ALL FOR GOV. GLYNN, MR. M'ADOO'S WISH

Telegram From Treasury Secretary Construed as a Rebuke to Hennessy.

TRAITOR, SAYS OSBORN

A telegram from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to Gov. Glynn, which may be interpreted as a rebuke to John A. Hennessy, who has bolted the Democratic ticket and is up the State working in the interest of Charles S. Whitman, was received in this city yesterday and made public by friends of the Governor. The telegram follows:

"I received yesterday your invitation to speak with you to-night at Binghamton. I greatly regret that an extreme pressure of official duties in Washington prevents my being with you. I unite with you heartily in your appeal to our fellow citizens of Binghamton. Not only should all Democrats who participated in the primaries now support you at the polls, but all well wishers of the national administration should aid you to the extent of their power."

Mr. McAdoo was the Administration sponsor for the Hennessy-Roosevelt primary campaign. Democrats here construed the telegram as notice to the Hennessy independents that whatever the Wilson Administration's interest in the anti-Glynn primary contest may have been it went no further than the primaries. In his letter to Eugene M. Travis, Republican candidate for Comptroller, Mr. Hennessy said in effect that the State organization is deluding the voters in saying that Democrats who believe in President Wilson ought to vote for Gov. Glynn. But now comes the President's son-in-law, telling the Governor, "all well wishers of the National Administration should aid you to the extent of their power."

State Chairman William Church Osborn thus expressed yesterday his opinion of Mr. Hennessy's bolt:

"While he does not attack Gov. Glynn, his letter in effect is a veiled threat against the entire ticket. His attitude is no surprise to me, and it is a relief to have him come out in the open and in his true colors as a supporter of the Republican ticket. The small influence of Mr. Hennessy with the Democratic vote was shown in the primary. His present stand will still further reduce his influence."

Republican State Chairman Tanner said he had no direct knowledge of what Mr. Hennessy is doing and that Mr. Hennessy has not been employed by the State committee.

BIG CROWD HEARS ROOSEVELT.

Nearly 2,000 Persons Turned Away at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick M. Davenport, the Progressive party candidate for Governor, and ex-Senator Josiah Newcomb spoke in the Stratton Theatre here to-night before 2,000 persons. Almost as large a crowd was turned away, being unable to get into the building.

Col. Roosevelt gave no sign of the fact that he had passed a hard day of speech making. He exhorted every man who had voted for him in 1912 to support Mr. Davenport. Sulzer, Murphy and Barnes were denounced and the audience loudly applauded.

Col. Roosevelt and his party will spend the night in this city. His first speech to-morrow will be at Goshen, whence the party will go to Newburgh.

EASY WAY TO ELECT WHITMAN.

Chairman Lewis Does It With Very Little Arithmetic.

So Whitman is going to get 660,000 votes! With the help of a considerable number of "ifs" and reports from 181 out of the 5,000 election districts of the State, Merton E. Lewis, chairman of the Republican executive committee, has been advancing intrepidly through gigantic problems of arithmetic until he has happily arrived at this estimate of the result on November 3.

Mr. Lewis reasons this way: Out of 3,681 election districts outside this city confidential reports from party workers on a canvas of 181 districts have been received at State headquarters. These 181 districts give Whitman 25,589 votes. Two years ago they gave Hedges, Republican candidate for Governor, 19,139. The Republican increase averages 36 to a district.

On this basis the probable total increase outside this city is 132,516, making Whitman's total extra urban vote 461,421. In the city Judge Werner, Republican candidate for the Court of Appeals, got 194,152 votes last year. Whitman will get more, but, says Mr. Lewis, if he only does as well as Judge Werner did his vote in the city and "above The Bronx" will be about 660,000.

Roosevelt's vote in this State in 1912 was 390,093. The Republicans believe that the greater part of this will go to Whitman.

The total Governorship vote this year will probably be about 1,300,000. With Sulzer and Davenport running, Mr. Lewis figures easily elect Mr. Whitman.

BURTON W. GIBSON DISBARRED.

Was Convicted of Stealing Szabo Estate—Other Lawyers Disciplined.

The Appellate Division yesterday disbarred Burton W. Gibson and Frank Thorn. Gibson was convicted of grand larceny in stealing the $7,000 estate of Ruzena Menschik Szabo, for whose murder he was tried but not convicted. His conviction of the larceny automatically disbarred him and the court signed the required order yesterday.

Frank Thorn induced Gustav Sinn to loan $3,000 on property of Thorn's sister without disclosing the fact that there was a first mortgage on the property, according to the papers. Sinn lost his money when the property was sold.

Arthur B. La Far was suspended from practice for one year for refusing to account to a client for money he had collected. Benjamin Jaffe was suspended from practice for six months for a technical violation of a section of the penal law providing against fraud in the conveyance of real estate.

Augustus P. Wagoner, who was suspended for three months last May, was reinstated.

VOGEL PRAYER REFUSED.

Bank Losers Vote for Kadish Appeal, Then Against It.

A proposition that a Kadish prayer be offered for the repose of the soul of Frank A. Vogel, partner of Henry Siegel, started a general uproar at the meeting of the depositors of the Henry Siegel bank in the Fourteenth Street Store at the University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge streets, last night. The proposition was made by the chairman, A. Schwartz, who asserted his belief that Siegel was entirely responsible for wrecking the bank.

"Cut it out," shouted a man at the back of the hall, and Jacob H. Latzer, a former chairman of the depositors' organization, said:

"Vogel was the worst criminal. What do we want to pray for him for?"

"I haven't been on my knees for ten years," shouted a depositor, "but if I got my money from the bank I would pray for ten minutes."

Finally a motion to offer the Kadish prayer was carried by a show of hands. The clamor arose again and the motion was made a second time and voted down.

Glynn Nails Lies in His Sulzerland Campaign

Governor Tells the Citizens of Schoharie County That He Didn't Have His Predecessor Impeached and Calls the Rumor Diabolical.

ASKS INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS TO SUPPORT HIM

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 23.—Southwest through Sulzerland. All day to-day Gov. Glynn's appeals for the support of the State ticket by independent Democrats was applauded by capacity crowds in the halls and at the station platforms where his special campaign train stopped.

Somebody in the crowd at Cobleskill called Martin W. Littleton, who with Candidate Thomas B. Lockwood is touring the State in the train, a "Tammany heeler," but as will be shown the boy orator of the Red, White and Blue Point, L. I., had reason for gladly welcoming the interruption.

So far as this day of grace is concerned, from sky down to the crowds' sole leather, the Democratic State committee directing the destinies of the Governor's statewide tour can stand on its record, for to-day, weather and all, was some day, even if the State committee does say so itself.

Over the hills and through the valleys of Schoharie, Otsego, Delaware and Broome counties, sun kissed, my friends, and painted with the autumnal glories of ——

Sulzerized Air.

It's in the Sulzerized air, you see, especially after one has listened to nothing but oodles of oratory for days on days.

But to resume.

Into Schoharie county, where at Cobleskill the first stop of the day was made, various gentry have been coming of late to tell Schoharie folks behind their hands that Mr. Glynn while Lieutenant-Governor had a lot to do with the impeachment of a statesman whose integrity, so it is said, no man in some of these diggings can assail and get away with it. Wherefore after a brass band and automobiles had escorted Gov. Glynn and party to the veranda of the Hotel Augustan at Cobleskill the Governor lit into this charge early.

"I am told," said Gov. Glynn, "that some people in this county are insidiously starting the rumor that I had something to do with the impeachment of my predecessor and putting myself in the Governor's chair. Here and now I brand that assertion as a diabolical falsehood. I brand that assertion as an infraction of the divine commandment which says 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.'

"I was elected Lieutenant-Governor. My predecessor was impeached by the Legislature and the Court of Appeals of this State. I had sworn to support the Constitution of the State and the laws of the State, and the Constitution and the laws said that in case of an impeachment the Lieutenant-Governor shall succeed the Governor.

Never Raised a Finger.

"I never raised my finger in that whole impeachment trial. I had no more to do with it than my rankest enemy in this county had, if I have an enemy in this county. I say that because if there is one thing in the world I detest it is falsehood. I have never used a falsehood against a man in my life and I object to any man using a falsehood against me."

At the Schoharie meeting also, in a county where the name of David B. Hill is still magic, the Governor was cheered repeatedly when in appealing to independent democracy he said:

"Now let me call your attention to this fact: If I had not received a single vote in New York city, if every vote that Tammany cast in that primary had been against me, I still would be the Democratic nominee for Governor, and for this reason: I received more Democratic votes above the Bronx than my opponent received in the whole State.

"I am an up-State Democrat. I always have been. David B. Hill put me in politics and my gratitude and reverence to the memory of David Hill will keep me an up-State Democrats as long as I live. [Great applause.]

"Mr. Whitman says that I am a Tammany nominee. I am not a Tammany nominee. I never was a Tammany nominee, and I never had an office from Tammany in my life.

"George Palmer and Dan Frisbie and other men in this county who stood with David B. Hill in the days gone by when Hill was making his great fight against Dick Croker and Tammany Hall will tell you that in every one of these conventions, side by side with them as they stood with Hill and fought the battle of the up-State Democracy, a man from Albany fought along with them, and with Hill against Tammany, and that man was Martin Glynn, the present Governor of New York. [Applause.]

Opposed by Tammany.

"Why, in 1908, while I was Comptroller, my friends urged me as the nominee for Governor of this State at the Rochester convention, and if it had not been for the opposition of Tammany I would have been nominated for Governor then.

"In the convention of 1910, also at Rochester, I had a big part of the State delegates for me. Tammany was against me again and I was thrown out of the second story window and denied the nomination on account of Tammany opposition.

"At the last State convention in Syracuse—and if there is any man here who was in that hall when I presided as temporary chairman and ended my speech, and if there is any man here who was in the deliberations of the party he knows that up until 2 o'clock of the morning on which the nomination was made my name was at the head of the list as the Democratic nominee for Governor until Tammany took hold and strangled my chances and defeated me for the nomination of Governor.

"Three times Tammany defeated me in convention. While I was Comptroller Charles E. Hughes, the great Republican Governor and my personal friend, began his fight for direct primaries. Now, mind you, Hughes was a Republican and Governor.

His Support of Hughes.

"I was Comptroller and a Democrat, and yet in that fight for direct primaries I broke away from the leaders of my party and in my newspaper, on the stump and in social gatherings I stood with Charles E. Hughes and fought for direct primaries to nominate the candidates of this State.

"It was my good fortune to urge the passage and sign the law that made possible the first direct primary in this State. Denied the nomination three times in conventions, I won it in the first direct primary that New York State ever had."

Especially noisy was the applause at Cobleskill, Oneonta, Unadilla, Sidney and at a meeting in the early evening and the big night meeting here, when Gov. Glynn spoke as an "independent Democrat" along the route.

"I never wore any man's fetters," said the Governor in this part of his speech, "politically, socially or in a business sense, in my life. I want the support of the independent Democrats of the State. I know there are men outside the fold of the organization who are Democrats and yet are opposed to organization methods. I want their support.

"I have been just as good an independent Democrat as they have, and I point to my career to justify that assertion. The party needs the active participation of these men in its affairs and councils.

"I hope they will feel that under the new leadership which they and other enrolled members of the party, at the direct primaries, have selected they can give the benefit of their cooperation and advice, not only in the campaign, but throughout the administration that is to come. If I am elected Governor I shall hope for their cooperation, and I assure you it will be welcome.

"When I ask for your support I ask it for these reasons. If I am entitled to win the support of some of the biggest Republicans in this State, I want to know if there is any reason why I should not have the support of independent Democrats."

A Yell Greets Littleton.

It may have been the Littleton red carnation, sassy fall clothes and turned up trousers that caused a thick voiced person leaning against a Cobleskill tree to yell, just as Mr. Littleton was introduced, "Hoorooh, herzh nozzer Tammany heeler."

"Thank you for suggesting a topic," cried Mr. Littleton happily, "for until you spoke I was wondering what I would talk about. But I didn't talk while not knowing what to talk about. Your accusation, my friend, shows that while not knowing what you were talking about you talked.

"As men now listening to me know, any office I've ever held I've got not through Tammany but in spite of Tammany. I have had more scars inflicted upon me by Tammany Hall than Mr. Whitman received votes when Tammany Hall nominated him." [Laughter and applause.]

Before the big Binghamton meeting of to-night it was remarked by local politicians that whereas Col. Roosevelt, once mightily acclaimed here, came into town last night unaccompanied by a single newspaper man—the supposition being that the old days when the outside world wanted his every word are gone—Gov. Glynn and party came to town with a string of newspaper men from the New York papers as well as representatives of other papers throughout the State.

And where Col. Roosevelt in his speech here last night held his audience only up to the point when as he began to talk on the judicial recall the crowd began to walk out on the Colonel, the crowds that greeted Gov. Glynn at his Binghamton meetings were attentive to the end.

To-morrow the Governor, Mr. Lockwood and Mr. Littleton will speak at Owego, Elmira, Vaneten Junction, East Ithaca, Freeville, Cortland and Auburn, winding up the day with a mass meeting in Syracuse at night.

DR. FLOWER GETS BACK SMILING OVER TRAVELS

Will Be Tried on $500 Larceny Charge: Got $1,000,000, It Is Said.

Dr. Richard C. Flower, who managed for eleven years to keep out of the grasp of the New York police, by whom he was wanted on a charge of larceny involving more than $1,000,000 in connection with the exploitation of the Arizona Mining Company and the Lone Mining Company, arrived at Police Headquarters at 9 o'clock last night in the custody of Lieut. Barney McConville.

The last lap of the journey from Toronto, where Flower was arrested, began at Buffalo in the morning and both captive and captor agreed that it was very pleasant. The prisoner entertained McConville with anecdotes of his life and travels.

Flower is well preserved and hearty. He looks to be on the sunny side of 60, although he admits he is 70. He was finger printed and will be arraigned this morning in the Tombs police court.

When he was arrested he was posing as Col. Gaston Montgomery at the home of Lieut.-Col. Gravels, 1542 King street, Toronto. Gravels is preparing to go to Europe to fight with his regiment, and "Col. Montgomery" manifested the liveliest interest in his preparations.

There are five indictments against Flower, found in 1903. The complainant in one case, Isabella Gray Taylor, will appear against him. This indictment charges Flower with the larceny of $500 from Mrs. Taylor by selling her worthless stock in the Arizona Eastern and Montana Smelting, Ore Purchasing and Development Company.

MAYOR SEES ATTEMPT TO GET POLICE VOTES

Writes Sharp Letter Following Circular by William B. Ellison.

Mayor Mitchel found out yesterday that William B. Ellison, ex-Corporation Counsel and now counsel to four associations of the New York police, had sent to all candidates for the Senate and Assembly a letter asking them to answer nine questions stating their position toward possible legislation affecting the police.

The Mayor thereupon dictated a letter of his own to every candidate interrogated by Mr. Ellison. In it he says that "the activity of police officers, whether through their paid counsel or not, in any form of politics, is improper and is repulsive to all our ideals of worthy police work." The letter goes on:

"If you say that you will vote 'Yes' where one of Mr. Ellison's clients would like you to vote 'No' he wants you to believe that a certain number of votes will be cast against you in the coming election which otherwise would be cast for you.

"It is a gross violation of the spirit of the New York city charter. We don't want the police in politics. The whole effort of this administration is to keep the mout. This letter of Mr. Ellison's reveals an effort to inject the police into politics by means of a peculiarly insidious form of pre-election lobbying.

"Part of the legislation suggested in the letter may be wise; I am not taking issue here. The Police Commissioner and I believe, and I have a feeling that the great mass of the police force also believes, that we had better have a rest for a while from radical police legislation."

RESERVE TO ACCEPT ONE NAME PAPER

Federal Board Plans to Ultimately Change to Two Names.

BANKERS APPROVE PLAN

The Federal Reserve Board has practically decided in favor of accepting one name commercial paper when the system is put in operation, with a gradual encouragement of the commercial and financial communities of the country to the general use of two name paper. This was learned yesterday from bankers who had just returned from the conference of Federal reserve bank directors with the board at Washington.

The decision of the Federal Reserve Board on the quality of commercial paper it will accept for rediscount is considered by merchants and bankers the most important question before the financial community in the establishment of the new Federal system.

It was learned yesterday that the board has decided that it could not at the present time limit the rediscount privilege of the reserve banks to two name paper. This would mean a revolution of the commercial basis of the country, as there is practically no two name paper in use in the United States. The consensus at the conference favored two name paper as the only means of giving this country a liquid banking facility, placing it on par with European markets and independent of them to an extent with a ready discount and acceptance market.

It is known that several of the leading members of the Federal Reserve Board favor the plan of gradual development of a two name paper commercial discount system through a double rate for discounts, favoring two name paper with a rate perhaps ½ of 1 per cent. lower than that on one name paper. The change, it is said, will then be sure but gradual and not disturbing to business.

The majority of representatives at the conference favored the further protection of commercial paper and the banking and mercantile communities through the adoption of registration of commercial paper and also of a uniform system of auditing, to be adopted by all commercial concerns seeking credit at the banks.

Registration of commercial paper gives the banker absolute knowledge of the amount of paper already outstanding against any firm or company.

WHITMAN APPEALS FOR SULZER MEN'S VOTES

Appreciates Desire for Revenge, but Says Their Candidate Has No Chance.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 23.—District Attorney Charles S. Whitman campaigned to-day all the way from Richford, Tioga county, to Jamestown, Chautauqua county. He spoke in fifteen different cities and towns on the Erie road from five minutes to half an hour in each, and wound up at 9:15 o'clock this evening with a speech in the Opera House in Jamestown to a large and enthusiastic audience. His speechmaking aggregated over four solid hours.

All Mr. Whitman's speeches, long and short, were on the same theme, the incompetence, extravagance and corruption of the Democratic administration and the necessity for a change, a change which he promised if elected Governor would be radical and thorough.

The nominee at every stop paid special attention to the Sulzer men. He said he could fully appreciate their feeling that Sulzer had been outrageously treated and their desire to wreak veangeance on the persons responsible for such treatment, and he earnestly assured his audiences that either Glynn or himself would be elected.

There were good crowds all along the line and his promises to effect a radical change were greeted with liberal applause. Altogether he felt well satisfied with his day of strenuous campaigning.

Another point which Mr. Whitman emphasized was the Levy rural registration law, designed, he said, to disfranchise the rural voters and declared unconstitutional by the courts. The New York city provision that the voter could register from any place from which he intended to vote, Mr. Whitman said, opened wide the door for illegal voters. Many believed, Mr. Whitman contended, that there would be a repetition of the old conditions which resulted in a Rutgers street house with eight beds having eighty-four men registered, many of whom tried to vote two years ago. This also was declared unconstitutional.

Mr. Whitman on his arrival in Jamestown had to go to a hotel and rest for half an hour. Meanwhile ex-Lieut.-Gov. M. Linn Bruce, who had accompanied him during the day, and Egbert E. Woodbury, the Republican candidate for Attorney-General, held the crowd at the Opera House.

MORE CRISIS CASH RETURNED.

Movement to End Use of Emergency Currency Continues.

It was learned yesterday that an additional $833,000 in emergency currency had been turned in by banks in New York city, making $3,833,000 in all which has been returned to the Government during the week. About $94,000,000 of emergency currency was taken out by the New York banks during the crisis following the closing of the Stock Exchange. Something over $300,000,000 was taken out by the banks of the country.

It is also known that the return of Clearing House certificates during the latter part of the week has been large. Early in the week it was announced that $3,000,000 in Clearing House certificates had been returned by the banks.

The turning in of emergency currency by the banks is generally looked upon as a most favorable sign. It demonstrates that the monetary situation is becoming easier and that among the banks there is a growing tendency toward greater confidence. It is realized that the amount of emergency currency turned in is small as compared with that taken out by the bankers here, but it is felt that, now that a beginning has beene made, returns will grow larger and more frequent from now on unless something unforeseen occurs.

SCHIEFFELIN SUIT FAILS.

Court of Appeals Decides Against Him in Convention Case.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—The constitutional onvention, for which delegates are to be elected in November, will be held next April. The Court of Appeals unanimously decided to-day in an opinion written by Judge Chase that neither William Jay Schieffelin, the head of the Citizens Union, nor any other citizen can test a legislative act unless his civil, property or personal rights are affected.

SMALL INVESTORS ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

Increase in Savings Deposits Follows Renewal of Neglected Economies.

Savings bank men said yesterday that deposits in savings banks are showing a slight but definite tendency to increase. This is a usual sign when hard times come and economies are put in operation, and is always accepted by bankers as proof of growing improvement in the general financial situation.

Economies that would ordinarily be neglected, it was said yesterday, are now being practised by a growing number of people of moderate means. It is reported in the bond and security market that, though prices of securities may not have reached bottom, there are strong indications that small investors, as well as the larger bond buyers, look on present unofficial prices as low and are beginning to take high class bonds off the market.

The selecting of a date for the valuation of savings banks holdings of securities is now before the State Banking Department, but no decision as to the method of valuing the securities as of December 31 next has yet been made by the Superintendent. It will probably be decided before December 1.

Next to the valuation of insurance company securities, which has practically been fixed as of June 30 prices, the valuation of savings bank securities is considered of prime importance.

The total market value of stocks and bonds held by the savings banks of the State on December 31 was $708,944,100.

CLAFLIN CREDITORS PRESS PLAN.

Urge Favorable Action by 12,000 Small Claim Holders.

Letters will be sent some time next week by the general creditors' committee of the H. B. Claflin Company to creditors of the retail stores asking for their approval of the plan of settlement recently agreed upon. There are approximately 12,000 of these creditors.

B. W. Jones, secretary to the noteholders' committee, said yesterday that his committee expected to have about $27,000,000 of notes deposited by the end of the week. The general creditors' committee expects to have about $4,000,000 deposited. Both committees expect to have about 90 per cent. deposited with them before the matter goes to the court early in November.

FLAGG SHOWS PROFIT OF $50 ON $100 DEAL

One Witness Doesn't Know Size of Fee Because He "Didn't Get It Yet."

Some of the legal poise which Jared Flagg has acquired while acting as his own attorney in the United States District Court forsook him yesterday when the former stock trading promoter entered into a wordy wrangle with one of the witnesses he was cross-examining. Judge Rudkin was unable to stop the word duel.

The witness, Edward Kroongman, was called by the Government to corroborate its charge that Flagg used the mails in the promotion of a fraudulent margin dealing scheme, in which he offered dividends of 52 per cent.

Kroongman, on direct examination, explained that after examining the Flagg books he was convinced that Flagg had not invested his money as promised.

"How much did you place with me?" shouted Flagg in the final skirmish of the battle.

"One hundred dollars," was the loud rejoinder.

"How long were you with me?"

"About a year."

"What were your profits?"

"Fifty dollars."

"That's all, and that's enough," said Flagg, as with his eyeglasses he signalled the witness to leave the chair.

Flagg had not recoved his calm when he began the cross-examination of the next witness, I. B. Iden of New Brighton, Pa., who testified that at the request of the Federal authorities he had written a letter to Flagg and in return had received information which is being used by the Government.

"So you went smoking around, did you?" cried Flagg. "Well, you didn't get anything. That will do for you."

Another wave of the eyeglasses and the witness was dismissed.

"How much are you getting for coming here to testify for the Government?" Flagg's attorney of record asked L. B. McDonald, a Government witness from Milwaukee, Wis.

"Huh?" asked the witness, who is hard of hearing.

"I say, how much are you getting for your testimony?" shouted Coleman.

"I don't know," replied the witness. "I didn't get it yet."

MAYOR WANTS MILLS TO WIN.

Mitchel Says Republican Is Right Man for State Senate.

"I do not live in Ogden L. Mills district, but if I did I would vote for him for State Senator," Mayor Mitchel said yesterday. "I would like to see him sent to the Senate. We shall need there men with his principles and point of view during the next two years."

This was in response to questions from a friend of Mr. Mills, who is the Republican Senatorial candidate in the Seventeenth Senate district.

A few days ago the Mayor said that he would vote for Gov. Glynn, but not for Comptroller Sohmer or State Engineer Bensel.

DIRECTORS' RIGHTS UPHELD.

Court Decision Limits Privileges of Mere General Creditor.

In an important decision affecting corporations handed down yesterday the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court holds that a general creditor may not compel an accounting by officers of a solvent corporation.

The application of John L. Steele, a bondholder of the Jamaica Estates, for the appointment of a receiver and for an accounting from the defendant directors of the corporation and from the corporation itself, was denied. Among the defendants were Felix Isman and Michael J. Degnon. The decision of the lower court that the defendants would have to go to trial on the issues was reversed by the Appellate Division.

"There is the soundest public policy," said the Appellate Division, "in not permitting a mere general creditor to compel an accounting of officers of a solvent corporation. The management of a corporation is entrusted to its directors and officers and they are accountable to it. It might result in intolerable abuse if any or every holder of a claim against a corporation would be held entitled to an equitable action."

SAYS STEEL CO. MADE ALLIES BOOST PRICE

Government Charges Corporation Covered Own Action by Using Smaller Concerns.

CARNEGIE LETTERS READ

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Letters written by Andrew Carnegie fifteen years ago were introduced by the Government today in its effort to prove before the Federal Court of Appeals that the United States Steel Corporation is a trust.

The Government is attempting to show that the Steel Corporation maintained a number of smaller corporations which were secretly allied with the main organization to announce price increases. When the boost was safely established the big corporation followed the lead.

The Federal attorneys took rails and rail prices and Mr. Carnegie's letters today to prove the practice of this theory. Information was brought out yesterday tending to show that while $28 a ton was referred to regularly as a standard price of rail, the real rate ranged from $30 to $50. Carnegie's letters were quoted today to show that at $28 a ton rails brought him $20 a ton in profits. The same letters were used to indicate the bitterness of the competition among the steel companies prior to the organization of the United States Steel Corporation.

"I am disappointed," wrote Mr. Carnegie in one of the letters, "that the Illinois Steel Company is 108,000 tons ahead of its division. They owe us 50,000 tons at $20 a ton profit—that is $1,000,000. What is the use of all the petty economies at the mills compared to a loss of this kind? The probabilities are that now, at best, we never will be able to get our just amount. Not a day should be lost in getting the Illinois Steel Company to transfer to us the 50,000 tons due even after giving 40,000 tons to the National Steel Company."

Another of Carnegie's letters, dated July 11, 1900, was his parting admonition to the men whom he left in charge of the steel industry. It follows:

"Put your trust in the policy of attending to your own business in your own way and running your mills full regardless of prices. Put very little trust in the efficacy of artificial arrangements with your competitors, which have the serious result of strengthening them if they strengthen you."

Another letter, written in 1900, admitted that pig iron had been forced up from $10.58 to $25 a ton in the two previous years. This, the Government said, was an instance of the artificial boosting of steel.

Lawyers for the Government also recalled the panic of 1907 and intimated that a good deal of this was a pool arrangement to boost prices. It was asserted that previous to this there had been big production, rapid sales and low prices.

The Carnegie letters and the long series of quotations that accompanied them were offered as the Government's proof of price boosting pools and competition prior to the organization of the Steel Corporation. The Government read the minutes of a secret meeting of the board of directors of the Steel Corporation held a few months after its organization.

Judge Gary was in the chair. Rails were taken up for discussion. They were selling at $28 a ton. Judge Gary said they should be made $30 a ton at once. There was a general disagreement. Some one feared that the press would say nasty things about the advance—so soon after the formation of the corporation. Some one remembered the smaller companies which, while not members of the combination, were accustomed to send representatives to the Gary dinners as if they had been bidden.

"Let them raise the prices first," some one said. "Tip them off. There'll be no talk then."

Six weeks later the small companies quoted rails at $30 a ton and a week after that the United States Steel Corporation price went up to a like figure. This, the Government charges, is the price making system which still prevails over 80 per cent. of the steel industry in this country.

Henry E. Colton, assistant to Special Attorney-General John M. Dickinson, charged that the Steel Corporation put into operation a plan to boost prices of steel in 1907 by curtailing production. He said this was the direct cause of the great amount of idleness in that year. This charge followed the statement that several pools had been broken up ten years earlier, before the formation of the corporation.

AMBASSADORS AID DEMOCRATIC FUND

Wilson and Bryan Not Listed as Money Contributors to the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Up to date in this campaign the Democratic National and Congressional committees have expended $37,297.33 to advance the Democratic cause at the November election. There is still a balance on hand for use in the closing days of the campaign, as the committees have collected a total of $57,580 from various sources.

These facts are disclosed in a report made to the clerk of the House to-day by the treasurers of the Democratic committees. The reports were made in accordance with the campaign publicity laws passed by Congress. The reports were those required prior to election. Final reports of all receipts and expenses will be made after the election.

The list of contributors to the Democratic campaign fund contains the names of Senators, Ambassadors, Cabinet officers, Representatives, New York bankers and plain citizens.

Senator Pittman of Nevada heads the list with $5,000. James Speyer and Jacob H. Schiff of New York each contributed $2,500. Charles R. Crane of Chicago gave $3,000; Ambassador Gerard, $2,000, and Roger Sullivan of Illinois, $5,000.

Thomas Jones of the International Harvester Company, whose nomination by the President for a place on the Federal Reserve Board was defeated in the Senate, contributed $1,000. Other contributors:

Ambassador Guthrie, $1,000; Ambassador Willard, $250; Harry Payne Whitney, $1,000; Francis Lynde Stetson, $500; Postmaster-General Burleson, $500; Postmaster Prager of Washington, $500; Brooks Lee, Silver Springs, Md., $1,000; Samuel Untermyer, $1,000; E. R. Bacon of New York, $1,000; Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania road, $100; Secretary of the Navy Daniels, $100, and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, $100.

The names of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan do not appear on the list.

The reports show that the expenses of the committee were incurred through disbursements for printing, postage and the travelling expenses of speakers. More than 10,000,000 copies of President Wilson's letter to Leader Underwood, in which the issues of the campaign were discussed, were printed for distribution, and 1,000,000 copies of the President's letter to Chairman Doremus of the Congressional committee were printed and distributed throughout the country.

FARMER'S LAWYERS DEFEND BAD TASTE

Attorneys in "De Luxe" Case Advance Ethics of Buying and Selling Books.

AGENT'S TRIAL CONTINUES

No matter how bad your taste may be with regard to editions de luxe you doubtless have a perfect right to pay what you like, and those who sell them to ask what they think they can get. This appears to be the defence which is to be interposed on behalf of James Farmer, now on trial before Judge Foster in the United States District Court on a charge of conspiracy, and who, with Col. Bill Hartley and Samuel Warfield got thousands of dollars for books which they sold at $100 a volume and up, and which the experts agree have an ordinary market value of from eight to ten dollars each.

Charles E. Goodspeed of Boston testified that certain books purchased by Joseph Evans of Pittsburg for $3,900 would bring in the book market about $324.

The most interesting document of the day, not admitted in evidence, was a letter purporting to have been written by Farmer to Mrs. M. L. Dickinson, in which he expressed his chagrin at learning that a collection of books that Mrs. Dickinson had purchased was not all that could be desired.

"They certainly gave you some lemons," he wrote. "The Roosevelt is the biggest lemon by a large majority. I would guarantee to furnish you with a much superior set for $750. I am sure I could get Roosevelt to sign a few sheets for me at his regular rate, which is $1 to $5 per signature."

The day's session closed with Miss Adrienne E. Wenneiss, secretary of the Anglo-American Authors Association, explaining to the assistant United States attorney that she simply could not be sure of any handwriting no matter how much it might look like her own. Judge Foster credited her with being able to take care of herself, after she had reproved an attempt at sarcasm by the assistant United States attorney with the admonition, "Don't be silly."

The trial will be continued on Monday.

BANKER CHARGES FRAUD.

Harry M. Levingston Alleges Loss of $200,000 in "De Luxe" Editions.

Harry M. Levingston of Saratoga Springs, a banker and owner of the Levingston Baths, filed a summons and complaint in the Supreme Court yesterday, alleging that he had been swindled out of $200,000 in "de luxe" books. In this action he seeks to recover $36,000 from the Lamb's Publishing Company, 225 Fifth avenue.

He paid $36,000 for books which were not worth more than $10,000, he alleges. The officers of the Lamb's Publishing Company are S. G. Pains, president; So Lichtenstein, secretary; James Plunkett and William Sherwood, agents. Mr. Levingston says he tried to sell the books but found it was impossible.

In January, 1913, Levingston caused the arrest of Edward Joseph McArdle, a lawyer, William Young, Conn Humes and James Plunkett, publishers and book brokers in Chicago, and of William Beer in New Orleans, formerly head of the Howard Memorial Library in that city. They were arrested on indictments found here by the Federal Grand Jury. Indictments were also found at that time against Glenn Farmer and William P. Sherwood of Syracuse.

QUITS CHOIR; FIGHTS DIVORCE.

Husband Sues "Beautiful Doll" of Brooklyn Cabarets.

A divorce suit against a choir singer who drifted to the cabarets came before Supreme Court Justice Crane yesterday on a motion for alimony and counsel fee. The petitioner was Marion Christian, one time soprano soloist in the First Reformed Church, but more recently known as "The Beautiful French Doll," a cabaret performer.

Lewis A. Christian, a singer himself, and assistant treasurer of the Independent Salt Company, brought the suit, naming Thomas F. Hickey as corespondent. The offences complained of occurred, it is alleged, while Mrs. Christian was performing in the cabaret of Hickey's restaurant formerly Edgett's.

The "open style" is all right for football, but we'd suggest the "bundling up" idea for spectators.

Warm motor coats of double cloth; single and double breasted raglans, and coats with "step" collars that button close to the neck.

Irish steamer rugs—all wool and hand woven.

Mackinaws in a wide variety of patterns.

Scotch knitted jackets, waistcoats and half-hose.

Heavy knit sweaters.

Wool mufflers.

Fur and wool lined gloves.

Thermos bottles.

If it should rain—mackintoshes, rubber coats and ponchos.

Everything men and boys wear, including *"Scotch Mist" overcoats, good, rain or shine.

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