

MRS. CLEVELAND'S MOTHER SUMMONED

Had Turn in Ex-President's Condition Feared.

DOCTORS CANNOT AGREE

Difference as to Who Is in Authority Develops.

New Specialist Takes Charge of the Case Because Drs. Carnochan and Bryant Cannot Agree—Head Nurse Also Leaves—Attendants Say He Is "Doing Very Well"—Has Not Been Seen Driving Since Tuesday.

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 21.—As a result of dispute between the physicians, former President Grover Cleveland, who is believed to be in a serious condition at his home, Westlands, near here, has been put in the hands of a new specialist, Dr. Banks, of New York and Larchmont.

Dr. Banks, who had been hurriedly summoned, reached here this morning. On the same train with him came Mrs. Cleveland's mother, Mrs. Perrine Folsom, accompanied by her maid. All three were rapidly driven from the station in a closed carriage to the Cleveland place.

Dr. Carnochan and Dr. Bryant, who have been attending Mr. Cleveland, are said to have disagreed as to who has authority in the case. It is said their clash reached so acute a stage that both decided to retire, uniting in a request to the family of the distinguished patient that another physician be retained. Both of them refused to-day to make any statements.

Head Nurse Also Departs. The head nurse also left yesterday. Her departure created some surprise, as she had stated no longer ago than the day before that she would be here at least a month, adding that Mr. Cleveland could not possibly recover under that time, and that he would have to have extraordinary careful attention to be sure of getting up and about in a month.

She packed up and went yesterday afternoon. It is reported that she quarreled with Dr. Carnochan, Mr. Cleveland's Princeton physician, regarding the invalid's diet.

Callers at Westlands to-day were met at the door by a nurse. She merely said that Mr. Cleveland was "doing very well," and refused all other information regarding the former President's condition.

Later, it was announced on behalf of the family that Mr. Cleveland had been out riding this morning for an hour. A man who was on duty just outside the gates during the entire day said he had not seen Mr. Cleveland either going or returning. He was out riding for a little while last Sunday and again on Tuesday, but most of the reports regarding such outings are believed to be fictitious.

Mrs. Cleveland Devoted Nurse. Dr. Banks is now in charge of the case, but declines to discuss it other than to say that Mr. Cleveland is doing as well as can be expected.

Drs. Carnochan and Bryant, who have attended the ex-President in the past, are still assisting in his care. All of the doctors agree that Mr. Cleveland's condition is such that, while he may show temporary improvement, he can never again resume active labor. He spends a great deal of his time in bed and when he is able to go for a drive he has to be almost lifted into the carriage.

Mrs. Cleveland is a devoted nurse, and her attention to her husband's wants is touching in the extreme. "Just tell any one who inquires that I will be all right soon," is the order Mr. Cleveland is reported to have issued, and this is strictly obeyed.

Dr. Carnochan Denies Dissensions. Princeton, N. J., Sept. 21.—Commenting on the story regarding a supposed wrangle between Grover Cleveland's physicians, Dr. Carnochan, of Princeton, said that there was absolutely no truth in the statement.

"Why, only to-day," said the doctor, "Dr. Bryant came down from New York to pay his weekly visit to Mr. Cleveland. I am in attendance every day, and we have had no conflict of any sort."

As to the appearance of Dr. Banks, Dr. Carnochan said he did not know anything about it. There has been no consultation. Dr. Carnochan said also that the former President is much better and able to be about and attend to his own personal affairs.

They were not inclined to talk much at the Cleveland home to-night. The nurse admitted, however, that Dr. Bryant was down to-day and found his patient improved in health.

GET JAPANESE PEERAGES.

To, Yamagata, and Oyama Made Princes by the Emperor.

Tokyo, Sept. 21.—At the ceremony of the distribution of war rewards to-day the Emperor personally bestowed the following peerages:

The Marquises Ito, Yamagata, and Oyama are made princes; Counts Inouye and Matsukata, marquises; Gen. Nodzu is created a marquis, and Baron Togo and Gen. Fukushima, Yamamoto, Kuroki, Oku, and Nogri, counts.

CHINESE TO DIG CANAL.

Paris Hears that Coolies Are to Do Work on the Isthmus.

Paris, Sept. 21.—Depeche Coloniale learns from Martinique that the Panama Canal Commission has decided to contract for the immediate employment of three thousand Chinese laborers on the canal. The Martinique authorities have been relieved by this announcement, since it will restore sufficient labor to that island.

Two thousand laborers from Martinique and elsewhere were dismissed from the canal late in August and are to be replaced by Chinese.

Flooring (very good), \$2.00 Per 100 Ft. Frank Libbey & Co., 8th and N. Y. ave.

School Books, New and Second-hand. Lowdermilk & Co., 145 F st. Open ev'g 'nights.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland—Showers to-day, followed by fair and cooler; to-morrow, fair; light westerly winds.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

- Pages. TELEGRAPHIC. 1—Standard Plans Reorganization. 1—Gov. Cleveland Again Seriously Ill. 1—Men Scramble for Wealth. 1—Taft Is Not "Too Fat." 1—Storm Sweeps New York City. 1—Former Senator Withers Dead. 2—Lustiana Leaves for Europe. 2—Key Men Embarrassed. 2—Mrs. Carter's Record a Mystery. 2—Peace Conference Near Failure. 2—Graft Scandal Political Issue. 2—News of Maryland and Virginia. 2—Gov. Folk at Jamestown Fair. 2—Taft's Brother in New York.

- LOCAL. 1—Ex-Senator Chandler Resigns Berth. 2—Last Days of Summer a Sizzler. 2—School Board in Lively Session. 2—War Balloon Returns Home. 2—Plans for Cathedral Dedication. 7—New District Building Plans. 7—Phone Dept. Is Explained. 8—Congress Blamed for Conditions at the Washington Asylum.

RUMORS OF CUBAN UPRISING.

Gen. Pino Guerra Leader of Former Revolt, in Conference. Havana, Sept. 21.—There are constant and recurring rumors of an uprising in the province of Pinar del Rio. The government declares that it is not worried over these reports, but they are so persistent that it is felt that something is really doing.

Gen. Pino Guerra, the big leader of the revolution of last fall, has been in secret conferences in Havana with the local political chiefs of Pinar del Rio, which is his province. There is certainly much activity in Pinar del Rio. Whether anything serious will result therefrom is questionable.

TAFT NOT "TOO FAT"

Peculiar Replies to Straw Ballot on Candidates.

CALL FAIRBANKS "TOO COLD"

Voters Find Objection to the Vice President and Some Say Gov. Hughes Is "Too New"—Many Want Roosevelt or a Conservative to Carry Out His Policies.

Special to The Washington Herald. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21.—Discussing the results of the test balloting on Republican Presidential candidates, conducted by the Chicago Tribune in every State in the Union, Raymond, the Tribune's Washington correspondent, in this morning's issue, says:

"Quite the most interesting thing in the result of the ballot is the attitude of the people toward President Roosevelt. That he is a popular idol can scarcely be denied. The figures show that an overwhelming percentage of those who were asked for their opinion endorsed the policy of the President without hesitation.

"It is a noticeable thing that the people who vote for Taft, and they number more than half of all those who have cast their ballot, record their preference for the Secretary of War with but little or no comment. They are free to say that Fairbanks is 'too cold,' which is a favorite notation, or that Hughes is 'too new,' but so far as I can remember the ballots, there is only one which assails the Secretary of War on the ground that he is 'too fat,' although that is the most natural criticism one could make against him.

Hughes an Enigma. "Hughes curiously enough is supported by certain voters on the ground that he is conservative, while others adopt him as the best type of a progressive candidate for the Presidency. For that matter, Fairbanks and Knox frequently are labeled progressive, although perhaps in the next ballot they are denounced because they are supposed to be out of touch with the President's policy.

"It seems evident from the papers submitted to the Tribune that while the people at large study the acts of public men, they are none the less liable to be affected by catch words, by jokes, and by the repeated insinuations of newspapers and comic weeklies. Many of the criticisms of the Vice President, for instance, come from those who think he is 'icy,' although those who enjoy a personal acquaintance with Mr. Fairbanks know that he is one of the most genial of men.

Taft a "Carbon Copy." "So, also, certain people speak of Taft as an 'imitator,' and in one case as a 'carbon copy' of the President, whereas the distinctive characteristic of the Secretary of War is his constitutional inability to allow any other man to do his thinking for him.

"Finally, it may be said that there is a distinct feeling of resentment among certain Republicans against any attempt on the part of the President to dictate the personality of his successor. Several of those who declare themselves for a third term insist that if Roosevelt is not a candidate, his successor must be some one of a conservative type, so that the country may rest assured of business peace and prosperity in the future. There is a quite general expression of a fear that Roosevelt's policies are impossible of execution by any one except Roosevelt himself, and this seems to be the foundation for the third-term idea, whether that personal affection for the President."

Baltimore an "eterna," \$1.25, Baltimore, Ohio R. R., Every Saturday and Sunday. All trains, both ways, both days, except Royal Limited. City offices, 147 G st. and 615 Pa. ave.

High School and Other School Books, C. C. Fursell, 418 9th st.

A la Carte Lunch Served Daily At Eckstein's from 12 to 2, 1412 N. Y. ave.

MEN IN SCRAMBLE FOR BOGUS WEALTH

Four Thousand Counterfeit \$5 Bills Found.

POLICE SEIZE PACKAGE

Part of "Money" Grabbed and Put Into Circulation.

Two Men on Pier of New York Harbor Pick Up Box Floating on Tide, Counterfeiters, Fearing Betrayal, Believed to Have Dumped Incriminating Evidence in the Bay—Most of Bills Only Half Finished.

New York, Sept. 21.—For thirty minutes this afternoon James McDonald and Joseph Curran, two humble lumber handers, acquired what appeared to be a wealth of \$5 bills, in comparison with which Rockefeller's fortune looked like three battered dimes.

At the end of thirty minutes the vision was shattered. The police swooped down upon them, a patrol wagon came at a gallop, and their box with what looked like 4,000 \$5 silver certificates, was hurried to police headquarters.

See Four Thousand Bills. The attention of McDonald and Curran, on the pier at the foot of East Eighteenth street, East River, was attracted to what seemed to be a box wrapped in paper, floating down the river with the tide, about ten feet from the pier. Curran got a rowboat, pulled out and got the box, and brought it in. As soon as he got on land he opened the box. He said he had expected to find perhaps a baby in it, and had thought that it might still be alive.

Instead, he found the box was packed full of money. There were about forty bundles, each containing one hundred of what appeared to be \$5 silver certificates of the well-known Indian head design of 1892. The box was about eighteen inches long, twelve wide, and six deep. It was evidently a milliner's box, and there were no marks on it.

Curran gave a great shout when he opened the box. "I'm rich," he yelled. "Here's thousands upon thousands of dollars; money to burn; barrels of it."

Job Struggles for the Money. A stampede followed. Men ran to the place and struggled with Curran and McDonald for the money. There were several mix-ups before Curran and McDonald got complete control of the box, and in the encounters one or two of the bundles of notes were torn open and some of the notes had been grabbed.

Word was sent Patrolman Frederick Weber, of the East Twenty-second street station, on post near by, and he ran to the place, stopped the scramble which still continued for the possession of part of the bundle that had been distributed, and took the box and its contents to the station house.

Police Capt. McDermott made a hasty examination of the box and its contents, and at once ordered headquarters notified, and a message was sent to Chief Flynn, of the government Secret Service. Then thorough examination of the find was made.

Thousands of Forged Silver Notes. It was found that there were nearly 4,000 half-finished \$5 silver Treasury notes, some printed on the face and the rest on the backs, in the box. They were made from electrolyte plates from photographs, were printed on white paper, and bore the serial number B274044, with the check letter D on them. They were excellent reproductions from a cheap process.

Further examination showed on the bottom of the box the plates from which they were made, and under them were found some specimens with the fronts and backs pasted together. It was these which had been snatched up in the general grabbing on the pier. Two front plates and two back plates of the \$5 notes were found, with the pieces of a plate which had not been put together, or had been broken. There were also in the box a front and a back plate of a \$1 note made by the same process.

Secret Service on the Trail. The box had been in the water only a short time, because only the bottom was wet and only a few of the counterfeit notes were damp.

Chief Flynn at once started his men out, and so did Capt. McDermott. It was believed that the box had been thrown from a ferryboat arriving at the East Twenty-third street ferry less than an hour before. The tide was running out strong. There is a bend in the Manhattan shore just below Twenty-third street, and the box, if it was thrown from a boat, was evidently tossed overboard 200 or 300 yards from the slip.

Shortly after 6 o'clock this evening, when the news that the notes were counterfeit had been spread abroad through the neighborhood, three men came to the East Twenty-second street station house with specimens, saying that they had been swindled.

Bad Money Gets in Circulation. They were Henry Minkowicz, of 230 Avenue B; John Sandhoff, of 612 East Seventeenth street, and Morris Gurin, of 24 Avenue B. Gurin said he had accepted the note from a boy and had sent it in next door to a saloon to have it changed. The bartender told him that it was bogus. It was one of the pasted notes.

Capt. McDermott had the night squad notified at once to tell all shopkeepers and other business men of the district about the counterfeiters, and to warn them that the money was floating around.

Chief Flynn said that the bogus notes were well done for the kind of process used. The large number of notes indicated, he said, a plant of some size, and that quite a large band were in the operation.

It is known that Secret Service people have been suspecting counterfeiters in Greenpoint, and it was Chief Flynn's belief that they became frightened and decided to get rid of their stock on hand.

It is thought that the members of the band feared betrayal and that one of them was duped to throw the stuff into the river. No trace of any disposal of the notes had come to the Secret Service people, and the discovery was evidently a surprise to them.

A MAYORALTY QUIZ.



CHANDLER QUILTS JOB

Resigns from Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

DISAPPROVES OF COLLEAGUE

Thinks President Should Not Have Appointed Harry Daugherty as a Member of Board Before Which He Appeared as Attorney—Body Will Not Continue Much Longer.

Ex-Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, has tendered his resignation as chairman and member of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

Mr. Chandler's retirement from the commission is not due to his differences with President Roosevelt, which resulted in Mr. Chandler's election to the Annapolis Club, but, according to the understanding here, to other causes for which the President was to some degree responsible.

The action of Mr. Chandler is attributed to his dissatisfaction with the appointment of Harry K. Daugherty, of Mercer County, Pa., as a member of the commission. It is doubtful if Mr. Chandler will recommend to the President that the life of the commission be extended again, and its work is expected to be brought to a close at the end of the present six months' extension.

Daugherty an Assistant. Mr. Daugherty was an assistant attorney for the government assigned to defend its interests before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. In the line of his duties he prepared the government's case in a majority of claims brought. These claims were mainly those of American citizens whose interests had suffered injury in Cuba under Spanish rule, and they were brought before the commission under an agreement between Spain and the United States that each government should assume responsibility for the adjustment of the claims of its own citizens or subjects against the other nation.

When G. J. Diekmann retired from the commission early this year, on account of his election to Congress from Michigan, Mr. Daugherty was appointed to succeed him, after Lawrence V. Sherman, lieutenant governor of Illinois, had declined the office.

No Members Consulted. Apparently none of the members of the commission had been consulted with in regard to the propriety of putting Mr. Daugherty on the commission, and there was reason to believe that the President had not taken into consideration the effect Mr. Daugherty's status as a government attorney would have upon his ability to pass upon cases which he had prepared and to which he was committed in an ex parte way.

When Mr. Daugherty's appointment was announced an effort was made to have him appointed to a more important legal position to practice before the commission in order to forego certain objections to him as a commissioner. The legal office carried a salary higher than that of a commissioner. The effort failed, and the next step was a protest on the part of attorneys for persons having claims before the commission.

Contention of Claimants. They contended that it would be improper to have as a member of the commission a man who had prepared as an attorney for the government many of the cases that he would be called upon to decide as a commissioner.

The objection urged was similar to that in the case of William Henry Moody's appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Moody was Attorney General, and as such had instituted proceedings in cases which would come before the Supreme Court for judgment during his service on the bench. Nearly all the important cases against corporations for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law were brought before the Supreme Court while Mr. Moody was at the head of the Department of Justice, and in consequence he did not "sit" in

COL. ROBERT E. WITHERS DEAD.

Former United States Senator, Passes Away at His Home.

Special to The Washington Herald. Bristol, Va., Sept. 21.—Col. Robert E. Withers, former United States Senator, lawyer, and editor, passed away at his home, in Wytheville, at 9:40 o'clock to-night. He was eighty-six years and one day old. Most of the members of his large family had reached his bedside.

He was one of the most popular and picturesque figures in the State, though having retired from active life some years ago. He was a native of Campbell County, his first American ancestor having come from Lancashire, England, in the sixteenth century. During the civil war he commanded the Eighteenth Virginia Infantry in Pickett's division until disabled by wounds.

In 1868 he founded the Lynchburg News and edited it for three years. In 1869 he ran for governor, but withdrew in favor of Gilbert C. Walker. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1872, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1875.

He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution and a prominent Mason. Among his surviving children are Mrs. Poik Miller and Mrs. Stephen Putney, of Richmond; Mrs. Woodville Smith, wife of the mayor of Lynchburg, and Mrs. Percy Montague, of this city.

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DAMAGE IN NEW YORK

Half-hour Storm Worst Felt There in Years.

QUEER PRANK OF LIGHTNING

Dividing in Mid Air, Bolt Strikes Hospital and Church Three Blocks Apart, Searing Patients and Breaking Up Confessional, Besides Splitting the Metal Steeple.

New York, Sept. 21.—The liveliest kind of an electrical storm played about the city at 5 o'clock this afternoon. It had been threatening all the afternoon and gathered considerable fury before it broke, and then there was a constant roar of thunder and the sky pyrotechnics were vivid.

The clouds were so dense that electric lights were turned on in all down-town buildings. Rain fell in torrents, and came down so suddenly that many were drenched in running for shelter. Fortunately for those who were caught, the storm did not last long, and in half an hour the rain had stopped and the clouds were clearing away. At the weather bureau it was said that the storm was a most severe one, and what was more remarkable was that the rainfall amounted to 44-100ths of an inch, and this fell in from fifteen to twenty minutes. Before the storm the temperature was 82 degrees, and at 5:30 o'clock it had fallen to 68 degrees.

Over in Brooklyn there was a hailstorm, and for about five minutes hailstones fell heavily in the business section of the town and about the city hall. In Flushing there was a high wind with the storm, and some damage was done.

The wind did considerable damage in Queens County. At Willetsburg it was declared to be the worst storm in twenty years. Trees, signs, and awnings were blown down, and lightning set fire to two barns and put the electric lighting plant out of business.

Hits Church and Hospital. A bolt of lightning, falling while the storm was at its height, split in two in mid-air, striking a church and a hospital three blocks apart, damaging both buildings and setting the occupants in a panic. The hospital, St. Catherine's, is located at Bushwick avenue, and Ten Eyck street, Willetsburg. The church, the German Roman Catholic Church of St. Nicholas, is at Devoe and Olive streets.

The excitement in the hospital was intense. One hundred and sixty patients were scattered through the five floors. The terrific detonation of the bursting thunderbolt threw the patients into the utmost consternation. The sisters in charge of the hospital, the house physician and surgeon, and the attendants ran through the various wards assuring the terrified patients that there was no danger, but their utmost efforts barely kept the patients in their beds. Some of the sisters themselves, too terrified to help, rushed into the chapel and fell before the altar, praying for help.

No less confusion was occasioned by the part of the bolt which struck the St. Nicholas' Church. On this building are four metal spires, twenty feet high, and standing one on each corner. The spire on the southeast corner was shattered by this part of the bolt and tilted over toward the street at a dangerous angle, but did not fall. Within the church were forty parishioners and Fathers Hoffmann and Bender, who were in the confessionals. The lightning, after shattering the spire, ran down the wall of the church in great streaks of fire. Some of those within the building fell on their knees in fright, while others rushed frantically to the sidewalk and there knelt in the drenching rain.

Reserves Called to Church. The two priests ran from their confessionals and tried to reassure their parishioners, but order was not completely restored until the arrival of the police reserves from the Herbert street station.

The Long Island side of Blackwells Island bridge seemed to be the particular playground for lightning and small tornadoes during the progress of the storm. A steel traveling crane, capable of lifting sixty tons, which was situated on a track in the Ravenswood Park track, near where the Long Island City span of the new bridge approaches its anchorage at the sidewalk and there struck by a bolt of lightning and torn asunder into a complete wreck.

Everything Open at Chesapeake Beach Saturday and Sunday. Haley's Band, Dancing.

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STANDARD OIL MAY REORGANIZE

Trust Leaders to Confer with Rogers To-day.

IS ROCKEFELLER'S IDEA

Old Management Planned to Eventually Step Aside.

Government Attorney to Delve Into Mysterious Methods of Oil Trust From 1892 to 1899—Rockefeller and Associates Will Probably Be Called to Testify—What Investigation in New York Has Developed to Date.

New York, Sept. 21.—Acting on John D. Rockefeller's suggestion, leaders in the Standard Oil Company, will, it is reported here to-night, hold a conference to-morrow at H. H. Rogers', Fairhaven, Mass., home. Their plan, according to Cleveland dispatches, is the corporation's complete reorganization.

The ablest lawyers the Standard can hire will be present and before the meeting is over the whole question of re-arranging the directorate and renaming the company will be gone over.

John D. Rockefeller, now in Cleveland, will be in constant communication with his lieutenants, and their decision will be immediately submitted to him for approval. John D. Archbold, William Rockefeller, Wesley M. Tilford, Charles Pratt, and others will be at Fairhaven in person.

Old Management to Step Out. It is believed the reconstruction plan includes the dissolution of the New Jersey holding company, the substitution of a new name, and the selection as directors of a number of young financiers whose connection with the Standard has hitherto been remote.

It is understood John D. Rockefeller will ultimately relinquish the presidency of the parent concern, taking with him William G. Rockefeller, Rogers, Archbold, Flieger, Pratt, and the others most closely identified with the present board of directors.

Wall street implicitly expects reports of the contemplated reorganization.

Feel New Blood Is Needed. Among the young men mentioned as likely to succeed to the places of the old directors are Harry Payne Whitney, H. C. Ledyard, H. H. Rogers, Jr., William G. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Walter L. Jennings.

The retirement of the present management can be easily accounted for on the ground that advancing years makes the burden of business too heavy for them. John D. Rockefeller is approaching the seventy mark, as is H. H. Rogers. Archbold and Flieger are more than seventy.

New blood will be needed soon, and financiers believe the old trust agreement, and the period of liquidation, from 1882 until 1899, by which he will attempt to prove on Monday that the Rockefeller combination was conducted as a monopoly, in direct defiance of the law and courts, for eight years.

The period of liquidation, from 1882 until 1899, when there was a pretense of carrying out the orders of the Supreme Court of Ohio, is more deeply cloaked in mystery than any other portion of the trust's existence, and straight into this hidden chapter Kellogg has determined to force his way.

Rockefeller May Be Called. With the information obtained from Secretary Charles M. Pratt, and Treasurer Wesley H. Tilford, two Standard Oil millionaires on the stand this week, and re-enforced with the reports of the examination of the books received to-day, Kellogg expects to lay bare the details of the gigantic financial operations and throtings of competition.

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