DEFENCE SCORES IN RITUAL MURDER CASE

Witnesses Summoned by Prosecution Testify Favorably to the Defendant.

STATE'S CASE WEAKENED

Yuschinsky's Aunt Said to Have Accused Boy's Relatives of the Crime.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

KIEFF, Oct. 14.—The theory of counsel for the defence that the Christian boy, Andrey Yuschinsky, was murdered by his own relatives was strengthened by the testimony given in the trial of the Jew, Mendel Beilis, who is accused of having committed a "ritual murder."

Several witnesses corroborated the testimony given yesterday by Dobjausky, the publican, in this respect. Dobjousky testified that he heard Yuschinsky's aunt, now dead, say a few days after the mutilated body of Andrey Yuschinsky had been found that his own relatives had killed him. This testimony, which is all in favor of the defence, is coming from the prosecution's own witnesses.

So far the State's case has been surprisingly weak.

Nearly all the witnesses so far examined are those who gave testimony at the preliminary hearing that was incorporated in the indictment against Beilis and without exception they have repudiated their former statements or have been unable to remember.

TELLS STORY OF MURDER.

Russian Jurist Thinks Boy Was Killed as Traitor.

Herman Bernstein of New York said yesterday that he had just received from one of the foremost jurists in Russia an account of the Yuschinsky murder and the names of the real murderers of the boy. These facts will be brought out in the trial of Mendel Beilis, the Jew accused of having murdered the Yuschinsky boy for ritual purposes. The statement follows:

"The former police inspector Krasovsky and the journalist S. I. Brazul Brushkovsky, belonging to the Russian nobility, having made separate investigations, have secured very important material disclosing the actual murderers of Andrey Yuschinsky.

"On May 5, 1913 (Russian style), Brazul Brushkovsky made a statement to the Assistant Chief of the Gendarmerie of the Province of Kieff, in which he named these murderers and submitted all the evidence he had secured. The following is a resume of the results of the investigations conducted by Police Inspector Krasovsky and Brazul Brushkovsky.

"In 1911 the house of the widow of a postal telegraph official, Vera Cheberyak, on Verkhne-Yurkovsky street, Kieff, served as a meeting place for thieves. In the course of time the activity of this gang manifested itself in very daring crimes. A short time before the murder of Yuschinsky this gang found it necessary to secure a large supply of firearms. They robbed two Kieff stores, carrying away about 100 revolvers, a thousand cartridges, daggers and powder.

Yuschinsky Chum of Her Son.

"One of the constant visitors at Vera Cheberyak's house was the chum of her son Zhenya, Andrey Yuschinsky. The Yuschinskys had been neighbors of Vera Cheberyak for a long time. Only six months before the murder of Yuschinsky Peikhodko had moved to the outskirts of the city.

"Yuschinsky, who was studying at the seminary, walked to Kieff every day and kept his relations with Zhenya Cheberyak, visiting him frequently.

"The two boys knew a great deal about all that was going on in the home of Cheberyak and they knew everybody who visited Cheberyak.

"A short time before the murder of Yuschinsky the boys had a serious quarrel and Andrey Yuschinsky threatened to tell the police all that was going on in Cheberyak's house. Zhenya and another boy who heard this ran home and Zhenya told his mother about Yuschinsky's threats.

"Then several incidents occurred which made the gang suspicious. Vera Cheberyak was suddenly summoned to the police station. A day later, on March 9, the police arrested in a bathhouse some of the leading members of the gang—Lisunov, Mikhalkevich, Manzelevsky and Mosyak, who were disguised as students and functionaries. At the police station the police officer Sandolyuk, who chanced to be there at the time, recognized in them the frequent visitors of Vera Cheberyak, near whose home he was stationed. Then the home of Vera Cheberyak was searched for the first time by the police.

Thought Boy Betrayed Them.

"The members of the gang began to suspect that some one familiar with their activities must have betrayed them to the police. Recalling Andrey Yuschinsky's threats, the men were convinced that it was he who had betrayed them. To prevent any further revelations on the part of Yuschinsky they decided to kill the boy. At first they intended to drown him in a well located near the cave where Yuschinsky's body was discovered later on. But that plan was abandoned, as Yuschinsky had become very cautious and it would have been difficult to lure him there alone and they thought it too risky to make Zhenya a witness of the crime. In view of this they decided to murder the boy in the home of Vera Cheberyak, where Yuschinsky was wont to come. They cast lots as to who should kill him. A brother of Vera Cheberyak, Peter Signayevsky, Boris Rudzinsky and Ivan Latishev were chosen to kill the boy, while the other members of the gang were to help in disposing of the body and concealing the traces of the crime.

"On the evening of March 11, 1911, Vera Cheberyak took her three children away to her mother, Signayevskaya, where they stayed until March 15. On March 12 at about 8 o'clock in the morning Andrey Yuschinsky came to Cheberyak. The murderers were hiding, awaiting him. As soon as the boy opened the door the murderers rushed upon him, closed his mouth and dragged him to the little bedroom. Cheberyak was watching on the stairway, while her friend, Yulia Belozerova, was watching in the street. The murderers having gagged the boy commenced to torture him. Signayevskaya held Yuschinsky while Rudzinsky was stabbing him in the temple, trying to inflict painful wounds that would not prove fatal. Thus fourteen wounds were made. Then the tormentors of the boy struck several blows with a sharp instrument, fracturing his skull. The body of the murdered boy was then wrapped in a rug and carried into the drawing room, where it was placed under a couch.

Friend Saw Alleged Murderers.

"At this time a woman friend of Cheberyak, D., came to the house unexpectedly. Upon entering D. noticed Latishev, Signayevskaya and Rudzinsky rushing from the drawing room to the bedroom. She also noticed the rug rolled up under the couch.

"When D. went away the bathtub was filled with cold water and the body of Andrey Yuschinsky was washed. Then they put clean underclothing on the body and carried it to a barn, without arousing any suspicion.

"On the night of March 13 the body of Yuschinsky was hidden away in a cellar. On that same night the murderers robbed the store of Adamovitch to the amount of 2,500 rubles, and the more valuable things were brought in a valise to Cheberyak, who sent the same valise to Moscow and gave the receipt to Latishev. On the following day Latishev and his two accomplices left for Moscow where they sold the stolen things for 400 rubles. The criminals went on a spree and were arrested by the police as suspicious characters. Latishev was ordered by the police to the town of Dmitriev, Government of Kursk, where he was under the surveillance of the police, and Radzinsky and Signayevskaya, the other murderers of the boy, were sent back to Kieff.

"In the evening of March 13, Cheberyak came to her friend D.'s house, stayed there a while and seemed greatly agitated. Before leaving Cheberyak asked her friend to escort her and then begged her to stay over night with her. D. then invited another friend of hers, and the three went to Cheberyak's house.

Haunted by Apparition.

"Vera Cheberyak for some reason was afraid to enter the bedroom and the drawing room; she told of her fears to her friends and they too were unable to sleep. At midnight they told Cheberyak that they decided to go home. Cheberyak said that she could not remain alone. She followed her friends and stayed over night in D.'s house.

"Later she told one of the witnesses that she was haunted by the apparition of a murdered boy on the night of March 14. On March 14 Manzelevsky and Mosyak, who had just been released from prison, came to Cheberyak's house and told her that the Yuschinsky boy was murdered in vain, that while they were in prison they had learned that it was not he who had betrayed them to the police. Manzelevsky and Mosyak, in the absence of the murderers, decided to remove the body of Yuschinsky. They carried it away on the night of March 17 to the cave on Zagorovschina with the aid of some one named Vitka.

"There the body was found. The reactionaries at once used the murder of the Yuschinsky boy for the purpose of reviving the 'ritual murder' myth, accusing the Jews of the crime to incite the mob against the Jewish people and prevent the Duma from abolishing the Pale of Settlement. The bill to consider the project had just been introduced in the Duma at the time."

ASSEMBLY TO PROTEST.

Resolution Denouncing Kieff Prosecutor Introduced by Aaron J. Levy.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—Majority Leader Aaron J. Levy introduced a resolution in the Assembly appealing to the Federal Government to interfere in the case of Mendel Beilis, a Jewish subject of Russia, whose trial for "ritual murder" has attracted the attention of the civilized world. This resolution, which will be unanimously passed, follows:

"Whereas one Menahil Mendel Tevvief Beilis, a subject of Russia of the Jewish faith, has been charged with and is now on trial for an alleged "blood accusation" or "ritual murder" of one Andre Yushinsky, deceased, in the city of Kieff, in the empire of Russia, and

"Whereas it is commonly reported that such charge is without foundation and was inspired by the "black hundred" reactionaries, an anti-semitic element, in the said empire, and the Russian secret police by amazing trickery having wickedly and wantonly aided and abetted therein, and

"Whereas this charge was conceived and urged, as it is likewise reported, with a view of inciting anti-Jewish demonstrations and pogroms and fanning into flame deep Russian prejudice against the Jews, and

Newspaper Attack Recalled.

"Whereas verification of the foregoing reports is found in the series of attacks made upon the prosecution in the said trial, among others by the chief anti-semitic organ, namely, the *Kierlianan*, a newspaper published in said city and empire, which indicated the nefarious method of the prosecution and analyzed the official accusation in merciless fashion, and

"Whereas all Europe has filed protests with the Russian authorities against this Beilis cruelty and inhumanity, and

"Whereas numerous petitions of remonstrance have been filed with such authorities, signed by thousands of the most influential men of Great Britain, Germany and France, and even Russia itself, and

"Whereas the Russian protests are even more vigorous than those from other countries, having been urged by a number of members of the Russian Council of States, many members of the Russian Duma, many academicians and a large number of prominent university professors, lawyers and authors, and

"Whereas stories which have been printed in support of this alleged charge are terrible in their calumnious reference to the Hebrew religion and a mere recrudescence of an ancient sinister and oft exploded legend, and

"Whereas the American high sense of justice is recognized the whole world over, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the Department of State of the United States be and it hereby is respectfully requested, through its diplomatic and high offices, to point out to the Russian authorities that persistence in these proceedings in so far as they are based upon the "blood ritual" charge will be offensive to the American people and to the Government of the United States, and to strongly urge upon said authorities the necessity for their interposition to the end that a fair and impartial trial may be had in the premises, to use and employ all honorable means and its best endeavors in the interests of justice and common humanity, and be it further

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State and to each representative in Congress from the State of New York."

ROBERT BACON ENTERTAINED.

Ex-Envoy of U. S. at Paris Arrives at Buenos Ayres.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 14.—Robert Bacon, the former American Ambassador at Paris, and his party arrived here to-day. They will be entertained at luncheon to-morrow at the American Legation. In the afternoon the Minister of Foreign Affairs will give a reception in their honor.

Dr. and Mrs. Zeballos will give a dinner in honor of the visitors to-morrow night, followed by a reception.

ALFONSO TO VISIT RUMANIA.

King of Spain Said to Be Planning Trip This Year.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—It is reported that King Alfonso, will visit Rumania before the end of the year.

FLASHES FROM THE CABLE.

LONDON.—A Pekin despatch says that Chen, chief of the Pekin mounted police, was executed yesterday. Chen was arrested last Friday and confessed he had been bribed to kill President Yuan Shih-k'ai.

SHANGHAI.—Dr. John C. Ferguson, adviser to the Chinese Ministry for Communications, sailed to-day for America, taking with him a collection of art antiques purchased for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

COBURG, Germany.—The Dowager Duchess Marie of Saxe-Coburg Gotha to-day denied the reports of the betrothal of the Princess Elizabeth of Rumania to Crown Prince George of Greece.

407 ENTOMBED IN CARDIFF COAL MINE

Many Are Believed to Have Been Killed by Fire and Afterdamp.

28 BODIES ARE RECOVERED

935 Miners Were in Pit When Explosion Occurred, but Majority Escaped.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CARDIFF, Wales, Oct. 14.—About 446 Welsh coal miners are believed to have lost their lives from fire and afterdamp in the Universal Colliery at Senghenydd to-day.

The most experienced men in mining accidents said late to-night that there was no hope of saving the 434 men still unaccounted for, who are isolated by fire. If this statement is confirmed it will be the greatest loss of life in British mining annals.

Nine hundred and thirty-five men went down in the pit this morning before the first explosion shattered the works. Of this number successive parties of rescuers sent up 512 men alive and twenty-eight bodies.

Efforts to quench the fire have been only partly successful and it is still burning. An official notice issued at 11:30 o'clock to-night says: "The fire is well in hand, but it is not yet safe to explore the workings. It is certain that no more bodies will be brought up to-night."

The impossibility of reaching the buried miners up to the present has been due alike to the fire and to falls of the roofs and afterdamp. It is due to the fact that the Universal Colliery had two pits, at Lancaster and York, connected by underground passages, that any men at all were rescued. Only a few of the workmen were hurt by the explosion, the vast majority escaping unscathed.

Many Warned in Time to Escape.

Numbers of men who were working in distant galleries were not aware of the fact that there had been an explosion until their comrades shouted warnings to them. All of these men were quickly raised to the pit head and came out smiling. They were seized and hugged by their wives, sweethearts and children, who had rushed to the mine on the first report of the explosion. They were quickly followed by the night shift who came running up to the pit head to assist the work of rescue. The first injured to be brought up were placed on a special train and rushed to Cardiff.

Telephone calls for help were sent to all the neighboring collieries and they were very promptly answered. Gangs of trained rescue brigades were sent to the pit by special trains and by automobiles. Soon scores of the ablest and most experienced miners in South Wales were assembled and ready to render assistance, but 600 yards below the ground fire barred their way and volumes of pungent smoke made it impossible for any efforts to rescue except by those wearing oxygen helmets. Even the latter, although they were not affected by the smoke, were unable to endure the intense heat except for brief periods and although they were relieved in relays again and again all day they finally reluctantly acknowledged that their buried comrades could not be reached until the fire had been quenched.

Fire May Burn Many Hours.

One returning rescuer said:

"It is terrible work. We can see now and then a flicker of flame through the smoke. All we can do is to crawl as near as possible and empty the contents of an extinguisher. Then we must wait until the smoke from that subsides and then creep a little nearer. This is repeated constantly and we made a lot of progress. The fire is certainly thinning, but it may be hours before it is out. Even then it will be a long time before we can reach the seat of the explosion, because there is a lot of wreckage to clear away."

Managing Director Rees of the mine says that nothing will really be known as to the fate of the entombed men until some time to-morrow. Immense crowds watched the work of rescue all day to-day and there were 10,000 people around the pit head to-night. Trains brought thousands of curious people to Cardiff during the afternoon and evening.

The Universal, which produces only steam coal for the Admiralty, is known as a dangerous mine. There is always the risk of firedamp when the barometer is rising, as it has been for the last day or two. It is said that part of the workings could not be entered last night owing to the firedamp.

Eighty-one miners were killed by an explosion in the Universal twelve years ago.

BRING REMAINS OF MR. BUSCH.

Relatives of St. Louis Brewer Sail for New York To-day.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Among the passengers who will sail for New York to-morrow on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse are Mr. and Mrs. Max Wallerstein, Mr. and Mrs. Scharrer and Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Busch, all accompanying the remains of the late Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, who died recently at his home in Langenschwalbach.

Others returning on the same steamer are Cleofonte Campanini, the well known musical conductor, and Mrs. Campanini; Alice Zeppelli, Rosa Raisa, Lina Regie Grosina and Louise Gelli, all of the Chicago Opera Company; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Thomas, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim and Dr. David Jayne Hill.

CRUISER OFF TO PUERTO PLATA.

Great Britain Takes Step to Protect Her Interests.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 14.—The British cruiser Hermoine sailed hurriedly this morning for Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, to protect British interests there.

SEEKS JAMAICA COALING PORT.

American Syndicate Prepares for Panama Canal Trade.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 14.—It is reported that an American syndicate is trying to obtain options for a site at Port Royal for the erection of a coaling station for the Panama Canal trade.

Y. W. C. A. OPENS PLAY CENTRE.

Games and Speeches Mark Inauguration of New Work for Girls.

The new Y. W. C. A. recreation centre at 21 West Forty-fourth street opened last night. Mrs. John H. Finley of the committee had the first glass of root beer from the sanitary fountain, and a basketball team from Barnard College christened the eight new shower baths, the sixteen dressing rooms and the 250 lockers.

Miss Mabelle Ford, the manager, described the purposes of the new centre as sociability, play and exercise. The evening recreations include roller skating, folk and social dancing, group and competitive games, swimming and moving pictures.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson told the girls about her first gymnasium experience in a third story piazza which her father had fitted up with apparatus in order that his delicate son, Theodore Roosevelt, might grow strong.

Among those who watched the games were Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Miss Carolyn Shippin and Mrs. James Stewart Cushman.

DO NOTHING CONGRESS ON WILSON'S HANDS

House Lacks 56 of a Quorum—"Bring 'Em All Back," Says Hank Barnhart.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Unless there is a change in the present state of affairs President Wilson will soon have a "do nothing Congress" on his hands. The President has won in his desire that Congress shall remain in session while the banking bill is being considered in committee, but the fact is that neither house is turning a wheel.

When the House was called to order to-day Republican Leader Mann suggested the absence of a quorum. The roll was called and fifty-six members less than a quorum responded. Accordingly the House adjourned.

Representative Barnhart of Indiana, who was ordered to return to Washington last week, made a suggestion. He recalled that last week only Eastern members and those in the West living east of the Mississippi were directed to return.

"Tell them all to come back; not just a few, as you did last week," said Mr. Barnhart.

Mr. Barnhart was resting quietly in his Indiana home when the leading Republican newspaper in his district came out with an article over which appeared headlines reading:

"Hank Barnhart ordered arrested, not attending to his public duties in Washington.

Hank packed up and took the first train to Washington.

A House leader made the statement today that if President Wilson had a full realization of conditions on Capitol Hill he would consent to a recess.

In this connection it is pointed out that as things stand no business of importance will be transacted once the deficiency bill is out of the way until the Senate Banking Committee is ready to report the Administration bill now in its possession. The argument is made that this committee could proceed with its hearings and the work of perfecting the bill just as well with Congress in recess. The committee is not expected to conclude its labors until November 15 at the earliest.

THE SEAGOERS.

Many Noted Voyagers Sail for Europe on Four Steamships.

Sailed by the Cunarder Lusitania this morning for Liverpool:

William Adams Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Morrin
John F. Alvorez	Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Mayer
A. H. Benjamin	Mrs. Prescott Morris
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pell Clark	Prince and Princess Poniatowski Murat
Col. and Mrs. Spencer Cosby	John R. Mott
G. A. Cowie	Charles Munro
Mr. and Mrs. William J. Davies	A. P. Ordway
Mr. and Mrs. A. Lowes Dickinson	Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Pipkin
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Edwards	Mr. and Mrs. Paul Poiret
George Fern	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ponsonby
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ford	W. C. Robb
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gordon	W. S. C. Robertson
Henry A. Gross	Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Russell
Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Hewlett	W. G. Schramm
Henry A. James	E. W. Sells
Edward Johnson	Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Sherman
E. H. Jones	Mrs. Francis R. Skinner
Miss Katharine de Kay	Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Sterling
F. E. Kohl	Miss Laura McDonald Stallo
Henry Lansdell	Hamilton Stewart
Albert Lassner	Dr. R. G. Tunison
Samuel M. Levor	Capt. and Mrs. L. W. Turney
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Lister	Gen. and Mrs. Stephen M. Weld
Mr. and Mrs. Silas McBee	W. Lanison Williams
John W. McKee	
Mr. and Mrs. James McKinley	
William J. Wolman	

Those sailing by La Savoie of the French Line for Havre this morning include:

Miss J. van Elst	Walter S. Hoke
Edward Fischer	Mrs. Julie Happel
Maurice Faure	Mrs. H. N. de Vaux
Miss Alice Guillot	Constance M. Watson

By the Red Star liner Vaderland for Antwerp:

Mrs. Irving T. Bush	Mrs. H. Norton
Mr. and Mrs. John L. Childsey	Miss Mercedes Reidchardt
Mrs. M. D. McKee	Mrs. E. V. Smith

By the United Fruit Company's liner Zacapa for the West Indies and South America:

M. Dolphy	L. Davesac
E. J. Fulton	Dr. and Mrs. J. Kraus
W. J. Ahlstrom	H. A. Kelly
J. J. Periitt	Mrs. Frances A. Peterson
Frank W. Robins	
H. S. Tuft	

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BANKERS QUESTION OWEN ON CURRENCY

Senator in Role of Witness at Conference of Academy of Political Science.

DISCUSS BOARD CONTROL

Conference Told Life Terms Are Not Considered to Avoid Political Rule.

Senator Owen appeared in New York in a new role on currency reform yesterday at the second national conference of the Academy of Political Science in the Chamber of Commerce. Instead of being examiner as chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, he was witness with the bankers present questioning him concerning the currency bill.

It was the most interesting fifteen minutes of the conference. The bankers present went straight to the core of the objections they have to the bill and seemed anxious to continue questioning the Senator when he diplomatically put an end to the examination, which he had invited after his address on the currency bill. He brought the discussion to a halt with the observation that the time of the body was short and he did not wish to encroach on the time allotted to other speakers.

"What is going to happen if the banks of the country do not come into the new system?" was the final question. It was asked by Benjamin F. Harris of Champaign, Ill., recently president of the Illinois State Banking Association and now chairman of the agricultural commission of the American Bankers Association.

"I have not the slightest doubt that the banks of the country will enter the system almost unanimously," replied Senator Owen.

This final answer came after similar questions regarding the effect of the bill.

Mr. Harris, who is one of the representative country bankers of the middle West, after stating that even with all the national banks in the system only one-third of the banking strength of the country would be represented, had asked:

"Why should the national banks be compelled to enter the new system?"

Senator Owen replied that the banks of this country had been built up as individual units without the cooperative spirit of the European banks with their branches. The Government has in the past protected the untrained and the inexperienced, he said.

Discuss Political Control.

"When the Government constructs this system calling for the cooperation of the banks and the banks are unwilling to conform to the reasonable and just requirement it would be wrong for the Government to leave the system open to destruction through the lack of wisdom and the ignorance of those it was designed to benefit by leaving it optional to bankers to enter."

Another question, based on the fear that the board may pass under political control, was asked by John Harsen Rhoades.

"Have you considered the making of membership on the central control board a life membership as with the members of the Supreme Court, in order to put them beyond the influence of politics?" he asked.

"No, we have not," the Senator answered. "Men live too long to be appointed for life to a position of this kind. They become decadent and unfit for the stress of the work imposed. The possibility might be considered of making the term of office eight, ten of twelve years, to make positions on the board attractive to great men."

Questioning Not Heckling.

The questioning of the Senator was not heckling. It was conducted in a very friendly spirit.

It was the second time the Senator had appeared in New York to meet bankers. Since his last visit, during the summer, there has passed between Washington and New York much recrimination and a number of charges on the one side that the bankers are cooperating to defeat the bill and on the other side of high handed disregard of bankers' opinion by the framers of the bill.

The attitude of the gathering toward Senator Owen was entirely friendly. He received cordial applause at the opening and ending of his speech.

Senator Owen's assertion that he expected the banks to join the system almost unanimously was challenged by Arthur Reynolds of Des Moines, president of the American Bankers Association.

Senator Owen in his address explained the merits of the currency bill from his viewpoint. Representative Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio also spoke in favor of the bill.

The conference was attended by representative bankers and business men from all parts of the country.

There will be another session to-day in Earl Hall, Columbia University. The conference will close with a banquet at the Hotel Astor this evening.

RURAL BANKERS PROTEST.

Tell Senate Committee That Bill Would Hurt Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Representatives of the legislative committee from the bankers' conference at Boston came before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency to-day to give their views about making the bill satisfactory to rural bankers. They were agreed that the bill as framed would work hardship on them.

George Woodruff, president of the First National Bank of Joliet, Ill., discussed the country banker's opposition to the exclusion of the privilege of making money out of the collection of checks and drafts, saying that this is an important item of income.

McLane Tilton, Jr., of Pell City, Ala., argued that the measure in its present form would destroy a valuable adjunct to the business of national banks, particularly the smaller ones, by eliminating the savings credits from use in the general business of the bank.

Mr. Tilton was asked what he knew about a conspiracy by banks in the great cities to stir up opposition to the pending Administration currency bill.

"There was no such conspiracy," said Mr. Tilton.

On behalf of the associated bankers of New York, James H. Perkins of Albany and Robert H. Tremaine of Ithaca, president of the State Bankers Association, were heard. Mr. Perkins offered similar criticisms to those from leading reserve city bankers heretofore.

He approved of the general terms of the bill, however, and explained that in his opinion—and in this he voiced the sentiment of the currency committee of the State association—the transitional period from the present banking and currency system of the United States to the new one should be more gradual than provided in the bill. He thought that instead of an initial subscription of 3 per cent. to the reserve fund, the banks should be permitted to contribute at the rate of 1 per cent. every six months till the reserve banks were established. This, he said, would not disrupt business to the extent that a 3 per cent. withdrawal would.

Mr. Tremaine gave similar testimony and criticised the twelve regional banks provision. He thought that seven regional banks, with a proper number of branch banks, would be sufficient.

A statement published in a Washington evening paper that H. Parker Willis, editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, had been summoned to Washington to give testimony as to the participation of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan in the authorship of the Glass-Owen bill, was denied.

WOULD CHANGE CURRENCY BILL.

National Chamber of Commerce Approves Bill as a Whole.

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, in session here, indorsed to-day the report of its committee on the Glass-Owen currency bill, the vote being 393 to 17.

The committee suggested seven changes in the bill while favoring its general scope and aims. The committee regards the measure as a piece of constructive legislation and believes that it embodies in a large degree elements necessary to provide the nation with a safe currency and banking system.

FUREY ESTATE DWINDLES.

Value Believed to Be $2,000,000, Will Scarcely Touch $300,000.

The estate of the late Robert Furey of Brooklyn, which was generally believed to exceed $2,000,000, will scarcely touch the $300,000 mark, according to a statement growing out of the settlement of the suit brought against John Morrissey Gray by Brig.-Gen. John V. Furey, U. S. A., retired, a brother of the testator. The settlement is for $65,000. An order permitting it was signed by Surrogate Ketcham yesterday.

Robert Furey left his entire estate to Gray, Democratic leader of the Eighth Assembly district, thereby cutting off Gen. Furey, several nieces and nephews. It was said yesterday that Gray had settled with the General and that he might do something for the other kin.

Father Murphy to Work in Bowery.

Cardinal Farley has transferred the Rev. John J. A. Murphy to the Holy Name Mission, on the Bowery. Father Murphy has had experience in similar work. He was ordained in 1908 and assigned to the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, East Ninetieth street, where he remained for two years. He was attached three years to St. Thomas's Church, West 118th street, from which he was transferred by the Cardinal.

Make a note of this

¶ That whilst Saks clothes are ready-to-wear, they are also made to order.

¶ The difference between the common interpretation of the made-to-order idea and our own idea of it is simply a matter of time.

¶ Instead of putting a tape on you and delaying you a week for a try-on and another week for alterations, we have reduced the operation to a single day at most.

¶ The reason being that we do not wait for individual customers, but measure the crowd in all its varying dimensions, and this, of course, includes you.

¶ In other words, your suit is all ready made and finished, save for perhaps a few trifling touches, and all you have to do is to come and pick it out.

¶ And it is tailored with all those creative touches which have made the name of Saks a sartorial synonym for style.

Suits $17.50 to $48

EVER TRAVEL?

If you do, you need us on the luggage end. How about a handsome kit bag, or a suit case or a trunk? They last forever or thereabout, and have no equals for style. $15 to $95.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

GETS A CUP AT THE SPHINX.

Oscar of the Waldorf-Astoria Treated to Surprise by Members.

Oscar Tschirky, assistant manager of the Waldorf-Astoria, gave last night, for the 127th time, his personal attention to a monthly dinner of the Sphinx Club, and found a surprise there for himself, a silver cup, three feet, on which the signatures of the members of the club were engraved. R. F. R. Huntsman, treasurer of the club, presented the cup to Oscar with a speech of appreciation, to which Oscar replied.

Benjamin J. Greenhut addressed the club last night. He impressed upon those present that while the correspondence style of salesman is all right, the right goods must be behind him, and that good value is better than fine words in building up business.

WILLYS-OVERLAND REPORT.

Net Income for Year Is Shown to Be $5,653,898.

A statement as to the finances of the Willys-Overland Company, certified by a firm of public accountants, shows that the company's net earnings from all operations and from subsidiary and auxiliary companies amount to $5,705,537.46.

Adding other income and deducting interest on floating debt the statement shows a net income for the year ended June 30 of $5,653,898, which more than fulfils the promise of President John N. Willys, made last November, that his company would earn more than $5,000,000.

The Black Diamond Express
Unique Among America's Fine Trains

Travelers journeying from New York to Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West on the Lehigh Valley have at their service one of the finest and most palatial trains ever developed in America, the home of railroad luxuriousness. The Black Diamond Express, an all-parlor-car, all-steel train, represents the accumulated experience of the builders of America's finest cars. Fastidious care has been shown in every appointment. Comfort lurks in every corner. Safety is built in.

Lehigh service consists of the earnest effort to make every Lehigh traveler perfectly at home and perfectly happy while our guest.

The Black Diamond boasts a new feature in an "always-open dining car" where refreshments of a wide range of choice are served at all hours of the journey.

Lehigh Valley Railroad

New York Terminals {Foot of West 23rd Street / Foot of Liberty Street

Railroad and Pullman Tickets delivered at home or office on request.

Ticket Offices:
New York: 1440 Broadway, near 42nd St., Telephone 4212 Bryant.
1236 Broadway, near 31st St., Telephone 3593 Madison Sq.
401 Broadway, corner Walker St., Telephone 1601 Franklin.
94 Broadway, corner Wall St., Telephone 2434 Rector.
West 23rd Street Ferry Station, Telephone 1986 Chelsea.
Liberty Street Ferry Station, Telephone 2088 Rector.
Brooklyn: 30 Flatbush Ave., Telephone 97 Main.
Newark: 811 Market St., Telephone 287 Market.
Station, Elizabeth and Meeker Aves., Telephone 3020 Waverly.