

said one of the city representatives, "and may provoke difference of opinion. But it is not probable that they would spoil an agreement in the end. Of course if the Interborough directors do not accept the city's position as we stated it today there will be no need to have any more conferences at all."

The Public Service Commission executed a contract yesterday for the construction of Section 3 of the Broadway subway, which will insure a competing line to the Interborough in case the Interborough directors agree to the terms outlined at the conference yesterday. The contract was with the Underpinning and Foundation Company and was for the section between Howard street and Bleecker street. This is one of the routes which were offered last summer to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

The fact that the work was provided on Thursday by the Board of Estimate. The Underpinning and Foundation Company can start digging as soon as it pleases.

If the Interborough agrees to the terms as stated yesterday then it will make a new offer to the Public Service Commission, which will be passed on to the Board of Estimate. If the directors do not acquiesce then the Interborough is through.

**LITTLE BOYS' LIFE OF LUXURY.**

**Nine-Year-Old Who Resides in a Mansion With 15 Servants.**

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 19. William B. Leeds, Jr., the nine-year-old son of the late William B. Leeds, who is heir to a fortune estimated at \$400,000, is living in the big mansion owned by his mother, Mrs. Norma Leeds, at 208 South Mountain avenue. Mrs. Leeds is in Europe. The fact that the boy is in Montclair has been known to only a few persons outside of the Leeds mansion, as it was published at the time Mrs. Leeds went abroad, several weeks ago, that he had accompanied her.

The fact that the boy is Miss Jeanne Parmenter, but the Leeds has reign over the mansion is absolute. He has fifteen servants. There are a governess, a chauffeur, a coachman, a footman, a personal male servant, and the other servants necessary for the conduct of a house of the size of the one he lives in. He is taken every day to the Montclair Academy, a school for boys in Wallen place, where he has special instruction for a brief period. Then he is taken home and shortly afterwards he is taken to a team of boys with a licensed coachman and footman. Whenever the boy goes he is kept under the strictest surveillance, and on these rides he is permitted to leave the carriage, this rule is said to have been laid down by Mrs. Leeds when she departed on her trip abroad. Some of the boys who accompany him are those driven by Miss Parmenter, and some by Miss Horrax, the governess, but more frequently he goes out alone except for the coachman and footman. The auto is used chiefly to take the boy to and from the Montclair Academy. On Sundays the youngster drives to St. Luke's Episcopal church, where he is a member of the parishes which know who he is.

The house on South Mountain avenue was bought by Mrs. Leeds in 1906, and she is the only one who lives there. The cost was \$200,000. Mrs. Leeds had a son, William C. Leeds, the latter's wife and her stepdaughter, Miss Fernie Parkhurst. The cost was \$200,000. Mrs. Leeds had a son, William C. Leeds, the latter's wife and her stepdaughter, Miss Fernie Parkhurst. The cost was \$200,000.

**THINKS T. R. WILL SPEAK SOON.**

**After a Talk With the Colonel Ex-Gov. Fort Expects Something Definite.**

In a statement issued in Newark yesterday ex-Gov. John Franklin Fort of New Jersey said that he did not think the time was very far off when Col. Roosevelt would declare whether he would accept the nomination for President. The former Governor gave out the statement following a conference with Mr. Roosevelt. It is as follows:

"I have today had a personal interview with Col. Roosevelt and have asked him if it was his intention to accept the nomination for President. He has not yet made a decision, but he has indicated that he would accept the nomination. I have had many of his friends say for a long time that he was the only one who could win at the polls next November and I have believed that he could be nominated if he would only consent to do so. It is not necessary for him to be in the candidate in fact, he could not be expected to do so and I have not urged him to do so. I have only asked that he give assurance to other friends and say that he will not withdraw a strong word of support from me to accept the nomination. I have no authority to speak for Col. Roosevelt, but I know his nature and I do not believe it will be long before he will make his position clear."

Ex-State Senator Everett Colby, leader of the progressive Republicans in New Jersey, who had a talk with Col. Roosevelt on Thursday, will have another conference with him to-day at the Outlook office. Mr. Colby said that he would continue his activities in Mr. Roosevelt's behalf in New Jersey.

**CROWD TO SEE ROOSEVELT.**

**The Colonel Declines to Talk on Gov. Glasscock's Indorsement.**

Col. Roosevelt, who was arriving as usual yesterday at the Outlook office, was asked by the reporters if he had any comment to make on the statement of Gov. Glasscock of Virginia that he would be the best man to nominate. The Colonel declined smilingly to talk about that or any other bit of politics.

His callers crowded the anteroom of the Outlook office. Many of them wanted him to accept invitations to banquets and, if possible, to make a speech. Among these was Joseph Levenson, Republican leader of the Second Assembly District. Col. Roosevelt told Mr. Levenson, as he has been telling everybody that he is obliged to decline all dinner invitations or speaking engagements for the present.

**MADE DEADLY THRUST AND RAN.**

**Victim Found Dying in the Snow on Yonkers Road.**

YONKERS, Jan. 19. While Parker Applewood was walking from the townville station of the Harlem railroad to his home in Dakota avenue to-night he came upon a dying man lying in the snow in a lonely spot on Midland avenue. Blood was flowing from a stab wound in his chest. Applewood telephoned to the police, but before anyone arrived the man died.

The murdered man was an Italian, about 35 years old and well dressed. From the body a trail of blood led to where there were signs of a struggle. Tracks in the snow showed that two men had walked to the place together, and that one had run away with long strides to the railroad tracks.

In a pocket of the murdered man was a letter addressed to Frank Frabozzo, Queens County Jail, and signed by Joseph S. Sabin, 1920 Ocean avenue, Ozone Park. In his left hand were the initials J. S.

**DEMOCRAT LEADERS TO PUT ON THE BRAKES**

**Alarmed Over the Prospect That Their Economy Programme Will Be Shot to Pieces.**

**CAUCUS WILL BE CALLED**

**To Fix a Limit for the Expenditures of the Present Session of Congress.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. Democratic leaders of the House are so greatly concerned over the prospect of their economy programme being shot to pieces that a caucus of the majority party will be called in the near future to put on the brakes and fix a limit for the expenditures of the session. The leaders have been thinking of doing this for some time, but it was not until today when the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds voted unanimously to report a \$10,000,000 public buildings bill. This limit, the committee figures, will give each member of the House one slice of pork no more, no less.

The next blow to the economy programme is expected when the House Rivers and Harbors Committee votes on a bill to do present plans carried out for a \$30,000,000 rivers and harbors bill. Chairman Fitzgerald and other members of the majority party in the House who insist that the party must stick to its pledges of reducing expenditures or break faith with the people of the country now realize that unless some decisive action is taken at once the appropriations at this session of Congress will not only equal the total amount authorized by the last Republican House in the closing session of the Sixty-first Congress but may actually exceed it. The Sherwood dollar a day pension bill, which Government experts say will cost the Government \$5,000,000 a year, has already been passed by the House and the members of that body are now clamoring for public building and river and harbor appropriations.

In addition great pressure is being brought to bear on Democrats from all over the country to authorize the creation at this session of a good roads commission, with an initial appropriation of \$300,000 for "expenses" and a prospect of the annual good roads appropriation approximating within a few years the annual expenditures for rural free delivery.

Besides these enormous proposed expenditures, the military pay bill, the bill increasing salaries in the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service and other measures which in the aggregate would add several millions to the annual cost of government have a large following working for them.

To cap the climax the movement to inaugurate a system of age and service pensions for employees in the classified service apparently is gaining friends every day among the House members. At this session with regard to the numerous civil pension bills now pending the Democratic economists consider the outlook for the future somewhat gloomy if their party is to remain in power.

Chairman Fitzgerald, Majority Leader Underwood and other big men of the Democratic party in the House, who must shoulder the responsibility for tariff and appropriations legislation, fixing the income and expenditures of the Government, are mightily concerned over the situation and in order to have a showdown on the economy question they have decided that a caucus is necessary. It has been remarked by disinterested observers that since the first regular session of the Sixty-second Congress the Democrats, while doing a good deal of talking about the necessity for Government economy, and that they were voting in committee to cut bills on the one hand, largely increasing the annual expenses of the Government and voting for those same bills in the House whenever they get a chance.

The Sherwood bill was a sample of this and while Mr. Fitzgerald and other leaders threatened to reconsider it, they are now saying that it was, as they say, "so bad" that it is not their present hope that the measure will ever be taken into consideration. It is understood that the committee on Military and Naval Affairs are expected to report appropriation bills for the respective services over which they have jurisdiction. These will be much below the average for 1907 and 1908, and the Appropriations Committee is so much of a unit for economy that the total cut in the measures now reported from that body will probably be more than \$50,000,000.

The sundry civil bill alone, which carried last year more than \$190,000,000, will probably suffer a cut of \$20,000,000, out of which there is nothing to be gained by pruning the expenditures at one point and adding the amount of the saving and more somewhere else. Consequently the caucus will be confronted with the proposition of expressing the conviction of the majority party in the House that the present state of the Treasury and the reduction of revenues planned as a result of tariff legislation do not warrant the enactment at this session of public building, river and harbor or other special legislation which would tend to increase the total of appropriation in any material particular. Cautioning along this line would not only save the demands of their constituents, but the leaders say it is absolutely essential to the future welfare of the country.

**ADMITS HE'S A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY**

**Bill for the Relief of Eugene Prince of Chicago, Who Was Born in Russia.**

**HIS FATHER AN AMERICAN**

**But Our Laws Bar Children Born Out of the Limits and Jurisdiction of the United States.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. Belief for a man without a country is sought in a resolution presented in the House of Representatives to-day. The case, which is regarded as the most remarkable of the kind ever brought to the attention of the Government, is that of Eugene Prince, who was born in Russia, his father the son of an American and his mother an English woman. Eugene Prince is disowned legally by Russia, and under American laws the right of citizenship in the United States is denied him. Prince has no standing in the eyes of any Government in the world. He cannot secure a passport as an American citizen or a Russian subject, although he has lived in Russia practically all his life. The facts in the case are briefly as follows:

Eugene Prince's grandfather, George Henry Prince, left the United States as a young man to represent the firm of W. Ropes & Co., exporters of petroleum, at St. Petersburg. He married an English woman and by her had six children. The fifth child, John Henry Prince, father of Eugene Prince, was born in St. Petersburg on November 8, 1862, and has always resided in that city, presenting American citizenship papers to the consular office of the United States in St. Petersburg. Under American law John Henry Prince has retained his American citizenship, renouncing his father's, and is registered by the Russian Government as an American citizen doing business in St. Petersburg under a "billet de sejour."

John Henry has never visited the native land of his father. His son, Eugene Prince, has been employed in the office of the International Harvester Company at Moscow, Young, Prince came to the United States long ago to take up his citizenship and enter upon a business career in Chicago. He found that he could not be recognized as a citizen of the United States, owing to the provision of section 1903 of the Revised Statutes which holds that "the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children of the father born or residing in the United States if the father at the time of the child's birth was an American citizen, although denying the provisions of the laws of the father's country as follows:

"All children heretofore born or hereafter to be born within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof are declared to be citizens of the United States." Then follows the provision that bars Eugene Prince from citizenship.

Prince was staggered when he learned that he was not a citizen. He pointed out to friends that his father was a citizen under Russian law, his father being an American, he could not qualify as a subject of the United States. He was obliged to admit that for the time being he was a man without a country.

The resolution for the relief of Mr. Prince was introduced by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts. He refers to Prince as "admitted to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States by a legislative act." The resolution recites that Eugene Prince has no legal standing as a citizen before any Government in the world.

So far as could be learned to-day there is no one precedent for the granting of American citizenship by special act of Congress. Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris was so favored by an act of Congress approved May 2, 1892. Nellie Grant, the first daughter of President Grant, lost her American citizenship and became a British subject upon her marriage to a Scotchman, an Englishman. Upon the death of her husband, Mrs. Sartoris returned to the United States and was readmitted to citizenship by legislative enactment.

Prince has filed a declaration of an intention to become a naturalized American citizen. Believing that he has rights that ought to be recognized he proposes to secure citizenship through the grace of Congress, thus obviating the necessity of residing in the United States for five years. Mr. Prince is a relative of the late John E. Russell and James Hardy Russell, famous historians. The family comes from Essex county, Massachusetts, and dates back to 1611.

**DR. WILEY EXONERATED.**

**House Committee Gives Him a Clean Bill of Health.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. The Wiley controversy will be aired again next Monday when the House Committee on Expenditures in the Agriculture Department makes its report. The report is unanimous, every Republican and Democrat having affixed his signature, and it is understood that the conclusions reached by the committee are in the nature of a rebuke. When the committee, headed by W. Wiley, the Government's chief chemist, a clean bill of health, the recommendations with reference to the Rosen or Rosenow hearing on the hearing of the part taken in the Riley row by Solicitor McCabe of the Department are not highly favorable.

The committee put in several days of hard work on the report of the subcommittee which considered the evidence taken by the committee during the special session when the hearing of the testimony of W. Wiley and all the other principals in the controversy were witnesses. In the report finally approved by the full committee very little of the testimony taken at that time is quoted and practically the entire document, which is comparatively brief, is taken up by the committee's conclusion.

"I don't believe there is a superfluous word in the report," said Representative Moss of Indiana, the committee chairman, to-day.

**FOR TWO MORE BATTLESHIPS.**

**Contracts to Be Signed To-day for Building the Nevada and Oklahoma.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. Contracts for the construction of two more battleships will be signed by Secretary of the Navy Meyer. One of the vessels will be built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass., and will have 12-inch turbine engines. The other will be constructed by the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., with reciprocating engines. The vessels will be named the Nevada and Oklahoma. Both are to cost \$10,000,000.

Some months ago the Navy Department decided in favor of the reciprocating engine and long afterwards with the turbine in one of the battleships now in commission. The return to the reciprocating engine was forced by the bidders for the two battleships being attracted to reciprocating engines. Not enough bids were received to give the department any alternative.

**GOV. WILSON'S MANAGER MAKES A STATEMENT**

**Continued from First Page.**

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Speaker Clark: "I always have supported the Democratic nominee. I never hated or scratched ticket or nominee in my life. That is a matter of common knowledge in Missouri. Everybody knows it. I am too old to change my habits now."

Gov. Folk: "I am concerned the decision of the Missouri Democracy settles the Presidential matter. If by any accident I lose Missouri I will forgo the further use of my name in that connection and will support the nominee of the Joplin convention. I am glad to say that I have never been in the office of my name, either in or out of Missouri, in connection with the Presidential nomination to be made in Baltimore, and that he will in good faith support the nominee of the Democrats of Missouri."

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After describing the circumstances of the meeting, Judge Ewing says: "Gov. Wilson arose to go. As he did so Col. Harper said to Gov. Wilson, 'I wish to ask you a question, and I expect from you a perfectly frank answer. Do you believe that the booming nature of my support of Harper's Weekly is injuring your cause?'"

"Gov. Wilson, thus appealed to, was greatly embarrassed. His appreciation, his confidence in his individual opinion all cried out loudly to him to say no, but Col. Harper had demanded perfect frankness of him as to an undoubted friend."

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LONDON, Jan. 19. The India Office has been informed by Indian Moslem representatives in London that negotiations between Russia and Persia are nearing a satisfactory conclusion whereby, as announced by the British ambassador in Persia, the restoration becomes the normal. Great Britain will be unable to interfere in disputes between Russia and Persia.

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**NOTICE**

Further examination has fully confirmed the statement contained in the notice heretofore published to the effect that the vaults of this Company are intact, and that no damage has resulted to the contents thereof.

Arrangements are now being made for the continuance of the Company's business, and as soon as completed, notice will at once be given. In the meantime, the Company is having the premises carefully guarded by its own watchmen. In addition to this, adequate protection is being afforded by the Police Department of the City of New York.

As soon as the Building Department pronounces the walls safe and the debris is removed, the safe-holders will be able to have access to their safes.

**THE MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY**

**WILLIAM GIBLIN, JOHN B. RUSSELL, President, Vice Pres. and Treas.**

**VETERANS RESTIVE; NEW PERIL IN CUBA**

**Some Reputable Pledges of Nunez to Gomez to Stop the Agitation.**

**GENERALS AT THE PALACE**

**All Day Conference With the President Government Accused of High Crimes.**

**VETERANS RESTIVE; NEW PERIL IN CUBA**

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Jan. 19. The situation has not improved essentially. The veterans are repudiating the agreement, mentioned in last night's palace notes as having been reached by President Gomez and his leaders and finding the organization to stop agitating and confine itself to patriotic and beneficent purposes. Many of the leaders of the veterans say tonight that they will persist in ousting the guerrillas from office no matter what happens.

Referring to last night's official note from the Palace, Gen. Nunez, the veteran leader, published a statement to-day in which he said: "I have made no pact with the President as some of the papers have asserted. In the interview which I had with the President I agreed to bring my influence to bear upon the members of the national council of the veterans to the end that resolutions should be adopted to end the agitation so long as it had been understood by some persons that the same has contributed to the note sent by the American Government."

The Generals of the Army of Independence, repudiating a call from the Palace, arrived from all parts of the island this afternoon and conferred with President Gomez. They dined with him to-night and the conference was resumed after the dinner.

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**ALFRED BENJAMIN & Co's tailor-made Clothes**  
THE SALE OF OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS WILL CONTINUE UNTIL ALL ARE SOLD.  
Principal values are as follows:  
At \$15 Overcoats & ulsters that were \$20, \$22 & \$25.  
At \$24 Overcoats & ulsters that were \$32, \$35 & \$40.  
At \$40 Overcoats & ulsters that were \$50, \$55 & \$60.  
Stylish—of course.  
Lightweight overcoats are reduced in same proportion, not many