed the members of the board had reports made by a body of consulting engineers consisting of Prof. William H. Burr, Frederic P. Stearns and John R. Freeman. This report justified the step taken by the commission, but the Commissioners of Accounts also employed engineers whose conclusion is that the Board of Water Supply was not warranted in rejecting the Peirce bid.

The public hearings will begin next Monday in the City Hall and the first witnesses to be called will be the members of the board and the chief members of the board's engineering staff. It is known that Mayor McClellan is somewhat doubtful of the wisdom of releasing the Peirce company from its bid, particularly as it had deposited an adequate guarantee, and it may be that the result will be the appointment of an altogether new board. The three members of the board are J. Edward Simmons, Charles N. Chadwick and Charles A. Shaw. They receive a salary of $12,000 a year each and are entrusted with the responsibility of spending the $161,000,000 which it is estimated it will cost to bring the new water supply to this city from the Catskills. They are removable by the Mayor.

In the report submitted yesterday to the Mayor by the Commissioners of Accounts it was set out in many typewritten pages that the Board of Water Supply had not accepted the Peirce company's bid because, in the opinion of Chief Engineer Smith, the bid was not of an amount sufficient to allow the contractor profit upon the work; that to compel the contractor to proceed with the work at a loss would, through probable consequent delays and disputes, result in greater ultimate loss and harm to the city than an award to the next highest bidder at an advance of $2,354,425; that the Peirce company lacked previous experience in preparing estimates on excavation and embankment work and that Mr. Peirce himself admitted that his estimates were too low and that in making its bid his company relied on figures furnished by outside people. The report of the Commissioners of Accounts embodied the opinions of Messrs. Burr, Stearns and Freeman that the Board of Water Supply had been fully warranted in rejecting the Peirce bid.

The experts employed by the Commissioners of Accounts were Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Symons of Washington, Halbert P. Gillette and Daniel J. Hauer of this city and Otto H. Klein, the commission's chief engineer.

These engineers have made a personal inspection of the site of the Ashokan dam, have studied the nature and volume of the construction work to be done under the specifications and in their report to the Commissioners of Accounts they all reached the conclusion that the John Peirce Company could do the work satisfactorily at the bid submitted and still have made a reasonable profit. Further than that it is held that the MacArthur and Winston bid was excessive. The Comptroller has not yet certified the award to the latter firms.

POLITICS IN THE POWERS CASE.

Judge Admits Past Trials Were Influenced and Admonishes the Sheriff.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Nov. 13.—Judge Morris, presiding as special Judge at the fourth trial of Caleb Powers for complicity in the murder of William Goebel, to-day recognized the part politics has been taking in the now famous case when he said:

"There is no question about this case having been permeated with politics, and opinions from the higher court show plainly that this view is held by members of that tribunal.

"This is the first time in the history of Kentucky that it has been incumbent upon the Court to take cognizance of political difference, but I can only say that when the jury is made up the Court may have some further action to take in the matter."

This statement came in response to a motion of attorneys representing Powers in which the Court was asked to select a jury equally divided politically.

Judge Morris admonished the Sheriff to select veniremen without regard to their political opinions.

HORSE THROWS JACK ROLLINS.

Member of Rockaway Hunt Club Has a Shoulder Blade Broken.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 13.—Jack Rollins, a prominent member of the Rockaway Hunt Club and of the polo team of that club, while riding a green hunter over the jumps this morning preparatory to the run this afternoon behind the hounds was thrown and his shoulder blade was broken.

His mount ran at the obstacle but suddenly swerved and bolted. Mr. Rollins was thrown over the hunter's head and against the side of the jump. A doctor was called from Hempstead, who set the broken bone, and Mr. Rollins was taken home in an automobile.

TO MOVE CANADA'S WHEAT.

Dominion Government Will Keep Lake Superior Navigation Open Until Dec. 10.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 13.—The Dominion Government has arranged to keep navigation open on Lake Superior until December 10. The United States lighthouse on Passage Island, near Port Arthur, will be kept going until then, Canada paying any extra expense. A telegram has been received from Washington agreeing to this. Every effort is being made to have as much of the wheat crop as possible moved before navigation closes.

KALB, 14, 16, 18 PARK PLACE, near City Hall, Brooklyn Bridge, L stations and ferries, has the finest and largest Moorish rooms, Venetian gardens, Restaurant, Rathskeller & Cafe downtown, seating 1,000 persons. Music noon and evening. Open 7:30 A. M. until 12 P. M.—Adv.

FEARS FOR THE DUMA.

Premier Stolypin Hears of a Plot to Blow Up Its Meeting Place.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Tribune*, referring to the extraordinary police precautions attendant upon the coming opening of the Duma for protecting the Deputies and for limiting the admission of the public to the sessions, declares that they are due to the fear of the authorities that an attempt will be made to blow up the Tauride Palace, where the Duma will meet, their apprehensions being based upon a story communicated to Premier Stolypin by an insignificant journalist.

The correspondent ridicules the story but says he learns that many officials appointed to the Duma's service have resigned in consequence of it.

HAROLD VANDERBILT ILL.

Is in an Infirmary at Cambridge, Mass., Suffering With Typhoid Fever.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Harold Vanderbilt is ill in the Stillman Infirmary at Cambridge with typhoid fever. He was taken sick yesterday and his condition is said to be serious.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., came over to Cambridge in a private car to-night.

Harold Vanderbilt is a son of William K. Vanderbilt and a brother of the Duchess of Marlborough. He is 23 years old and is a senior at Harvard.

THREE GIRLS CHLOROFORMED.

Mother Finds Them in Their Room in a Stupor—Police Mystified.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 13.—Lillian, Stella and Adeline Wykoff, daughters of Daniel Wykoff of 81 North First street, this city, have been ill all day from the effects of chloroform administered to them early this morning in the attic bedroom. Adeline, the oldest, who is 16, was the most seriously affected, though the cloth placed over the face of Lillian, who is 14, was so saturated with the drug that her cheeks and lips were burned.

When Mrs. Wykoff called the girls this morning they did not answer and she went to their room and found them in a stupor. A physician who was called learned that chloroform had been used. Adelaide says that in the night she awoke and dimly remembers seeing some one going out into the hall and closing the door. She says she tried to collect her thoughts but seemed to drowse and then oblivion came.

Whatever the purpose of the intruder, it was not carried out. The jewelry and purses of the girls were left upon the dresser and nothing in the room was disturbed. The mystified police are without a clue

SALVATION ARMY STEAMSHIPS.

May Run Its Own Vessels in Promoting Its Canadian Immigration.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The *Shipping Gazette* reports that there is a probability that the Salvation Army will soon own several Atlantic steamers in connection with its Canadian immigration schemes. Its methods of working are not approved by the steamship companies.

MRS GUGGENHEIM IN SMASHUP.

Auto Hits Her Victoria in Fifth Avenue and Shakes Off the Footman

Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, who is with her husband, Senator Guggenheim of Colorado, at the St. Regis, was bound down Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon, when an automobile that had been crowded from the curb by another machine collided with her victoria at Twenty-ninth street. The horse went down, but the carriage stayed right side up with lamps and door windows smashed.

Edward Reilly, the footman, landed on his head and had to be sent home in a cab. Neither Mrs. Guggenheim nor her woman companion was hurt. Nor was Miss L. Anderson of the Hotel Algonquin, who was the colliding auto's occupant, although her machine was wrecked.

The horse got up and dragged Policeman Horan of the traffic squad a block before it would consent to stop.

DIES IN TAMMANY HALL.

Woman Who Collapsed at Tony Pastor's Is Carried There.

Miss Elizabeth Benson, 38 years old, of 406 West Twenty-sixth street, died in a committee room in Tammany Hall last night after being carried from Tony Pastor's Theatre, where she had collapsed. Miss Benson went to the theatre accompanied by James Devine of 347 Seventh avenue, who said that he was related to her.

Dr. Johnson of Bellevue Hospital, who was called, said the woman had probably died of heart disease.

$15,000 OR LET IT ALONE.

Gen. Bingham Doesn't Want His Salary Raised to $10,000.

When Police Commissioner Bingham asked the Board of Estimate to raise his salary from $7,500 to $15,000 the application was referred to a committee consisting of President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen and Comptroller Metz. They have failed to report, and yesterday Gen. Bingham went to the City Hall to find out why.

He saw Mr. McGowan, who said that he thought the Police Commissioner was not adequately paid. He would be willing, he said, to vote for some addition to the salary.

"Well, then, how much do you think I am worth?" Commissioner Bingham asked.

"I wouldn't favor making your salary $15,000. If I voted for any increase it would not be for more than $10,000," said Mr. McGowan.

"I would not accept that. Good day," Commissioner Bingham said abruptly and went away.

Hill Said to Be in Control of Rogers Locomotive Works.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 13.—It has been asserted on good authority that the Rogers branch of the American Locomotive Company is to be turned over to James J. Hill, or that Mr. Hill will control the output of the works through Reuben Wells, the former superintendent of the works. The Hill interests are said to have acquired control of sufficient stock in the course of the recent slump to demand this prospective arrangement.

PLANS TO GET MORE GOLD IN

BANK OF FRANCE MAY LET US HAVE $15,000,000.

Secretary Cortelyou, Has Further Interviews With Bankers Here—New York Banks Called On to Return a Small Part of the Treasury Deposits.

Secretary Cortelyou, who is to speak at a dinner in this city to-night, came over from Washington last evening and at the Hotel Manhattan talked over the financial situation with many bankers who called upon him.

The Secretary began yesterday the withdrawal from New York banks of a part of the Government deposits in them, with the idea of strengthening the Treasury's working balance. The amount of Government money on deposit in New York banks, according to last Saturday's bank statement, was $73,000,000.

The Secretary has not fixed any ratio of withdrawal; it is simply the case of the Department having recalled a small portion of its loans. This money is to be returned by the banks in five instalments on five successive days. A sum less than $1,500,000 was withdrawn yesterday.

Although the Department does not intend, it is understood, to apply this money for relief of the cities in the interior, there has been lenity of dealing with the banks there which has helped the situation There has been no demand for quick cashing of checks and they have been allowed to go for two or three days to help out in view of the shortage of currency.

It is pointed out that since November 1 the excess of Government receipts over expenditures has been $5,000,000, and this is regarded as peculiarly significant because lawful money is required in paying off internal revenue and other debts to the Government.

As against the withdrawal of a part of the Government deposits from the local banks there were developments of the day far more than counterbalancing the loss of this money in the local money market. The Oceanic unloaded more than $8,000,000 in gold More than $3,000,000 additional was engaged abroad for import, and, more important than any other development of the day, it became known that negotiations were progressing very satisfactorily with the Bank of France for the shipment of about $15,000,000 gold from that institution to this city.

The negotiations with the Bank of France, it was understood, were being conducted by J. P. Morgan & Co. through the firm's Paris house, Morgan, Harjes & Co. J. P. Morgan, Jr., who is a member of the Paris firm, is now in Paris, and it is believed is taking a leading part in the negotiations. The Bank of France has supplied the Bank of England with $15,000,000 gold within the last two weeks and is understood to be willing to advance a like amount to this country provided satisfactory arrangements regarding the security can be perfected. Indications last night pointed to a removal of most of the obstacles that had been encountered in the course of the negotiations.

One definite plan for completing the transaction and the one which, it was said, is most likely to be followed, contemplates the release of the money by the Bank of France at a premium of one-half of 1 per cent. and the acceptance by it in exchange of bills drawn against actual exportations from this country to France. Exchange on exports is made by no means as rapidly between New York and Paris as between New York and London, so that the principal difficulty in completing the plan consists in securing bills to a large enough amount. It was believed last night that whatever difficulty there may be is not great enough to delay the completion of the transaction much longer.

It is known that the Treasury Department at Washington has been besieged with requests for funds from all the principal cities in the interior. Governors, Senators, Congressmen and other officials have added their appeals to those of bankers, and there has been a disposition among many of them to criticise the Department for depositing such a large amount in this city and to insist that their own localities have not been sufficiently favored. The criticism is declared to be unwarranted by bankers here, who say that bankers in the interior are not in such difficulties as represented and who back up this assertion by pointing to the figures showing shipment of very large sums to interior points, but the complaint is believed to have had some effect nevertheless.

In the last four days alone local banks, in addition to heavy shipments of currency by express, have transferred to the interior more than $6,500,000 through the Sub-Treasury. Yesterday's Sub-Treasury transfers amounted to $1,830,000, as follows: New Orleans, $15,000; San Francisco, $1,260,000; St. Louis, $350,000; Cincinnati, $5,000; Chicago, $200,000. There were substantial shipments by express to Philadelphia and other nearby cities. With the situation here vastly improved bankers have applied themselves actively toward relieving conditions elsewhere, and, as has been noted, have the figures to show how substantially they have supplied relief.

Overtures on the part of Philadelphia clearing house bankers to have New York banks accept Philadelphia clearing house certificates in payment of Philadelphia debits here have not been favorably received. If such a request were granted, it was said in reply, similar requests would be made without doubt by Pittsburg, St. Louis and other centres, with the result that New York would be bearing the entire burden of rectifying local conditions everywhere. This is a task that New York bankers do not care to take upon themselves. Neither did other propositions from Philadelphia meet with particular favor.

The only cure for such conditions as the exchange deadlock between New York and Philadelphia, it was generally agreed, must come from special arrangements between individual Philadelphia banks and their correspondents here and from the working of natural causes. Just now, it was said, some of the most persistent hoarders of money are bankers in smaller interior cities and some of the residents of such localities. A story to illustrate this contention was told of a Minneapolis busi-