

said, "I dare not say what I think of Hyde. I might make the language too strong."

The investigation was held in the morning at the home of Mrs. H. Larkin, 170 West Broadway, who is the mother of the boy.

Martin Wallace, another mentioned by Tilden, says he never formed an opinion about Hyde one way or the other, that he had never talked with Tilden and that he did not say, "It is going to be hot for Hyde."

R. T. Eick of 148 Hamilton place was said to have never said to Tilden or anybody, "Hyde is a peach."

The investigators went to 500 West 148th street looking for "Mr. Gallup," who was quoted by Tilden as saying, "Hyde is as good" as the McNamara brothers.

When they looked for James Bradley, stone contractor, at 520 West 148th street, they were told by the janitor of the apartment house that no such person lived there.

Ola Henderson, 500 West 148th street, did not say, he said in his affidavit, "Hyde is a peach."

Morris Elman, 144 Hamilton place, denied that he told Tilden, "Hyde ought to be hung."

The District Attorney commenting on these and many more of similar tenor said that his investigators believed that most of the persons mentioned by Tilden had been deposited in the Carnegie Trust Company or the Southern Bank of New York.

The significance of these persons might have been expected to say unkind things about the McNamara boys, but they were not in any way with Joseph B. Reichman or William J. Cummins.

John B. Stanchfield, who has represented Mr. Hyde lately and who submitted to the District Attorney the notice of a motion for change of venue and the accompanying affidavits, was asked yesterday afternoon if he had anything to say about the District Attorney's statement that the Tilden affidavit had a shady look and that it would be a matter for Grand Jury investigation.

"You can say to the District Attorney or anybody else," replied Mr. Stanchfield, "that we will fight him in the courts and nowhere else."

"The courts are exactly where I have been trying to locate this case," said the District Attorney later.

Mr. Stanchfield will try Hyde's case and he did not know that the Tilden affidavit had been prepared until he read about it in the newspapers.

Next Tuesday morning Judge Whitman presided in the case of the People against Charles H. Hyde. That will get the case started.

Mr. Stanchfield's motion is denied the case will go to trial on Monday, January 8. If the motion is granted the District Attorney will ask for quick action by the Appellate Division.

There has been considerable speculation as to just who is Mr. Hyde's legal representative. Stephen Baldwin appeared for Hyde originally. Mr. Stanchfield has been looking for him in the city.

Mr. James W. Osborne has been retained by Hyde and it is known that the case will be tried by Mr. Stanchfield. He has inquired into the case concerning the Hyde case by the office of Entenryer & Marshall, although Samuel Entenryer, one of Hyde's original counsel, retired from the case a good while ago.

THE 71ST TYPHOID IMMUNE

400 GUARDSMEN INOCULATED WITH A WARNING.

Told That They All Will Feel a Little Soreness and One or Two May Think They've Eaten Spoiled Fish—All Who Were Operated On Volunteered.

Four hundred men and officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., were vaccinated with typhoid serum by Regimental Surgeon Karl Connell and fifteen assistants of the hospital corps in the surgeon's office at the armory last night.

Before the 400 volunteered to submit to the preventive inoculation, which has been made obligatory upon all in the army since after having been successfully introduced in the regular army, each of them received a little printed slip telling what would happen to him in the next few hours as the result of the prophylactic injection.

"The site of the injection will become tender in about four hours," said the slip. "The tenderness may spread somewhat and in a few cases extend to the arm pit and render the arm lame next day. After twelve hours the soreness begins to subside and should be scarcely felt the first day."

"Two-thirds of those vaccinated will feel no general effect. One-fourth will feel the next day. About one out of twelve will feel as ill as if having a moderate cold. One out of 200 will be chilly and feverish, feel as if he had eaten some spoiled fish and will be confined to bed for a day."

The regimental surgeon warned that if any of those who had been inoculated should feel this chilliness and feverish tendencies to occur, worth of aspirin would be given him as fast as again. And in the meanwhile let no one touch alcoholic liquors twenty-four hours before or after injection.

However, correct for this climate Surgeon Connell's prognosis concerning the one feverish soldier in 200 may be, those who submitted to the prophylactic vaccination last night may be chagrined to read that when the soldiers of the manœuvre division at San Antonio were subjected to it last March a larger percentage than that was on the tired and chilly list. One regiment took a practice like the day after the dispensation of the serum and a large percentage of the men dropped out of the line of march because of illness.

The wholesale vaccination followed immediately upon the regimental review. As the men broke ranks they were directed by companies to the office of the surgeon on the second floor. There were many waiting women witnesses of the procedure who seemed to show a timorous anticipation of the ordeal that was to take place behind closed doors and many a valiant soldier was escorted by one of the fair all the way to the door of the operating room. In an outer office each lieutenant or sergeant of squad gave the order, "Strip off your jacket and roll up the sleeve on your left arm." Then to each man was given a little "case card" wherein he was to file his name and age and state whether he had ever suffered from typhoid fever. A space was left blank marked "reaction" and left to be punched by the surgeon at inspection, also a space for the surgeon's remarks.

The file of bare armed men then passed into a second room, where a squad of hospital corps men waited with sponge, lancet and serum tube. The first man sponged with iodine a place a couple of inches square on each arm to sterilize the flesh to be cut. Then another man received a small cut with his largest needle and secured the contents of a typhoid culture tube in the small wound. That was all.

They worked so fast that the men were soon going through at the rate of four a minute. Each hospital orderly used a single lancet only to make four cuts, then threw it into a sterilizing bowl and picked up another; this to prevent the dulling of the blade and guard against possible infection. F. F. Gray, the regimental quartermaster, was the first to go through the line, then Col. Bates followed and after him twelve men of Company I, under the command of Lieut. Francis L. Satterlee.

Each man who takes the vaccination will have to return for two more inoculations. Those who were vaccinated last night will get the second on January 9 and the third January 19. Other men of the regiment who have not volunteered to receive the antitoxin said last night that they were waiting to see what happened to those who had gone through the serum.

The serum is supplied by the Surgeon-General's office in Washington.

MAY TREE LAKE PROMOTER, Rochette, Whom Clemenceau Protected, Not Likely to Serve Two Years.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Dec. 20. It is alleged that Henri Rochette, who ran the Franco-Spanish basket shop which failed some time ago and who got a two years jail sentence, is to be set at liberty. He was the founder of a dozen "tin horn" companies.

Former Premier Clemenceau and M. Leprieu, the present prime minister, are reported to be in the front of the case. It is the former Prime Minister who instigated the prosecution of the promoter, and it was charged that he was really innocent and the case was trumped up to cover wrongdoing in influential places and for political effect.

WICKERSHAM AT PANAMA. Attorney-General Accompanied by the French Ambassador.

PANAMA, Dec. 20. George W. Wickersham, Attorney-General of the United States, accompanied by M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, arrived here today from New Orleans. After an inspection of the canal the two gentlemen will proceed to Cuba and will return to the United States via Key West. The trip is in the nature of an outing.

Señor Ricardo Arias, the new Panamanian Minister to Washington, whose departure for his new post has been considerably delayed on account of the illness of his wife, sailed for New York today on the steamship Almirante.

FRENCH SPY ESCAPES. German Soldiers Hunting Capt. Lax in Belgium.

PARIS, Dec. 20. Lax, the French army captain, who was serving a sentence of six years in the fortress at Glatz in Prussia for alleged spying, escaped from his custodians today. Cavalry, infantry and artillerymen are scouring the country for the Frenchman.

BARS SALVATION ARMY. New Exclusion Measure Taken by the Russian Administration.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—The Government decided today to exclude the Salvation Army from Russia hereafter.

Closing Out Our Stock of 30 H. P. 1912 Model Lancia Cars at a Substantial Reduction in Price prior to the opening of a new agency. The HOL-TAN Co. 236 W. 54th St.

SNAG IN BEEF MERGER TRIAL

KENWOOD'S COMPANY'S NAME CAUSES A HALL.

Effort to Show That It Was the Secret Holding Concern Met With Storm of Objections Jurors Dismissed While the Lawyers Fight It Out.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20. After Albert H. Veeder, trust builder and lawyer, told of the way in which the National Packing Company was organized by the purchase of smaller concerns by the ten packers on trial in the United States court here today, counsel for the packers offered objections which if sustained will prove a severe blow to the Government's case.

Mr. Veeder's testimony was a confidential exposé of deals involving millions in organizing the great meat trust. From time to time he made use of sarcasm, satire, humor and slang. He pictured Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. as "the whole thing" in that company's negotiations with the packers while organizing. In reciting the companies absorbed by the National Packing Company he gave the prices paid as \$13,000,000 as follows:

- Kenwood City Refrigeration Co., Chicago, \$130,000; Anglo-American Refrigerating Co., Chicago, \$300,000; Anglo-American Provision Company, \$2,000,000; Fowler Packing Company, \$600,000; G. H. Hammond Company, \$1,000,000; Stock Yards Warehouse Company, \$330,000; Omaha Packing Company, \$2,200,000; United Dressed Beef Company, \$1,000,000; St. Louis Dressed Beef Company, \$2,100,000; Fowler's Canadian Companies, \$70,000; Friedman Manufacturing Company, \$100,000. These companies, he said, covered subsidiary companies operated by them.

The idea of originating one big company, such as the National Packing Company, was that of Lord Palmerston, one of the Englishmen who organized the trust. The Englishman's plan was submitted to the late Gustavus Swift, then head of Swift & Co. It met with approval from the big packers, but negotiations at that time were deferred on account of the bearish outlook in the world of finance.

The organization of the National Packing Company was taken up later with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and a plan for organizing for \$24,000,000 was rejected as too large. A plan for \$10,000,000 was rejected as too small. The money market then was too unsteady. In this case the names of E. H. Harriman and J. P. Morgan were brought into the case. The final plan carried out was to organize the National Packing Company with only \$10,000,000 capital stock. The three big concerns, Swift & Co., Armour & Co. and Nelson Morris & Co., however, were not included in the new company.

After Attorney Pierce Butler, representing the Government, had drawn these statements from the witness he began asking questions concerning the organization of the Kenwood Company. This company was not mentioned in the Government's initial exhibit of witnesses. It is expected to show. Not more than a dozen questions were put to the witness when Attorney Mayer, Miller and Buckingham objected. The Government's attorney for the Kenwood Company was organized to conduct an obnoxious business. Hence this company could not be considered a bona fide business. It was controlled by the packers and was used to control the price of the live stock or fresh meat market.

Judge Carpenter ruled that if the Government intended to show that the Kenwood Company was a part and parcel to the violation of the law's testimony concerning it was admissible, but before such was shown he was ready to hear the attorneys for both sides. He dismissed the jury for the day.

For a half hour Attorney Mayer spoke in support of the Government. He was then called to the stand and adjourned until tomorrow morning, when Attorney Butler will be heard for the Government.

The Kenwood Company was organized in 1890 and was used to control the price of live stock and fresh meat and was maintained.

Following Judge Carpenter's ruling the witness, Mr. Veeder, resumed the stand. After his examination is over his son will be called. Later it is expected that Jacob H. Schiff will be a witness.

MRS. RING CUTS HUSBAND OFF. No Provision for Him in the Will of Mount Vernon's Richest Woman.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 20.—The will of Mrs. Naomi Dancombe Ring was filed for probate with Surrogate Frank J. Millard today. She was the richest woman in Mount Vernon and the will disposes of an estate of more than \$1,000,000. Patrick Ring, the woman's husband, was not mentioned in the will. They had not lived together for several years. Their domestic troubles were aired in the newspaper when Miss Grace Raymond, a former Mount Vernon school teacher, sued Mrs. Ring for slander because of statements alleged to have been made by Mrs. Ring associating Miss Raymond's name with that of Mr. Ring. Miss Raymond won the action and it was settled out of court.

Miss Naomi Valentine of Mount Vernon, a grandaunt, is the chief and residuary legatee. Requests to her included the personal property of the dead woman and much of her real estate. Mrs. E. McCallahan, a daughter of Albuquerque, N. M., receives the property at 298 Pearl street, New York, three cottages on South Fifth avenue, Mount Vernon, and a house at 134 South Fifth avenue, Mount Vernon; Mrs. J. Jones of New Rochelle, a friend, receives \$1,000. Edward Valentine of Mount Vernon and J. Brennan of Yonkers are the executors.

COUNTRESS'S BLACKMAIL STORY. Sassy She and Her Husband Were Kidnapped by Italian Brigands.

ROME, Dec. 20.—The police of Orvieto this morning found the Countess Cavati unconscious in a ditch in the woods near Albertaino. She was carried into a nearby house and when she recovered she said she had been kidnaped by brigands with the object of blackmail.

The Countess's husband, who was with her at the time of the kidnaping, was badly beaten and threatened with death. No arrest has been made so far.

MORSE'S PICTURE FOR TAFT

PRISONER IS PHOTOGRAPHED AFTER EXAMINATION.

President Is to Have Not Only a Complete Report of Ex-Prisoner's Condition but Is to See How He Appears to His Friends—Threat of Congress Action.

ATLANTA, Dec. 20.—Dropped on his pillows so weak that he had to be held in position by a long band of cloth behind his shoulders held by two men, one on each side of the cot, Charles W. Morse this morning was photographed at the post hospital at Fort McPherson in order that President Taft may see how sick the banker convict seems to his friends and doctors.

It was the finale to the searching examination of the patient made today by Col. Henry Birmingham and Majors Fauntleroy and Russell, staff officers of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, sent here by order of the President.

The cot of the banker had been moved from a corner to the center of the room. There watched by at least four pairs of eyes he spent three hours on Wednesday night and several more this morning under observation. It was tiring, fatiguing to the limit for the sick man and it showed later in his physical condition.

Just after the examination a friend called upon Morse. "I never saw Morse so weak," he said. "I thought he would be able to breathe but he was with him a little while and little was said by either of us, but he did say to me 'I'd rather die than go through that ordeal again.'"

From confidential sources came the information that President Taft is determined not to set Morse free unless he is dying.

The shipbuilders are working hard to persuade Taft to grant a pardon. It is believed that the President will not grant a pardon unless he is dying.

Attorneys for Mr. Morse today declared that if further news were forthcoming they would sue for a writ of habeas corpus. They said that the facts were made public through a congressional investigation.

Mr. Morse, it is said, was sent to a prisoner who had just been freed. He was put on bread and water, and did not have the conveniences of all other prisoners. He was kept in a cell with Ladew and Warden. He had at that time an iron slatted chair hung in the wall and he had no bedstead, sleeping on a mat on the floor. He was finally taken out of the cell and he was removed to the hospital, a doctor and a nurse attending to him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President Taft is waiting for the report on the condition of Charles W. Morse, the banker convict, before he will decide whether there is any hope of his recovery. The report is in a critical condition. The official report from the surgeons at the post hospital in Atlanta is that Morse is seriously ill. The discrepancy, however, between the press reports and the official reports has been so marked that Mr. Taft has decided to send a doctor to visit Morse unannounced and send him a confidential report, but that he will not be allowed to see Morse until after the report is made.

TO QUESTION C. W. MORSE. Lawyers to Examine Him at Atlanta in Litigation Here.

Supreme Court Justice Blair signed yesterday an order for the examination of Charles W. Morse in the Fort McPherson hospital at Atlanta, Ga., as a witness in the litigation here.

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At Taft to Speak at Genesee Dinner. President Taft will speak at the dinner of the Society of the Genesee at the Hotel Knickerbocker, Saturday evening, January 20. The guests of honor will be four Justices of the Supreme Court of New York county, who are members of the society.

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JOB FOR G. HOWLAND LEAVITT. Made the New Superintendent of Highways in Queens.

G. Howland Leavitt of Flushing, chairman of the good roads committee of the Automobile Club of America and a member of the committee recently appointed by Mayor Gaynor to inspect and report on the city's pavements, was last evening appointed Superintendent of Highways in Queens by President Maurice E. Connolly.

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HOBBY CLUBS FIRST DINNER.

Made Up of Men Who Are Specialists in Collecting.

Considering that the best authorities disagree as to whether a hobby is an amusing pastime, a hobby horse or something that you like to follow out to the end, it should be stated that the Hobby Club, a new organization, is not composed of those who ride ambling nags, ponies or who straddle sticks like witches on Halloween. One, for instance, has an unequalled collection of arithmetics. Another gets autographs. A third collects sun dials, and so on through the list.

The Hobby Club was formed a month or so ago. It had its first dinner last night at the Metropolitan Club, and the members all had a chance to exchange ideas on their hobbies.

Just after the closing of the Appellate Division is president of the Hobby Club, Henry E. Huntington and Darwin P. Kingsley are vice-presidents. John C. Tomlinson, Jr., secretary. Prof. William M. Schmitzer is treasurer. Besides the officers at the dinner last night were Adriaan H. Joins, Phoenix Ingraham, Albert Gallatin, Theodore N. Vail, John C. Wainwright, George M. Hill, George A. Plimpton, Prof. E. A. Seligman, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman and John Quinby, members who could not come.

Those who were present saw the entry of the officers at the dinner last night were Adriaan H. Joins, Phoenix Ingraham, Albert Gallatin, Theodore N. Vail, John C. Wainwright, George M. Hill, George A. Plimpton, Prof. E. A. Seligman, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman and John Quinby, members who could not come.

Naturally enough books are the things that the members are most inclined to make hobbies of. But they are books of many different sorts. Prof. Trent, who is a professional English literature collector, has a corner of his library in which he keeps nothing but books on Daniel Defoe.

Mr. Plimpton loves arithmetics. Not long ago somebody started out to find a copy of a certain ancient arithmetic. He advertised for it here and abroad. He could not find a single battered copy and took it home under his coat. Later on he heard that Mr. Plimpton had twenty copies of that edition, most of them in very good condition.

Henry E. Huntington, who is a governor of the club, qualifies in other ways than as a book buyer. He has a few books, but he is not a collector. He has a quarter for the Church library. Mr. Huntington also got the Gutenberg Bible at the first Hoe sale for \$20,000 and refused \$10,000 for the manuscript of Benjamin Franklin's autobiography. But besides these Mr. Huntington has a taste for pictures.

Mr. Schmitzer explained that you do not have to have an expensive hobby to qualify for the Hobby Club. You can have a taste for good editions of some books, or several surface lines and an elevated structure are above the new tunnel.

Alfred Craven, chief engineer to the Public Service Commission, after investigating the cavity sent a report to the board, of which the following is a part. The work under this station is being prosecuted by contractor Bradley by Jacobs & Davies, who on account of their large experience in work somewhat of this nature are selected by contractor Bradley as best fitted to do this work successfully. The exact cause of the accident is unknown, but it was probably due to the loosening or breaking of some of the bearing boards at the end of the drift. There is a serious danger of any serious settlement of injury to the present subway.

As a matter of precaution it was deemed advisable not to use the southerly track at the Atlantic avenue station until the work had been caught up underneath the track and the grouting completed. An examination of the drift and also within the Atlantic avenue station and the work has been successfully completed.

TURKS LOST 500 IN BATTLE. Official Report of Bengali Fight. Austria Hopes for Peace Soon.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BOMB, Dec. 20. It is officially reported that the Turks and Arabs had 500 killed and wounded in the fighting at Bengazi on December 20.

The Turks are again very active and are concentrating to the southward of Ainzara. It is said that the Turks recently massacred the inhabitants of the village of Ainzara. They are reported to have intention of surrendering to the Italians.

VIENNA, Dec. 20.—Count von Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, received the Hungarian delegation today and explained to the members of it the foreign situation in referring to the war between Italy and Turkey. The Foreign Minister said that efforts were being made to stop the conflict, which he hoped in due time would be successful.

The Turkish Government, he said, was striving in the face of great difficulties to maintain order in her empire, and it was desirable that such efforts should continue successful till the conclusion of peace between Turkey and Italy. Count von Aehrenthal added that he hoped the force and authority of Turkey would be maintained intact so as to constitute a fresh guarantee of peaceful relations between Turkey and the Balkan States.

The Foreign Minister concluded his statement by saying that the signature of the Franco-German convention "fills us with sincere satisfaction" and that Austria-Hungary has always been and always will be a supporter of the conservative tendency in Europe and the near East.

"The sole object of the development of our military strength," said the Count, "is to protect our own security and place us in a position to exercise our influence with that of our allies for general peace."

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SLUMP UNDER "SUB" STATION

TWO MEN BURIED 90 FEET DOWN BY TUNNEL CAVEIN.

Track and Station at Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn Show Signs of Undermining and Traffic Party Held Up for a While—Engineers Say Danger Is Over.

Two men were killed yesterday morning in a cavein at Forth, Flatbush and Atlantic avenues in Brooklyn. They were working with a gang of fifteen in the new Fourth avenue subway bore, which cuts under the Atlantic avenue station of the Interborough subway ninety feet below street level, when the heavy shoring ground once or twice and gave way, dumping from twenty to fifteen square yards of sand into the narrow drift.

Herbert Cole, a negro, 25 years old, of 17 East 134th street, Manhattan, and Thomas Williams, 19, of 124 St. Marks place were buried 80 feet of the men were working near the mouth of the eighty foot drift and got out with nothing worse than a few bruises. John Lumpkin, 28 years old of 10 West Thirty-seventh street, Manhattan, was struck by a piece of shoring and he was all but buried before he could regain his feet and reach the exit.

The men were hardly out of the drift before Cole and Williams were missed, and work was begun of digging them out. The work was directed by William's brother, Night Superintendent S. H. Williams, and was finished at about 6 o'clock. By 9 o'clock all traces of the cavein had been cleared away and work was going on as usual in the drift. Subway service on the lines above and below depended on one track and it was late in the afternoon before full service was resumed.

It was feared at first that the shifting of the earth below might let the subway tracks and station settle, but Alfred Craven, chief engineer of the Public Service Commission, after an examination said that this would not be the case. Grouting machines soon filled the cavity caused by the cavein and extra strong shoring held the foundation firmly in place. The five concrete walls which are being put in at the place where the cavein occurred by Jacobs & Davies, engineers for the Bradley Contracting Company, had been finished and the men were digging for the fifth. Some of those thought the heavy traffic overhead might have had something to do with the cavein, but it is believed that several surface lines and an elevated structure are above the new tunnel.

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\$300,000,000 Barely Covers The Annual Fire Loss Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers Will keep you on The National Ash Heap For Particulars Apply to General Fire Extinguisher Company New York Office, 1 Liberty Street. Lost fires are more of a crime than a misfortune, because they necessitate an abnormal fire tax.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw Your particular chimney problem studied by experts, and estimator given without charge. The work is undertaken with the understanding. We will not accept payment unless successful. Kitchen ventilating systems preventing soot from entering the house. FREDERIC N. WHITLEY, Engineer and Contractor, 215 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUBWAY AGREEMENT TUESDAY PREDICTION THAT THERE'LL BE A DECISION THEN. Interborough Has Modified Its Attitude and Once the Financial Question is Settled There is Little Chance of Trouble Over Choice of Routes.

There will be another conference next Tuesday night on the subway situation between the representatives of the city and of the Interborough company, and according to a statement made yesterday by one of the members of the Board of Estimate this may be the last.

According to this authority it is expected that on Tuesday the city will show and negotiations of that they will be continued on the understanding that the company will further modify its guarantee demand. It was learned that at the conference at the Union League Club on Wednesday night Vice-President R. P. Davidson of J. P. Morgan & Co., who are empowered to act for the Interborough company, displayed a very significant change from the attitude they have previously taken, and it is because of this change that Controller Frederick J. Charles, chairman Wilcox of the Public Service Commission and Borough President McInerney of Manhattan think that something definite will be accomplished on Tuesday.

The conferences have been so much taken up with the financial aspects of the situation that there has been little or no action on the question of routes. Interborough company will insist on. But it is the opinion of the city's representatives that once the question of terms has been settled there will be no difficulty in reaching an agreement on routes.

It can be stated authoritatively that the Interborough company will not object further to the entrance of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company into Manhattan or to giving the Broadway route to the Interborough company if it is allowed to build its so-called "H" extension, and to have the operation of the Lexington avenue subway north of Forty-second street. The only serious matter of contention that will have to be determined will be as to whether the B. R. T. shall be allowed to proceed up Broadway as far as Fifty-ninth street and thence to Brooklyn by way of Queensboro Bridge or whether its northern point in Manhattan shall be Fourteenth street, with a returning line to Brooklyn under that street and a tunnel under the East River.