

ROOSEVELT TOOK MOTTO OFF COINS

President Makes Public a Letter Explaining His Action.

"IRREVERENCE," HE DECLARES

"In God We Trust" Cheapened—Used as "Incitement to Sneering Ridicule"—If Congress Orders Him to He Will Put It Back.

Washington, D. C.—In answer to one of the numerous protests which have been received at the White House against the new gold coins which have been coined with the words "In God We Trust," President Roosevelt has written a letter which he made public. The letter follows: "When the question of the new coinage came up we looked into the law and found there was no warrant therein for putting 'In God We Trust' on the coins. As the custom, although without legal warrant, had grown up, however, I might have felt at liberty to keep the inscription had I approved of its being on the coinage. But as I did not approve of it, I did not direct that it should again be put on. Of course, the matter of the law is absolutely in the hands of Congress, and any direction of Congress in the matter will be immediately obeyed. At present, as I have said, there is no warrant in law for the inscription.

"My own feeling in the matter is due to my very firm conviction that to put such a motto on coins, or to use it in any kindred manner, not only does no good but does positive harm, and is in effect irreverence, which comes dangerously close to sacrilege. A beautiful and solemn sentence such as the one in question should be treated and uttered only with that reverence which necessarily implies a certain exaltation of spirit.

"Any use which tends to cheapen it, and, above all, any use which tends to secure its being treated in a spirit of levity, is from every standpoint profoundly to be regretted. It is a motto which it is well to have inscribed on our great national monuments, in our legislative halls, and in buildings such as those at West Point and Annapolis—in short, wherever it will tend to arouse and inspire a lofty emotion in those who look thereon. But it seems to me eminently well suited to cheapen such a motto by use on coins, just as it would be to cheapen it by use on postage stamps or in advertisements.

"As regards its use on the coinage, we have actual experience by which to go. In all my life I have never heard any human being speak reverently of this motto on the coins or show any signs of its having inspired any high emotion in him, but I have literally, hundreds of times, heard it used as an occasion of and incitement to the sneering ridicule which is above all things undesirable that so beautiful and exalted a phrase should excite.

For example, throughout the long contest extending over several decades on the free coinage question, the existence of this motto on the coins was a constant source of jest and ridicule; and this was unavoidable. Every one must remember the innumerable cartoons and articles based on phrases like 'In God we trust for the eight cents,' 'In God we trust for the thirty-seven cents we do not pay,' and so forth and so on.

"Surely I am well within bounds when I say that a use of the phrase which invites constant levity of this type is most undesirable. If Congress alters the law and directs me to replace on the coins the sentence in question, the direction will be immediately put into effect; but I very earnestly trust that the religious sentiment of the country, the spirit of reverence in the country, will prevent any such action being taken."

HE TRUSTS HIS BANK NOW.

Pennsylvania Man Withdraws \$300 and Robbers Almost Got It.

Connellsville, Pa.—After looting the New Haven postoffice three robbers crossed the river into Connellsville and stole a 700-pound safe from the store of A. Gligliotti. They hauled it away on a wheelbarrow, but he alerted it when hand pressed by officers.

The safe contained \$300 which Gligliotti had drawn out of a local bank, fearing it was unsafe. Gligliotti repositied the money in the bank.

New Law Closes Delaware Hotels.

Fear of creditors that the local option law passed at the last election in Kent and Sussex counties, Delaware, will prevent hotels from being operated cause the closing of hotels in Smyrna and Dover by the Sheriff of Kent County. It is said that forty-two hotels and saloons and twelve distilleries in Kent and Sussex counties will be closed by the new law and license fees amounting to \$7000 refunded.

King Entertains Emperor.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra entertained the German Emperor and Empress at a state dinner at Windsor Castle, London.

Railway Traffic Falling Off.

Traffic officials of the roads centering in Chicago report a decided easing up of traffic since the stringency in the money market has extended to the West. There still is a large movement of export grain, but domestic shipments have fallen off considerably.

Shah of Persia's Oath.

The Shah of Persia visited the National Assembly and took the oath of allegiance, swearing to uphold the constitution.

The World of Sport.

Mal. W. Eason was reinstated and A. J. Lewis suspended by the National Board of Professional Baseball Leagues.

Richard Croker's Rhodora.

Richard Croker's Rhodora, a half sister to his colt Orby, the Derby winner, won the Dewhurst Plate at Newmarket, defeating King Edward's Perrier.

Ned Hanlon, the manager of the Cincinnati team, says that he will not have charge of the Reds next year, as he intends to devote all his attention to the Baltimore club, of which he is the owner.

GOLD SHOWER FROM MINT

Government Working Overtime to Turn Out Double Eagles.

More Than Fifty-two Millions in Coin Will Be Added to the Currency At Once.

Philadelphia.—The United States Mint in this city delivered \$1,000,000 in gold double eagles to the Sub-Treasury in this city. It is said that within the next three months the mint will coin \$52,000,000 in double eagles. This enormous amount of gold will be distributed among the Sub-Treasuries to relieve the money stringency. The distribution of so much gold is but one of the several important moves that Secretary Cortelyou is making to provide currency to meet the enormous needs of the country.

The local mint is well equipped to contribute its share of the shower of gold that has begun to fall upon every part of the United States. Many of its employees are working overtime, however, it being a nightly occurrence for coin counters, weighers, adjusters and others to work as late as 10 o'clock, the usual hour for quitting work being 4 o'clock.

New machinery has recently been installed in the mint and its efficiency was demonstrated in the operation of the "split collar" device for putting stars on the edge of the newly designed double eagles. There are forty-six stars on the edge of each piece because of the approaching advent of the new State of Oklahoma to the Union.

The machinery at the mint is capable of grinding out 4000 of these pieces in an hour. There is now at the mint enough bullion for the manufacture of \$20,000,000 in double eagles, but more bullion from various sources is now being diverted to this institution.

PASSING ALABAMA R. R. BILLS.

Legislature Shows Itself Ready to Adopt Governor's Measures.

Montgomery, Ala.—The House passed four of the Governor's measures looking toward the regulation of the railroads, but not until the entire day had been taken up in arguments.

The Senate had the same bills up, but adjourned while the House arguments were going on.

The maximum rate bill which has been enjoined by the Federal Court was repealed. The bill fixing the penalties for not putting into effect the railroad laws was passed, as was the one relating to the Attorney-General and Railroad Commissioners from bringing suit, the idea being that this prevents them from being sued.

WAGE RAISING TIME PAST.

Railroads More Likely to Make Some Cuts and Reduce Forces.

Chicago.—In the face of an announcement that the railroads are more disposed to reduce forces than to raise wages, a committee representing 25,000 organized switchmen and switch tenders from Buffalo to the Pacific Coast entered into a conference with railway managers in an effort to force the companies to raise wages six cents an hour and grant an eight-hour day.

"There is not the slightest possibility that railroads will raise wages at this time," said Sisson Thompson for the roads. "There is more chance that they cut wages or curtail expenditures by reducing forces."

A PANIC IN ITALY.

Exchange at Rome Forced to Close—Appeal for Government Aid.

Rome, Italy.—The financial difficulties in the United States are making their influence felt on the Italian market, and the Stock Exchange here, unable to resist the downward tendency, decided to close. Before doing so, however, a resolution was passed asking the Government to help the credit of the country by assisting in the formation of a syndicate of banks, to be under Government control, and by placing at the disposal of this syndicate the sum of \$14,000,000.

PEANUTS HIS DIET—DEAD.

Nebraskan Insane After Living on Goobers and Water.

Fremont, Neb.—Because he understood that acornis had reported that peanuts contained all the elements necessary to sustain life Archie Venuto, a Frenchman, attempted to live by eating nothing but peanuts, with the result that he died of exhaustion after a week's goober diet.

Anna Gould's Denial.

Anna Gould authorized a denial of reports that she was engaged to be married to Prince Helle of Sagan.

Plant Atlantic Lobsters in Pacific.

By order of the United States Fish Commission a carload of lobster fry from the Government hatchery at Boothbay, Me., will be shipped to the Pacific Coast this week for the first experiment in breeding the Maine lobster in the Pacific Ocean.

Terrorized by Kidnapers.

Mrs. Angelina Momolita confessed to the New York police that she was forced to aid a band of child stealers in concealing a boy they had kidnaped.

The Field of Labor.

The Yonkers, N. Y., trolley strike was settled.

The Cornerstone of the New Labor Temple has been laid in Kansas City, Mo.

The cigar makers of Minneapolis will try the plan of organizing a banking system.

The printing trade in Canada employs almost 10,000 people at an annual wage list of \$5,540,885.

Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union of Boston is having a weekly baner in Yiddish for its members.

IT DOESN'T BOTHER YOUR UNCLE SAM.



DAY OF CHEAP MEAT IS OVER

According to Statistics, a Large Part of the Population Will Have to Do Without It—People Eat Less and Less—Only 59.3 as Much Per Capita as in 1840—Many Causes Contribute to This Condition.

Washington, D. C.—That a time is rapidly coming when a large part of the population of this country must go without meat, just as many of the poor do in other countries, is the fact pointed to in a report on meat supply and surplus, which has recently been published by direction of Secretary Wilson, and which was written by George K. Holmes, chief of the division of foreign markets of the Department of Agriculture.

Nothing is more common in these days of prosperity than the remark that every one is eating more meat. This is not the case, according to Mr. Holmes. He has made a searching analysis of the census and other figures on meat supply, surplus and the like, and finds the stock of meat animals in the country diminishing relative to the population and the consumption per capita declining.

Instead of considering cattle, sheep and swine the principal food animals, separately, Mr. Holmes, for comparative purposes, has considered them as merged into a composite animal. He finds that there was 1.043 of a composite meat animal per capita of population in 1840. The ratio declined to .860 of a composite animal in 1860, to .838 in 1880, and to .709 in 1900. In other words, the ratio of the consumption of meat animals to population in 1900, there was in the country about 7 of a composite animal per capita and nearly 50 per cent. more than that in 1840.

But the consumption per capita is much below the stock per capita. It is shown that exports of meat and its products, especially since 1880, have increased enormously. With a lower supply of meat animals in the country per capita than formerly and with exports of meat growing, the tendency is for the consumption of meat at home to grow less and less.

Taking 1840 for comparison and placing the ratio of the consumption of meat animals to population at 100, the ratio falls to 72.4 in 1880, to 59.3 in 1900. In other words, compared with 1840, each individual in the country is, on the average, eating about three-fifths as much meat.

From 1890 to 1900 the domestic consumption stock of meat animals declined almost exactly one-fourth per capita of the population. At the Department of Agriculture there is going on a good deal of study of Mr. Holmes' report, with a view to ascertaining how his facts bear on the present high price of meat. One of the foremost officials of the department, who has been looking into the meat situation with care, said that the inevitable conclusion was that this country had seen the last of low meat prices; that the tendency of the future would be for meat prices to rise even higher than they were now; that the amount of meat per capita in the country would keep growing lower as the population increased, and consequently that prices would tend upward, and that more and more the family of small means would have to go without meat, using it much more seldom than at present.

WOMAN POSED AS MAN FOR 60 YEARS

Once Lived as a Husband, and Only Revealed Secret Just Before Death—Ranchman and Bank Clerk—Coming to America From France, She Found She Could Get Work Best in Male Attire.

Trinidad, Col.—Charles Vaubaugh, alias Katherine Vosbaugh, a woman who for sixty years passed as a married man, and was a bank clerk and sheep herder, died at San Rafael Hospital from old age.

She was born in France eighty-three years ago, and came to America when eighteen years of age, relying upon her own energies to make her living. She found that she was greatly handicapped because of her sex. After wandering around the country for two years as a woman she adopted male garb and applied for a man's position. She obtained employment in Joplin, Mo., and worked there as a bookkeeper for several years.

All this time she kept her secret, and no one doubted that she was a man. She possessed an excellent education, and while she was in Joplin she was offered a position in a St. Joseph (Mo.) banking house. She accepted this, going to St. Joseph before she was thirty years of age. A few months later a young woman of that town was deserted by the man who had promised to marry her. To this girl Miss Vosbaugh divulged her sex on a Bible pledge that she would never reveal the secret.

After their marriage they came to Trinidad and opened a restaurant. A year or two afterward the "wife" disappeared. The "husband" declared he had been deserted and refused to make any effort to find her. Miss Vosbaugh received more or less sympathy at the time, but the incident was soon forgotten.

Firing of city life and always fearing her secret would be discovered, Miss Vosbaugh forty years ago sought employment at the Sam Brown ranch near Trinchera. She asked for work as a sheep herder, and this was given to her. Later, when she knew that her sex could not be discovered except by the greatest of accidents, she accepted work as a camp cook. She remained at the Sam Brown ranch until her last days. Even here she protected her secret, refusing to take a bath until she was assured by the sisters at the hospital that she could do so without the presence of attendants.

Some time later she contracted a severe cold that threatened to develop into pneumonia. Dr. T. J. Forham said it would be necessary for "Mr. Vosbaugh" to partially remove his clothing for an examination. Fearing she would die, Miss Vosbaugh at last reluctantly consented, and then, with tears welling in her eyes and cursing down her wrinkled cheeks, she called for the sister in charge and parted with her secret for the second time in sixty years.

Viceroy Lord Minto Says It Is Impossible to Ignore India's Unrest.

Simla, India.—The Legislative Council adopted a bill designed to prevent seditious gatherings. It empowers the provincial authorities to prohibit public meetings.

Lord Minto, the Viceroy, in a speech in support of the bill, said it was impossible to ignore the warnings of recent months—the riots, the insults to Europeans, and the attempts to inflame racial feeling.

Far Eastern Notes.

Fine tobacco is being raised in India on irrigated lands.

Barbers at Windsor, Ont., have received an increase in wages.

Manitoba flour is seriously cutting into Australian flour in the markets of China.

Shantung Province, China, may yet be one of the great fruit gardens of the world.

In the first five months of 1907 Calcutta exported 3,000,000 calf and sheep skins, 6,500,000 goat skins, 4,500,000 cowhides, a total of 11,300,000.

PREMIUM BRINGS OUT HOARDED CURRENCY

Money Brokers' Bids Draw Millions Out of Strong Boxes.

CROP MOVEMENT DELAYED

Railroads Ask Government to Let Them Give Grain Right of Way—Hastening Shipments to Get Gold From Europe.

New York City.—While the local banking situation continues to clear rapidly, the general shortage of currency is causing trouble, in other parts of the country. Money is needed for the movement of crops, and bankers and railroad men are making every effort to get grain to New York and cotton to Southern ports, that they may draw on Europe for more gold.

A committee of railroad men, representing the big grain roads, returned from a mission to Washington. They appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to give grain shipments the right of way over other freight. The Commission refused to authorize this violation of the law, but the railroad men are said to have received the intimation somewhere in Washington that they might hurry the grain along without fear of serious objection from the Government.

Railroad men declare there is enough grain at Buffalo to save the situation if it can only be forwarded to New York and loaded on steamers. Europe is anxious to buy, and, once the grain is loaded, the bankers can draw against it.

It is understood here that Southern railroads will rush cotton shipments to Mobile, Savannah, New Orleans and Galveston on their own responsibility. Cotton export data are more than 400,000 bales short of last year. At \$50 a bale, this is a matter of \$20,000,000, which would be a great help in the present stringency. One reason for the cotton shortage is a pool of Texas farmers, who are said here to be holding two million bales for a price of fifteen cents a pound. The current price is eleven cents.

There was something of a furry when the National City Bank, where the city has millions on deposit, refused to cash the checks drawn by Comptroller Metz for last month's salary of policemen and school teachers. Those who presented checks were told that they must cash them elsewhere, as the National City Bank would only pay them when they had passed through the Clearing House.

Some 20,000 checks have been issued to date, and there are 45,000 yet to come. The policemen and school teachers hold the city's checks for \$2,000,000, and the city has much for relating under the Elkins law. The fine was what the Court denominated "an intermediate penalty," the maximum which might have been assessed being \$1,320,000 and the minimum \$66,000. The Court in a written opinion, stated that there were sufficient doubtful and extenuating circumstances to preclude a maximum sentence, and sufficient intention of wrongdoing shown to make improper a minimum penalty.

The Santa Fe was convicted on October 11 last by a jury in the Federal Court of granting rebates to the Grand Canyon Lime and Cement Company, of Arizona. A fine was found guilty on all thirty-six counts, after only an hour's deliberation.

ALL NIGHT FRANCHISE FIGHT. Chicago Aldermen Vote 'Phone Company What It Wants.

Chicago.—After a continuous session of seventeen hours the Aldermen passed a measure at 2 a. m., giving the Chicago Telephone Company a franchise for twenty years.

The ordinance was put through practically as approved by the telephone company.

The company must pay to the city semi-annually three per cent. of the gross receipts of all its telephone business.

After thirty months the City Council may change any of the rates. If the company contests and is not sustained by the courts, it shall refund all excessive charges to subscribers, together with five per cent. interest.

3400 LOST AT KARTAGH.

Latest Figures Relating to Turkestan Earthquake Disaster.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—A dispatch received here from Samarkand by the Official Telegraph Agency, says that a special representative of a local paper, who was sent to Kartagh, in the Hissar District of Bokhara, which was destroyed by a landslide following the earthquake of October 21, reports that 3400 persons were killed there as a result of the disaster, and that only seventy escaped.

THREE COUPLES DROWNED.

High Officials of Holland and Their Wives Fell Into a Canal.

Amsterdam.—Jonker van Panbuis, a Minister of State, his son, the Mayor of De Leek, and their wives were all drowned while driving their carriage along the canal at Hoogerkerk during a dense fog.

Big Falling Off in Vote.

Comparisons of the registrations and votes of 1906 and 1907 in New York City show that 150,000 voters who registered in 1906 failed to exercise the right of suffrage this year.

Domain Park, Montreal, Burns.

Domain Park, which is to Montreal, Canada, what Coney Island is to New York, was entirely destroyed by fire, the damage being about \$200,000, covered by insurance.

Noted People.

The Pope is again suffering from gout. He walks with difficulty, but continues his audiences.

John F. Stevens, late of the Pan-American, was engaged to make a valuation of President Meilen's railroad systems.

In his ninety-third year Judge Charles Fields sits regularly in the First District Court of Northern Worcester, Mass.

James Allan, of the Allan Steamship Line, a millionaire, is a Socialist candidate in the municipal election at Glasgow, Scotland.

DIED TO SAVE THE TOWN

Garcia Rushed Burning Powder Train Through Nacozeni.

Heroic Mexican Engineer Piloted Dangerous Freight Past Station, But Perished in Explosion.

El Paso, Texas.—The entire city is praising the heroism of James Garcia, engineer on the Pilares Mine narrow-gauge railroad across the Rio Grande in Mexico, who, until he sacrificed his life to avert the destruction of a town, was just a plain railroad man in overalls and jumper.

But the telegraph wires stretching through the plains of mesquite and over the mountains are now humming with the story of how Garcia saved Nacozeni and its inhabitants. James Garcia is being read about and talked about in San Francisco and in New York and men will be the better for the reading.

When Garcia started his train out on the main line of the Pilares Mine Railroad, behind his locomotive there trailed six cars filled with machinery, and provisions and two loaded with blasting powder. He was bound to the mines and over the rough roadbed the train jolted and creaked safely as far as Nacozeni in the mountains. There it made a stop. The brakeman made the discovery that the roof of a car was afire and called to the engineer.

Garcia took one look at the crowded station platform and the people in the streets. Then he decided to put on all speed and rush the heavy train through the town. At the outskirts, where an explosion could do no damage, he would slow it down sufficient to jump, but not until he had cleared the town.

He communicated his decision to the freeman and brakeman and they offered to go with him, but he ordered them from the train, telling them that one life was enough to lose. "Jump for your lives!" he cried in Spanish.

The crew leaped and ran among the villagers crying out to them to scatter if they wished to save themselves. Then, alone in the caboose, with the crackle of the flames in his ears, Garcia threw wide the throttle.

The train rushed onward and the powder cars drew abreast of a section house in which a dozen Mexicans in their flannel shirts and caps, crowded about the dining table eating their lunch. Then there was a terrific roar and the train disappeared as if caught in the grip of a Kansas twister. The bodies of the Mexicans were scattered to the four winds, and of Garcia's there remains only his torn cap and a few pieces of his coat.

To the list of dead was added John Chisolm, an American boy who stole a ride on the rear car thinking it would be fine fun to ride on a burning train.

The body of one section hand was found 200 yards from the section house. A farmhouse a quarter of a mile distant from the scene was wrecked and every window in the town was smashed, but Garcia had saved it from death and destruction.

BERLIN'S "RIPPER" FOUND.

An Epileptic in Asylum Confesses Murders of Girls.

Berlin, Germany.—The series of local crimes, resembling the "Jack the Ripper" murders in London, 1888-1889, only here the victims were little girls instead of women, has been cleared up through the confession of a printer's apprentice, named Paul Minow, an epileptic, twenty-two years of age, who was recently confined in an asylum for the insane at Herzberge.

The authorities of the institution were informed that Minow had been talking in a rambling manner of the murders, suspected him of having committed the crimes, and encouraging him to talk, with the result that he freely related whether he had been taunted by his mother and sister with laziness, had gone out into the streets in a rage, and had vented his feelings by stabbing without reflection four little girls one after the other. He then rambled about the city for a while, and eventually returned home.

It does not appear whether the mother and sister were aware of what Minow had done, but Minow's mind became so disordered that they sent him to the asylum a week later.

BREAKS NECK AT FOOTBALL.

Eighteen-Year-Old Boy Killed and Mayor Forbids Further Games.

Columbus, Ind.—Earl Ruddell, aged eighteen years, was member of the senior class of the Columbus High school, is dead of a broken neck, which he received in a football game played here.

One of the visiting players attempted to make an end run and Ruddell tackled him. The two came together with so much force that Ruddell's neck was broken.

Mayor Cochran will issue an order that no more football will be permitted in Columbus. The school authorities will also taboo the game.

Exchange Seat Sold.

A seat on the New York Stock Exchange was sold for \$60,000. This is a decline of \$30,000 from the high price of a year ago and of \$5000 from the previous sale, which was made about two weeks ago.

GREAT FIRE AT IQUIQUE.

Iquique, Chile.—This port has been visited by a fire, the biggest since 1882, which has entailed losses of over \$1,000,000. Seven and a half blocks were burned over before it was under control. The property destroyed was mostly dwellings of the poor, and 2000 persons are homeless. The area was about one mile from the commercial quarter of the city. The nitrate stores are safe.

Army Officers' Poor Pay.

Major-General Greely, in an interview at Seattle, said the army was no place for the poor, as the pay of officers was too small to allow them to support their families without running into debt.

Independent Candidate's Vote.

E. Gerry Brown, the Independent League candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, received more votes than the Democratic nominee.