Pr P. Correction.

**THE POPE AT WORK**
A new picture of his Holiness taken in his study. In THE SUN'S new Pictorial Magazine next Sunday.

# The Sun.

**THE WEATHER FORECAST.**
Fair to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; moderate winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 59; lowest, 54.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 14.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 37. ✦✦✦ NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1915.—*Copyright, 1915, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.* PRICE TWO CENTS.

## WILSON TO ASK "FREE SUGAR" TARIFF REPEAL

### Extension of War Revenue Act Also to Be Sought, Says McAdoo.

### A BOND ISSUE FOR DEFENCES PLANNED

### Extra Session of Congress in November Expected at Capital.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Wilson Administration will ask for the indefinite suspension of the free sugar schedule at the next session of Congress.

Information as to the Administration's abandonment of the idea of permitting sugar to go on the free list was conveyed in an announcement from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to-day. Mr. McAdoo announced that he will recommend in his forthcoming message to Congress that the existing duties on sugar be retained for several years. He will recommend, in addition, that the war revenue act be extended until peace is restored in Europe.

The belief was expressed here to-night that as a result of the determination of the Administration to restore sugar duty and reenact the war emergency revenue act Congress will have to be called in extra session some time in November. Congress is scheduled to meet in regular session on December 6.

This announcemnt marks the first reversal on the part of the Administration in regard to the tariff law, and it is believed that it foreshadows a more liberal attitude toward other suggested changes.

The Secretary said that it was impossible for him to announce what measures the Administration may deem necessary to provide additional revenues, as the departmental estimates have not been received. The latter statement was interpreted as a suggestion that a bond issue may be authorized to cover the increased expenditure for national defence.

It is well understood at the Treasury Department that the War and Navy departmental estimates are the only ones which may be extended in a considerable measure and thus create a need for additional revenues.

**To Rely on Bond Issue.**

No uncertainty exists in their minds that the President practically has decided to rely upon the bond issue to meet the expenses of developing the army and navy.

Here is Secretary McAdoo's statement:

In reply to many inquiries about the revenue measures that will be proposed in the next Congress, I have determined to recommend (1) that the emergency revenue act, which expires by limitation on December 31, 1915, be extended until peace is restored in Europe, and (2) that the existing duties on sugar shall be retained for several years, or until normal customs conditions are restored. These are distinctly revenue measures, and are necessary in view of the extraordinary conditions now prevailing throughout the world.

It is impossible to state at the moment what, if any, additional revenue measures may be necessary, as the estimates of the various departments have not been received. It is clear, however, that two sources of revenue I have just mentioned should be preserved, no matter what the departmental estimate may be. Of course it rests with Congress to say what shall be done. I am merely stating what my recommendations in this particular will be.

**Congress Sure to Act.**

The announcement of the Administration's decision to ask for the retention of the sugar duties leaves no uncertainty as to what Congress will do, however. It has been a well established fact since the early spring that only the determined opposition of the President could prevent Congress from suspending the free trade provision of the sugar schedule. The provision becomes operative May 1. Treasury Department experts have estimated that it would deprive the Government of $48,000,000 of annual revenues.

Before the adjournment of the last Congress a strong sentiment had developed in the House and especially in the Ways and Means Committee that it would be folly to relinquish $48,000,000 of annual revenues at a time when the Government had been forced to resort to an emergency revenue measure to secure sufficient funds to meet normal demands.

Pressure for the repeal has accumulated steadily in the months since the war revenue act became effective. Recently Congressman Kitchin came to Washington and in a conference with Secretary McAdoo expressed the conviction that the retention of the sugar duties was an absolutely necessary first step in the formulation of a programme to meet the expenses of the Government in the next year.

Secretary McAdoo's decision to recommend the repeal of the free sugar provision is regarded by Republicans as a complete reversal of the President's position on the tariff. The free sugar provision was adopted by Congress by direct request of President Wilson. Some Republican leaders insist that when the Democratic Congress gets down to work on tariff revision this winter, wool as well as sugar will be restored to the dutiable list.

Under the Republican tariff law a duty of 1.256 a pound was levied on sugar. This yielded about $60,000,000 a year. On March 1, 1914, there was a reduction of 25 per cent. in the Republican rate on sugar. At present the Government collects three-fourths of the Republican rate on the product. This has yielded in the past year about $45,000,000. A few days ago the cash balance in the Treasury was $41,000,000, as compared with $81,000,000 on July 1.

## *Bulgars Threaten Serbia, Reject Russian Demands; French Gain in New Drive*

### Sofia Government Sends Ultimatum Calling for Macedonian Settlement Within 24 Hours—Envoys of All Allies Ask for Passports.

### GREEK KING SEEKS COALITION CABINET

Bulgaria has not only rejected the demands of the Russian ultimatum, according to the latest despatches from the Near East, but has sent an ultimatum to Serbia demanding the territory in Macedonia that Bulgaria lost after the second Balkan war. The Allies' envoys at Sofia have asked for their passports.

The situation in Greece is complex. King Constantine, it is reported, is endeavoring to form a coalition Ministry, but the action of the Chamber of Deputies in such a case is problematical. The Greek people, seemingly, are strongly in favor of the Allies' cause. French troops, on landing at Salonica, received an enthusiastic reception from the populace. Seventy thousand troops are said to have already been landed there, and more are on the way. The first contingent is said to have reached Serbian territory.

In the Champagne district of France French troops yesterday captured the village of Tahure by assault and pushed up to the crest of the ridge of hills north of that town. If the French are able to hold this position their artillery will command the Challerange-Bezancourt Railway, their objective in this attack. Paris reports the capture of more than 1,000 prisoners in yesterday's attack.

The Russians have passed from the defensive to the offensive in the region around Dwinsk and Riga, with some success, according to Petrograd. The German report says heavy Russian attacks in this region were repulsed. In the south, just north of the Galician frontier, Petrograd admits capture by the Germans of several villages.

## *ULTIMATUM TO SERBIA IS BULGAR REPLY TO ALLIES*

### Russian Minister at Sofia Tells Premier of Break in Diplomatic Relations and Asks for Passports—Envoys of Allies Follow Suit.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Bulgaria has rejected the demands made in the Russian ultimatum and has sent an ultimatum to Serbia demanding that an adjustment of the Macedonian controversy satisfactory to Bulgaria be made within twenty-four hours.

M. Savinski, the Russian Minister at Sofia, has notified Premier Radoslavoff of a rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and Bulgaria, the Bulgarian reply to Russia being unsatisfactory, and with his French, British, Italian and Serbian colleagues has asked for his passports. Russian interests in Bulgaria have been turned over to the Dutch Charge d' Affaires.

Bulgarias reply to the Russian ultimatum was delivered at 2:40 P. M. October 5.

King Constantine of Greece has accepted the resignation of Premier Venizelos, tendered last evening. Athens reports that more French troops have been landed at Salonica.

**Excitement in Athens.**

The Athens correspondent of the *Morning Post* telegraphs under date of October 5:

"The announcement of the resignation of Premier Venizelos came as a bombshell to all classes. It caused great emotion. There was no public demonstration, but large bodies of troops patrolled the streets until morning.

"Late in the evening King Constantine sent for M. Zaimis, formerly Premier and now governor of the National Bank. This morning he sent for M. Rallis, M. Theotokis and M. Gunaris, who was Premier before M. Venizelos was called back to power. Friends of M. Gunaris express confidence that he will be asked to form a Cabinet, but this is unlikely, as the Venizelos Parliamentary majority would undoubtedly refuse to give a vote of confidence to a Gunaris Cabinet.

"I understand that M. Venizelos advised the King to form a coalition Cabinet composed of the chiefs of the opposition under M. Zaimis or M. Rallis, M. Venizelos undertaking not to refuse his support or toleration in view of the grave external situation and the fact that elections are now impossible with the nation under arms.

"Grave doubts are, however, expressed in political circles regarding the possibility of forming a coalition Ministry as the opposition leaders are in entire disagreement regarding Greek policy toward the two European belligerent groups. Many competent judges believe that a Cabinet under M. Rallis is most likely."

A wireless despatch from Berlin says Bulgaria delivered her answer to the Russian ultimatum this afternoon. The despatch does not give the contents of the reply, but adds that the Bulgarian Consul at Petrograd, M. Kamazyroff, left the Russian capital last night by way of Finland.

M. Venizelos conferred to-night with the Ministers of the Entente Powers. While the conference was in session a great crowd marched to M. Venizelos's home, shouting "Long live Venizelos!" and "Long live France!" and singing the Greek national anthem and the "Marseillaise."

**Greece's Formal Protest.**

The text of the French Minister's announcement of the arrival of French troops at Salonica for the assistance of Serbia and M. Venizelos's reply protesting against the violation of Greek neutrality, were received here to-day. They were issued in the form of an official statement in Athens on the night of October 2 after a Cabinet meeting, but their publication was delayed by the censorship.

The French Minister delivered the following note to Premier Venizelos:

By order of my Government I have the honor to announce to your Excellency the arrival at Salonica of the first detachment of French troops, and to declare at the same time that France and England, allied to Serbia, send their troops to help the latter, as well as to maintain their communications with her, and that the two Powers count upon Greece, who already has given them so many proofs of friendship, not to oppose measures taken in the interests of Serbia, of whom she also is the ally.

Premier Venizelos replied: By your letter of to-day you have been so good as to inform me of the arrival at Salonica of the first detachment of French troops and of the decision of France and England to send their troops to help Serbia, their ally, adding that the two Powers count on Greece not to oppose measures taken in the interests of Serbia, whereof she also is the ally.

In answer to your letter I have the honor to declare to your Excellency that, being neutral in the European war, the royal Government could not possibly authorize the proceeding in question, for it constitutes a breach of Greece's neutrality, the more manifest since it comes from two great belligerent Powers. It is, therefore, the duty of the royal Government to protest against the passage of foreign troops across Greek territory. The circumstance that these troops are destined solely to aid Serbia, Greece's ally, in no way modifies the legal position of the King's Government; for, even from a Balkan point of view, Greece's neutrality could not be affected before an actual casus foederis was committed, by the danger now threatening Serbia, which caused the despatch of international troops to her help.

**French Troops Welcomed.**

The Athens correspondent of the *Matin* says French transports arrived at Salonica on Friday night and that the work of landing the troops was begun on Saturday afternoon, the Greek inhabitants of Salonica giving the French troops a cordial reception and the local officials receiving the French officers warmly.

Petrograd considers an open breach with Bulgaria inevitable, but so far no military action is contemplated against the Balkan State unless Bulgaria attacks Serbia or takes other measures clearly inimical to the Entente. The Bulgarian Government, according to despatches from Petrograd, was not prepared for the Russian ultimatum with its brief time limit of twenty-four hours and had expected to procrastinate at least until Bulgarian mobilization had been completed, a matter of several days. A reply to the expected Russian demands had been framed which was intended to hold off definite action by the Petrograd authorities, and it is understood arrangements had been made to grant short leaves of absence to the German officers in Bulgaria and to send them to Turkey for a brief time, so that their presence in the country might be denied.

**3,000 Teuton Officers.**

The German and Austrian officers who have taken the principal commands in the Bulgarian army number 3,000, according to the *Matin's* correspondent at Athens.

A news agency despatch from Athens to-night says that Turkish forces have arrived in Bulgaria and are moving toward Varna, on the Black Sea, to assist in preventing a landing of Russians at that port. The despatch adds that Bulgaria has asked Turkey for more troops.

The position which will be taken by Rumania in the Balkan tangle is still unknown and nothing from Bucharest throws any light on the question. Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that Rumanian troops have been rushed to the Bulgarian frontier and that other extraordinary military measures are being taken, including the fortifying of Giurgevo, on the Danube forty miles south of Bucharest. Officers of Bulgarian descent in the Rumanian army are being sent to interior posts and reserve officers have been called out.

According to a despatch to the *Corriere della Sera* of Milan Germany is paying the expenses of Bulgarian mobilization as a necessary encouragement to Turkey and has agreed to pay $10,000,000 a month to the families of Bulgarian reservists in order to check the tide of anti-German feeling which was rising in Bulgaria.

The report that Italy will send an expedition to the Balkans receives substantiation in a despatch from Rome, saying that five Serbian army officers of high rank have arrived in Rome for the purpose of accompanying the Italian expedition.

Budapest despatches say that Austro-German aviators have dropped thousands of handbills on the Serbian frontier urging the Serbs to surrender, as the Bulgarians have now joined their ene-

*Continued on Third Page.*

## BIG BANKING INTERESTS IN STEEL MERGER

### Vanderlip, Sabin and Wiggin Elected to Midvale Directorate.

### PERCY ROCKEFELLER ONE OF THE LEADERS

### Rivalry With the Schwab Group May Result in Fight for Plants.

Organization of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company with William Ellis Corey at its head as president, Percy A. Rockefeller on its board as its principal financial interest and an alliance of the most powerful banking and industrial leaders in the country as its directorate was completed yesterday.

The combination is the biggest of its kind that has been made in Wall Street in years. In the opinion of leading bankers it marks the end of the period of stagnation in business and fear of new enterprise. It will, it is claimed, open a new period of industrial activity, combination and constructive development.

**New Schwab Enterprise.**

Accompanying the announcement of the plans of the new Midvale company, interest in Wall Street in the steel mergers formed and forming was aroused to a high pitch by the hurried trip of Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company to Bath, Me., on the generally accepted mission of trying to buy the important shipbuilding plant of the Bath Iron Works. The activity of Mr. Schwab and the hurried announcement by the Midvale leaders of their plans several days ahead of time foreshadowed the keen rivalry, particularly in armament building, that is expected to develop.

Simultaneously with these developments the old stock of the Midvale Steel Company appeared on the curb at an offered price of $600 a share—the original syndicate in the deal just closed bought control of the company at $185 a share—and the new stock of the $100,000,000 Midvale concern, of $50 par value, was sold in a fifteen share lot on the curb at $120 a share.

William E. Cory, president of the new Midvale corporation, and other directors said that the sale of new stock at $120 was a transaction wholly outside anything done by the directors, and was evidently done by persons who had little knowledge of the affairs of the corporation.

**Midvale Plans Announced.**

Late last night Mr. Corey after a conference with Percy Rockefeller and Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, announced the organization plans and acquisition of properties of the Midvale corporation. Mr. Corey heads the holding company, the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, as president; Alva C. Dinkey, taken from the presidency of the Carnegie Steel Company, and now the president of the old Midvale Steel Company, which is a subsidiary of the Midvale holding company, is vice-president of the holding company. Its secretary and treasurer is William B. Dickson.

The directorate announced by Mr. Corey last night from his apartments at the Plaza is one of the strongest combinations of banking, capitalistic and steel and industrial operating strength that has been seen in some time in new aggregations in this country.

Percy A. Rockefeller, son of William and nephew of John D. Rockefeller, stands out as the most interesting personality in the combination, for the reason that he represents in this enterprise the entrance of this branch of the Rockefeller family into the steel industry. The banking strength represented on the board is its next most striking feature.

The heads of three of the biggest banking institutions in the country are on the board. They are Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank; Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, and Albert H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Bank.

**Bankers in Midvale Group.**

These three bankers are recognized as the most active and progressive in Wall Street. The relations of the Rockefellers with the National City Bank have always been close and in the last several years Percy Rockefeller and Charles H. Sabin have been much associated. It is believed that Mr. Rockefeller is much interested as an important stockholder in the Guaranty Trust Company, where the Morgan influence has long been considered very strong. Frederic H. Allen of Lee, Higginson & Co., formerly vice-president of the Mechanics and Metals Bank, completes the banking strength.

Industrial and operating skill is unusually represented in the board in the rest of its membership. All of these men in addition are men of wealth. William E. Corey heads the list. Others are Ambrose Monell, president of the International Nickel Company, and close associate of William E. Corey and E. C. Converse.

Marcellus Hartley Dodge, president, director and principal stockholder of the Remington Arms Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, and Samuel F. Pryor, vice-president and general manager of the Remington companies and director of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, represent on the board the Remington plants that form an important part of the combine. Samuel M. Vauclain, vice-president and director for the Baldwin Locomotive Company, is on the new board. Other directors are Alva C. Dinkey and William P. Barba, who has been vice-president and general manager of the old Midvale company for many years.

Mr. Corey made the following statement regarding the organization of the company:

"The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, organized in Delaware with an authorized capital stock of $100,000,000, divided into 2,000,000 shares of only one class of the par value of $50 each, to-day concluded a contract for the purchase of all of the capital stock of Worth

*Continued on Second Page.*

## *President Wilson Will Marry Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington*

### Betrothal to Jeweller's Widow Is Announced at White House.

### WEDDING MAY TAKE PLACE IN DECEMBER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—President Wilson's engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington was announced at the White House to-night. This statement was issued:

**The announcement was made to-day of the engagement of Mrs. Norman Galt of this city and President Woodrow Wilson.**

The announcement that the President is to remarry was a great surprise to most people in Washington. The engagement had been kept a secret within the White House circle and few even of the President's most trusted advisers believed the marriage would take place for many months.

It is understood the President has been engaged to Mrs. Galt for a very short time, possibly only a week or ten days. Mrs. Galt was at the White House when the engagement was announced.

While no date has been fixed, as far as White House officials know, the expectation is that it will occur in December.

**Widow of Jeweller.**

Mrs. Galt is a beautiful woman of a distinct brunette type, the widow of Norman Galt, who was part owner of a large jewelry store here and who died eight years ago. Mrs. Galt now owns this store, which is run for her by her two brothers.

It is understood that Mrs. Galt sympathizes with the suffrage movement, but never has taken an active part in it.

Mrs. Galt is about forty years old and comes from Virginia, the President's home State. The President met her less than a year ago, not very long after the White House abandoned social activities because of the death in August of Mrs. Wilson. He made Mrs. Galt's acquaintance as one of the intimates of his daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. McAdoo.

Mrs. Galt witnessed the naval review in New York in May from the Presidential yacht, the Mayflower, where she was a guest of Miss Margaret Wilson. At that time rumors were afloat that the President had developed a strong liking for Mrs. Galt and that another White House romance was to be expected.

Later Mrs. Galt went for a visit at Harlakenden House, the summer home of President Wilson, and for a month or more she was a member of the circle there. The President made two visits to Cornish during Mrs. Galt's stay.

**Romance in the Country.**

It was then, as Washington understands it, that the romance developed. They took long drives together in the big White House touring car in the beautiful mountain country of Vermont and New Hampshire.

It was noted then that the President had abandoned his practice of riding beside the chauffeur of the White House auto and that he preferred a seat in the tonneau with his daughter and her guest. The President derived a great deal of pleasure, it is said, from reading with Mrs. Galt, finding that their literary tastes were a source of common interest.

With Mrs. Galt's departure from the Summer White House in August reports that they were to be engaged took tangible shape. These reports were received, of course, with the greatest interest in official and social circles at the capital, but the President's friends refused to discuss the matter in any way. Indeed, it was intimated broadly that the President would resent any effort to pry into his personal affairs.

Mrs. Galt returned to Washington several weeks ago after visiting friends in Massachusetts. Last week she sat near the Presidential box in the reviewing stand for the Grand Army parade.

**Dr. Grayson the Cupid.**

Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., the White House physician, and the President's close friend, is credited with having had a good deal to do with the development of the President's romance. Dr. Grayson, who had gained similar prominence as having taken a friendly hand in the romance between Miss Eleanor Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, which resulted in their marriage last spring, met Mrs. Galt more than a year ago and in turn introduced her to Mrs. McAdoo and Miss Margaret Wilson.

Dr. Grayson met Mrs. Galt through Miss Gertrude Gordon of this city. Miss Gordon is a daughter of the late Gen. Gordon, who upon the death of her father here several years ago contested his will and obtained from the court a large sum of money. At that time Miss Gordon applied to the court to have Mrs. Galt appointed as her guardian and Mrs. Galt has acted in that capacity ever since, having travelled extensively with Miss Gordon.

Miss Margaret Wilson especially was attracted to Mrs. Galt and they became warm friends immediately after they had met. Through Miss Wilson and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, Miss Wilson's cousin, who lives at the White House, Mrs. Galt was brought into the highest official circle and met the President. She has maintained the strongest friendship with the President's two daughters and Miss Bones and has been a frequent visitor at the White House.

Mrs. Galt lives in a handsome residence at 1308 New Hampshire avenue in the fashionable section of Washington.

**In Capital Since '96.**

Mrs. Galt has lived here since her marriage in 1896 to Norman Galt. She was Mr. Galt's second wife. Her husband was the son of William N. Galt, head of the firm of William N. Galt & Co., which was one of the largest and oldest jewelry establishments in Wash-

*Continued on Fifth Page.*

MRS. NORMAN GALT.

## LOCKJAW KILLS 3 AFTER VACCINATION

### Situation Considered of Grave Importance by the Health Department.

### AUTOPSY IN EACH CASE

The Health Department announced yesterday that in little more than a week three small girls have died in the city from tetanus after being vaccinated for smallpox by private physicians. No one has been held responsible for the deaths, but the Health Department has requested the Coroner's office to hold an autopsy in each case.

The first child to die was Martha Markussen, 5, of 766 Forty-first street, Brooklyn. On September 10, the department says, she was vaccinated by a Brooklyn doctor who reported to the health officials seven days later that her condition was normal. A week afterward he was summoned to her home and found her dying from lockjaw. The physician said he found a dirty rag covering the sore, and that the child had twice broken the newly formed skin. She was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where she died on September 26.

The next case was that of Dorothy Klem, 5, of 148 Martin avenue, Flushing, L. I. An injection of virus was made in her arm on September 9 by a Flushing physician. He reported that she was in good condition a week later, but was called to her home on October 3. He found a suppuration of the vaccination wound and ordered the girl taken to the Flushing Hospital. She died there on Monday last.

The death of Eleanor Fredericks, 6, of New York avenue, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, was the last reported. She died in St. Vincent's Hospital on Tuesday, having been vaccinated nearly a month previously by a physician of Rosebank. Four or five days later, according to the department, the wound became inflamed. The doctor issued a vaccination certificate at the end of a week, but on Sunday last he had the child taken to the hospital.

So far as an ante-mortem examination could determine, it was stated by Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Health Commissioner, infection occurred in the last case at the time of vaccination. With the two other girls it developed subsequent to the use of the serum.

"In all cases where death from tetanus has been attributed to vaccination," Dr. Emerson said, "the Health Department is asking for an autopsy by the Coroner."

Dr. Emerson added that Health Commissioner Goldwater has ordered that every such case be reported to him or the Deputy Commissioner in future before the death certificate is accepted by the department or a burial permit issued.

The situation was considered to be of grave importance by the Deputy Commissioner, as this was the greatest number of deaths following vaccination in such a short period that the health officials could recall. The vaccine, they believe, was not the cause of the tetanus, as other persons inoculated with the same virus have not been affected, and a chemical analysis has shown it to be pure.

### CITY VACCINE BLAMED.

**Girl's Arm Infected, but Health Board Defends Product.**

The case of Bessie McClellan, 5, of 3 Oxford avenue, Jersey City, is under the observation of the Board of Health of that city because of infection after inoculation with vaccine from the New York health board laboratory.

She was vaccinated on August 31 and a week later her arm began to swell. A lump was lanced, but reappeared and was lanced again on Tuesday. Her father complained to Mayor Fagan that the vaccination had been faulty, but Health Superintendent Edsall said the cause of infection did not come from the vaccine or careless inoculation.

### NEW PLANET DISCOVERED.

**Spanish Astronomer Announces Find in Pisces Constellation.**

BARCELONA, via Paris, Oct. 6. Prof. Sola, director of the observatory of Barcelona University, announces the discovery on September 15 of a new planet in the Pisces constellation.

The planet has a rather rapid retrograde movement.

## HALL OF FAME BARS JOHN PAUL JONES

### Naval Hero and Roger Williams Fail of Places Under Reelection Rule.

### SEVEN NEW NAMES ADDED

Seven more names, six of men and one a woman's, were added to the Hall of Fame yesterday in the fourth annual election conducted through the New York University senate, making a total of fifty-six, fifty of whom are men and six women. Of four names reconsidered under a new rule two, John Paul Jones, the sea fighter, and Roger Williams, the divine, failed of reelection.

The seven new names and the number of votes they received out of ninety-seven cast are: Mark Hopkins, former president of Williams College, 65; Francis Parkman, the historian, 68; Elias Howe, the inventor, 61; Joseph Henry, scientist, 56; Charlotte Cushman, tragedienne, 53; Rufus Choate, jurist, 52, and Daniel Boone, the pioneer, 52.

The reelection of four foreign born persons was necessitated by a new rule passed last year at the request of foreign born citizens. It resulted in the reelection of Alexander Hamilton and Louis Agassiz, though by smaller margins than when in competition only with foreign born Americans. John Paul Jones failed of reelection largely because after his services to this country in the Revolutionary war he fought for Russia, becoming, in the opinion of many electors, a soldier of fortune. Roger Williams's name was not continued, Chancellor Emeritus MacCracken said, because ministers don't seem to make strong candidates for the Hall of Fame.

American soldiers fared ill in this year's election, none of those voted on being elected. Nathaniel Green of Revolutionary fame got 32 votes, the largest any soldier received, yet he was 17 short of the 49 required. Another Revolutionary General, George Rogers Clark, got 20 votes and was second, but two civil war commanders, Philip Sheridan and Stonewall Jackson of the Northern and Southern armies got only 19 votes each.

Although only one woman, Charlotte Cushman, was elected, several others got more votes than the Generals. Alice Freeman Palmer, former president of Wellesley College, got 47 votes, Louisa M. Alcott, author of "Little Men and Little Women," 44; Lucretia Mott, 40, and Martha Washington, 35. Mary Washington, mother of the father of his country, got 9 votes.

Two notable men barely failed of election. Patrick Henry, who said "Give me liberty or give me death," got 47 votes, lacking 2 of election, and Horace Bushnell, the preacher, got 42.

This year for the first time a division of electors was devoted to business men, among its members being James J. Hill, Judge Elbert H. Gary, John Wanamaker, former Ambassador Myron T. Herrick and Robert S. Brookings of St. Louis. The ninety-seventh and last ballot received was that of former President Taft.

Two electors did not vote. Ambassador Walter H. Page wrote from London that his war time duties kept him too busy and Dr. James Douglas of Spuyten Duyvil is under a physician's care. Three electors, Curtis Guild, St. Clair McKelway and Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, have died since the last election.

### GOETHALS NOT TO RESIGN.

**Slides in Canal Induce Him to Stay Indefinitely.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

PANAMA, Oct. 6.—Major-Gen. Goethals arrived here to-day and announced that he had withdrawn his resignation as Governor of the Canal Zone. In view of the slides and the conditions which resulted Major-Gen. Goethals said that he would remain in the zone indefinitely, or until conditions warrant his departure.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The resignation of Major-Gen. Goethals will be laid aside for an indefinite period by Secretary Garrison.

This was announced late to-day, following the receipt of a cablegram from Gen. Goethals requesting permission to withdraw his resignation for an indefinite period. Secretary Garrison replied that the resignation will not be presented to the President for acceptance until the General himself desires it presented.

**GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.**
50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—*Adv.*

## WILSON WILL CAST HIS VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE

### President Favors Cause, but Is Against a Federal Amendment.

### BELIEVES QUESTION IS ONE FOR STATES

### Votes for Women Advocates Feel Sure of Victory in New Jersey.

**PRESIDENT WILSON'S ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DAY**

Four announcements concerning President Wilson were made yesterday. They follow:

1. His engagement to be married to Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington.
2. His decision to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey.
3. His proposal to repeal the free sugar clause of the tariff act.
4. His declaration to the Naval Advisory Board in favor of a naval programme that would "command the respect of the entire world."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—President Wilson came out to-day as an advocate of equal suffrage. In a formal statement issued at the White House the President announced his intention to vote for the suffrage amendment to the Constitution of New Jersey in the election to be held on October 19.

Mr. Wilson declared that he thought the State would be greatly benefited by the change to equal suffrage, but specified that his announcement should be regarded as an expression of his private convictions as a citizen of New Jersey and not as the leader of the Democratic party.

The President said that he had not altered his view that the suffrage issue is a matter to be dealt with by the States and not by the national Government, and that he is as much opposed as ever to any effort to make it a party question.

Despite the qualification placed upon his commitment by the President it has been received joyfully by the equal suffrage advocates. His action is viewed not only as bringing important new support to the fight in New Jersey but also in the contests in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. In the last named States elections will be held on November 2, and the suffragists feel that whatever the outcome of the Jersey election the President's pronouncement will strengthen their hand.

Indeed, doubt is entertained by some of the President's own advisers whether to-day's statement will be sufficient to drag the suffrage movement from defeat in New Jersey. According to information reaching Washington from responsible sources in New Jersey the suffragists neglected to secure the registration of their full strength, while the anti-suffragists are said to have been especially vigorous in this respect.

**The President's Statement.**

The President said in his announcement:

I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the States, but I shall vote not as the leader of my party in the nation, but only upon my private conviction as a citizen of New Jersey called upon by the Legislature of the State to express his convictions at the polls.

I think that New Jersey will be greatly benefited by the change. My position with regard to the way in which this great question should be handled is well known. I believe that it should be settled by the States and not by the national Government and that in no circumstances should it be made a party question, and my view has grown stronger at every turn of the agitation.

**Mrs. McCormick Gratified.**

A statement from Mrs. Medill McCormick, who is a daughter of the late Mark Hanna, in appreciation of the President's indorsement was given out to-day from her Washington headquarters. Mrs. McCormick said in part:

"Nothing could help our cause more than this strong statement by the President. His support should turn the tide for us in his home State and start a suffrage landslide this fall which will add Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania to the suffrage cause.

"The fact that the President has announced his personal conviction on this question as a private citizen will add to us a moral support far stronger than if he had made it a political move as the leader of his party.

"We earnestly wish that the President had been able to extend his indorsement to the Federal amendment, for which the National American Woman Suffrage Association has worked for forty-four years at the same time that it has carried on the State campaigns, but we are very grateful to him for his support in New Jersey, where we are in the midst of a tremendous fight against the James R. Nugent machine.

"If these big Eastern States vote for suffrage this fall, it cannot help increasing the gains already in prospect for the Federal amendment in Congress."

### *DR. SHAW JUBILANT.*

**She Sends Congratulatory Telegram to President.**

Nothing short of actual victory for the cause in New York State could have caused such gratification around suffrage headquarters in this city as President Wilson's announcement yesterday that he would vote for equal suffrage in New Jersey.

"There is no exaggerating the good which the Wilson stand will do us in