CUBA TO GO IT ALONE IN 1909

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO END IN APRIL OR MAY.

Secretary Taft Commends Gov. Magoon's Administration—Delay in Completing the Census Will Postpone the Presidential Election Until December.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In a letter to President Roosevelt transmitting the annual report of Charles E. Magoon, Provisional Governor of Cuba, Secretary of War Taft says that the present provisional government in Cuba will be continued until April or May of next year. The taking of the census, which is now going on, will not be completed until April or May of this year, and the local elections will have to be postponed until June. The Presidential elections will probably take place next December and the installation of the President and Congress and the turning over of the island to the new Government will come about some time in April or May of 1909. The text of Secretary Taft's letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1908.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I herewith submit the report of the Hon. Charles E. Magoon, the Provisional Governor appointed by you under the Platt amendment of the Cuban treaty temporarily to administer the affairs of the Republic of Cuba. The report is a most interesting one and shows the conditions in Cuba to be very encouraging.

Gov. Magoon has conducted matters in a most clear headed and tactful way and with conspicuous success. He has carried on his shoulders the whole burden and responsibility of an extensive government. He has had labor troubles, which, through his conciliatory but impartial attitude, have been brought to an end. He has dealt with the two parties in such a way that when I visited the island in April of last year the representatives of all of the parties virtually agreed upon a programme set forth in a letter, which, after submitting it to you for approval, I wrote to Gov. Magoon for publication. This directed:

First—The taking of an electoral census of the island.

Second—The testing of the tranquillity of the island and the capacity for the exercise of political franchise, without disturbance, by the holding of municipal and provincial elections.

Third—After a period varying from three to six months the holding of a Congressional, Senatorial and Presidential election.

Fourth—The delay of four months, in order to comply with the Constitution, for the completion of the Presidential election and the installation of the President and Congress.

It was hoped by some that the census might be completed in September last. I did not think so, and I am not at all surprised to learn that the census has not yet been completed and probably will not be until April or May. This will postpone the local elections until June, the Presidential election until December and the installation of the President and Congress and the turning over of the island until about March or April of 1909. This is in compliance with our promise when we assumed temporary control of Cuba, and it seems to me that we ought to allow nothing to interfere with carrying out that promise. There are important interests that would be glad to delay our stay there for years, but good faith and good policy both, in my judgment, require us to leave at the time appointed. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The economic condition of Cuba, the report says, is excellent. The manufactures of the island, especially those which consume the natural products, are in a prosperous condition and are rapidly expanding in capacity and output. The iron industry shows remarkable advancement. New deposits have been discovered and are being developed. Foreign and domestic commerce and trade for the last year show a gratifying increase over previous years. On the date of the establishment of the provisional government, September 30, 1906, there was $13,625,539 in the Cuban Treasury. During the period from September 29, 1906, to October 31, 1907, the receipts from all sources were $41,242,024, making a total revenue of $54,867,564. The expenditures from September 29, 1906, to October 31, 1907, amounted to $39,613,230, leaving a balance in the Treasury on October 31 last of $15,254,333.

The necessity for municipal improvements, Gov. Magoon says, is very great. It is reasonable to estimate that it will take not less than $75,000,000 to provide the municipalities of Cuba with the public improvements desired and needed by the inhabitants.

There is no banking law in Cuba, the report continues, and all banks are private institutions. Cuban planters, Gov. Magoon reports, have suggested the establishment of an agricultural bank along the lines of the Mexican Bank or the agricultural bank provided for in the recent law of the Philippines Commission or the Crédit Foncier of France. The industrial situation in Cuba during the last year has been complicated by many strikes, the most important of which was the strike of the cigarmakers.

The cost of the revolution, August, 1906, calculated to October 31, 1907, amounted to $8,634,116. In addition to this amount there must be added the cost of transportation and maintenance of the American army in Cuba.

JAR FOR CUBAN POLITICIANS.

Liberals Hoped for an Election This Spring—Magoon on Candidates.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Gov. Magoon's report and Secretary Taft's letter which accompanied the report on its transmission to President Roosevelt were published here this afternoon, but the papers have not had time to comment upon them. Considerable interest is manifested as to how politicians, especially the Presidential candidates, will receive Gov. Magoon's statement:

"At this time there exists a general lack of confidence that any of the candidates have a following sufficiently large and united or possess sufficient prestige and public confidence to make his administration stable if he were elected and installed in office."

Secretary Taft's prediction in his letter to President Roosevelt of the reestablishment of the republic in March or April, 1909, will probably cause the politicians much worry, especially the Liberals, who recently petitioned that all the elections be held this spring. The Radical papers will probably declare that Mr. Taft has broken his promises, and point to that part of President Roosevelt's message in which he said he expected that the republic would be established this year.

New York Naval Militia to Retain the Granite State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Navy Department has decided to allow the New York Naval Militia to retain the old Granite State for use as an armory. Some time ago the authorities of the Naval Militia notified the Department that they no longer desired to use the Granite State, but they have changed their minds and the old vessel will be allowed to remain. The Naval Militia is also negotiating for a smaller vessel to take the place of the Newark, but no decision has been reached.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The collier Leonidas has arrived at Bradford, R. I.; the transport Panther and gunboat Yankton at Rio de Janeiro, the collier Justin at Mare Island, the yacht Eagle at Guantanamo, the tankship Arethusa at Pernambuco, the tug Rocket at Norfolk, the transport Buffalo at San Francisco and the cruiser Chicago at Magdalena Bay.

RELICS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Southern Congressmen Try to Have Them Removed From the Criminal Laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The penal legislation enacted to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was under fire in committee of the whole of the House to-day and came out of the heat and smoke unscathed. Southern Democrats fed the fuel to the flames by motions to amend those sections of the codification of criminal laws under consideration that punish offences peculiar to reconstruction days, or to strike them out of the laws altogether.

Mr. Bartlett moved to strike out the whole of the provision prohibiting discrimination against jury service in State court s on account of color.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa opposed the motion, expressing regret that such a question should be precipitated. It was strange that a proposition for discrimination should come from the Democracy, which over and over again had rung the changes on equal rights for all and special privileges for none. The spirit which made such legislation necessary thirty-four years ago was not dead.

As evidence of this, he said, Mr. Williams of Mississippi, whom he declared to be a man of infinite worth and the peer of any man who had ever sat in that body during the last fifty years, had only triumphed by a few hundred votes over an opponent who had made his campaign upon the platform favoring the repeal of constitutional amendments and the taking away from a large class of citizens all their rights of citizenship. As long as sentiment was popular in the South, he said, he wanted to preserve these statutes which guarantee rights of citizenship to all.

In reply Mr. Williams explained why it was that his opponent in the recent Senatorial contest in Mississippi (Gov. Vardaman) had come so near to defeating him. It was true, he said, that his opponent had made the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment a part of his platform, but that was not the cause of his popularity. He was personally popular, Mr. Williams said, to start with, was a good mixer and "a man of very taking ways."

Mr. Hepburn asked if a citizen of the United States did not have the right to a trial by a jury of his peers.

"In Mississippi," responded Mr. Williams, "every man gets a trial by his peers and many a man gets a trial by men who are more than his peers, but it does not follow that the Federal Legislature should prescribe who are his peers in a State court. That States make mistakes now and then I grant you; that the Federal Government makes mistakes now and then no man will have the audacity to deny; but that either shall trench upon the rights granted to the one or reserved to the other is a proposition absolutely abominable."

The discussion was further participated in by Mr. Hardy of Texas, Mr. Bartlett of Georgia, Mr. Houston of Texas and was closed by Mr. Driscoll of New York, who charged the Democrats with seeking to defeat all laws enacted to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment while not having the courage to advocate the repeal of the amendment itself.

Mr. Bartlett's motion was lost—77 to 93.

By votes showing a majority of about 15 the several propositions to amend or strike out were defeated. The same disposition was made of amendments proposed by Mr. Cockran (Dem. N. Y.) disqualifying the giver of a bribe to a Federal official from holding an office of honor or profit as well as the bribe taker, and by Mr. Brodhead (Dem., Pa.) making directors of corporations engaged in interstate commerce ineligible as members of Congress.

Incidentally there was a little difference between Messrs. Williams and De Armond, the minority leaders. Mr. De Armond objected to the action of the codification committee which struck out the minimum punishment that might be inflicted for violations of the section and Mr. Williams approved it on the ground that if the laws could not be repealed he favored any provision that would ameliorate their enforcement. Mr. De Armond's motion to restore the minimum punishment and Mr. Wills's motion to strike out the section altogether were defeated.

Having disposed of twenty-five sections in a five hour session (there are 342 sections in the bill) the committee rose and the House adjourned.

INCLUDE PHILIPPINE BONDS.

Taft Urges Their Acceptability as Security for Deposits of Public Money.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Taft had a conference to-day with Senator Lodge, chairman of the Committee on the Philippines, and Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in regard to the acceptability of Philippine Government and railway bonds as security for deposits of public money and for circulating notes to be issued under the financial bill prepared and introduced by Mr. Aldrich. These bonds are not included in the list of bonds which may be accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury under that bill, although the Philippine Government bonds are accepted for deposits. As the interest on the Philippine railway bonds is guaranteed by the Government for a period of thirty years Mr. Taft has urged Senators Lodge and Aldrich to have them inserted in the list.

FOR PAN-AMERICAN TREATY.

Senate Confirms the Convention Adopted at Rio de Janeiro in 1906.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate to-day confirmed the adherence of the United States to the convention adopted by the Pan-American conference at Rio Janeiro in 1906, providing that where a naturalized citizen returns to his native country for a period of two years that fact shall constitute a renunciation of the acquired citizenship. A law to the same effect was enacted by Congress some years ago to cure some particularly flagrant abuses of naturalization privileges by Cubans and Haytiens, and the convention agreed upon by the eighteen countries taking part in the Rio conference is designed to cure similar evils in South and Central American countries.

LOU PAYN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Says He Didn't Talk Politics and Didn't Know a Thing About Politics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Lou Payn, former Insurance Commissioner of the State of New York, called at the White House to-day. Mr. Payn said he was passing through town and called on the President merely to pay his respects. He has spent most of the time since last May in West Virginia.

"I don't know a thing about politics," he said. "Haven't a thing to say. I didn't say a word to the President about politics or he to me. Woodruff for Vice-President? I don't know anything about it and don't care."

Appeal of Licorice Trust to Be Heard on October 6.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Supreme Court to-day set for argument on October 6 next the appeal of the so-called licorice trust from the judgment of the Federal court finding the MacAndrews & Forbes Company and the J. S. Young Company, two constitutent corporations, guilty of violating the Sherman anti-trust law and fining them $10,000 and $8,000 respectively.

Counsel for the corporations have made 122 assignments of errors committed by the trial court, but the principal new point raised is that the Legislature could not make a creature capable of committing a crime. The two companies are identified with the so-called tobacco trust, now under investigation in New York.

Cruiser South Dakota to Be Placed in Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The cruiser South Dakota will be placed in commission on January 27 and will be attached to the second division of the Pacific fleet in command of Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree. The South Dakota was built at the Union Iron Works. The other vessels of the second division are the cruisers Tennessee and Washington, which recently arrived on the Pacific Coast from the Atlantic Ocean, and the cruiser Nebraska, which was recently placed in commission on the Pacific Coast.

SENATORS ATTACK CORTELYOU

TILLMAN STARTS DEBATE OVER HIS RELIEF MEASURES.

He and Mr. Bailey of Texas Charge Him With Discrimination in the Allotment of Panama Bonds Against Individual Bidders and in Favor of the Banks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—An unusually large number of memorials, resolutions and bills were introduced in the Senate today, but most of them were of a private character. There was a brief but at times lively debate over the failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the Senate, in response to a resolution of inquiry, information concerning the allotment of Panama bonds and Treasury certificates under the recent policy of relieving the money market and details regarding deposit of public funds in national banks. Mr. Culberson, minority leader, demanded to know why the information had not been sent. Mr. Aldrich explained that the Secretary of the Treasury had been ill, which accounted for the failure to respond to the Senate's inquiry more promptly, but that he had been informed the data would be sent in Wednesday.

Mr. Tillman sent to the clerk and had read a letter from George H. Kloberg of Wilmington, Del., who said he had proposed to take an allotment of the Panama bonds at 104 but had been turned down, while banks received allotments at 102.5. The writer offered to appear before a committee and testify. At the same time Mr. Tillman had the clerk read a letter signed by Assistant Secretary Edwards addressed to Kloberg in which he said:

"Individuals whose bids were greater than $10,000 were not allotted any Panama bonds."

Mr. Tillman called the attention of Chairman Aldrich to the fact thus disclosed that individual bidders had been refused the bonds at 104 while banks had been allotted them at 102.5.

"This, it seems to me, affords an opportunity for the Finanbe Committee to make an investigation of this illegal action."

Senator Bailey of Texas characterized the action of the Secretary in thus apparently discriminating against individual bidders in favor of banks as extraordinary. He said the banks had actually made 30 per cent. interest on the purchase of Panama bonds. He explained that the agreement under which the banks took the bonds was that 90 per cent. of the purchase money was to be left on deposit in the banks, so that their investment was really only 10 per cent. of the purchase price of the bonds. "The explanation given at the time for the issue of the bonds was that they were to be used to tempt money out of hiding," said Mr. Bailey.

"The money was not hiding in the banks, but was being sequestered by individuals, we were told. The action of the Secretary in making the Panama loan was all the more extraordinary because the money was not needed for construction work on the canal."

Mr. Aldrich suggested that the debate was premature, in view of the fact that Secretary Cortelyou's report on the whole transaction would reach the Senate on Wednesday.

"You are proceeding to discuss a hypothetical case on the statement of an unknown correspondent," suggested Mr. Aldrich.

"I was not discussing a hypothetical case," replied Mr. Bailey. "I was proceeding on the statement of fact in the letter of the acting Secretary of the Treasury read at the desk."

The subject was passed over at this point after Senator Tillman had warned his colleagues that there would be much debate in the Senate on the financial question, intimating that the Aldrich currency bill would not be passed very promptly.

The Senate held a brief executive session after which it took up the consideration of the bill to codify the penal statutes and after a short time given to its consideration, adjourned.

RAILROAD OWNERSHIP.

Senate Adopts Tillman's Resolution to Determine Owners of Stock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate to-day on motion of Mr. Tillman adopted a resolution "Directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to inform the Senate whether any corporations engaged in interstate commerce are the owners of any stock of other corporations which are transporting passengers and freight, and if so the commission is further directed to transmit a statement showing the extent and details of such ownership so far as the facts now appear in the office of the commission and to state in what cases the corporations whose stock is so owned have been competitors for traffic with the corporations owning their stock."

Before the resolution was put on its passage Senator Aldrich withdrew an objection he had offered to the consideration of it when Mr. Tillman first offered it.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Treasury—To be Collector of Customs for the District of Genesee, N. Y., George F. Roth of New York.

Revenue Cutter Service—Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants, Eugene Blake, Jr., James Freeman Hottel, Philip Hesham Scott and William Joseph Wheeler; Third Lieutenants to be Second Lieutenants, James Louis Ahern, Lloyd Toulmin Chalker, Edward Darlington Jones, Stanley Vincent Parker, Archibald Howard Scally and Russell Randolph Waesche.

Navy Seagoing Tug Aground at Key West.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Navy Department received a telegram to-day saying that the seagoing tug Osceola had been driven ashore on Whitehead Spit in Key West harbor by a strong hurricane last Saturday night. The vessel is not leaking and is in no danger. She will be hauled off as soon as the storm subsides. Whitehead Spit is inside Key West harbor.

Senator Bankhead Takes the Oath.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama appeared in the Senate to-day for the first time since his election as the successor of the late John T. Morgan. His absence has been due to illness. The credentials of Mr. Bankhead were submitted by his colleague, Senator Johnston, and Mr. Bankhead took the oath. The new Senator served for many years as a member of the House and was defeated for renomination by Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Parsons at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Supposedly in anticipation of the meeting of the Republican county committee in New York this week Representatives Parsons and Bennet called on the President this morning and had a long talk with him. Neither would discuss the question of an indorsement for Gov. Hughes.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Capt. Frank Halstead, transferred from the Twenty-third Infantry to Twenty-second Infantry, and Capt. Joel R. Lee, from Twenty-second Infantry to Twenty-third Infantry.

These navy orders were issued:

Capt. J. C. Fremont, from duty as naval attaché to the American Embassies at Paris and St. Petersburg to Navy Department.

Medical Director J. C. Spear, retired, from marine recruiting station, Philadelphia, to home.

Surgeon C. Biddle, to marine recruiting station, Philadelphia.

Surgeon A. C. H. Russell, from naval torpedo station, Newport, to navy recruiting station, Chattanooga.

Surgeon C. H. De Lancy, from navy recruiting station, Chattanooga, to naval torpedo station.

Second Lieut. J. E. Semmes, jr., resignation accepted.

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REARDON'S BADGE CALLED FOR

UNFIT TO BE SPECIAL POLICEMAN, BINGHAM HOLDS.

Shield of Another Jerome Raider Comes Without Asking—It's All an Intimation to District Attorney That His Men Were Disturbing Police Discipline.

Police Commissioner Bingham and District Attorney Jerome got a step nearer an open break yesterday when the Commissioner called for the surrender of Detective Edward Reardon's shield and warrant as a special policeman. Reardon was at the head of the District Attorney's disbanded raiding squad, and for many years has been Mr. Jerome's chief process server. The Commissioner called for the surrender of Reardon's credentials on the ground that he is not a fit person to have them.

Mr. Jerome went the Commissioner one better and sent back the shield of Reardon's side partner, John Brennan, whose name hasn't been mentioned in the charges that have been made at Police Headquarters against the Jerome raiders. With the return of these two shields the last of the special policemen will have disappeared from the District Attorney's squad.

Reardon and other raiders attached to the District Attorney's office have been known as county detectives and wear shields bearing that inscription, but the Police Department, it is understood, contends that there are no such officers in law as county detectives and that the men possess only the powers of process servers.

A good many members of the Police Department believe that the Commissioner's real reason in attacking the Jerome raiding squad is to serve notice that while he is holding down the job in Mulberry street he intends to be the boss. Police officials say that Reardon, at the head of his raiding squad, was becoming altogether too strong a factor in the running of the Police Department. For instance, Commissioner Bingham had heard that police inspectors had put men on their staffs at Reardon's bidding. One of these inspectors was summoned to Police Headquarters yesterday and asked why he had made an appointment at the request of a $1,500 a year process server.

"To tell the truth, I was casting an anchor to windward; I didn't know what sort of a plant might be pulled off on me," was this inspector's reply.

Reardon, with the name of the District Attorney's office behind him, was, it is said, fast becoming a demoralizing force in the Police Department, for the Commissioner had absolutely no power over him except as regards his license as a special policeman.

The attitude of the District Attorney's office, however, is that Reardon and his men were engaged in gathering evidence of conditions in a certain East Side precinct to be turned over to the Police Commissioner.

Detectives from Police Headquarters began to trail them and then charges were made that the District Attorney's men were using revolvers and blackjacks in their raids and were grafting. The District Attorney, according to the Criminal Courts version of the story, called off his investigation as soon as he learned that no good could be accomplished.

Assistant District Attorney Smyth, who is investigating the Police Commissioner's charges, examined yesterday about twenty persons who had complained to the Police Commissioner about the methods of the Jerome raiders. He will examine other persons to-day. The District Attorney's office intends to stand by the raiders until it is evident that they have committed a crime. Apparently the Police Commissioner has not been able to satisfy Mr. Jerome that they have.

The case of the Reardon raid on the alleged gambling house at 172 Eldridge street on December 27 came up in the Tombs police court yesterday. Reardon, Wasserman and four or five other detectives denied in court that they had done any slugging or that they had used blackjacks or revolvers. Reardon said he was himself knocked down. They denied also that they had taken any money from the pockets of the prisoners.

The testimony of the detectives was corroborated by that of two deputy election superintendents, Thomas S. Archer and John Whitfield, who said that they had met the raiders and gone along with them. The detectives testified that a stuss game was in progress, that money was on the table and that they heard a bet made.

The alleged proprietor of the place and the two men who were said to be the dealers waived examination and were held for the Grand Jury. At least one of these defendants had made charges against the raiders to Commissioner Bingham.

PANAMA CANAL LOCKS.

Secretary Taft Recommends That Their Width Be Extended to 110 Feet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary of War Taft has written a letter to the President recommending that the width of the locks of the Panama Canal be extended to 110 feet. The original plans of the commission contemplated a width of 100 feet, but the naval authorities desired that the locks be widened to 110 feet. In his last message to Congress the President recommended that the width of the locks be placed at 120 feet.

The increase in the width of the canal locks was recommended by Lieut.-Col. George W. Goethals, chairman and chief engineer of the commission, and will cause an increase of between $52,000,000 and $57,000,000 in the cost of the locks. It is estimated by canal officials that the larger locks will make the trip through the canal slower, as the increased locks will require an additional amount of water and will work slower than the locks at the smaller width. Under the original size about thirty-nine passages a day were possible, but with the increased width this number will probably be reduced to about thirty-one lockages.

Two Men Dead on Cruiser St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Navy Department has been informed of the death of two enlisted men on board the cruiser St. Louis at Vallejo, Cal., on January 12. They were Thomas G. Hayes, a blacksmith, and Harry Wilson, a fireman. Hayes enlisted at Boston and was a native of Somerville, Mass. Wilson enlisted at New York city and his relatives live in Chicago.

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WILLED PROSPECTIVE FORTUNE

EX-CONSUL GRIFFIN HAD CONFIDENCE IN HIS INVENTION.

Made Bequests Exceeding $300,000, but Payment Seems to Depend On Success of an Experiment—$100,000 to Woman Who Was His Secretary—Will in Court.

Walter T. Griffin, who died on December 13 last at 74 Macon street, Brooklyn, left a will in which he made large bequests to relatives and friends, but the estate with which to pay them seems to be merely prospective and to depend on the success of an invention. Until the result is known no beneficiary in the will, which was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, will know how much he or she is to receive. With the will was filed a schedule, whose peculiar phraseology indicates the doubt. It sets forth that the "amount of real property of which the decedent died possessed is unknown and the amount of personal property does exceed $100." The "not" which usually modifies the maximum amount of property was scratched out.

This unusual schedule was filed for a reason. It indicated that the wealth which Mr. Griffin had accumulated while representing the United States Government in France had been invested in a concern which is yet in an embryo state and may or may not pay. When the will was drawn up, on December 10, 1907, the testator was convinced that his schemes had become paying realities. Under this impression he left $100,000 to his adopted sister, Isabel S. Graves of 5 Macon street; to his sisters Mary Barr of Newburg, N. Y.; Grace Roberts of Plainfield, N. J.; Fannie Griffin of 74 Macon street, Brooklyn, and Carrie Griffin of 184 West Twenty-second street, Manhattan, $25,000 each, and to each of his brothers, John and Nathan K., a like amount. To his daughter Mary Clark and her husband, Charles, he left $25,000 each. The personal effects in Mr. Griffin's house at Plainfield, N. J., and one-third of the estate were left to the widow, Cynthia W. Griffin, and $2,500 was bequeathed to Dr. James A. Blake and $2,500 to his son, James Eddy Blake.

Dr. Blake was named as residuary legatee. In addition to the cash bequest the residue of the estate was left to him in fee simple, with the expressed hope, however, that the physician would use the legacy along the philanthropical lines which Mr. Griffin often had discussed with him. Dr. Blake said last night that he would not talk of the matter until the will had been admitted to probate. He said the Mr. Griffin and himself had entertained the same opinions regarding charity and that he would make these known at the proper time.

Whether the estate will be sufficient to meet the bequests in the will depends upon the success of the Peat Chemical Company, which is incorporated at $20,000,000 and has a working plant at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and a subsidiary plant in Mexico. The company was formed upon the representations of the testator, who a few years ago invented a process by which chemically treated peat was prepared for use in place of coal. So sure was the inventor of the eventual success of his plans that he invested a considerable fortune in the plant, and at the time of his death held a controlling interest in the company.

Mr. Griffin had an unusual career. He was born in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1852 and studied for the ministry at Rutgers Seminary. After graduation he was associated with the Dutch Reformed Church, but retired from the ministry and went to Europe, where for twenty years he represented the United States Government in several capacities. During Cleveland's administration he was Consul to Limoges, France.

In 1896 he returned to this country and since that time he had worked steadily on the invention by which he hoped to produce an unlimited supply of fuel at a moderate cost. The money which he had accumulated through fortunate investments in France was used to further these plans.

Miss Isabel Graves, the adopted sister who was so generously remembered in the will, acted as secretary and adviser to Mr. Griffin during the score of years which he spent abroad and was in recognition of her services. Miss Graves found time to publish several works while she was in France, among them one entitled "The Battle for Bread." This book had a large sale in the '80s.

HOBSON FOR BIG NAVY.

To Protect Our Vast Seacoast and Our Increasing Seagoing Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Representative Hobson (Dem., Ala.) to-day introduced a joint resolution to provide a consecutive naval programme, reading:

Resolved, That present conditions call for the immediate adoption of a consecutive naval programme that will give the United States a navy capable of performing its duty, i. e., of guaranteeing to the States the full and free exercise of all their constitutional rights of protecting our vast seacoast, our great and ever increasing volume of ocean-going commerce, our growing interest in foreign markets, our distant possessions, and of executing effectively all the just foreign policies of the nation.

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BROADCLOTH TAILOR SUITS		24.00 & 35.00
BLACK BROADCLOTH SKIRTS		15.00
WOMEN'S SILK WAISTS	$4.75,	7.00 & 11.50
WOMEN'S LACE WAISTS	8.50,	10.00 & 12.75

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34th Street, 35th Street and 5th Avenue, New York.

DIVERS FOR FITZGERALD.

They Groped All Night, but Didn't Find the Policeman's Body.

All last night two divers searched in the East River at the foot of Roosevelt street for the body of Policeman Robert J. Fitzgerald, who was thrown from the Brooklyn Bridge by a car on Friday night while trying to prevent a man from committing suicide.

Joseph Reese, watchman on New Pier 22, saw a body floating in the slip on Sunday night while the Clyde line steamship Pawnee was docking. The vessel was churning up the mud and before Reese or any of the sailors could reach the body it disappeared in the darkness. When Deputy Police Commissioner Bugher heard of this yesterday he told the Dock Department and had two divers set at work in the vicinity of the Roosevelt street pier.

At 8 o'clock Commissioner Bugher steamed up to the dock on the police boat Patrol and personally superintended the weird task of searching the river at night. Two diving boats were moored at the pier, and the divers, Stanley Murphy and Barney Lamont, slipped into the black waters and dropped to the river bed, twenty feet below the surface. They waded through the soft mud, feeling with outstretched hands for the body. Guide ropes were stretched from the end of the pier to the bulkhead and the divers zigzagged through the slip, between the piles under the dock and around the ferry racks of the Roosevelt street ferry.

The water was very cold, but the divers managed to remain under for an hour at a time. The Patrol threw a searchlight on the water, but the glare couldn't penetrate the black river. Commissioner Bugher said he would keep divers at work in and around the slip all to-day.

While the current in the river directly under the Brooklyn Bridge is very strong the tide in the slip is slack because of the ferry racks.

Deaf, Partially Blind and Friendless Man Commits Suicide.

UTICA, Jan. 13.—Sidney Grindham, 60 years old, deaf, partially blind and totally friendless, killed himself in this city to-day by swallowing a quantity of paris green. Grindham went to police headquarters and leaning against the building gulped down the poison. Policemen within the building heard him groaning and he was hurried to a hospital, where he died this afternoon after suffering intense agony. His wife died some time ago, leaving him alone in the world.

NEW ASHOKAN DAM INQUIRY.

Corporation Counsel to Go Over the Case With Expert Help.

The Mayor has directed the Corporation Counsel's office to make an independent investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the award of the Ashokan dam contract, and until he receives the report of this new inquiry he will not attempt to put the members of the board on trial. This second investigation is to be carried out by Assistant Corporation Counsel W. B. Crowell. Besides going over all the evidence adduced in the investigation held by the Commissioners of Accounts Mr. Crowell has been authorized to retain expert engineers to examine the site of the Ashokan dam and to assist him in other ways in determining whether the board was justified in awarding the contract to other than the lowest bidder.

Mr. Crowell has already engaged four expert consulting engineers. These are Major-Gen. Cassius M. Gillette, U. S. A.; R. W. Creuzbaur, Edmund Wegmann and A. P. Davis.

Remedy for Trust Evils.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A bill authorizing the President to suspend the duties on any imported article whenever the same becomes the product exclusively of a trust was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Frazier of Tennessee as a remedy for the alleged trust evil.