ASKS FORECLOSURE ON FRISCO SYSTEM

Guaranty Trust Company Petitions for Action on Mortgage for $68,660,000.

St. Louis, July 9.—Foreclosure of a mortgage of $68,666,000 on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad was asked in the United States District Court here to-day by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The Frisco is in the hands of receivers.

The petition asks that the mortgage be declared a valid lien against the property it covers, which includes a large part of the Frisco system.

The mortgage was given to secure a series of refunding 4 per cent bonds issued in 1901. The petition says that the accrued interest on the bonds is $1,373,000.

Loomis Johnson, one of the attorneys for the Frisco receivers, said the filing of the foreclosure petition was principally a protectiive step in behalf of the holders of the underlying bonds, on which an interest default occurred on July 1. The action, he said, brought these bondholders actively in whatever steps may be taken for the reorganization of the road, but it was no indication that reorganization was near.

Record Sub-Treasury Balance

The credit balance of the local Sub-Treasury at the Clearing House yesterday was the largest on record. According to the figures published in the Clearing House bulletin, the amount was $13,478,191. This large balance represented payments for warships recently sold by the United States to Greece. The checks went through the National City Bank, of this city, and the Riggs National Bank, of Washington.

Bank of Bengal Lowers Rate.

Calcutta, July 9.—The rate of discount of the Bang of Bengal was reduced from 4 to 3 per cent to-day. On June 4 the rate was lowered from 5 to 4, and on May 1 from 6 to 5.

BIG BUSINESS STILL HAS WILSON'S EAR

Chicago Chamber of Commerce Suggests Trust Bill Changes.

FORD'S OPTIMISM CHEERS PRESIDENT

Automobile Maker Says His Trade Has Increased 50 Per Cent This Year.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 9.—Peace parleying between representatives of "big business" and the Wilson administration, which began with the recent visit of J. P. Morgan, continued to-day, with a series of conferences at which the President and other officials listened to suggestions from captains of finance and industry regarding the anti-trust legislation and comments on business conditions generally.

Political observers see in the series of conferences an effort by President Wilson to square himself with "big business" and remove the impression that his administration has been hostile toward the larger commercial interests of the United States.

One of the most important conferences of the day took place between the delegation representing the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which was at the White House yesterday, and Representative Covington, who drafted the trade commission bill, the latter virtually appearing as the envoy of the President. The delegation had several suggestions to make regarding the anti-trust legislation, one that the Covington bill and the Clayton anti-monopoly measure should be combined and that the scope of the commission's functions should be enlarged to permit that body to pass, in particular instances, on what constituted fair or unfair competition.

Representative Covington told the delegation that President Wilson had said to him he wished to meet "big business" half way in consideration of the trust programme, and wanted to be fair in every way. Mr. Covington promised to take their suggestions under consideration and lay his opinions before the President, and later before the House Commerce Committee.

While this conference was in progress the President was discussing business conditions with Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer. Mr. Ford was with the President for more than an hour. When he left the White House he said that he agreed with the President that any business depression now existing was "psychological."

"There is absolutely nothing wrong with business. If everybody would cheer up we would soon have the era of prosperity predicted by the President," said Mr. Ford. "I find that business conditions are improving rapidly. Our business has increased 50 per cent this year."

Representatives of the Illinois Bankers' Association also talked with President Wilson to-day. They urged a meeting of the 108 directors of the regional banks in Chicago on September 1 and asked the President to attend and deliver an address, saying that similar invitations had been extended to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency.

GREECE PAYS FOR TWO U. S. BATTLESHIPS.

©by GV Buck

Secretary Daniels Receiving $12,535,275 check for the Idaho and the Mississippi.

FOREIGN BANKERS' SECRETS ARE SAFE

Court Says Munroe Need Not Go to Jail for Failing to Get Papers.

Henry Whitney Munroe, American head of the international banking house of John Munroe & Co., whose main offices are in Paris, was notified at his Wall st. offices yesterday that he would not have to go to jail because he was unable to produce papers of the Paris house for use in the trial of a Boston dressmaker for smuggling. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has just decided that the lower court in Boston had no right to sentence a person for contempt for failing to do what was without his power and legal right.

This disposes of a case that, since early last winter, has occupied the attention of the federal courts in Boston, the courts of France and the State Department. The ruling establishes the right of an international banker to protect the business secrets of a client in another country.

Mr. Munroe's troubles began when Mrs. Mary A. Dolan, a Boston dressmaker, was arrested there for smuggling. An attempt was made to prove by the books of Munroe & Co. in Paris the amounts paid for the merchandise seized. The demand of a treasury agent that he produce accounts and cancelled checks was followed by a subpœna, which compelled Munroe's attendance in Boston. There he explained that the New York house is a separate one; that the papers wanted were not in his control. He offered to try to get the papers from France, and a reasonable time to produce the documents was allowed.

While he was writing for the papers, Mrs. Dolan's lawyer was cabling, with the result that a lawyer representing Mrs. Dolan served upon Munroe & Co. in Paris the French equivalent of an injunction, restraining the firm from giving any information as to her affairs. The Paris house so reported to Mr. Munroe, and he, in turn, to the court in Boston.

There it was held that he had not made a proper effort to get the missing documents, and he was sentenced to ten days in the Charles st. jail and was fined $250. His counsel, Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern, of this city, and Hurlbert, Jones & Cabot, of Boston, succeeded in keeping him out of a cell long enough to perfect an appeal, which acted as a stay of sentence.

Meanwhile in the French courts it developed that a female agent of the Treasury Department had been thrown out of the offices of a French lace house when caught copying items from the books showing what Mrs. Dolan had purchased.

Banking houses joined in the case and last week the Attorney General of France intervened to advise against setting a precedent that would enable American courts to get possession of books and papers in the possession of French bankers who might have partners or branches in America. The case is yet to be decided.

BANKERS IN TALK WITH PRESIDENT

Wilson Applauds Steps to Bring National and State Financial Departments Together.

Washington, July 9.—Closer relations between the national and state banking departments, including uniform reports, exchange of information relative to credits and other matters, will result from a conference of Treasury Department officials and a delegation representing the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks in the office of the Controller of the Currency this afternoon.

Preliminary steps were also taken for an annual meeting of the superintendents of State banks with the Federal Reserve Board and the Controller of the Currency in Washington. Charles S. Hamlin, member-elect of the Reserve Board, and John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, who represented the Treasury Department at the conference to-day, made the suggestion to the state officials.

Mutual help in the supervision of the banks of the country was the topic of discussion at the conference. After the conference the delegation was received by the Secretary of the Treasury, who made a short address in which he assured the visitors of the earnest desire of the Treasury Department to co-operate to the fullest extent with the banking departments of the various states.

Later the delegation was received by the President in the East Room at the White House. The President said:

"I am not only glad to see you, but I am glad to see you here, because there is nothing we desire more in setting up the new national banking system than a close and genuine co-ordination with the administration of banking in the several states. I am sure that we can count upon your assistance, and your assistance will be necessary to us if we are to put the banking of the country in its proper relations to business. It is, therefore, a very happy circumstance that you have gathered here and should have been kind enough to put yourself into communication with the Treasury Department, where we are trying to get things ready for a prompt starting of the system not only, but a prompt equipment of it from the outset."

Rates for Pig Iron Reduced.

Washington, July 9.—Rates on pig iron from Virginia furnaces to destinations in the New England and Middle Atlantic States were held unreasonable to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was ordered that the rate a ton should not exceed $2.25 to Baltimore, $2.75 to Philadelphia, $3 to New York and $3.25 to Boston.

WILSON YET HOPES TO AVOID N. H. SUIT

"Boards of Directors Have Been Known to Reconsider," He Says.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 9.—President Wilson declared to-day that he still hoped it would not be necessary for the Attorney General to file a civil suit for the dissolution of the New Haven Railroad system. He based his optimism on the views of Attorney General McReynolds, but he did not go into particulars.

"Boards of directors have been known to reconsider," Mr. Wilson replied when his attention was called to the fact that the Attorney General had received a copy of the resolution passed by the New Haven directors rejecting the legislation enacted by the Massachusetts Legislature authorizing the sale of the Boston & Maine stock.

At the Department of Justice it was asserted that Mr. McReynolds would stand pat on the announcement he made last night that in his opinion the Massachusetts act was entirely fair, and that he expected the New Haven directors to accept its terms and carry out the agrement made with the department officials last January. Unless the New Haven complies with the provisions of the agreement by July 15 the threatened suit will be filed.

A defence of the acts and policies of the New Haven directors is set forth in a memorandum filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today on behalf of William S. Skinner and Charles F. Brooker, members of the board, through their attorney, William Nelson Cromwell. In the review of the activities of the board it is claimed that Charles S. Mellen, former president, and not J. P. Morgan, dominated the board, and that Mr. Mellen's approval was obtained before any properties were acquired.

"The directors of the New Haven have honestly, conscientiously and attentively performed their duties and have exercised all reasonable care and judgment in the general conduct of the affairs of the road," says the statement.

The Grand Trunk transaction, which resulted in the indictment of Mr. Mellen, it is alleged, was the personal undertaking of the former railroad president. This indictment is still pending, but Department of Justice officials believe the possibility of prosecution was removed by Mr. Mellen testifying at the Folk investigation.

PUTS NEW LIMIT ON PARTY FUNDS

House Passes Bill Further Restricting Use of Money in Political Campaigns.

Washington, July 9.—A campaign publicity bill, amending and codifying the present law regulating campaign contributions and expenses, but making few changes of importance, was passed by the House to-day by a vote of 132 to 19. The bill goes to the Senate where it may be changed materially if it is accepted at all.

The chief new feature of the measure is a provision to limit the money a political committee may use for campaign purposes in any state to an amount not exceeding the aggregate contributed to the committee by actual residents of the state. Expenditures for campaign literature and speakers, however, are exempted from this limitation.

Candidates for the Senate and House are required within from ten to fifteen days of primaries or elections to file itemized reports of all things of value received for their campaign. In addition every person, firm or association, including state and local political committees, expending or promising $50 or more for influencing an election for Senator or Representative must file statements, unless their contributions were listed in detailed reports required of the national organizations of political parties.

The party statements must be filed within ten to fifteen days prior to election, and "each six days thereafter until such election" a supplemental report, showing names and addresses of contributors of $100 or more.

MAY KINDER WEDS AGAIN

Ex-Telephone Girl Bride of London Art Dealer's Son.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, July 9.—May Kinder, as she is still called in Roxborough, where a few years ago she was reputed to be the prettiest telephone girl in that part of the city, has added another name and another husband to the many romantic events in her life since she left Roxborough, where she was the daughter of a blanket weaver.

Since then she has been the wife of a cowboy-rancher-hotel proprietor, actress in musical comedy, divorcée, wife and widow of a member of the British aristocracy and inheritor of a fortune by this husband's death. Now she has become the wife of Shirley Faicke, son of a London art dealer. The marriage took place in London yesterday.

LONG AND SHORT OF IT AGES BUYER

Now "United" Makers Say Both Lengths of Coats Will Be Stylish.

CURTAILED ONES GET LESS PRAISE

Other Trade Association To-day Expected to Lighten Load of Dealer's Worries.

The length of the smart woman's coat has been settled so far as the style committee of the United Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association is concerned. It has compromised by declaring both to be proper. The woman who wears a short coat in the early season will be in fashion, and the one who later in the season puts on a longer coat will also be in style.

The other association of makers is yet to be heard from, and the designers are admittedly at sea.

"The shorter garments, which are being shown for early deliveries, are absolutely the proper length," says the committee in its report, "and in accordance with the fall models shown in the European markets.

"During the last few years, however, there has always been a tendency on the part of the European leaders of fashion to change their early showings, and it now appears that the longer garments will have the call for the later business. The style committee therefore recommends that the longer suit coat be adopted as the leading style of 1914.

"We suggest to the buyers not to be misled by the manufacturers who constantly change the lengths, thus creating unrest and disturbance in the market, it being understood that the European markets are only the creators of fashion adopted by the New York manufacturers to meet the requirements of American women."

Boiled down, this means that short coats will be urged by those manufacturers who have made up garments on those lines, and by buyers who took their word that the short coat would be the thing; also that the manufacturer who has made up long garments will press that line.

Because of uncertainty as to the proper length, many manufacturers stand to pocket heavy losses. The same is true of buyers who came into the market early. The style committee clearly made the best effort it could to protect these, and at the same time by seemingly favoring both avoided much of the storm that was sure to follow a positive decision in favor of one style.

The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, the other large trade organization, last night decided to have its executive committee announce early in each manufacturing season hereafter the approximate length and style for the season. To-day it is probable that the association will issue a statement showing what it believes will be the real fashionable length. This statement will, in the opinion of those most familiar with the subject, differ from that of the other association but little.

Meanwhile the buyers who ordinarily would be booking their orders are having more troubles than an A B C mediator. They are here to buy goods; the people back home are eager to know what is being done, and the unfortunates find themselves torn between the long and short of it. In settled seasons a buyer waits until the last moment, makes his selection, and on his way home prays that before women begin wearing fall suits three months from then the style will not have changed from three buttons to a double row of five a cuff and pearl buttons will not replace cloth. He is not entirely happy until the goods are off the counter.

MAYOR DISPUTES WILSON'S THEORY

Gives "Great Business Depression" as Reason for Economy to Estimate Board.

"This is a year of great business depression, when frugality ought to be the word in the city as everywhere else."

Mayor Mitchel's fellow-members of the Board of Estimate were surprised yesterday to hear him—a good Democrat and a strong believer in the policies of President Wilson—make this declaration. It was uttered in the course of a discussion concerning the amount of money to be divided among the boroughs for regular public improvements the coming year.

"We should curtail on this matter and authorize only those projects that are immediately necessary," said the Mayor. "It would seem that, in view of the extraordinary business depression, $6,000,000 would be enough for the city to spend."

A communication from Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the board, said that the yearly average of such public improvements authorized in the last two years was about $10,700,000, the expenditures had averaged $8,500,000, the assessment list returns $7,300,000, and the collections, excluding interest, about $5,400,000.

The exact amount to be authorized will be determined to-day.

BORDEN BUYS 720 ACRES

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Santa Ana, Cal., July 9.—Gail Borden, the condensed milk man, has posted notices of application for mining patents upon 720 acres in the Trabuco Canyon, one of the most beautifully rugged canyons of the county.

These applications are a signal for a fight by the Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce, officers of which believe that Borden's land is not worth anything for its mineral. It is believed here that Mr. Borden hopes to get control of the land, which reaches entirely across the canyon, and establish a resort there for wealthy people, cutting off the public from the mountainous wonderland.