

PRESIDENT CHARGES BANKERS' CONSPIRACY

Believes the "Big Interests" Are Behind Influences Delaying Currency Bill.

DOUBLE DEALING, HE SAYS

Several Democratic Senators Express Similar View, but Majority of Upper House Disagree with Him.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The controversy between the President and the Senate Banking and Currency Committee was practically reduced to-day to a difference of opinion between the two as to what the real attitude of the bankers of the country is toward the proposed legislation.

The President has the idea, which appears to be an obsession, that the opposition to the administration currency bill is due to a conspiracy hatched by the big bankers, the big bankers influencing the little bankers and setting about the plans which have resulted in the delay of the measure.

The Senate, or at least a majority of its members, appears to be of the opinion that the opposition to the bill is more widespread than the President believes, and that criticism of the measure is not due solely to the artificial stimulus of the bankers. The Banking and Currency Committee, it is held, should consider the measure carefully and hear all the objections before it is reported. This situation was reflected at the White House and in the Senate to-day.

The President, who did not receive with equanimity the report of the action of the Boston convention, indicated to visitors in unmistakable language that he did not regard the financiers in session there as even remotely representative of public sentiment, or as expressing the view of the great majority of bankers throughout the country. The action of the convention was disconcerting to the administration leaders, who, like the President, had declared that the city banks alone were against the bill, and that the small banks in country districts were in favor of it.

Sticks to His Programme.

The arraignment of the administration because of its currency policy annoyed the President, but will not have the effect of diverting him from the programme he has mapped out. It probably will make him more determined to defy the "big interests" which, he believes, now control the country's business, and if he has his way the bankers will have nothing more to say about currency legislation.

The President believes that the big bankers are double-dealing with Congress and are "shifting their ground"—that is, making different representations to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee than those presented to the House committee. This belief is founded on information supplied by a member of the House committee who has kept in close touch with the situation. There is reason to think that the President suspects that this alleged duplicity is part of a conspiracy to block currency legislation and cause unnecessary delay.

Speaking on behalf of the President, Democratic Senators disavowed any purpose by the administration to jam the bill through under the rod of a party caucus and denied that the President desired to pass it strictly as a party measure without seeking the aid of the Republicans.

Owen Raises Conspiracy Cry.

Senator Owen, who is an administration partisan on this question, reiterated the cry of conspiracy, however, making it clear that the Democratic leaders who share the confidence of the President believe that the banking interests are conspiring to delay, if not defeat, his object.

Senator La Follette, declaring that the obvious purpose of the discussion was to goad the Banking and Currency Committee to action and bring the whip and spur into play to force action, put an end to the discussion in the Senate to-day by calling for the regular order.

In response to questions put to him by his Democratic colleagues, Senator Owen expressed regret at not being able to forecast when the bill would be reported to the Senate. Taking advantage of the opportunity, he again raised the cry of conspiracy, while Senators Thomas, Martine and others on the majority side hastened to correct the view, which prevailed generally, that it was the President's purpose to make the bill a party measure and make the Democratic caucus responsible for passing it.

"I believe that the bankers' conventions," said Senator Owen, "are often engineered by a few active gentlemen who have what they conceive to be a class purpose to serve, and that they do not of necessity at all represent the sentiment of the bankers of the country. I have reason to believe that the bankers of the country, but I do not believe that those who conduct the conventions in reality always represent the great body of bankers by any means."

"I have no way of ascertaining," Mr. Owen continued, "what their motive is. I think this Boston meeting had for its obvious purpose to work up opposition and either to force the bankers' views or to delay or defeat the bill. I attended several of these state meetings myself, one of them in Virginia, where I explained quite fully, and they passed a vote in favor of the principles of the bill quite unanimously. Not very long afterward, when they had had the opportunity, I suppose, to consult with the leaders of the propaganda, they met and passed a resolution against it."

Much of the opposition, Mr. Owen said, arose in New York City. "I believe," he said, "that there is violent and intense opposition on the part of some of those who would like to have these reserves withdrawn in New York, where they may be used for speculative purposes."

Senator Thomas charged that misrepresentation of President Wilson was "part of a conspiracy against any financial legislation whatever, except such as can be dictated by the interests that have long controlled financial affairs in this country."

ASKS CHANGES IN BILL

Merchants' Association Committee Opposes Features.

With a request for certain modifications the Merchants' Association Committee on Banking and Currency reported yesterday in favor of the Owen-Glass currency bill. The committee opposes the provision in the bill which says that federal reserve notes authorized shall be obligations of the United States, on the ground that government guaranty is unnecessary and might prove disadvantageous and dangerous.

Of the provision that "the Federal Reserve Board be empowered to permit or require, in time of emergency, federal reserve banks to rediscount the discounted prime paper of other federal reserve banks," the committee says: "We are opposed to this requirement. It is open to many grave objections. It is unfair to the depositors of local banks to compel the transfer of their funds to other sections of the country without the consent of the banks selected by them as the trustees for their deposits."

THAW WOULD SEE PAPERS

Wants His Attorneys to Know All Moves of Jerome.

Concord, N. H., Oct. 9.—A complaint that his attorneys have not been furnished with copies of the documents filed by William T. Jerome with Governor Felker, and upon which the Governor granted an extension of time in connection with the Thaw extradition petition, was made to-day by Harry K. Thaw in a long signed statement.

Thaw desires that his attorneys be given an opportunity to investigate the allegations made by Mr. Jerome.

Governor Felker denied to-night that he had received any papers "under cover" from Mr. Jerome in connection with the latter's request for additional time to prepare his case. The only documents which he had received, the Governor said, were the certified copy of the Dutchess County grand jury indictment, a letter accompanying it from District Attorney Conger and Jerome's request for an extension of time. Copies of these papers, he said, would be furnished Thaw's attorneys at once.

RAT HAS PLAGUE; HOTEL GOES.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 9.—A two-story frame structure known as the Old Seattle Hotel, on the waterfront, is to be demolished because a rat found to be infected with bubonic plague was caught in the building.

THRILLS FOR WILSON AS CAVALRYMEN DRILL

President and Forty Thousand Spectators Watch Eleven Hundred Troopers Demonstrate New System of Manœuvres at Capital.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Oct. 9.—President Wilson, surrounded by members of his Cabinet, several foreign diplomats, army and navy officers of high rank and members of the Senate and House military committees, sat this afternoon for two hours watching two provisional regiments of cavalry, made up of the 10th, 11th and 15th regiments, go through a drill to demonstrate a new system, which the soldiers have been working out at Winchester, Va., this summer.

A great crowd of visitors, probably forty thousand, turned out to witness the drill, which was held in Potomac Park. The President and invited guests occupied a small stand, accommodating not more than forty persons, which was decorated with the national colors. At one corner a cavalryman held the national ensign and at another corner another mounted trooper held the President's flag. Two bands furnished the music. The President sat next to the Secretary of War and General Wood, chief of staff, who explained the technical details of what was going on and the difference between the manœuvres and those which have heretofore been customary.

The troops, in the new formation, went by at a trot and then at a gallop. There

were 1,100 mounted men in the organization. Then followed a series of manœuvres, including a thrilling charge past the stand, a dismounted attack, and, finally, a brigade charge directly toward the stand, the troops pulling up from a dead run within fifteen feet of the stand.

This was the most thrilling feature of the day, but the President left a few minutes before it took place. He saw practically the same thing, however, just before, when a smaller section of soldiers came dashing up, with sabres swinging and yelling wildly.

An interesting feature was the rushing of the machine gun platoons to the front, the guns being taken from the mules and mounted for action.

Foreign military attachés in uniform galloped about, observing the drill from different points of vantage. President Wilson, who had his first view of a big force of cavalry, complimented the troops through Colonel C. D. Murray, their commanding officer.

The programme of exercises was formulated by a board which within a year returned from Europe, where the cavalry systems of Germany, France, Italy and England were carefully studied with a view to adapting all that goes to make the greatest efficiency to the needs of the cavalry arm of Uncle Sam's defenses.

HOME OFFERED TO BRYAN

Asheville Wants Secretary of State for Summer Resident.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Asheville, N. C., Oct. 9.—In an effort to secure Secretary Bryan as a permanent resident of Asheville, or at least as a summer resident, a realty company in this city has agreed to present him a fine house, fitted in every way according to his station in life, in one of the best residential sections of the city, the only condition being that the Secretary agree to occupy it for some portion of the year.

Secretary Bryan has been out of the city all day, and whether he has accepted the offer could not be learned to-night. Both he and Mrs. Bryan have close personal friends in Asheville, who would be glad to see them members of the summer colony, or permanent residents.

MAY LET OUT M'NAMARAS

California Court Ruling Paves Way for Their Parole.

San Francisco, Oct. 9.—In deciding a test case to-day the California Supreme Court ruled that first term prisoners in this state are eligible to parole after they have served one year. This reverses the State Board of Prison Directors, which established the rule that no prisoner should be paroled before he had served half the term for which he had been sentenced.

SUES ON SUICIDE'S LETTER

Baltimore Men Take Novel Ground in Legal Action.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Baltimore, Oct. 9.—The letter of a suicide, written a few minutes before he ended his life, is the foundation for a peculiar suit filed in court to-day by former Judge Martin Lehman and A. C. Bismarcker against the administrator of Samuel D. Lowenthal and Moses S. Cohen.

The bill recites that on February 13, 1912, Lowenthal borrowed from Louis Bamberger, Newark, N. J., \$3,000. Lowenthal had his life insured for \$3,000. It is alleged that on May 26 Lowenthal wrote Cohen asking him to have \$3,000 of the insurance transferred to Cohen's name and the rest transferred to Adele Lowenthal, wife of Lowenthal. These transfers were made, and on June 5 Lowenthal committed suicide by shooting in Atlantic City.

It is alleged that on Lowenthal's death were found two stamped letters, dated June 4 and addressed to Cohen, one stating that the writer wished Bamberger to receive \$3,000 immediately. The bill asks that an order be passed directing the administrator to pay Bamberger the \$3,000 out of the insurance.

TRUST CO. MEN REARRESTED

Wreckers of Roseville Concern Surrendered by Bondsmen.

Raymond E. Smith, former treasurer of the Roseville Trust Company, in Newark, was arrested again yesterday afternoon at the request of his original bondsmen. They want to be relieved of the bond of \$5,000 which they put up for Smith. It is said that his reason for surrendering is that he has not given as much assistance to the bank examiners as he had promised.

The alleged embezzler was rearrested at the station of the Lackawanna Railroad, just as a train bound for New York came in sight. Smith said he was on the way to see the third game in the world series between the Athletics and the Giants.

Augustus R. Jennings, former receiving teller of the trust company, was also surrendered by his bondsmen, but he was already in jail. He was arrested on Tuesday and locked up in default of \$7,500, on a charge of the larceny of \$3,000 from the trust company. His original bond for \$5,000 was put up when the former teller was accused of stealing \$700 from the company.

NEW LAW GETS VICTIM.

The owner of any premises in which two tenants have been convicted of being disorderly is liable to arrest on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, according to a law passed last May, as Max Raymond, a wealthy real estate owner, was reminded yesterday by being taken to the West Side court and held in \$500 for trial in Special Sessions. Mr. Raymond lives at No. 517 West 118th street. He is the first to be arrested under the new law.

TRAINMEN'S CASE CLOSED

Railroads Hope to Complete Their Story To-night.

A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, testifying yesterday at the hearing in the Hotel Manhattan, made the statement that this arbitration will not end the demands of the men. W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen, said the same thing.

The settlements made with the Eastern roads on behalf of the trainmen in 1910, Garretson said, were less than one-third of what the men wanted and still want. He said he and Lee had a hard time toning down the men's demands, but the rank and file were not satisfied. The only way to quiet them, he said, was to kill them. Garretson's testimony closed the case for the employees, and Henry Chambers, supervisor of wage schedules of the New York Central, took the stand in rebuttal. He submitted a number of blue prints.

The arbitrators will hold a night session to-night and try to complete their side of the case. Briefs will be submitted later.

Do it to-day! Register! This is the first day of registration. The booths are open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. There are three other days, but if you neglect your duty to-day something may prevent later action by you.

HILL CALLS CURRENCY MEASURE SOCIALISTIC

Tells American Bankers' Association Its Enactment Would Cause Depression.

CRITICISES RESERVE BOARD

Chairman of Agricultural Committee Predicts Dollar a Pound Steak Because of Cattle Decrease.

Boston, Oct. 9.—The American Bankers' Association closed its thirty-ninth annual convention here to-day.

Further adverse criticism of the pending administration plan of currency and banking reform developed when James J. Hill, of St. Paul, speaking as a friend of agricultural development, called the bill "too socialistic to suit most Americans," and predicted "disturbance, monetary crisis and business depression" from its enactment.

The convention settled a close contest for the honor of holding the next convention by deciding to go to Richmond, Va. Delegates from Atlanta had made an extensive campaign to bring the convention to their city, and Atlantic City and Salt Lake City also had some supporters.

The choice of the nominating committee for new officers was accepted by the convention, and Arthur Reynolds, of Des Moines, first vice-president, was elected to the presidency. W. A. Law, of Philadelphia, succeeded to the first vice-presidency without contest, the name of James K. Lynch, of San Francisco, who had been mentioned for the place, having been withdrawn.

With their opposition toward the pending currency legislation finally registered yesterday, many of the delegates showed more interest to-day in the progress of the world's series baseball game in New York than in the convention business, much of which was of a routine nature.

The bankers gave over much of their time to-day to consideration of addresses dealing with the movement for closer relations between the financial and agricultural interests of the country. It was under the head of "Agriculture in the United States" that Mr. Hill spoke, and referring to the currency bill, said: "One serious defect is that the bill will not and cannot do what on its face it proposes to do. It professes to aim at a comprehensive reform of currency and banking by establishing a logical and permanent system. We have never had that since this government was founded. We will not have it if this bill should become law."

"It does not simplify the currency. It does nothing with the greenbacks; it leaves the silver certificates where they are; it proposes to retire the outstanding national bank notes only in the course of time. Our currency will be just as confused and unpractical as before."

"Another failure, in frankness at least, is the repudiation of the central bank idea in name and the acceptance of it in fact. The proposed national and local reserve associations are merely variations of the principle of a central national bank with local branches."

"I am not contending that the central bank principle is either desirable or undesirable. I do think that its rejection in form and adoption in substance is as little promising as the proposal to simplify our currency system by adding a new element to its already heterogeneous mass."

"There are practical working weaknesses even more serious. First among these is the projected political control of the currency and banking of the country. The establishment of a federal reserve bank, vesting control of our banking, credit and note issues in men chosen necessarily with some reference to political considerations, and at least partly subservient to party demands, is a proposition that sets reason and all our experience at defiance."

"Naturally, this board being a political instead of a financial body by the law of its constitution, its seat is placed in Washington. The objection to the mental atmosphere of the capital is matched by the physical objection of placing the most important collection of gold in the world at the mercy of a foreign navy. A clause would be added to-day does not tend to reassure anybody who wishes to believe in an increasing pacific disposition among men or nations."

"So far as one can see, most results of real value to be accomplished by the bill under consideration might equally well be obtained under existing law providing for the issue of emergency circulation. But one of its least excusable defects is its exclusion from the approved securities for discounted notes or investments of those which are actually most desirable and safest of all. Government bonds, state bonds, bonds of cities and counties are, in different capacities, recognized as good, safe investments or collateral. A first class railroad bond is not. The discrimination, like the proposed system of banking control, is purely political."

"The bill in its present form is too socialistic to suit the temper of the body that reports it. The plan differs essentially but little from the direct assumption by the government of complete ownership and control of the banking business."

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HOUSE HEARS ONLY

BASEBALL BULLETINS

Unable to Transact Any Legislative Business in the Absence of a Quorum.

RECALL ABSENT MEMBERS

All Leaves Revoked and Orders Issued for Arrest of Every Representative Wherever He May Be Found.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Oct. 9.—Finding itself again without a quorum and unable to transact any business whatever, the House centred its attention to-day on bulletins from New York detailing the world series baseball game, and thereby aroused the ire of Charles L. Bartlett, of Georgia, who failed to qualify as a baseball "fan."

Mr. Bartlett became quite indignant when Mr. Mann, the minority leader, persisted in reading the baseball bulletins to the few members present. Such a performance, angrily asserted the member from Ty Cobb's state, made the House "seem like a beer garden." He made a point of order against Mr. Mann.

"In order or out of order, I am going to read these bulletins," retorted the minority leader. "I now announce informally to the House that the score at the end of the fourth inning is 5 to nothing in favor of the Athletics."

The Philadelphia supporters clapped their hands, and Mr. Bartlett took his seat with an air of extreme disgust. Despite the diversion of the baseball score, the House was in a serious mood for the greater part of the time this afternoon. It saw the third attempt to obtain a quorum fail, and Mr. Underwood, who returned to the city to-day, said it was imperative that the urgent deficiency bill should be acted on immediately. Attempts to send the bill to conference were ineffectual because the lower body was eight members short of a quorum when it adjourned, and the sergeant-at-arms had rounded up every member now in Washington.

On motion of Mr. Hardwick, a resolution was unanimously adopted revoking all leaves of absence except those given to members who are ill. The sergeant-at-arms was directed to notify absentees that a prior leave of absence does not now give immunity from arrest.

The House also adopted an order instructing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest and bring before the bar of the House any absentee whom he might find. This order was made continuing and will stand until a quorum can be obtained.

TO DEPORT BRAZILIAN

AND WOMAN COMPANION

Officials Stop Rich South American When He Admits That His Wife Is in Paris.

Senhor Plinio da Silva-Prado, forty years old, a rich Brazilian of Sao Paulo who was graduated from Harvard, class of '95, was taken to Ellis Island yesterday by the immigration officials, by whom he is charged with having arrived here with the Imperator with a woman not his wife. When the boarding immigration inspector looked at the ship's passenger list he observed that the name of the Brazilian appeared in three different places, once alone and twice with the name of "Frau Plinio da Silva-Prado." The Brazilian and the woman booked as his wife and sharing the same rooms were sent for and were interrogated separately.

The woman, a comely French brunette, said her name was Yvonne Groyard and that she was twenty-four years old. Silva-Prado showed several drafts on New York banks for \$30,000. He said he was on a trip, and saw no reason why he should not be permitted to travel with a woman, even though she was not his wife.

At Ellis Island he was taken before a board of special inquiry, which, when it heard the facts, ordered the couple to be deported on the Imperator on Saturday. Silva-Prado protested that he was being unjustly treated, but he was informed that he was violating the laws of entry of the United States.

Underwood Satisfied.

Mr. Underwood, when asked to-day about the question raised in the tariff law, said: "I am satisfied with the bill as it stands to-day. However, if the President sends a message to Congress asking the repeal of the preferential 5 per cent duty clause, I will call the Ways and Means Committee together for the consideration of the President's suggestion."

Mr. Underwood further stated that he believed there was a misconception in the departments regarding the clause and that he believed it would work out advantageously to this country.

MITCHEL'S VOICE GIVES WAY; SPEECHES STOPPED

Physician Orders Him to Keep Quiet Until Monday to Give It a Rest.

John Purroy Mitchel's voice has broken down under the strain of the campaign. Dr. Frank E. Miller, of No. 22 West 33rd street, who examined his throat yesterday, said he must make no more speeches before Monday and must rest his voice in every possible way.

Most of yesterday he wrote what he had to say to those who called on him at the Custom House, and late in the afternoon he went home to rest. The physician told Mr. Mitchel that if he undertook to use his voice much before Monday he would not be responsible for the consequences and that he might be out of the speaking campaign for the remainder of the time unless he obeyed orders strictly.

As to-day and to-morrow are registration days, few meetings are scheduled. They are Noon, 15th street and Union Square, the New York Young Republican Club; 3:30 p. m., Broad street; evening, All Souls' Church, Ditmars and Ocean avenues, Brooklyn. Mr. Mitchel may attend the meetings, but others will have to speak for him.

VAST OIL LANDS AT STAKE

Suit Against Midwest Company Goes to Supreme Court.

Denver, Oct. 9.—The legal issues involved in the suit of the federal government against the Midwest Oil Company to-day were sent for solution to the Supreme Court of the United States. A list of six questions, prepared by the judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, was certified, filed and mailed to Washington.

On the opinions of the Supreme Court depends the title to millions of acres of oil lands in Wyoming and California, which the government seeks to retain to furnish a supply of fuel oil for the navy. The entire subject of land conservation in the West also is vitally concerned in the result.

The questions concern the right of the President, prior to the act of June 25, 1910, to withdraw oil lands from entry. The validity of the specific order of September 27, 1909, by which the Wyoming lands involved in the Midwest suit were withdrawn, also is touched on. The Supreme Court also is asked to decide whether or not, between the withdrawal order and the act of June 25, 1910, persons were authorized to enter on the land under the petroleum land act of February 11, 1897.

UNDERWOOD BLOCKS PRESIDENT'S SCHEME

Declines to Aid Repeal of 5 Per Cent Rebate on Goods in American Ships.

LIKES LAW AS IT PASSED

Wilson Advised That Enforcement of Clause Will Affect Many Treaties and Greatly Reduce Revenue.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Oct. 9.—The purpose of the administration to procure as quietly as possible the repeal of that section of the tariff bill which grants a 5 per cent concession of the duties on goods imported in American bottoms received a check to-day, when the solicitor of the Department of State, Mr. Folk, got into communication with Representative Underwood.

Acting on instructions from the President, Mr. Folk sought from Mr. Underwood and Senator Simmons to enlist their support for a repeal measure. Senator Simmons promptly acquiesced, but Mr. Underwood assumed a different attitude. He declared that he was well satisfied with the tariff bill as it stood, that the question of this rebate had been thrashed out once, and that he had no desire to reopen it.

If the President desires the repeal of the section, Mr. Underwood is quoted as saying, he can inform the Congress by means of a special message on the subject.

When, later, the President was asked if he proposed to send a special message to Congress asking for the repeal he gave evidence of some irritation and declared that he had no such intention.

Affects Many Treaties.

The President has been advised by the counsel of the Department of State, John Bassett Moore, that the provision cannot be enforced without conceding a like rate to numerous foreign nations whose treaties with the United States provide that they shall enjoy the same duties as are imposed on goods coming into this country from any other country or in any other ships.

President Wilson is reluctant to vitiate the numerous treaties involved. On the other hand, if the rebate is granted not only to goods imported in American bottoms, but to all imported in the ships of countries entitled to like treatment, it will fall utterly of accomplishing its purpose—subsidy to American shipping—and at the same time will cause a material loss of revenue, estimated as high as \$100,000,000. Furthermore, there would follow serious complications with nations which have not such treaty provisions, notably Germany, France and Great Britain, with respect to her colonies.

Mr. Underwood's unresponsive attitude came as a shock to the administration, and the President is for the present at a loss as to what course to pursue. It is probable, however, that the majority leader of the House will yield eventually to pressure from the White House, just as he did when the President insisted on the free listing of free sugar for three years.

Members of the House Ways and Means committee other than Mr. Underwood were inclined to-day to believe that if the President signified by message or otherwise that the 5 per cent duty clause should be eliminated the House would fall into line with Senator Simmons and the majority of the Senate.

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DEATH FOLLOWS JUNKET

Three of Rhode Island Delegation to Perry Centennial Dead.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Providence, Oct. 9.—Colonel Ramond G. Mowry, clerk of the House of Representatives, one of the guests of the state party which recently returned from a trip to Put-in-Bay in connection with the Perry centennial in Ohio, is seriously ill of typhoid fever, believed to have been contracted while he was on that trip. This far three deaths of state party members have occurred.

Leon B. Rice, a member of the Rhode Island National Guard, died from typhoid fever late last evening at the Rhode Island Hospital, where he had been for the last few days. Mr. Rice was a member of the Put-in-Bay party, and it is believed that he contracted the disease while on the trip. State Senator Charles W. Clark was added to the list of those ill to-day.

TURKEY WANTS NO OIL TRUST.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Turkish government to-day definitely decided not to accept the offer of the Standard Oil Company for the acquisition of a petroleum monopoly in Turkey, according to a dispatch from Constantinople to "The Standard."

Tammany must be kept out of the City Hall. You believe that. Will you help to accomplish it? Your vote is needed. To vote you must register. Do it to-day.

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