The Times Dispatch

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1854.
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850.

WHOLE NUMBER 17,784. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1909. THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair. PRICE TWO CENTS.

REPUBLIC COULD HAVE BEEN SAVED

Whaleback Skipper Says Captain Sealby Declined to Allow Aid.

LOSS WAS $2,000,000, SALVAGE COST $20,000

Equipped With the Most Powerful Apparatus for Wrecking Purposes Afloat, With Pumps of Capacity of 40,000 Barrels an Hour, Barge for Cargo.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—"If Captain Sealby, of the liner Republic, had accepted the aid I offered him immediately after the collision with the Florida the ship would be safe in port now, and the cargo and the effects of the passengers would have been saved beyond the shadow of a doubt."

This statement was made by Captain Thomas Fenton, of the Standard Oil Company's whaleback steamship City of Everett, which docked at Point Breeze yesterday afternoon.

The City of Everett arrived at the scene of the collision a few minutes after the Baltic. According to the statement of her master she was the first ship to speak the disabled Republic.

"The ship under my command," said Captain Fenton, "contains some of the most powerful apparatus for wrecking purposes afloat. Our pumps have a capacity of 40,000 barrels an hour, the barge we were towing would have held all the baggage of the passengers of the Republic and a large portion of the liner's cargo besides.

"The City of Everett was built for ocean towing, and is equipped with tremendously powerful machinery, and towing cables seven inches in diameter.

Assistance Curtly Declined.

"With such magnificent facilities right at hand, Captain Sealby curtly declined our assistance, saying that a couple of government boats were coming to his relief. These little government boats could have towed a rowboat as well as they could have towed that big liner.

"We offered our assistance, mind you, at 8:30 that evening. We could have worked all night.

"All it would have cost the White Star Line would have been about $20,000. As it was, property of all kinds of the value of nearly $2,000,000 was lost beyond the power of recall.

"The first intimation we had of anything wrong was a wireless message from the Nantucket lightship. We have an instrument on the City of Everett, and there was another on the barge we had in tow.

"We put about at once and cruised toward the scene of the wreck. The operator on my ship, Irving Finkelstein, received the different messages as they were flashed abroad, and guided us to where the Republic lay disabled.

"The nearer we got to the wreck the louder his instrument sounded. Messages of 'Still afloat' kept coming in. Finally we received word that the passengers had been transferred to the Florida.

"At 8:30 we ran alongside the Republic. I offered the use of my outfit to Captain Sealby. He answered that he needed no assistance whatever, but asked us to go to the Florida, as all his passengers were on board that boat. At 9:30 we ran alongside the Florida.

Told to Blackjack Passengers.

"Men and women cried to us from the liner, and offered us large sums of money if we would only take them off. When my first officer, Mr. Tucker, went on board the Florida, an officer handed him a blackjack and told him to use it on the passengers if necessary to keep them from trying to jump from the deck of the Florida to the City of Everett.

"Although we had understood the Florida to have asked for a tow, they declined assistance, and seemed to be in fairly good shape, all things considered.

"As it was necessary to keep moving, owing to the barge we had in tow, we began to circle around the two liners. All night long the most powerful pumping, wrecking and towing machinery in the world was forced to sail around and around and watch that big ship settle gradually in the water.

"Think of it? The water line of the Republic was in plain view, and the hole in her side was neatly covered with canvas. All we would have needed to have done was to go alongside, put our pumps to work and pump out water from the hold of the Republic at the rate of 2,000,000 gallons an hour, at the same time transferring the cargo, or part of it, to the great ocean-going barge astern.

"With the vessel properly lightered we would have attached our seven-inch ocean-going towing hawsers and towed the liner to the calm, shallow water at Newport, a distance of eighty-six miles.

"We remained in the vicinity all Saturday night, with the boats all cleared, ready to render any assistance, if called upon, during the transfer of the passengers from the Florida to the Baltic.

Again Refused Aid.

"On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock we once more ran alongside the Republic, and once more I asked Captain Sealby to allow me to help him. Again he refused my offer, saying his ship was all right. He said that he had engaged assistance from New York by wireless.

"I felt desperate at the way things were going, but my hands were tied. The capacity of my barge was 6,000 tons. On board the City of Everett were nine heavy deep-sea towing hawsers and two spare ones.

"The City of Everett is a whaleback, built for towing oil barges across the ocean, and our pumps are the most powerful it is possible to build. The fact that the Republic kept afloat by her own efforts until Sunday night is proof positive, to my mind, that with a little help of the proper kind she would have weathered it out, and

(Continued on Page Four—Column 1.)

LEGISLATION PUT ASIDE

Leaders Agree to Let Anti-Aliens Bill Go Over for One Week.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., January 27.—Legislation against the Japanese was temporarily put aside by the State Legislature to-day as a result of an agreement between President Roosevelt, Governor Gillett and the leaders of both houses. Assemblyman A. M. Drew agreed, after a conference with the Governor, to amend his anti-alien bill. Grove L. Johnson was not willing to postpone action on his Japanese bills, but a motion to put all the measures over for a week prevailed with little opposition. The Governor received the following telegram from the President to-day:

"I must again express from the standpoint of all our people the appreciation of the great service that you are rendering. I have absolute and entire faith in the judgment and patriotism of the people of the great State of California, and I know that they will support you. My letter is already on its way to you, and you may make it public whenever you desire."

Senator Marc Anthony introduced in the upper house this morning a joint resolution calling upon Congress to request that the Japanese consul-general at San Francisco be recalled by his government on the ground that the official had attempted to influence the action of the California Legislature.

The alleged offense of the consul was that he had called upon Governor Gillette and asked him to prevent the enactment of anti-Japanese bills pending.

WILKIE ON STAND

He Objects to Limiting His Service to Counterfeiters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27.—This afternoon in the committee rooms of the House Committee on Appropriations, the subcommittee having in charge the drafting of the sundry civil appropriation bill had Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, on the witness stand. Chief Wilkie registered an objection of limitation of his service to counterfeit cases, but it is believed that the subcommittee will recommend a feature in the forthcoming bill similar to the one of last year. For more than three hours Mr. Wilkie was plied with questions.

The significant fact was brought out that, although the limitations placed upon the expenditure of the money for secret service last year in the appropriation bill reduced the number of men employed under Chief Wilkie by nine, those same nine men were placed on the rolls of the Department of Justice. The secret service in the Department of Justice was described as consisting of twenty-five men in addition to the nine dropped by the Treasury Department secret service.

Chief Wilkie stated that counterfeiting had increased rapidly during the recent financial stringency, and that there was much need for an increase to $135,000 of the appropriation of $115,000 of last year.

BEAR DOWN ON CONGRESS

Charity Workers Insist That Children's Bureau Be Established.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—Pleading for the establishment of a children's bureau in one of the big departments of the Federal government at Washington, promoters of the welfare of children, who have been in conference here this week, bore down on Congress to-day. Activities were centred on the House Committee on Expenditures of the Interior Department, to which had been referred the Parsons bill for the establishment of such a bureau in the Interior Department.

Representative Parsons, the author of the bill, presented a long list of speakers, who made arguments in support of the measure. Among them were Judge W. R. Fagan, of Birmingham, Ala. Representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Council of Jewish Women were present, but the committee was unable to give them time in which to be heard.

Mr. Folks contended that the great need of the work for the uplift of children was the establishment of a Federal bureau to collect reliable information relating to child life.

TWO WORLD'S RECORDS

Remarkable Time Made in Boring Tube Under North River.

NEW YORK, January 27.—The simultaneous explosion of twelve dynamite charges at 3:27 o'clock this afternoon, following the pressure of a lever by Chief Engineer Charles M. Jacobs, blew down the four feet of natural barrier far under the North River between the two sections of the third tube of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad between Cortlandt Street, Manhattan, and Jersey City.

Two world's records were made in the work. The first was the driving of the shield through the formation and erecting seventy-two feet of tunnel lining ready for track in twenty-four hours. The second was blasting through the rock section 390 feet during thirty working days. The running time for trains at the opening of the tube about July 1st will be three minutes between Jersey City and New York, and they will be dispatched on a three-minute schedule.

GLAZIER FOUND GUILTY

Ex-State Treasurer Receives Verdict of Jury Without Emotion.

LANSING, MICH., January 27.—Ex-State Treasurer Frank P. Glazier, of Chelsea, whose failure in December, 1907, resulted in the closing of the Chelsea Savings Bank, of which Glazier was the head, and which had on deposit about $685,000 of State funds, was this afternoon found guilty by a jury in the Ingham county Circuit Court of misappropriating State funds.

Mr. Glazier's attorneys immediately gave notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court, and he was released on $10,000 bail and given until March 8th to file a bill of exceptions and a motion for a new trial.

Mr. Glazier received the verdict without emotion.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

Robert Bacon Takes Oath of Office as Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Robert Bacon to be Secretary of State and John Callan O'Laughlin to be Assistant Secretary of State. The nominations were acted upon by the Committee on Foreign Relations to-day and were unanimously reported.

Mr. Bacon took the oath of office late to-day.

Mr. O'Laughlin will take the oath to-morrow morning.

PRESIDENT WOULD REORGANIZE NAVY

Names Commission, Which Has Just Finished the Same Work.

ANNOUNCEMENT WAS QUITE UNEXPECTED

Secretary Newberry, Who Had Just Issued Order Carrying Out Part of the Plan Previously Approved by Board, Most Surprised of All.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—President Roosevelt is of the opinion that the organization of the Navy Department is not such as to bring the best results, and to-day he appointed a commission, whose announced duty will be "to consider certain needs of the navy."

The President's action was somewhat of a surprise in view of the fact that the members of the commission appointed to-day two weeks ago met at Washington and indorsed Secretary Newberry's plan of reorganization, and in view also of the authorization by the same of an inquiry into naval expenditures, the conduct of business and the need, if any, of legislation to improve the administration of the Navy Department.

News to Newberry.

Announcement of the President's action was entirely unexpected at the Navy Department. Secretary Newberry, who to-day had issued an order carrying out his proposed plan, with particular reference to the navy yards, appeared to be the most surprised of all. He declared that he was not aware that the President had taken such action, had not seen the letter of appointment addressed to the various members of the commission, and did not know the purport of the letter addressed to them.

His first information on the subject had come to him from the press.

The President has sent identical letters to each of the eight members of the commission, which is headed by Paul Morton, a former Secretary of the Navy, the other members being Justice Moody, also a former Secretary of the Navy; Judge A. G. Dayton, formerly chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and Rear-Admirals S. B. Luce, A. T. Mahan, William M. Folger, Robley D. Evans and William S. Cowles, all of whom are on the retired list. He sets out certain subjects for the commission to consider under two general heads, first, as to the fundamental principles of an organization that will insure an efficient preparation for war in time of peace, and secondly, specific recommendations as to the changes in the present organization that will accomplish this result.

The Letter.

The letter is as follows:

"White House, January 27, 1909.

"My Dear Sir,—I have appointed you as a member of a commission to consider certain needs of the navy.

The organization of the department is not now such as to bring the best results, and there is a failure to co-ordinate the work of the bureaus and to make the department serve the one end for which it was created, that is, the development and handling of a first-class fighting fleet. With this proposition in view I will ask you to consider—

"1. All defects in the law under which the Navy Department is now organized, including especially the defects by which the authority of chiefs of bureaus is made in certain respects practically equal to that of the Secretary or the President.

"2. The division of responsibility and consequent lack of co-ordination in the preparation for war and conduct of war.

"3. The functions of certain bureaus, so as to see whether it is not possible to consolidate them.

"4. The necessity of providing the Secretary of the Navy with military advisers who are responsible to him for co-ordinating the work of the bureau and for preparation for war.

"5. The necessity for economical allotment and disbursement of appropriations and for a system which will insure strict accountability.

"6. Finally, I want your views as to how best to recognize and emphasize the strictly military character of the navy, so that preparation for war shall be controlled under the secretary by the military branch of the navy, which bears the responsibility for the successful conduct of war operations.

"I wish to have the above subjects considered under two general heads:

"First, as to the fundamental principles of an organization that will insure an efficient preparation for war in time of peace, a separate report under this head to be submitted at the earliest practicable date.

"Second, specific recommendations as to the changes in the present organizations that will accomplish this result, the report under this head to be submitted to me.

"In addition to the above reports, I desire your recommendation as to the number, location and general facilities of the navy yards, which are required for strategic consideration in time of war, and for maintaining the fleet in constant readiness for war in time of peace.

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Order Already Issued.

Preceding by several hours the President's announcement was the issuance of a general order by Secretary Newberry, which had been approved by the President, designed to carry into effect the secretary's naval reorganizations plans so far as they pertain to the navy yards and naval stations. Its general purport is to consolidate the force at the navy yards, and its effect will be to make the commandant, while as heretofore paramount, resemble in his connection with yard works the president of a large industrial plant, the principal technical assistant becoming, under the commandant, the general manager.

The purport of the order was out-

(Continued on Page Four—Column 3.)

STORM OF DEBATE

Vigorous Protest Against Providing Additional Employe.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—General debate on the post-office appropriation bill was resumed in the House to-day. Representative Lever, of South Carolina, spoke in favor of the parcels post, and Representative Finley, of South Carolina, in the course of his remarks declared that the bill reported by the postal committee for reorganizing the postal service should not be passed at this session.

When the bill was read for amendment the provisions containing these per diem allowances of inspectors, as well as their traveling expenses, were stricken out on points of order.

A storm of debate was raised by an amendment by Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts, providing for an additional 500 clerks, assistant superintendents, private secretaries, etc., at stations of the $1,100 class. The supporters of the proposition were in the majority, and the amendment was adopted 71 to 60. A further amendment was agreed to providing that the 500 additional employes of stations shall be taken from those of the $1,000 class. It was brought out in the subsequent debate by Mr. Sim, of Tennessee, that hundreds of rural carriers were acting as salesmen for business houses. Mr. Overstreet gave it as his opinion that as the law was being clearly violated there should be criminal prosecutions.

Against the vigorous opposition of Mr. Goebel, Ohio, the paragraph appropriating $23,000 for expenses of railway mail clerks and others of that service while traveling on business of the Post-Office Department and away from their headquarters, was stricken out on a point of order by Mr. Moon, of Tennessee. As amended, the bill then passed, the amount carried being as reported by committee, and the House adjourned.

"BOOZE BANQUET"

Prohibitionists Protest Against Form of Celebration in Lincoln's Honor.

CHICAGO, January 27.—National Prohibition Party headquarters to-night issued a protest against what it calls the "booze banquet," to be held at Springfield, Ill., on February 12th, in celebration of the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's birth.

The prohibitionists' protest quotes an extract of Lincoln's speech made at his home in Springfield on June 19, 1860, in the presence of the committee from the convention which named him for president, as follows:

"Gentlemen, we must pledge our mutual health in the most healthful beverage which God has given to man. It is the only beverage I have ever used or allowed in my family, and I cannot conscientiously depart from it on the present occasion. It is pure Adam's ale from the spring."

All then stood up and drank from cups of cold water, it is said.

Mr. Lincoln, the protest says, once said: "The next great question after reconstruction will be the overthrow of the liquor traffic."

Eugene W. Chafin, prohibition candidate for President in the recent election, speaking of the protest, said: "It would be singularly inappropriate to serve wine at the Lincoln memorial banquet at Lincoln's own home."

ROOSEVELT APPROVES

He Asks Congress That Wreck of Maine Be Removed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27.—President Roosevelt to-day sent to Congress a message approving the recommendation of Governor Magoon that an appropriation be made to remove the wreck of the Maine from Havana harbor. The President's message was as follows:

"Governor Magoon, on the eve of leaving Cuba, had expressed the hope that the wreck of the battleship Maine may be removed from the harbor of Havana. I trust the Congress will see the wisdom of this suggestion and will provide for the removal of the Maine. We should not allow the wreck of this historic ship to remain as a possible danger to navigation in Havana harbor. This is wise from no standpoint. An appropriation should be made for the removal."

CHANGES RECOMMENDED

Members of Committee Believe Canal Government Can Be Improved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27.—Changes in the method of administration of the government on the Isthmian Canal zone are recommended to Congress in a bill which was agreed upon to-day by the Committee on Interstate Commerce, whose members recently returned from the zone. Instead of the commission of seven now governing the zone, the bill provides for a governor and director to relieve the chief of engineers of matters not directly connected with the actual work of construction, but it is so worded as to permit the President to appoin Colonel Goethals, the present chief engineer as director, in addition to his position as chief engineer. The report of the committee will praise Colonel Goethals's work unstintedly.

Instead of three district courts on the zone, one is provided, and a method of appealing to the Fifth Judicial Circuit of New Orleans is authorized. The present form of government organized by the President under executive order is legalized by the bill.

COMMITTEE CHECKMATED

All Data on Merger Placed in Hands of President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27.—It is understood by the Senate Committee on Judiciary that all data collected by Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith, of the Bureau of Corporations, relative to the merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company with the United States Steel Corporation, has been placed in the hands of the president. This action is said to be in anticipation of the subpoena of Mr. Smith by the Judiciary Committee, which is investigating the authority of law under which the President permitted the merger.

ROBERT TAFT RESTING

Finds Infirmary Necessary After Activities of the "Prom."

NEW HAVEN, CONN., January 27.—It was stated at the Yale Infirmary today that Robert A. Taft, of the junior academic class at Yale, and a son of the President-elect, was improved. It was explained that he was not ill, but following the activities of the Yale "prom," had gone there to rest. He will leave the infirmary in a day or two.

NOT DRUNK UNTIL PUBLIC NUISANCE

Judge Hart Formulates Definition in Hearing Charges Against Juror Leigh.

NO FURTHER PROGRESS IN FILLING JURY BOX

Murder of Carmack Referred to in Inaugural of Governor Patterson, Who Invites Impeachment, That High Office May Be Respected—State in the Shadows.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 27.—The first day of the second week of the trial of Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, Robin Cooper and John D. Sharp for the slaying of former Senator E. W. Carmack closed this evening with no further progress in the selection of the jury. Deputy sheriffs are riding the county to summon the third venire of 500 talesmen, which will report Friday.

But if no progress was made in completing the jury, it at least was not depleted. Judge Hart spent the day hearing testimony as to the competency of Juror Leigh and in formulating a definition of drunkenness. About sixty witnesses were examined on both sides. Those for the State were quite positive that Leigh was drunk when selected, and was an habitual drunkard. One man swore that Leigh had declared that Carmack was a "blank blank, and should have been killed long ago."

Others said he expressed the opinion that Sharp was innocent, and that the Coopers were justifiably provoked.

Had Taken "a Few."

On the side of the defense the witness admitted Leigh was a drinking man; that he had taken "a few" the day he was chosen on the jury, but they insisted he was not drunk within the definition of Judge Hart—that is, that he was not making a public nuisance of himself.

R. H. Sherrin, a member of the grand jury, called by the defense, thought Leigh was sober on last Wednesday. On cross-examination, he vigorously denied that after he had gone on the bond of former Sheriff Cartwright, arrested for perjury in connection with this case, he had said: "Never mind, Tom; this charge against you will have to come before me in the grand jury room."

After both sides had closed, Judge Hart called Juror Leigh, explained the charges to him and told him his privileges.

"I was drunk on Tuesday," Leigh promptly agreed, "and also on Wednesday morning, the day I was selected. I never said Carmack should have been killed long ago."

Believes Sheriff Innocent.

He said he declared a belief in the sheriff's innocence, but denied saying anything about the Coopers. On cross-examination he qualified his admission of drunkenness, and declared what he meant was that he "was a little drunk" those two days.

"You mean you were under the influence of liquor the day before you were selected and on the day itself?"

"Yes, sir."

"But not drunk?"

"No, sir. When I'm drunk I don't know anything."

He admitted that he had been having two drinks a day since being on the jury.

The court ordered him returned to the jury room until his cause was decided, and he was advised to "cut out" the two little drinks a day hereafter.

Attorney-General McCarn asked that an order be entered prohibiting the serving of liquor to the jury, and the court so ordered, except in the case of Juror Whitworth, whose physician prescribed it. Judge Hart then said he would listen to discussions on the case in the morning, at which time, too, the charges against Juror Jackson will be considered.

IN THE PARADE

Some of the Organizations of Virginia Are to Be There.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 27.—General R. W. Nichols, superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, was here to-day, and called on the President with Representative Slemp, one of his old pupils. He has made arrangements to have about 320 of his boys and thirty officers in the inaugural parade.

The following named white organizations from Virginia have applied for places in the big inaugural parade: the Independent Order of Buffaloes, George Ellicott, Norfolk, with 100 men and twenty-five musicians, and the Taft and Sherman Club, Colonel G. P. Sustin, Phoebus, and a number of military companies.

HOPKINS LOSES GROUND

Four More Ballots Fail to Break Deadlock in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 27.—Senator Albert J. Hopkins's candidacy for re-election suffered severely in the joint session of the State Legislature to-day, when four more ballots failed to break the deadlock.

Senator Hopkins's vote on the twenty-first ballot dropped to 73. Representative Mortan D. Hull and Senator W. Clyde Jones publicly renounced any further allegiance to the Hopkins candidacy, and voted for Congressman George Edmund Foss, who ran second to Hopkins in the Republican primary election.

Will Get Special Boat.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 27.—Mr. Alvah H. Martin, of Norfolk, saw Secretary Newberry, of the Navy Department, this morning, and got the promise of a special boat for the newspaper men on the occasion of the arrival of the fleet from the Orient. He was assured that the men of the press would have an opportunity to see everything.

WILLIAM'S FIFTIETH

Anniversary of German Emperor Is Celebrated in Unusual Manner.

BERLIN, January 27.—The fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Emperor William was celebrated to-day in an unusual manner. All the crowned heads of the German states, excepting the aged Luitpold, regent of Bavaria, came to Berlin to present their congratulations.

According to the old Prussian tradition the day was ushered in at 6 o'clock by the intoning of a chorus from the tower of the castle by a corps of trumpeters. The Emperor first received the congratulations of the members of his family and of his entourage, and then of the visiting princes, including the Crown Prince of Denmark. After religious services in the chapel the Emperor and the Empress took up a position in the white room of the castle before the throne, where they received the congratulations of the members of the diplomatic corps, including Dr. Hill, the American ambassador; Chancellor von Buelow, and the other ministers.

Toasted in Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—Kaiser William's health was drunk to-night amid brilliant and happy surroundings at the first official dinner given in this city by Count von Bernstorff, the new German ambassador to the United States. The toast to the Kaiser was proposed by the ambassador, who expressed the hope that the Kaiser might celebrate many more birthdays, at which loyal subjects would drink to the cry of "Hoch der Kaiser."

COQUELIN IS DEAD

Passing of Famous Actor Distinct Loss to the Stage.

PARIS, January 27.—Benoit-Constant Coquelin, the great French actor, whose culminating triumph had been awaited in Edmond Rostand's "Tlie Chanticleer," which is now being rehearsed, died last night at Pont-Aux-Dames, Seine-et-Marne.

The French press pays a high tribute to the genius of M. Coquelin, whom it considers to have been one of the greatest theatrical figures of the age.

Almost all the papers recall his latest success in Sardou's "The Poison Affair." The Temps says that Coquelin will be mourned by every one; by the authors of whom he was the brilliant interpreter, by the public of whom he was the idol, by the great and humble, and by poor actresses of whom he was the benefactor.

The funeral of Coquelin will be held January 29th.

The death of M. Coquelin is an incalculable loss to the French stage. Only a few days ago M. Rostand, who recently has been giving the finishing touches to "The Chanticleer," arrived in Paris from Cambo, and he was ready to begin the rehearsals of the play in which M. Coquelin, who had the leading role, was expected to duplicate his famous success obtained in M. Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac." M. Coquelin succumbed suddenly at midnight to an acute attack of embolism.

HARRIMAN ELECTED

Railway King Gets Place on Directorate of New York Central.

NEW YORK, January 27.—E. H. Harriman to-day was elected a director of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, succeeding C. C. Clarke. W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central, was also elected a director of that company, succeeding Samuel E. Barger, who resigned.

Reports that Mr. Harriman was about to become a director of the New York Central and take an active part in the management of its affairs have been circulated in the financial district for several weeks, so that to-day's election caused no surprise among railroad men and financiers.

Reports have been circulated that Mr. Harriman will eventually succeed Chauncey M. Depew as chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central, but these have not been confirmed.

VETOES BILL

President Thinks Measure Correcting Military Record Demoralizing.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The President to-day sent a message to the House vetoing a bill which proposed to correct the military record of John H. Layne, of Bradentown, Fla., a soldier who was injured during the Spanish-American War while volunteering to help save government stores at Ponce, Porto Rico. The President's message was in part as follows:

"The bill is highly objectionable because it proposes to alter certain historical records of the War Department, which should be kept inviolate, and confers a favor without any warrant upon one special individual not entitled to such favor.

"It would establish a demoralizing and vicious precedent if enacted into law."

BOTH ARE SATISFIED

Roosevelt and Foraker Approve Proposed Manner of Settlement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27.—Senate leaders have drafted a bill for the settlement of the Brownsville question, which meets with the approval of President Roosevelt and Senator Foraker.

It provides for the appointment of a commission of general officers to consider all applications of the discharged negro soldiers for re-enlistment. The conclusions of the commission are not to be final, but must be submitted to the War Department for review.

In the event the commission finds that there is no evidence to connect the applicant for re-enlistment with the Brownsville affray, the applicant is to be restored to service in the army. The bill has not yet been made public.

ACTION AGAINST ACTRESS

Edna Wallace Hopper Asked to Account for Auto and Policy.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Charles E. Littlefield, as trustee in bankruptcy for A. O. Brown & Co., the defunct brokerage firm, filed an action in the District Court to-day against Edna Wallace Hopper, actress, and A. O. Brown, head of the insolvent firm, asking the defendants to account for the value of an automobile and a life insurance policy. The automobile is valued at $7,500 and the policy was for $25,000.

Mr. Littlefield says these things were given to the actress by Brown without proper consideration.

MAJORITY ASK FOR BOLLING'S RESIGNATION

Four Men Who Voted Against Him for Engineer Say He Has Been Negligent.

WOULD PROCEED AGAINST BONDSMEN

Whittet, Dissenting, Defends Bolling, Declaring That Council Cannot Escape Blame—Reports Laid on Table Without Discussion—Talk of Politics and Bias.

RECOMMENDING that the resignation of City Engineer Charles E. Bolling be called for, and that the City Attorney be instructed to proceed against his bondsmen, four members of the committee on investigation of the settling basin flume presented to Council last night a most drastic report, throwing the blame for the collapse of the tube on the City Engineer, and shielding members of the former Water Committee. Alderman Robert Whittet refused to sign the report of the committee, holding that it had grossly exceeded its powers in making any such recommendation, and stating plainly his opposition to the dismissal of Mr. Bolling until there was some assurance that the city can secure in his place some one as competent and as honest, the dissenting opinion concluding:

"Business principles require that the absolute honesty and high character of an employe should overbalance some blunders."

Bolling Will Not Resign.

The Council took no action on the two papers presented other than to order them printed, together with the stenographic record of the evidence and a statement made to the investigating committee by City Engineer Bolling in concluding his testimony.

Mr. Bolling stood with several friends in the Council Chamber throughout the reading of the reports, and was later surrounded by many who gave him assurances of confidence and support. He said he had no statement to make for publication, that having already been made to the investigating committee. He denied the rumor that he had sent his resignation to the Mayor and indicated that he proposed to fight for his reputation before the Council and the city at large. Later in the evening, with a remarkable self-control and poise, he went before the Committee on Finance, at work on the preliminary estimates of the annual budget, and explained the various items asked for the improvement of the James River, and for the improvement of the parks of the city, speaking clearly and without hesitation for the greater part of an hour on the work projected by his department, explaining to the Finance Committee what it would cost and what items were the most essential for immediate appropriation.

Voted Against Him Last Year.

Evidences of political alignments and of quiet canvassing were not lacking in the Council chamber last night. Mr. Bolling was elected City Engineer on January 6, 1908, and the roll-call of the joint caucus shows that of the members of the investigating committee, Mr. Whittet, the author of the minority report, was the only one who voted for him. Councilman Lynch and Alderman Richardson voted for Mr. Jackson Bolton, the Assistant City Engineer. Councilman Davis and the chairman of the investigating committee, Mr. Gilbert K. Pollock, voted for Building Inspector Beck. At the time of the election it was generally acknowledged that Mr. Pollock was Mr. Beck's campaign manager and advisor. Mr. W. P. Marshall, an engineer, who was a candidate both for the position of City Engineer and later for the position of Superintendent of the Water Department made vacant by Mr. Bolling's advancement, is again in the city, and has been calling on Councilmen.

Building Inspector Beck yesterday denied that he was a candidate for the position against Mr. Bolling. The attitude of Mr. Bolton is not known, his resignation as assistant engineer having been offered in the past few days and later withdrawn.

During the reading of the reports last night there was a profound quiet in the Council chamber. A majority of the members of the Board of Aldermen were in the Council chamber, and a large gathering of citizens, among whom were noticed many contractors who are usually engaged in paving and street work for the city under the Engineer's office. City Clerk Ben T. August read both papers steadily and slowly, without interruption, Chairman Pollock offering each in turn.

No Blame for Committee.

The first finding of the committee was that the Water Committee was not derelict in its duties, although it continued for two years to supervise the construction of what has proved to be a useless work.

In the second finding the committee stated that it entertained doubts as to the feasability of the plans and specifications, but had not thought it necessary to summon experts to determine on this point. The third count takes up the change from monolith to base and crown construction, holding that the Superintendent made a grave mistake in consenting to any such change, and later in not reducing the change in specifications to writing. The City Engineer is scored most sharply for the appointment of Resident Engineer Bolling, Inspector J. C. Clifton and Inspector Charles Mann, and the following count say that the inspection was most inefficiently done, although attempting to defend Mr. Charles Mann, the son of the former chairman of the Water Committee, no blame being attached to the former chairman for allowing the appointment of his son, an inexperienced boy, to a position, which