

deposit the funds of the society anywhere to cover such a loss, as it is interesting to note that the first act of Mr. Coyle upon securing control was to deposit \$50,000 of the society's funds with the Hamilton Trust Company of Philadelphia.

Another deposit of \$1,000 was found in a bank in a village in the mining region of Pennsylvania. The cashier of this bank was also one of the new Coyle directors. Efforts to secure the return of this deposit during the examination were unsuccessful, but on demand of the undersigned, the \$1,000 sent to Philadelphia was finally returned to the society.

Noting these transactions it seemed reasonable to suppose that the relations with the society's funds was to continue under the new management and it was at once made known to this management that no such policy would be permitted nor would the transfer of the assets of the society to Philadelphia company have been allowed by the commissioners without a searching inquiry into every detail of the transaction, followed by full publicity.

Mr. Rittenhouse, after describing how the deal fell through because of the inability of the Thomases to get the banks to release the stock they were selling, says that the impairment of the company's funds, he says, was \$414,901 on September 30. The suggestion has been made that the company should not be made good by the stockholders, the present officers be abolished, with the exception of that of the president, who might also perform the duties of the company manager at a small salary, and all employees not actually necessary to handle the renewal of the policy be discharged. The policy would result in the impairment being replaced, even if the company does not do any business.

Mr. Rittenhouse winds up his comments on the report of his secretary with the following: "The common good certainly demands that a direct and swift road to the penitentiary be provided for men who secure control of a corporation to manage it for their own profit, and in order to fill their own pockets or use such trust funds to assist them in unloading on such corporation undesirable or valueless securities in which they are personally interested."

The report of Mr. Wolfe to the Commissioner shows that the placing of the funds in some of the Thomas-Heine banks could be explained in the light of the fact that it was to serve the personal purposes of the controlling officers. He adds: "The funds of an insurance company are intended for investment and not for speculation. It is therefore no violation of the law or desirability of the maintenance of these bank accounts to assert that securities can now be more advantageously purchased than they could at the time when these deposits were made."

The report shows that \$441,556 has been taken off the company's real estate valuation by the insurance examiners. The building at 35 North Street was valued at \$3,212,563. The company's valuation was \$3,383,170. The building at 830 to 838 Broadway is put down at \$1,700,000, as against the company's valuation of \$1,970,648.

The report shows that most of the securities sold by the Thomases were bought by Thomas, Mackintosh, and the Central brokerage house that suspended last week. The only securities purchased by the Thomases were the bonds of the Westport and Northwestern Railroad, concerning which Commissioner Rittenhouse wrote the following letter to E. R. Thomas on November 18:

DEAR SIR: As you doubtless know, the Insurance Department of the State of Colorado is now conducting an examination of the Provident Savings Society on the basis of the course of that investigation the following facts have been ascertained: 1st. That you have been a member of the finance committee of the society since December 1, 1907.

2d. That you are, or were during that time, the president of the Brookville, Westport and Northwestern Railroad. 3d. That you have four locomotives, five passenger cars, four emigrant cars, two baggage, mail and express cars and twenty freight cars. Its capital stock is \$200,000, and it has issued bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000.

4th. That you have been a member of the finance committee of the society (of which you were then chairman), at a meeting over which you presided, approved of the purchase of bonds of the Westport and Northwestern Railroad at 75.

5th. That on October 17, 1907, the board of directors of the society (of which you were a member) approved of the purchase of \$100,000 of these bonds at the same price. 6th. That the funds of the society for the purchase of these bonds were turned over to Charles F. Hoim, vice-president of the Hamilton Trust Company and one of your attorneys.

7th. I am reliably informed that bonds of this railroad company were offered for sale at a much lower price than at which the society was compelled to purchase. 8th. The limited field of operations of this railroad, the slight margin between its earning powers and its fixed charges and the large number of very desirable bonds offered for sale at lower prices lead me to conclude that the purchase of the Brookville, Westport and Northwestern Railroad bonds was inadvisable and detrimental to the interests of the society.

9th. It also appears to me from the aforementioned facts that not only has the society paid an exorbitant figure for these bonds but that the purchase of these bonds by the society has been unquestionably violative of the law. 10th. In my capacity therefore of Insurance Commissioner of the State of Colorado I hereby order you to return to the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society on Tuesday, November 19, 1907, the amount paid by this society for the purchase of these bonds (\$27,000). You will of course receive in exchange therefor these bonds.

Mr. Wolfe says that although requested to return the money he paid for the bonds Mr. Thomas has not done so as yet. The contention made by Mr. Thomas later that these bonds were purchased at a high figure Mr. Wolfe says he would agree with, "as inquiries made by me disclose the fact that there was no demand for the securities of this company at a price as much lower figure than the society's purchase at the time such purchase was made."

Mr. Wolfe goes into the matter of the stock owned by the society with some length. This stock had belonged to former President Scott and had been pledged for loans. The stock was sold by Mr. Scott to the company by Mr. Scott, the former president, to discharge his indebtedness to the company when the company heard that the banks holding the stock were about to sell it for Mr. Scott's unpaid loans. Mr. Woodruff, a trustee of the company, was asked to buy from himself enough stock as would enable the company with the proceeds to pay the banks.

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MONEY TO LEND

We are desirous of receiving applications for good loans in moderate amounts, on New York City real estate.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital and Surplus, \$12,000,000. 110 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Nassau St. N. Y. 100. Putnam St. Jamaica.

This agreement, apparently, and he was under no obligations to any one when he sold his stock to the Thomases. The books of the society, Mr. Wolfe says, show that he has since turned over \$250,000 to the society and that Mr. Woodruff had stated this represented the profit to him on his sale of the stock to the Thomases.

"It is not evident," says the report, "that the purchases to whom Mr. Woodruff sold his stock to the Thomases, and the attention to the affairs of the society, it is unfortunate to point out the unjust injury which is inflicted upon the policyholders by the purchase of the stock by the Thomases. The method of high finance which has been employed in the attempted sale to the Philadelphia syndicate, is an indication of the necessity for some statutory provision which would give the Superintendent of Insurance some power to take control of the stock control of a life insurance company becoming the football of speculators."

THAW DEFENSE IN THIS WEEK

That's What is Planned, Providing Jerome Doesn't Cross Examine Lengthily.

Belle Morehouse Lawrence, a California kindergarten teacher, will be the first witness called this morning in the Thaw trial. She kept a diary which includes in its entries memoranda of Harry Thaw at the age of 6 and thereafter which Lawyer Littleton believes will be of material value in demonstrating that Thaw was insane when he shot Stanford White.

After the kindergarten's testimony is finished Mrs. William Thaw, mother of the defendant, will take the stand again. It is announced that she will include in her testimony a diary which she kept during her early years and of insanity in other members of the Thaw family.

Evelyn Thaw, it is expected, will go on Tuesday morning to tell her story. Mrs. Littleton's outlined schedule gives her one day; so unless District Attorney Jerome makes more time with cross-examination than the lawyers for the defense expect the stage will be cleared Tuesday night for the entrance Wednesday morning of the physicians and nurses from Rome and London, who are expected to arrive that morning. These foreign witnesses will tell about Thaw's condition and conduct while in those cities. The defense plans to put on its allies Thursday and Friday, and again, excepting unexpectedly, the testimony of the doctor on the part of the District Attorney, hopes to have its case all in this week.

The jury went yesterday morning in a hazy to the Fifth avenue Baptist Church to hear the Rev. Dr. A. C. Keck preach. They walked back to the Hotel Knickerbocker for dinner and then, in three coaches, had a drive through Central Park and up side Drive. The rest of the afternoon and evening were spent at the hotel, receiving members of their families and few friends and reading magazines and expurgated newspapers. It was a matter of comment yesterday that the jury enters upon the trial with a good deal of physical condition.

BRIDE TRIED TO KILL HERSELF

But Her Last Quarter, Put in the Meter, Didn't Supply Enough Gas.

Mrs. Sarah Seidman, who has been married only three weeks and who had a quarrel for the first time with her husband, was found dead in her apartment at 209 East Sixty-sixth street last night if the gas company had given her enough gas for a quarter to bring death. She put her last piece of silver in the meter, turned the meter and lay down to sleep. The meter stopped giving gas just in time.

Jacob Seidman, a young brother of Joseph Seidman, the bridegroom, ran into the East Sixty-seventh street station last night carrying a little twisted paper which he had found in the keyhole of his new sister-in-law's room. The paper had a brief account of the murder.

"I am in the room. Knock hard." Two detectives went around to Mrs. Seidman's apartment. They looked through the window from the fire escape outside. They found the bride on the floor, dressed in her best gown and with her arms outstretched in a gesture of horror and about her neck. A doctor who answered a call from the Presbyterian Hospital revived her and carried her away on a stretcher.

The youngster who had first suspected that something had happened in the Seidman flat lived at 140 Smith street, the number which had married the day before Christmas. Last Thursday they quarreled and the husband went away. She had not seen him since and had not heard from him. The party had been on a run to Opechaco for dinner and were returning to this city. As the car was rounding the sharp turn in front of 140 Smith street, the motor struck the car rail, the machine skidding badly. When this happened the auto shot ahead toward an electric light pole. Mr. Lippitt was driving the car, and Mercer, who was riding with him on the front seat, arose to his feet. Before he had got his balance the car hit the post, throwing Mercer headlong against it. Some of the others were injured.

Mercer was hurled to the Rhode Island Hospital where a fracture of the skull was found at the base of the skull. His right thigh and jaw were also fractured. He died at 8:30 o'clock.

Mercer was 45 years old. He was formerly engaged in business in New York with the Rochester-Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company. He married Elizabeth Cutter Kinney of the same firm with which he was engaged in the cotton brokerage business as the representative of Cooper & Brush. He married Elizabeth Cutter Kinney of the same firm with which he was engaged in the cotton brokerage business as the representative of Cooper & Brush.

FOR STEALING AN \$800 BROOCH

Belitboy at the Hotel St. Pierre Arrested—Brooch Found in His Room.

Cyrus Miller, a negro belitboy employed at the Hotel St. Pierre, 102 West Eighth street, was locked up at Police Headquarters last night charged with stealing a diamond brooch valued at \$800 from Emma White, a guest at the hotel. The brooch, which contains twenty-six diamonds and four large sapphires, was found in Miller's room at 211 West Sixty-first street.

The clerk at the hotel said last night that he had never heard of Emma White. The proprietor of the Hotel St. Pierre, Frederick R. White, would not talk about the case.

BOSTON AND MAINE BERGER

BUTLER AMES FAVORS NEW HAVEN ROAD'S CONTROL.

He Says It Will Result in Better Rates, a Large Saving in Equipment and a Reduction of About One-Half in the Cost of Management—Other Advantages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Representative Butler Ames of Massachusetts issued a statement to-night in which he discussed the merger of the Boston and Maine and New Haven railroads and the transportation disadvantages which have heretofore operated against Massachusetts. He declares that in the interests of better passenger and freight service with the State safeguarded he is in favor of joint control.

Mr. Ames says he would protect the State at all hazards from losing control of its complete supervision over its railroads and its corporations and would favor an increase rather than a decrease of such regulation. In fact, he says, he stands in accord with Gov. Guild on the railroad situation as expressed in his recent inaugural address. He then goes on to discuss at some length the poor service afforded Lowell, where he resides, the lack of proper passenger accommodations, the excessive demurrage on freight and the high cost of freight transportation from Boston. Those who have fought against the existing conditions, he declares, fully realized that any change could be only for the better. Continuing Mr. Ames says:

"I understand that the Boston and Maine stock acquired by the New Haven was not primarily sought after by the New Haven, but was itself seeking a market. This stock, though sufficient practically to control the Boston and Maine, had not been controlled or owned by Massachusetts or even New England people for a long time. It was placed in the hands of brokers for sale, and among other possible customers they applied to those who have New England interests, with the result that the stock was acquired by the New England people. While it is regretted, it is nevertheless a fact that Massachusetts has not seemed to be sufficiently interested in the Boston and Maine to acquire control of this large block of stock. Since the controlling interest has passed to those who could the control of the Boston and Maine better go than to the New Haven road, a really a Southern New England system."

Mr. Ames then goes on to recite what might have happened and how unfortunate it might have been had the road been acquired by the New York Central, by the Harriman interests or either of the Canadian trunk lines. Under the circumstances, he says, if Massachusetts citizens were unwilling to invest their money in Boston and Maine stock the control of it by the New Haven is preferable to either of the other alternatives. "Certain results must necessarily follow," says Mr. Ames, "from united management of practically the whole of the New England road system. The interests of New England and of the great territory west of the Hudson River from the railroad point of view are conflicting. Freight and passenger roads are not strictly speaking, trunk lines, but are great distributing and collecting systems. There must always be a diversity of interests in the management of the roads. The interests of New England and the trunk lines west of the Hudson. It is plain that the freight and passenger roads can be handled as a unit better than New England merchants and shippers can be obtained than if the New England roads are being run as a through traffic. Under present conditions freight shipped from any part of the Boston and Maine system to any part of the New Haven system, or vice versa, is loaded into a car at the junction, and is unloaded at the junction, and is reloaded into another car at the junction. This is a waste of time and money, and it is a waste of space and energy. It is a waste of the ability to interchange equipment."

Mr. Ames then goes on to show the advantage which may be afforded by the merger in the way of eliminating grade crossings, improving the Boston and Maine stock and the operation of suburban trains by electricity. It would be absolutely necessary, he says, if these systems were operated under the common management to have headquarters in Boston, and if that were the case the Governor should name two members of the board of directors, thus safeguarding the interests of Massachusetts, which he considers paramount to everything else. In conclusion Mr. Ames says:

"It would seem that if the Boston and Maine and the New Haven railroads are permitted to unite under one management, the following advantages to Massachusetts and New England might be secured: Better passenger and freight service; transfer accommodations around Boston for all now served by the two systems; electrification of suburban service between Boston and New Haven, which would even more than master through the Railroad Commission; a large saving in equipment; a reduction of about one-half of the cost of management."

SAFE TO PLAY POKER IN SWEDISH

And Totally Unnecessary to Give a Lawyer the Pot.

A note was sent to the East Thirty-fifth street station Saturday night saying that the police could catch a lot of gamblers by going around to 201 East Thirty-second street.

It was nearly midnight when Detectives Murphy, Dooley and Marschhausen got to the address and looked up the keyhole. They saw five men playing cards. He could see money upon the table.

"There's gambling sure, but I can't make out what they're saying," said Murphy as he took his eye from the keyhole. "Dooley stooped down to the aperture and was talking in some foreign language, but I'm jiggered if I can understand it," he said, as he straightened up from the point of observation.

"Let me try it. I understand German, Yiddish and Italian," said Marschhausen. He put his eye to the keyhole, then substituted his ear, but the noise of the language inside was too much for him. It was decided, however, to make the arrest. The police went in and took into custody the men, a deck of playing cards and \$18.40 that was on the table.

The prisoners, Hugo Suderbad, Von Jonsson, John Jansen, Albert Johnson and Charles Bled, were arraigned in the Yorkville police court yesterday. The playing cards and the money were laid before them.

"Did you hear any of those men make a wager?" the Court asked Murphy. "They were talking in Swedish and I couldn't understand it. I'm sure they were playing poker," the sleuth responded. "If you cannot swear that you heard a wager made I cannot entertain a complaint."

None of the detectives could do that. The prisoners had offered the captured cards to a lawyer, but the lawyer seemed to regret the bargain when the Magistrate discharged them without giving the lawyer a chance to say a word.

American Zionists Start a Forum.

The Zionist lecture bureau of the Federation of American Zionists has organized a Zionist forum, in which many of the prominent representatives of Jewry will debate questions of Jewish national interests. Dr. J. L. Magnes, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, will open the forum on Thursday night, January 23, in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, with a discussion on "The Turning Point in Jewish Judaism." The leader of the Austrian nationalist movement, Dr. Nathan Birnbaum, will follow with his conception of "What is Jewish Culture?" Dr. David S. Brothman, Prof. H. Friedlander and other Jewish thinkers will take part in the course.

'HUNGRY ARMY' AT RICH CHURCH

Col. Swift Leads Boston's Unemployed to Trinity to Ask a Collection.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—"Colonel" Morrison I. Swift, the former Coxy army lieutenant, to-day led a part of his band of unemployed and hungry men to fashionable Trinity Church and requested that a collection be taken for their benefit.

The request was not complied with, because the giving on the third Sunday in January each year is devoted to the Episcopal Mission, but Dr. Moss, rector of Trinity, promised that next Sunday the plate would be passed for Swift's soldiers.

There was no disturbance of any sort. Swift led his men to City Hall about ten days ago and made a number of demands on Mayor Hibbard, and the city council, and the State House, where a committee saw Gov. Guild and presented a list of demands. To-day after listening to an address by Swift on the Common a line was formed and all proceeded to Trinity.

Swift sent in a list of demands on the minutes after the service began and the latter saw the leader in his study. Then Robert Treat Paine, one of the wardens, was sent for by Dr. Moss. The three had a conference and the question of a collection was settled.

In the meantime the "army" filed into the church and stood in the aisles and heard the service. Dr. Moss addressed the congregation from the pulpit. He said that he was glad to see those who were in need of friendship and aid should come to the church of God. He said he hoped for the best for the "army" and that he would do all in his power to help them.

After the services Swift tried to read some resolutions from the public library steps, but the police broke up the meeting. Swift sent his men to a vacant lot in the Back Bay and here he managed to have resolutions adopted by his followers concerning Gov. Guild for driving the unemployed from the city. The resolutions were read from the pulpit last week. Col. Swift was arrested on a charge of violating city ordinances in holding a public meeting without a permit, but later was released on his promise not to continue the practice.

HONDURAN REVOLT COMING

Bonilla Preparing to Wrest the Presidency From Davila—Cabrera Blamed.

MOBILE, Jan. 19.—Another revolution is imminent in Spanish Honduras, according to news received here, though the country has not yet fully recovered from the revolution of a year ago, which resulted in the overthrow of President Bonilla and the establishment of a new Government with Gen. Miguel Davila at its head.

Davila and his party were then backed by Gen. Zelaya, President of Nicaragua, and his army, and there was never any question as to the result of the conflict. The Honduras revolution, if it comes, will be of an entirely different character. It will be a struggle strictly between the two Honduran parties, with former President Bonilla and his party on the one side and the Government and President Davila on the other.

These two men, however, are the only parties to the conflict. Behind them are the two strongest men in Central America, Gen. Zelaya of Nicaragua and President (abroad) of Guatemala, who would get a share of Zelaya's life to see the Central American States united under one government. It is plain that the Honduras revolution is a struggle for the same balance of functions and a policy carried out which will serve all classes of the people.

Judge Herrick said last night that he would not be in town on Thursday. From what was heard from others it was guessed that there was a distinct Chanler favor to the movement. The Chanler movement has been established by late both the nomination of Chanler for President and for Governor.

Morgan J. O'Brien, who is among those who are going to attend the meeting, is very likely that he will be asked to preside. The primary purpose of the meeting, said O'Brien, is not anti-Bryan, for it would certainly be a great mistake for the conservative members of the Democratic party to come out in open hostility to any one candidate if there is any hope of uniting the party on solid Democratic principles, as we believe there is.

The meeting, I understand, it is not in the interests of any candidate, but to try and get some common basis on which we can go to work. Mr. Bryan went a great way, the other side, when he said that the leaders of the party should decide that the best interests of the party would be served by his stepping aside he would agree to do so, so long as it was possible that he would be able to unite and gain Mr. Bryan's influence, which is unquestionably great with the rank and file of the party."

Mr. O'Brien said he was very glad that he had received an invitation to attend such a meeting and had accepted. The object, he said, was to discuss the future of the party and the possibility of uniting it back to old lines. Personally, Mr. O'Brien said, he had been against Bryan at all times for any office.

TO BEAT TAFT IN KANSAS.

La Follette Faction, Aid by Hughes's Friends, Seek to Get the Delegation.

ATTOLETTA, Kan., Jan. 19.—The conference will not be favored by the presence of Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia. The Governor read with some amazement and more amusement to-day's papers that he was to attend such a conference and that the members of the conference would even go to the extent of bolting the ticket if Bryan is nominated. "I will not be in Kansas on New York this week," he said. "I have accepted no invitation to attend a conference of Democrats holding to Bryan. The suggestion that I would be a party bolting the Democratic ticket is absurd."

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ATTOLETTA, Kan., Jan. 19.—Strong opposition to Secretary Taft as a Presidential candidate has developed among the legislators here for the special session called to pass a Statewide primary election law and a bank deposit guaranty bill. Late in December the Republican State committee called a State convention at Topeka, March 4, to name delegates at large to the Chicago convention. The committee was controlled by Senator Long and the old machine forces which had assured President Roosevelt through Long that Kansas would be among the first of the States to declare for Taft.

The square deal faction of the party, which is for La Follette for President, protested against this early date, and Gov. Hoch immediately convened the Legislature to pass a primary election law to go into effect at once and thus invalidate the recent convention. As well as the Congress district conventions.

A primary election bill will be passed and become a law within ten days. It will fix the time for the election of State delegates in May, giving the square dealers sufficient time, they believe, to work up opposition to Roosevelt, and it will carry the State for La Follette. The Hughes's friends in Kansas will help to give Kansas to La Follette.

CHILD VICTIMS OF SLOT METER.

Coroner's Inquest Called Because of the Frequency of Similar Anxieties.

Muriel Hylands, a 9-year old, and her twelve-year-old brother, Robert Lyman Hylands, clasped in each other's arms, were found dead in bed by their mother at their home, at 476 South Eighteenth street, Newark, yesterday morning from the effects of illuminating gas. The children were victims of a 25 cent slot machine meter and were asphyxiated in the night. Because of the frequency of similar deaths which have occurred in the same manner recently County Physician Elliott said that he would order a Coroner's inquest.

The inquest was held by the mother, who noticed the gas go down about 8 o'clock Saturday night. She said she was positive that the lights did not go out before she went to bed. She said she was sure that when she came from the cellar she found the lights still burning. She then went shopping and when she returned home she did not detect the odor of gas. She did not go to the hall room occupied by the children.

When her husband, who is a conductor on a South Orange trolley car, came home about 11 o'clock he went to bed, as he had to get out early in the morning. He did not smell the gas either. A trolley man who works on the same line as his yesterday that he did not smell the gas.

DEMOCRATIC CONSULTANTS

MR. CRAIGER'S IDEA IS TO GET BACK TO CONSERVATISM

With No Intention to Advance the Cause of Any Candidate—Harmony Wanted—Woodrow Wilson Can't Come and Governors Swanson and Hoke Smith Won't.

Sherman Craiger has sent a number of invitations to Democrats to meet him on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. Some of those invited are Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia, Gov. Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, ex-Gov. W. L. Douglas of Massachusetts, John T. McGraw, chairman of the Democratic State committee of West Virginia; Richard Olney of Massachusetts and James Calvin Hemphill, editor of the Charleston News and Courier.

Some of the local Democrats invited are Lewis S. Chanler, Thomas F. Conway, John D. Crimmins, Henry F. Dimock, William B. Ellison, Austen G. Fox, Asa Bird Gardiner, Elgin R. L. Gould, Edward M. Grout, D. Cady Herrick, William B. Hornblower, District Attorney Jerome, Bryan L. Kennedy, Jefferson M. Levy, Herman Metz, Cord Meyer, Robert G. Monroe, Morgan J. O'Brien, Peter B. Olney, Thomas M. Osborne, Alton B. Parker, Herman B. Pomeroy, John B. Stuyvesant, John B. Stanchfield and Francis Wallman.

Mr. Craiger said last night: "This is a conference of Democrats interested in the prosperity of the country and the success of their party. The meeting is preliminary and for the purpose of organizing a committee—national in its scope—to urge the adoption of a platform enunciating the principles of the party, opposing radicalism and standing for a continuance of the prosperity of the country, which has been interfered with by the radicalism of the present Administration. It is not the intention of those interested in this conference to advance the cause of any candidate, but simply to aid in the success of the Democratic party."

It was learned also that Mr. Craiger had invited President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton to attend the conference and that President Wilson had replied as follows: "It is with sincere and peculiar regret that I find myself obliged to decline your interesting invitation. I am sailing for Bermuda on the 19th of this month and I am sorry that I cannot be present on the 27th of February. This trip has been rendered necessary by a very stubborn attack of neuralgia in my right shoulder, which renders the movement of the shoulder painful. It is necessary that I should get away from my winter for a few weeks, and this is the only period of the year at which I can have the necessary freedom for such a trip."

Mr. Craiger was very much honored by the invitation which your letter conveys and am very much disappointed that I cannot render the very modest service of counsel and consultation to the party in this country. I am very grateful to me if I could in some way be of service to a party whose triumph in the national elections, under conservative leadership, seems to me absolutely necessary if the country is to be restored to its right and sane balance of functions and a policy carried out which will serve all classes of the people.

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RATS, TERRIER AND RHINO.

With the Dog's Help Old Horns-on-the-Nose Got Her Night's Sleep.

Old Smiles celebrated her fortieth birthday anniversary in her stall in the Central Park menagerie yesterday, and in honor of the occasion got an extra mess of bran mash with carrots and turnips, which she is especially fond of.

The exact day of the birth of the two horned rhinoceros is not certified, but when she came to the park in 1887 her former owner gave a written history of her. According to this account of her life she had been captured near the Zambesi River in Africa when a baby.

Smiles has always been a cranky beast with a continued desire to kill her keeper or any other human being within reach, and her affection for a small fox terrier has become her only comfort. She is a matter of surprise to those who know her peppy temper.

Delay in the fox terrier, was put in the stall by keeper Snyder to protect the big beast from rats. Rats have increased in numbers in Central Park so that they are a great nuisance. The fox terrier was put in the small lake in the lower end of the park and in the big lake they killed the young ducks last spring. They take to the water and are very good swimmers. They invaded the menagerie and burrowed under the buildings and gnawed through them in search of food. Some of them recently burrowed under the stall of Joseph B. Smiles' stall at night. A rhinoceros has no fear of a lion, animal men say, but this one is badly frightened by a rat. She has been scolding since her confinement has been scamping about her quarters.

Delay is a great ratter and Smiles must have done his best to get rid of them. She is now pleased to get a full night's sleep.

PARISH HELPED TO BUILD.

Holy Trinity, Offshoot of Old St. Mark's, Dedicated at Orange by Bishop Lines.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 19.—Within 100 feet of the old schoolhouse where the first Episcopal Church services in the Oranges were conducted by Bishop Croes 100 years ago the Right Rev. Dr. Edwin S. Lines, bishop of the Diocese of Newark, to-day dedicated Holy Trinity Church. The new edifice stands at Tory Corners and it is an offshoot of St. Mark's Church, the oldest Episcopal Church with one exception in the diocese. The parish was formed last April and the new building was begun in July and completed in four days less than five months. It is the first church to be built entirely of hollow building tile. The architect was B. B. Upjohn, whose grand-children are the architects of the new building. The parish is composed of the Holy Trinity and the Holy Trinity churches. The parish is composed of the Holy Trinity and the Holy Trinity churches.

Members of the parish put the finishing touches to the building. Samuel J. Lightbolder devoted his earnings to building