

HITS AT PRESIDENT

Colored Preacher Denounces Discharge of Troops.

ACT COMPARED TO MOB LAW

Roosevelt's Reception of the Tennessee Sheriff Cited for Contempt of Court in Lynching Case Declared to Be an Encouragement to Crime—Prefers the Southerner.

In an address at the Second Baptist Church, colored, in Nashville, Rev. W. Bishop Johnson, last night scolded President Roosevelt for his action in ordering the dismissal of the three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, colored, because of the participation of some of the members in the riot at Brownsville, Tex., last August.

"The War Department mailed for the past three days have been filled with letters of protest from all parts of the country except the South against the action of the President and in response Acting Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver yesterday ordered that the report of Col. Bixby and Gen. Garlington, who investigated the Brownsville riots, be printed for distribution.

Dr. Johnson, in his address, compared the action of President Roosevelt with that of the Atlanta mob, declaring that in both instances the guilty and innocent suffered alike.

Mr. Roosevelt's punishment of the three companies was unfair and unmerciful," he said.

Likened to Mob Law. "There is no difference between his treatment of these soldiers and that of the mob who murdered the innocent and guilty at Atlanta. The affair at Atlanta was exactly the affair at the White House, with some of the savage elements eliminated. The principle underlying the two occurrences were the same. The innocent had no more chance than the guilty. All were cut down alike.

"The veterans with their loved ones and medals awarded by the United States for conspicuous bravery; who knelt in his tent that night and prayed for the peace and prosperity of the nation, and asked God to bless his commander-in-chief, received a severe frown and as deep a cut as the men who are alleged to have been out of camp stepping themselves with liquor and brandishing revolvers.

"It has always been said that it is better that ten men should escape punishment than one innocent should suffer. Wherever this truth has been observed, our civilization has flourished. Mr. Roosevelt has completely ignored this fact. He has proceeded on the principle that all were guilty, and confessed that he knew some were innocent.

Is Not Content. "Mr. Roosevelt has faith himself in the 'tattling scheme' as a way to find out things that men regard as more harmful to society to tell than to keep secret. For instance, when the alleged lynchers came here from Chattanooga, men who were held by the highest court in the land to answer for murder or complicity in murder, they were received with open arms by the President in public reception, and the fact was sent back to the South to encourage all the rest of the boys to go and do likewise.

"It is unfair because it sets a bad example to the lawless and vicious throughout the country. It says to the mob, 'Kill all, innocent and guilty.' It is the language of the man who has nothing for the negro race but hatred.

"The President knows there is a widespread prejudice against the negro soldier, and he is not taking this prejudice. Such action reflects upon the sincerity and consistency of Mr. Roosevelt's preachings.

"It makes him a hypocrite.

"He has preached that every man

should have a square deal. Is this a square deal?

"I used to believe in that policy of the President, but I find it consists of dealing every man opposed to him a square blow in the neck.

Answerable to People.

"The President is answerable to the people. They may answer him as they did in the recent election in his own State, and it will be noticed that in ordering this wholesale dismissal, the President waited until after the votes were counted last Tuesday.

"There would, perhaps, have been a different tale to tell if he had acted before.

"If he is not halted he will wreck out of the Republican party, and out of the wreckage will come a party that believes in the rights of the common people.

"The President's desire to please the Tillman-Vardaman trail of the South, he has inflicted the worst calamity upon a helpless people since emancipation.

"The displayed no sense or judgment in his table. It aroused both North and South, the difference being that the South was open and above board in their denunciation, and the North adopted a sneaking policy.

Prefers the Southerner.

"I was educated in the North and lived there for twenty years. For thirty-two years I lived in the South, and between the Yankee and the Southerner, give me the Southern gentleman every time.

"I hope the negroes of the country will organize a fund, ask the thousands of individuals in churches, societies, lodges, clubs, etc., to send money to men of known executive ability and honesty, and set it apart for the purpose of securing the best legal talent to carry our case before the United States Supreme Court, and until our legal status is determined—without any reasonable doubt. We must do our own battling for what the law accords.

"We are too far ahead for anybody to stop us. We can only stop ourselves, and this we must not and will not do.

"The reports of Col. Bixby and Brig. Gen. Garlington, it is declared at the War Department, show that the wholesale discharge of the negro soldiers was justified, notwithstanding the fact that there is no precedent for such action.

"The principal criticism made of the President's order discharging without honor these men, is that none of them was ever given a trial by court-martial. In some quarters, it is claimed that the discharge of these soldiers without trial is unconstitutional.

SENATOR CULLOM RECOVERS

Stricken at Navy Department with Acute Attack of Indigestion.

Wife Sends Him to Bed Directly After Supper and He Will Probably Be About To-day.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, was stricken yesterday morning with an acute attack of indigestion in the office of Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte. He almost collapsed from the effects of a sudden dizzy spell, accompanied by a feeling of faintness and nausea.

Dr. Crawford, who was in the office at the time, found the Senator's pulse very weak and assisted him to his carriage. He was driven to his home, 105 Highland Terrace, accompanied by Dr. William H. Bell, U. S. N.

Mrs. Cullom sent for Dr. Z. T. Sowers and the patient was resting easily last evening. He ate an early supper and was sent to bed by his wife, Mrs. Cullom, explained.

"He did not really want to go to bed so early, but I prevailed upon him to do so. Dr. Sowers said it was a bilious attack, but not serious. He hopes to be out to-morrow—certainly by Thursday.

"You see, my husband has been subject to such attacks for a long time; he should not have gone out yesterday, but he is such an active man and wants to be on the go all the time."

Dr. Sowers said: "I found the Senator suffering from an attack of indigestion; but not a condition to warrant any apprehension as to the outcome."

SHAFER'S FUNERAL PLANS.

Military Honors Will Be Shown Dead General at Presidio.

The remains of Maj. Gen. William H. Shafter, whose death occurred Monday, will find their last resting place in the National Cemetery at the Presidio, San Francisco, according to advice received by the War Department.

The arrangements for the funeral will be under the supervision of Lieut. Gen. MacArthur, who commands the Pacific division of which the Department of California is part.

The obsequies will be on a scale commensurate with the military rank of the deceased general. Practically all of the troops at the Presidio will be turned out to show him honor.

The funeral cortege will include a troop of the Fourteenth Cavalry, three batteries of Coast Artillery, and two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry.

Ask Mandamus Against Judge.

The District Court of Appeals yesterday was asked to issue a mandamus to Associate Justice Daniel T. Wright, to compel him to settle and sign a bill of exceptions in the case of Henry C. Pratt against the Johnson-Wynne Company, on a book account recently tried in the Circuit Court. The appellate court took the request under advisement. The petition for a mandamus was made by the Johnson-Wynne Company. It is stated that Justice Wright refused to sign the bill of exceptions, because he held that a copy of the bill had not been delivered to counsel for Pratt within the time prescribed by the rules of the court.

Herald Want Ads

will be received at Campbell's Pharmacy, 17th street and Park road, and promptly forwarded to the main office.

The Safe Deposit Vaults are in keeping with the rest of our new banking building. Inspection is invited.

Saves \$5 to \$175 Yearly AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY \$4,600,000 Capital and Surplus

Northwest Corner of Fifteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue Send for Our Booklet

MUST TEACH TRADES

Dr. Thirkield Objects to Educational Methods.

TOO MUCH CRAMMING DONE

News of Other Clubs and Societies. Columbia Historical Society Hears Reading of Diary of Mrs. William Thornton Chronicling Episodes in Early History of Washington.

Meetings of Clubs and Societies.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Fernald lecture in Y. M. C. A. Building, 176 G street southeast.

AMERICAN ORTHOLOGISTS' UNION—Meeting in hall of United States National Museum.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN—Entertainment and dance at Northeast Temple, Twelfth and B streets northwest.

ELKS, WASHINGTON LODGE—Visit to be made to Baltimore Lodge.

Speaking on the subject of higher education before the Bethel Historical and Literary Society at the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church last night, the Rev. Dr. W. F. Thirkield, president of Howard University, stated that he did not believe in the idea of sending children to school all their lives and starting them out in the world with their heads crammed full of knowledge and without a trade or vocation with which to earn their own way.

This custom, he said, was too much in use in all parts of the country, and should be modified.

While the professor advocated moral training and the higher education of the mind and the heart, he also believed that the education of the hand was as essential to life as other things. He believed in the dignity of labor and urged that every one should be self-supporting while living up to the higher ideals of life. Higher education was necessary, he thought, for the success of the people.

Dr. Thirkield favored the manual training system and moral education at the same time. This could be accomplished by the introduction of the two common schools. He referred to public schools in some parts of the country where children are educated without the name of God ever being mentioned. He thought it would be a good idea if the pupils in all schools were taught the Ten Commandments. Moral courage was a necessity in the life of every individual, and he urged every one to have plenty of courage. It was his belief that the young man who could not sleep at night, and the people to lead broad and generous lives, and complimented the colored people on the progress of their race.

At the conclusion of his address, Prof. William E. Thirkield, superintendent of the public schools of the District made a short speech.

Hear Historical Reading.

Special interest was given the first reading of the diary of Mrs. William Thornton, held last night at the Shoreham, by the reading of a part of the Journal of Mrs. William Thornton, which describes life in the National Capital in the first part of the last century. In the absence of Mrs. Jeanie Tree Rivers, the diary was read by Miss Thompson, the secretary of the society.

The journal is mainly a household record of the Thornton home, but paints a picture of the life of the capital in the social and political incidents that were necessarily woven into it by reason of the prominent position held by Dr. Thornton.

The diary opens on January 1, 1800, and one of the first entries mentions the sale of a 70-foot lot on Pennsylvania avenue at the rate of 10 cents per foot, and one a little further on relates the purchase of 600 berries and three shad for 75 cents. Mention is made of an appropriation of \$600 for the furniture of the new President's house and of \$15,000 for the Capitol. Later, the temporary paving of Pennsylvania avenue is mentioned in preparation for the coming of the President and his Cabinet.

About 250 members and guests were present at the reading.

Congregationalists in Conference.

At the fifth conference of the Congregational churches of Washington, yesterday morning, in the First Congregational Church, a series of lectures upon the subject of "The Harvest," were heard. Rev. Dr. Fishburne, who presided at the meeting, introduced in turn the Rev. Dr. Arnold, who used as his text the subject, "Immediate results follow labor," and Rev. Dr. Huckel, who spoke upon the importance of church membership. After the reports of the various churches were read, Dr. Thirkield, the new president of Howard University, was introduced and made a few remarks. The afternoon session was devoted to the subject, "The method of harvesting," on which a number of addresses were made.

Discuss Civic Betterment.

The November meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society was held this morning at the Calvary Baptist Church, about 250 members being present. Three addresses were then delivered upon the topic of "Civic betterment," by Mrs. Gilfillan, who talked in general upon the subject of the nurseries of Washington; Mr. Well-coming, who enlarged upon the work done by his society during the past year; and Mr. Flint, who discussed the value of music as a moral help to the slums. The next meeting will be held December 11, when the topic will be "The Philippines."

Central Mission Names Board.

At a meeting of the Central Union Mission, the following were elected as members of a board of trustees, to hold title to its properties in connection with the board of directors: Lewis E. Payson, Adelle B. Browne, John B. Kincaid, Ivory G. Kimball, Danis J. Frazer, Theodore A. Harding, and William Martin. In view of the fact that the board of directors is an elective body, it was thought to be to the business interest of the Mission to have the titles vested in a permanent board jointly with the directors.

Plan Endowment Fund.

An endowment fund for the benefit of the Washington College of Law has been started, the nucleus of which will be given by the alumni association of the same institution. Individual members have promised donations toward raising the fund. Additional sums will be raised by the members of the association by means of various entertainments. Mrs. Harry Coope, president of the association, will give the first of a series of socials at her residence on Eighth street, beginning Friday evening, November 23.

D. A. R. Holds First Meeting.

The first monthly meeting of the Columbia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the red parlor of the Payne House last evening, in the form of a musicale. The Rebekah orchestra, an amateur organization, under the directorship of H. W. Weber, provided the programme, assisted by Mrs. Peck, pianist, and Mrs. Welch. Among those present were Mrs. Ellen Spencer Murray, District regent, and other high officers from other chapters.

CHINESE BOYCOTT ENDED.

Canton Merchant Says His Business Is Growing Now.

Chinese in Southern China, if not in other parts of the Celestial Empire, have apparently forgotten all about the boycott of American goods which so agitated them in the world a year ago.

"This is the view of the situation taken by Nolan P. Neely, a commission merchant of Canton, who is now in Washington. Mr. Neely declares the boycott is a thing of the past, and says the Chinese people are not depriving themselves of a cent's worth of imported goods from the United States on account of the agitation worked up to such a pitch last year.

"While 'no official order,' said Mr. Neely, 'has been issued that I know of declaring the boycott off, the people are buying American goods in large quantities all over Southern China. When the boycott was in force the Chinamen, many of them did not want to observe it, and simply did so to prevent trouble. My firm is handling more freight from this country than ever before. So you see the boycott is over, and trade relations are about the same as they were previous to the announcement.

"While coming to the States, I spent several days at Honolulu," continued Mr. Neely. "The recent talk of trouble between the United States and Japan has caused the people of Hawaii to do some thinking recently. There are more Japanese there than people of all other nations combined, and should war ever be declared between these two countries, the whites of the islands would be at the mercy of the thousands and thousands of little brown men. Most of them are employed on the sugar plantations and practically control the labor situation."

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has dismissed Gen. George W. Mindil, who has been for many years the chief examiner of precious stones in the New York appraiser's store. The action is the outcome of an investigation ordered several weeks ago, to determine the responsibility for extensive undervaluations of diamonds and other gems at the port of New York.

About two years ago, the Treasury Department assigned two men to assist Gen. Mindil in his work, for it was deemed wise not to leave the responsibility of appraising gems worth \$40,000,000 annually to one officer of the customs.

Still he had the assignment of the invoices for appraisement, and it has been charged that he gave the most valuable to himself. During the last summer, Gen. Mindil was away from his office for several weeks on a vacation, and all the work of appraising precious stones was done by his assistants.

They found that one invoice of gems, amounting to a large sum, had apparently been undervalued by about 50 percent. The importer was called upon to pay extra duties amounting to about \$40,000, and his failure to protest aroused the suspicions of the customs authorities.

The precious stones in question had been passed upon by Gen. Mindil, and he was charged with dereliction of duty. A thorough investigation followed.

Gen. Mindil is a veteran of the civil war, and is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, and other organizations.

Wants Congress to Provide Elastic Currency—Tariff Less Important.

Dean of Georgia Delegation Says South is More in Need of Freer Monetary System.

At least one prominent Democratic member of the House does not believe that tariff revision is the issue that Congress should regard as of paramount importance at the coming session, or at the proposed special session. He is Col. "Lon" Livingston, of Georgia, the dean of the delegation from that State, and the ranking Democratic member of the appropriations committee.

"It is my opinion that the South, at least, is more interested in currency legislation than in revision of the tariff," he said yesterday. "A change in the existing laws that would permit a greater degree of elasticity would result in more benefit to that section of the country than would a lowering of the present exorbitant customs schedules.

"Mind you, I am heartily in favor of revision, and think it should be brought about as soon as possible; but I regard the other issue as more important. Many industries in the South, particularly cotton manufacturing, are suffering greatly from the present rigid currency system.

"With matters as they are at present, the speculators, especially those across the Atlantic, are enabled to lower prices because of the lack of a sufficient amount of cash in circulation, and the whole currency is adversely affected.

"I am not very confident of any tangible results following the monetary conference in session here," continued Col. Livingston, who has just returned to Washington after the summer vacation. "It seems to me that the gentlemen who are attending that conference are trying to think up too many laws that ought to be enacted, when, in my opinion, all that is needed to relieve the present situation is a simple statute permitting the banks to issue more freely than at present.

"Why, in the old days down South, if a bank had \$100,000 in deposits it would be permitted to issue notes up to \$200,000 in some cases, and in other it was permitted to issue \$5 in notes for every \$2 it had on deposit.

Wants Bank Tax Law Repealed.

"If Congress would consent to repeal the law taxing the issue of State banks, the South could find its own funds," said Col. Livingston, "and in that event no further currency legislation would be necessary from our standpoint, just now, at least. But I fear that that tax will be kept in force.

"Do I believe that the Republican party as represented in Congress is in favor of currency legislation, or currency reform? Well, I believe that the Republican party is dominated by the national banks of the country. If you will tell me how the banks feel about the matter, I'll give you a very definite indication of the attitude of the Republican party."

CONFESSES PAVING IS POOR.

Barber Asphalt Company Offers to Do Work Over Again. Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—Representatives of the Barber Asphalt Company called on Director Hathaway, of the department of public works, to-day, and offered to do over all street paving done by that company which is not satisfactory to the director.

The Barber Asphalt Company admitted to director Hathaway that they had not lived up to the strict letter of the specifications, but explained in extenuation that they had been paying down the same kind of asphalt paving since 1885 without receiving any complaint from the municipal authorities.

Alleged Forger Taken in Havana. Havana, Nov. 13.—K. M. Saul, alias Fitzgerald, charged by the authorities of New Jersey with forgery, is under arrest here. He was taken into custody to await extradition proceedings. Saul says his arrest is a mistake.

Burglars Kill Deputy Sheriff.

Winsted, Conn., Nov. 13.—Eugene Critley, aged forty-six, a deputy sheriff at Dover Plains, N. Y., was shot and killed by burglars last night as he was entering the front door of a market where they were operating. The burglars escaped.

Let Contract for McKinley Tomb.

Windsor, Vt., Nov. 13.—A local firm has obtained the contract for supplying the granite for the sarcophagus in which the bodies of President McKinley and his wife Mary were to be interred. The famous green Aconit granite will be used.

SHAW OUSTS MINDIL

Dismisses New York City Diamond Appraiser.

UNDERVALUED PRECIOUS GEMS

Hauled Annually Stones Worth \$40,000,000—Discharge Made Only After Thorough Investigation. Deposed Official a Member of the Grand Army and Other Societies.

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BOND CIRCULATION PLAN IS REJECTED.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

the commission with regard to the suggestion that emergency notes be issued as a means of creating elasticity in the money market whenever a stringency is threatened. In this case, one member argued, even if the people were aware that such notes had been issued, excitement would be engendered by the notes were issued by different banks. This emergency circulation would be of great benefit to the national banks. There is a difference of opinion whether the emergency note should be engraved under a new design or correspond with those already in use.

Comptroller of the Currency Ridgely attended the meeting yesterday. All the sessions were behind closed doors at the New Willard.

The commission attended a dinner in the evening at the Willard, as the guests of F. A. Vanderlip. Charles M. Fowler, chairman of the committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, arrived in the city last night and was also a guest at Mr. Vanderlip's dinner. Another guest was H. H. Kepp, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The commission adjourned shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, and will convene at 10 o'clock this morning.

Will Consider Plans.

"No one man's plan will be adopted by the commission," said Charles H. Huttig, president of the Third National Bank of St. Louis. It was through the efforts of Mr. Huttig and Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Company, of St. Louis, that the commission decided that a two-thirds vote shall be necessary to adopt any plan.

"We will take the best features of all the plans suggested," declared Mr. Huttig, "and from them form the one that will be submitted to Congress. I believe we will complete our task to-morrow, and it is the general feeling that we will come to a conclusion that will be entirely satisfactory. Congress should take up the subject in earnest with a view of saving the annual recurrence of the scarcity of currency during the crop moving season, and as far as possible, a financial condition which will permit of excessively high rates of interest."

Working in Harmony.

The embarrassment that has heretofore attended the efforts of the numerous exponents of currency reform to get together is not in evidence in this conference. The men on the commission, composed of members from the New York Chamber of Commerce committee, are all men of important private affairs, but they have come together in the present conference with the serious conviction that something should be done to make it unnecessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to be called on periodically to take extraordinary steps to relieve the money market.

F. A. Vanderlip and Charles A. Conant represent the currency committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, have been invited to remain as associate members of the commission. It was decided yesterday to invite Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and Representative Fowler, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, of the House of Representatives, to participate in the conference.

Senators and Representatives who are in Washington are taking an unusual interest in the monetary conference. Senators Burrows and Warren both declared yesterday that there was great need of currency legislation.

MANY SIGN BANK NOTES.

Signatures of Hotel Guests Familiar to Handlers of Currency. "Seems to me I have seen some of those names before," a Washingtonian said last evening as he looked over the register at the New Willard, where the members of the currency commission are in session this week. Out of the fifteen members of the commission twelve of them are either presidents, vice presidents, or cashiers of national banks in different parts of the country which issue bank notes signed by the officials. Owing to this fact their names are familiar to all persons who handle a great deal of paper money.

Each of the signatures is characteristic of a banker. The register contains bold hand writing, the one that looks like it had been written in a great hurry, and the carefully arranged signature, the work of a slow hand. And then there is the signature that is hardly possible to distinguish just what it is, and which makes the hotel clerks guess. Arthur Reynolds, of Des Moines, bears the distinction, perhaps, of having the most difficult signature to read. One of the easiest to decipher is the name of Joseph T. Talbert, of Chicago.

NEWS CUT SHORT FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Capital Traction car No. 117 of the Fourteenth street line, which was being driven by Daniel