WILSON'S CHOICE FOR TREASURER IS CRANE

Chicago Manufacturer Asked to Handle Democratic Campaign Funds.

GOVERNOR IS HOME AGAIN

Had Thirteen Hours Sleep at University Club and a Quiet Ramble Around Town.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 4.—Woodrow Wilson returned to Sea Girt to-night after some fast work in New York, and he did not have to break in on his Sunday to do it either. Except for the announcement of certain appointments like the treasurership, chairman of the advisory committee and its members, the speakers' committee and several minor bodies of not so great importance he left nothing else in the matter of organizing for the campaign to be done.

As a matter of fact, men have been picked already for the important places. In a majority of cases he approved or suggested names of men who are at work already, but it has not yet been thought best to make their names public.

The report which comes from National Committeemen who are not at Sea Girt to-night is that Charles R. Crane of Chicago will be the treasurer and that Senator Charles A. Culberson of Texas will be the head of the advisory committee, as he was four years ago for Mr. Bryan. Senator Culberson has been in New York for several days and has frequently been at headquarters. It is not known down here where Mr. Crane is and the Governor will not talk politics on Sunday night. Late Saturday night in New York he said simply that "the treasurer has been selected, but no announcement will be made until he has been communicated with."

Later the Governor was pressed for the name.

"I do not believe you will be able to guess who it is," he replied.

Although he and National Chairman Mccombs got over a great deal of work at the University Club during the four hours they were together last night some important and delicate questions remain to be settled. One is as to the advisability of the Governor going up into Maine on a campaign tour. Members of the executive committee appear to be divided on the matter.

Gov. Marshall of Indiana, the Governor's running mate, is going up into Maine for a stumping tour and he may start out soon after August 15. He will be in New York city some time to-morrow and will come to Sea Girt Wednesday for the notification ceremonies. He has to be back in Indianapolis for the 20th, when he is to be told about his nomination by Judge Alton B. Parker and his committee. Thereafter he will be free.

When it comes to the tour of the Presidential nominee there is another story. Senator Obadiah Gardner, Congressman W. J. McGillicuddy, who is a member of the executive committee, Gov. Plaisted and all the other Maine men are begging that the Governor visit them before the early September election.

Gov. Plaisted and his friends declare emphatically that the Democrats will carry the State and it will be a good start for the party to have the nominee mixed directly in it. Another party among the advisers is in favor of going a little slow about it. They do not want to give a chance of receiving a black eye early in the game.

These men do not want the Governor to make any political speeches until about October 1, but in the meantime to accept invitations to speak at general conventions in the vicinity, State fairs and general meetings. They want him to reserve his fire in politics, stick to the front porch and make ready for a whirlwind finish.

The executive committee will be here Wednesday, nearly the entire fourteen. There will also be some old time national committeemen like Mack and Taggart, and it is likely that this subject will be threshed out one way or the other. The Governor is disposed to allow the committee to lay out his speaking tours for him within reasonable limits. If he makes up his mind he should go to Maine and help out the brothers there he will go, and perhaps the reception of his speech of acceptance may have something to do with shaping up his opinion.

The Governor went to bed in the University Club shortly after midnight this morning and it was a few minutes after 1 o'clock this afternoon when he awakened. He had not been disturbed during the night by any person or anything. He ate his first meal about 2 o'clock and thereafter walked across Fifty-fourth street to Sixth avenue. There he climbed on a southbound car and rode to Fortieth street, where he called on some friends, who were not at home. He came out, then jumped on a car again and finding that he had a long time to wait got off at Thirty-third street, where he took the tube for Jersey City.

The Governor had the same experience to-day in New York he had yesterday, in that he went where he wanted to go without a living soul recognizing him. When he travelled in the surface car he was shoved along a seat by other passengers moved up on orders and did the usual dodging stunt at Thirty-third street to get to the tube. He had only one unpleasant experience.

The Governor does not like to be trailed too closely when he is not on business, and one young man failed to understand that, although he was told when the Governor left the club. This young man stuck around, approached and made several unsuccessful efforts to talk. When he came up the last time in Jersey City he heard a few things and then he went away. Over at Jersey City some trainmen recognized the Governor and shook hands.

Josephus Daniels came part way to Sea Girt with the Governor and they talked very earnestly in the car. Mr. Daniels is the head of the publicity bureau and it is thought that he was explaining something about a new scheme to appeal to the women voters of California, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Utah and Colorado. The bull Moose are making a strong play for the woman vote, and Mr. Daniels and his men are getting out a few object lessons on the tariff for the women to study over.

One presents a picture of a woman and then shows the amount of tariff she pays for her clothing. There will be posters about the household, furniture, decorations, the food and everything else.

POLICE CRITIC ARRESTED.

Plasterer Gave His Opinion Over Telephone to Station House.

Policeman Richard Kerry, telephone operator in the Tremont avenue police station, objected to uncalled criticism of the police department yesterday and when his responsibility had traved he had the plasterer arrested.

Kerry arrested said he was Frederick Bayer, a plasterer of 378 East 139th street. He called up the station from a saloon and said he wanted a policeman to come and wanted him quick.

Bayer said the police had no jurisdiction over his employer's case and told him no policeman forthcoming. Then he gave his opinion of the Police Department in profuse detail. Kerry listened a while and then overanswered Policeman Hickey to go to the Alexander avenue police station and the drug store.

The plasterer was locked up charged with disorderly conduct.

LENT BABY TO STRANGER.

Mrs. Conklin Now Wants Her Adopted Daughter Back.

John Conklin of 504 West 130th street lost his job as a starter on the Third avenue street car line a month ago. His circumstances continually became more straitened and about a week ago he and his wife decided they would have to give up their home. They have been married thirteen years, but have no children of their own.

Two years ago they adopted the baby daughter of a friend who was unable to care for her. The Conklins made up their minds that they would have to find a new home for little Mabel, who was named after her foster mother, and advertised in the papers for some one to adopt the child.

On July 28 two well dressed women drove up to the Conklin home in an automobile and after seeing Mabel said they would be glad to take her. The women appeared to be mother and daughter. The elder said she was well to do and would give the child all the advantages of wealth, but that before she adopted her she would have to consult her husband. She asked to be allowed to take Mabel home with her for a few days. She refused to tell her name or address. Mrs. Conklin consented to this against her will.

Several days ago Conklin was notified that he might go to work again, and then the pair wanted the child back again, but they had no clue as to her whereabouts and they have not heard from the women who took her away. Mrs. Conklin grieved until she became ill. She is in a serious condition. The Conklins have advertised in the newspapers in the hope that they may hear from the child.

WIDOWS IN FRANCE SUE FOR BIG ESTATES HERE

Brothers Who Became Rich in Silk Manufacture Got Divorces in Jersey.

Testimony just filed in the New Jersey Court of Chancery reveals the complicated matrimonial affairs of two brothers who left their wives in Lyons, France, more than forty years ago and came to this country to make their fortunes in the silk manufacturing business. Both divorced their French wives on the ground of desertion and married American women.

The brothers established the prosperous firm of Givernaud Bros., with silk mills in West Hoboken, North Bergen, Hackensack, Allentown, Pa., and East Norwich, Conn.

Barthelemy Louis, the elder of the two, died in Los Angeles, Cal., on January 2, 1908, leaving an estate valued at $400,000. His American wife had died before him, and he left the bulk of his property to his son by her, Charles L. Givernaud. The other brother, Etienne, died on July 12 the same year, survived by his wife, but no children.

Subsequent to the death of the brothers four suits were brought in the New Jersey Court of Chancery, two against the estate of each brother. In each case one suit was to annul the divorce obtained in New Jersey from the wife in Lyons, France, and the other was by the French wife and her children to have the will set aside on the ground that the divorce in each case was obtained by fraud.

The suits involving Louis Givernaud are to be tried soon and the testimony just filed was taken by commission in Lyons in the suit of Mme. Jeanne Marie Josephine Givernaud to set aside the divorce obtained from her on February 5, 1872, in New Jersey. Mme. Givernaud is one of the witnesses and the others are her daughter, Noemi Josephine Marie Genin, now a widow, and her son, Joseph.

The history of the case as related in the papers filed by Maurice Leon, counsel for Mme. Givernaud and her children, begins with their marriage in Lyons in 1860 when both were about 36 years old. The husband left Lyons in 1866 after his wife had obtained a decree of separation on the ground of desertion and a judgment against her husband for 41,000 francs, the amount of dowry she gave her husband upon their marriage.

When Louis and Etienne Givernaud left Lyons in 1866 with another brother they came to New York and started silk manufacturing in Hoboken. On September 15, 1871, Louis Givernaud filed a petition in New Jersey asking for a divorce on the ground that his wife had deserted him. The witnesses were his two brothers.

The testimony of Givernaud in that case was that he had lived with his wife until 1864, and in that year went to London on a business trip. When he returned he said his wife had taken all the furniture from the house except a mattress. He tried to induce his wife to return to him, he said, but she refused and also kept her children away from him. He said he kept a big house ready to receive her, and that when he left Lyons to come to America he couldn't send word to her that he was going because he didn't know where she was.

In Louis Givernaud's suit the papers were ordered served on Mme. Givernaud by mailing them to Lyons. Mme. Givernaud insists that she never received word of the suit or of the decree against her. When asked if she left her husband, Mme. Givernaud said: "It is false. It is he who left me, removing everything."

When asked if she didn't try to find where her husband had gone, Mme. Givernaud said:

"I was without resources. I did not have reasons to disquiet myself about that which he did, since I couldn do nothing. If I had had that which he had taken away from me, I should have been able to do something for the children. At bottom, I rather liked not to know anything. Behold my true thought!"

Mme. Givernaud said that she never heard even by rumor that her husband had another wife and that he was meeting with success in America. Her daughter testified that for a few years before his death her father sent her 500 francs a month because of the unfortunate condition she was in after the death of her husband.

Louis Givernaud's will, which his French widow seeks to break, leaves the bulk of his estate in trust for his son, Charles L. Givernaud, besides giving $10,000 to the son outright. He left $10,000 to his son's wife and $4,000 each to the French children "of my former wife." If the son and his wife leave no heirs the estate is to be divided between the Italian Benevolent Institute and the French Benevolent Society, both of New York.

Mme. Givernaud contends that her husband was a resident of New York when he died and that she is entitled to a third of the estate under the New York law. She asks the other two-thirds for her children under the French civil code, which would entitle them each to a third of the estate.

Etienne Givernaud's estate amounted to about $1,000,000, and the suit to set the will aside was brought by his daughter, Mrs. Eugenie Vialis of Lyons, on the ground that it was brought about by the fraud of his American wife, Barbara Nines Giverniaud, who was employed in the Giverniaud mills when she was married.

The widow, Mme. Noemi Geneviaud, sued to set aside the divorce decree her husband got in New Jersey in 1876. Mme. Noemi Giverniaud contends that in that case she was not served with the papers and knew nothing about the decree until long afterward.

NEW SPANISH PRISONER SWINDLES ARE EXPOSED

Recent Variations of Scheme Are More Dangerous to Dupes Than Old Ones.

ENGLISH BITING RAPIDLY

Latest Fraud Involves Actual Visit of Rich "Easy Mark" to Spain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The ancient Cuban prisoner swindle, for many years so disastrous to certain credulous Americans, has recently come to light under two new disguises. It is being practised with such success that Robert Fraser, Jr., United States Consul at Valencia, Spain, has deemed it necessary to send out an official warning.

The parent swindle, often simply known in the United States as the Spanish swindle, from the fact that it was worked for more than thirty years from Spain as a headquarters, was a very clever and, as amply proved by the fruits that its perpetrators garnered, a very lucrative fraud. In one year alone credulous and tender hearted Americans were mulcted to the tune of $30,000, and that did not include the large number who must have preferred pocketing their losses in silence rather than advertise their gullibility.

The same old scheme in two new disguises, equally alluring, has come to the surface within the last month. It is apparently being perpetrated more actively in England than in the United States, but some folks on this side of the water have swallowed the bait.

About twelve cases of Englishmen who have been separated from their money were referred to the British Consul at Valencia in one week.

In the original or Cuban prisoner swindle the stage was set in this way:

The scene opens with a touching letter to the proposed American dupe from a dying prisoner. Said prisoner has been cruelly persecuted by powerful political enemies and is immured in a military fortress at Valencia, beyond hope of release and with only the faint satisfaction of being able to communicate to the outside world through the friendly intervention of a kind-hearted chaplain. The dying man claims relationship, through his dead wife—God bless her memory—with the American to whom the letter is addressed. In fact the dying man would never have been able to have communicated with the American were it not for a mention that had been made by his dearly beloved wife of this distant relative.

An added interest is imparted to the situation by the introduction of a young and only daughter, beautiful, but soon to become an unprotected orphan, if the dear relative in America fails to come to the rescue.

The prisoner's effects, sad to tell, have been seized by the Spanish military courts to pay the expenses of the prosecution. Among these effects, though—and here is where the distant relative really begins to become interested—is a cunningly devised valise in which the prisoner has secreted a Bank of England voucher for £50,000. This money was accumulated by him in Cuba and deposited for safety in London on his way home. Fortunately the existence of the money is unknown to his enemies and he, the dying prisoner, intends to settle it on his daughter and the American relative.

That ends the first act. The distant relative, if he is the right sort, replies encouragingly and thereupon the dying prisoner dies and his friend, the chaplain, takes up the correspondence. The chaplain mournfully conveys the sad news in a letter, enclosing a legalized copy of the dead man's last will and testament. This is drawn on official paper, in the archaic language peculiar to such documents, and apparently attested by the necessary notarial signatures and sealed. Under this last will of the dying prisoner the American is appointed sole executor and guardian of the beautiful orphan, who encloses her photograph, with a few lines of tear stained broken English, invoking tender memories of her dead American mother.

By this time the American already has his hand on at least half of that $175,000 lying in the Bank of England and is in the proper frame of mind for the climax. That comes when the faithful old chaplain forwards a forged certificate of the military tribunal, specifying the exact sum, always from $800 to $1,200, required to liberate the dead man's effects, the valise still contains the hidden voucher—and send the ward to her relatives across the sea.

While the probability of this being a swindle would be evident to most people, the letters all have been so convincingly written and the legal documents and seals so cleverly counterfeited that the deception has been worked with marvellous success. In most cases, too, an American accomplice of the gang has been busy looking up family histories on his side of the water and obtaining the name of some well known relative, several generations back, when the prisoner in Valencia bestows upon his dear, dead wife and which is immediately recognized by the American.

The two imitations that are now being practised are very much like the original in principle, though different in detail.

In one case it is a Russian banker who has absconded with 5,000,000 rubles and has shot a compatriot while in hiding in London. In this case the Russian banker is the prisoner. His letter encloses a newspaper clipping in English giving his history and the story of his arrest. The letter of course tells about his portmanteau, with a secret pocket, containing the voucher for $480,000. The prisoner in this case offers a third of the $480,000 to the American "sucker" if he will rescue him. He instructs the victim not to write but to cable if he is interested and willing to assist an unfortunate prisoner. The rest follows in practically the same way as in the case of the Cuban prisoner, the money being obtained on the pretext of a clever plan which will result in the prisoner's escape.

The other imitation of the old Cuban prisoner swindle as related by the United States Consul at Valencia is much more cleverly done. At the same time it is more dangerous. In this swindle a Paris banker plays the leading part. The scene opens like the last, though more guardedly, and with no mention of murder. The victim is earnestly requested not to write but to cable to a certain address in Valencia. If the American responds he is asked to bring $2,400 in gold in order to pay the cost and free the prisoner's effects. He is assured, however, that he will have to pay nothing until, through the aid of a friendly prison guard, he has actually seen the hidden draft and cabled to a New York bank to inquire of it is good.

This feature, apart from the convincing tone of the letter and the perfectly counterfeited documents, seals and newspaper clippings, is the most plausible one connected with the scheme. The danger lies in the fact that the prison guard is to ask for leave of absence for the purpose of meeting the American at Zaragoza on his way to Valencia.

This meeting is arranged on the excuse that the American and the guard are to meet the banker's daughter in that city, where the authorities have placed her in an asylum. The American is to wear a handkerchief around his wrist as he steps from the train in Zaragoza. Also he is to proceed immediately to a certain hotel.

Consul Fraser says that the danger of this variation of the swindle is that the dupe, having arrived at Zaragoza with $2,400 in cash, is likely to suffer bodily harm as well as loss of his money if he shows a sign of wavering.

Wettest Town in the World.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News.

It is a strange distinction than falls to little town of Winthrop in Missouri. The inhabitants there, counting women and children, number exactly eighty-three, unless the stork or the reaper has paid a visit in the last twenty-four hours. Yet this town has ten saloons and six wholesale liquor houses.

At first glance it would seem that the men of Winthrop must be possessed of wonderful stomach capacity, but the puzzle is solved in this way: There is a bridge which must be considered. This bridge leads over into Kansas from Winthrop and Kansas is supposedly dry. Winthrop's geographical position gives it the distinction of being the "wettest town in the world."

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

"Will you please point out to me the hotel where Rosenthal was murdered?" asked an end seat passenger on a Broadway car at Forty-third street yesterday.

The conductor on the runboard helplessly cast uncertain glances at all points of the compass and replied:

"My car has passed this corner a dozen times a day and scores of folks have asked me that same question since the gambler was done up. I've had a good deal of curiosity about the whereabouts of that hotel myself, but every time I strike this neighborhood I start to get busy and I haven't had a good chance to look around yet. But, believe me, the first time I get a day off I'm going to find out where that blamed Metropole is or I'll break a leg."

"In the old days," said he who had spent a whole week on a sloop this summer, "sailing was my favorite outdoor pastime. At Sheepshead Bay, Bay Ridge and Bath Beach there were scores of places where sailboats of any description could be hired by the day or week.

"Last week I tried to hire a sailboat at Sheepshead Bay. There were two in the bay, and both were privately owned. I was offered plenty of motor boats but there was not a single sailboat that I could get. And so the day of the occasional sailor is passing."

One of the large typewriter concerns got an order to send several machines to the Federal building to be used by the stenographers reporting the argument on the Kansas election case. The name of the man who ordered the machines was not familiar to the management of the typewriter company, so a telephone call was sent to an official in the Federal building asking if the order was from a responsible source.

"Well, it's from the Supreme Court of the United States, so I guess it's reliable enough," said the official.

One of the best known voice teachers in the city, who was discussing the summer influx of music students, told of a young man from one of the small towns of the middle West who had made an appointment with the teacher. His voice was to be tested because he wished to study in New York and become a grand opera singer. This last he admitted in a most offhand manner.

"Now what," said the teacher, "do you think this young man was going to rise to these heights on? Two hundred dollars. He had it with him, too, and was willing to turn the whole amount over to me. All I had to do in return for it was to get him engaged at the Metropolitan this fall.

"I tried out his voice. It was a very fair tenor and had possibilities. If I could put that voice into a man with a little more sense of the niness of things I could put him in grand opera in the course of six or seven years."

"We are going to have a heavy frost on August 28, and you had better cover up your tomato vines for it," a visitor to the Central Park menagerie said to Chief Keeper Snyder yesterday.

"How do you figure that out?" the keeper asked.

"From the katydids. There is an old saying that six weeks after katydids first appear there comes a heavy frost. We heard katydids out in Englewood on July 17.

NEW YORK GANGSTER REVEALS MURDER PLOT

Alleged Pugilist "Squeals" When Caught Attacking Philadelphia Man.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Harry Dilsheim, who owns a chain of meat stores, appeared in the Central Station police court to-day and revealed an alleged plot to force him to hand over $10,000.

For the last three weeks Dilsheimer has been receiving letters threatening all sorts of dire deeds unless he gave up this money. The last message stated that he was to be killed unless he made good on Saturday.

Last night, as he made his collections, he was followed by two plain clothes men who soon discovered that three men were always within ange of him. When he left his last shop at Sixteenth and Susquehanna avenue the three men suddenly attacked him with blackjack and sandbag. The plain clothes men closed in. Two of the men escaped, but the third was arrested. He asked to be allowed to make a confession when arraigned before Magistrate MacFarland. He was taken to Detective Cameron's office and told his story.

About five weeks ago, he said, he was approached on 125th street, New York, by two Harlem gang leaders, whom he named, and asked by them to come to Philadelphia to "do up" a wealthy butcher. He said they were accompanied by a person who appeared to be a man of wealth, but who did little or no talking. However, he inferred this man was the principal who was employing the man to do the job.

The prisoner gave his name as Edwin Schimm, alias Harry Lewis, and said he was a prizefighter, and lived in West 114th street. He also admitted he had been promised $100 for his part in the affair if it was successful, and that he was sore over the treatment that had been accorded him, as his partners in crime had not shared the expense money with him as he thought it should have been divided.

Schimm asked to be allowed to turn State's evidence and gave the police some information which Detective Captain Cameron said may or may not be reliable.

The man was then led back to the hearing room and committed without bail on the charge of attempted highway robbery, assault and battery with attempt to kill, and the additional charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons was laid against him when his pockets revealed a fine looking magazine revolver, a sand bag, a bottle of chloroform and a short effective looking knife that might be classed as an abbreviated stiletto and stil be used for almost any kind of criminal surgery.

BELT LINE HORSES IN FLIGHT.

South Street Startled by an Unlooked For Burst of Speed.

An East Side Belt Line car had just turned into Front street from Broadway yesterday afternoon when the whiffletree broke. The horses darted ahead, pulling the driver, David Foley, 127 East 107th street, over the dashboard. The reins were jerked out of his hands and the horses ran up South street.

Ferryboats and excursion steamers had just docked and the district was crowded. The runaway horses frightened the women and children. At Fulton street Policemen Charles Ries and Oscar Johnson caught the reins and managed to hold on while the horses dragged them as far as Beekman street, a distance of twelve blocks.

There they were stopped, and the two policemen led them back to the car. After the whiffletree was repaired the horses were hitched up and started on their way again.

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the bid and asked prices, with additional news matter, are contained also in the night and final editions of THE EVENING SUN.—Adv.

CONGRESS SETTLING UP TO GO HOME ON AUG. 15

Belief That Taft Will Veto Sugar Bill May Cause a Compromise.

DEADLOCKS ARE BREAKING

Senate Likely to Favor Seven Year Civil Service Tenure Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Congress leaders are planning for an adjournment of the session by Thursday, August 15, if possible, but certainly by August 17.

With the Archbold impeachment case put over until the next session by the vote of the Senate on Saturday and rapid progress being made with tariff and appropriation bills there is every reason to believe the leaders will be able to carry out their plans for an adjournment within two weeks.

It is not likely that much time will be spent on the tariff. The wool bill agreed to by the House Saturday will be submitted in the Senate at noon to-morrow by Senator La Follette as it was reported by the conference committee. The Senate will likely accept the wool bill without much debate. Before the end of another week the excise and sugar bills will probably be disposed of.

Republican leaders have an impression that President Taft will veto all of the tariff bills. He would probably sign the sugar bill if it could be sent to him in the form in which it passed the Senate. But this is hardly expected. The bill passed in the Senate by Republican votes, with every Democrat voting against it. It was passed as a substitute for the House free sugar bill. The bill is now a party measure. It is likely a compromise sugar bill will come out of conference.

While there has been a deadlock over the general appropriation bills there have been indications in the last few days that this trouble is gradually disappearang. A legislative, executive and judicial bill is now before the Senate. Two issues raised by it are likely to be settled within a day or two. One of these grows out of the amendment fixing the tenure of civil service employees at seven years. Senator Cummins, who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Civil Service, is fighting it, contending that it amounts to a return to the spoils system.

Gen. John C. Black, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, however, approves the legislation. It is expected the Senate will adopt this amendment.

The other obstacle is the form of the compromise which abolishes the Commerce Court. In rewriting the amendment the conferees left the language ambiguous so far as it provided for disposition of cases now pending in the court. Senator Sutherland will propose a resolution to correct this and make more definite the jurisdiction of the United States District Courts over these Commerce Court cases.

The only other exposition to the commerce provision is by Senators who want to legislate the Commerce Court Judges out of office as Circuit Judges. Senators Bailey, Bacon, Hoke Smith and Cummins are leading in this fight, but it is believed the language will be adopted as it came from the conference committee.

The agricultural appropriation bill has been agreed to and there is a prospect of agreement on the pension appropriation bill. Conference action on the navy appropriation bill depends on the outcome of the fight for two battleships and that will be settled shortly.

The most serious obstacle to an early adjournment as the leaders view it today is the Panama Canal bill. There is a movement on to put it over until the next session. The plan is to provide for the organization of an engineering force to open the canal and to legislate for the government of the Canal Zone and put the question of tolls over until the next session. There is opposition to this led by Senator Bristow of Kansas.

LIS PENDENS.

COOPER ST., n s, 137.6 ft w of Isham st, 37.6x100—Timothy F Allen agt Bertha A Winnill et al (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien); attys. Decker, Allen & Storm.

6TH AV, 782 and 785; 45th st, s s, 50 ft w of 6th av, 21.8x75.5; 45th st, 104 W—Susie E Pickett agt Emily E Burns et al (amended partition); attys. Blandy, Mooney & Sapman.

PROSPECT AV, e s, between 179th and 180th sts, lot 9—Tax Lien Co of N Y agt James D Rogers et al (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien); atty. W Lustgarten.

HUGHES AV, w s, 382.8 ft s of 180th st, 25.1x100—John E O'Brien agt Magdalena Marx et al (foreclosure of mortgage); atty. W Berg.

HOE AV, e s, between Freeman and Jennings sts, lot 8—Lien Securities Corp agt Jeremiah D Sullivan (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien); attys. Saxe & Powell.

3D AV, 524, and Sth av, 688, two actions—James Everards Breweries agt Patrick F Quinn (foreclosure of two mortgages); atty. D M Neuberger.

114TH ST, 341 E—Dan Cerulli agt Adams Realty Co (specific performance); atty. H Kunz.

127TH ST, 245-51 W, and Jane st, 10-14—Wm S McCotter agt Jackson Square Realty Co et al (action to declare an issue of shares void); atty. G W Carr.

116TH ST, 52 E—Joseph Dembofsky agt Saml Golden et al (action to foreclose mechanics' lien); atty. H G Gerstenfeld.

117TH ST, 310 W—Giovanni Luzzatto agt International Distributors Corp et al (foreclosure of mortgage); atty. G C De Lacy.

LOT 8, block 5024, Sec 11—Simeon M Barber agt Chas R Weeks et al (foreclosure of tax lien); atty. H Swain.

128TH ST, 17 E—Emily M Coddington agt Viola H Banning et al (foreclosure of mortgage); atty. S B Robinson.

152D ST, 540 E—Sigmund Wechsler agt Carlina Spallone et al (foreclosure of mortgage); atty. R V Wechsler.

174TH ST, n s, 100 e Railroad av, 50x100—Bessie N Fisner agt Etter Realty Co et al (amended foreclosure of mortgage); atty. P V Brown.

236TH ST, n s, 275 e Kepler av, 25x100—Susan V N Rouget agt Otto P Schroeder et al (foreclosure of mortgage); attys. Davison & Underhill.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

MADISON AV, 4th av, 26th and 27th sts, block, s w—Wm Wengerist, Jr Co agt F & E Co, owner; Rudolph Isenhauer, lessee; Joseph D Manhatt, contractor $275.51

119TH ST, 21 W—Nathan Ehman agt Clara Kunenthal and Samuel Kelz, owners; Samuel Wald, owner and contractor $70

24TH ST, 153 to 161 E—Howell, Field & Godard, Inc, agt Cedar Realty Co, owner; John F Cockerill, Inc, contractor $506.25

ROEBLING AV, n w s, 100 w Mayflower av, 75x100—Westchester Woodworking Co agt Ellen Ward, owner; Philip Ward, owner and contractor $258.50

FORREST AV, 768—I A Adler Co agt John Lyons, owner; West Side Mason Contracting Co, contractor $175

132D ST, 121 W—Morris Dickman agt John Macon, owner and contractor $75

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