



DROP WILLET AND CALLAHAN

Brooklyn Independence Leaguers Repudiate Indorsement and Condemn Ketcham.

WHITMAN ACTIVE IN PROBE

Hears Money Passed in This County—McCooy Talks of "Sophisticated Side Issues Raised by Opposition."

Trouble piled up thick and fast yesterday for the Brooklyn Democracy, and the flow of votes to the Republican candidates received unexpected impetus.

The League indorsed Mr. Willett and Mr. Callahan after they had been nominated by the Democrats. The third member of their judiciary ticket is C. A. Hart, a prominent prohibitionist.

In giving out a resolution last night Herman N. Hanson, chairman of the campaign committee of the League, said James C. Van Siclen, the Republican judicial candidate from Queens, had been on their ticket at first.

Independent League's Attitude.

Whereas, the Independence League, in reliance upon the public records of William Willett and Patrick E. Callahan, indorsed their candidacies for Justices of the Supreme Court after they had been previously nominated by the Democratic Judiciary Convention, and whereas, certain reliable and reputable sources have developed in connection with the nomination of one of said candidates by the Democratic Judiciary Convention, and which have not only shocked the moral sense of the community, but, if true, constitute an utterly unwarranted and unwelcome interference with the free choice of the electors for the high office to which he was nominated and uncourteous of the support of any candidate who may be lawfully nominated and elected.

Therefore, be it resolved, that representatives and speaking for the Independence League of Kings County, we most emphatically condemn the conduct of William Willett as a man and as a candidate for judicial office.

That we believe no man should be placed in nomination for judicial position, whose character as a man is questioned, and whose conduct is such as to excite the slightest breath of suspicion or distrust can be raised.

Three Counties Begin Probe.

The preliminaries to grand jury investigations in three different counties were begun yesterday. The whole affair took a new and sensational turn late in the afternoon, when District Attorney Whitman announced that he had summoned several witnesses to appear before Judge Rossinsky, sitting as a committing magistrate in the Court of General Sessions today to investigate the reports brought in by the District Attorney, which, if true, would show that a crime had been committed in this county coincident to the Brooklyn Judiciary scandal.

"The information brought to me yesterday by Mr. Steinbrink and others in connection with the reported Brooklyn Judiciary scandal would tend to show that a crime had been committed in this county," said Mr. Whitman last night.

"I have subpoenaed several witnesses suggested in connection with the matter and they will be examined to-morrow before Judge Rossinsky, sitting as a magistrate. We will ascertain what measure of truth there is in the reports and will take action appropriate to the situation as it develops."

The information presented to the District Attorney's office was to the effect that a large sum of money had been passed in this county to some one representing Tammany Hall and that the payment of the money had been associated with the nominations of the Democratic candidates in the 2d Judicial District. Mr. Whitman's announcement followed a conference in his office with Meier Steinbrink, counsel for William Berri, one of the owners of "The Standard Union," against whom an action for criminal libel had been started and afterwards withdrawn by the three judicial nominees of Brooklyn. Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for W. R. Hearst, and a fusion candidate for the Supreme Court bench in this county, was also at

Boston Suffragettes Resort to "Heckling"

A party of them followed Republican candidates on a speaking tour, in an endeavor to diminish their influence with the voters. How the women were treated will be told in next Sunday's Tribune.

NO FLAWS IN "CARMEN" NOW

Spanish Cards Supply Smallest Detail for Mary Garden.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Philadelphia, Oct. 30.—Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, of No. 710 Locust street, social leader in this city and in New York and Newport, where she spends much of her time, has presented a pack of old Spanish playing cards to Miss Mary Garden, so that the singer's portrayal of Carmen, in which she will open the season at the Opera House here on Friday night, will be thoroughly artistic and correct to the smallest detail.

The cards presented to Miss Garden are one of the most interesting sets in this country, and perhaps in the world. Miss Garden will use them in the fortune telling scene in "Carmen." They are most unusual in appearance and have not even the orthodox signs for the four suits. Miss Garden objected to playing the fortune telling scene with American cards. Hence Mrs. Van Rensselaer's generosity.

'WIRELESS' REPORTS WRECK

Steam Yacht Flashes News of Saved and Drowned.

(By cable to The Tribune.) London, Oct. 31.—Development of wireless telegraphy for maritime uses is shown by the following Marconigram received from the steam yacht Sapphire off Oboe: "Nine of the crew of the steamer Ravenshough, bound from Glasgow to Riga, were picked up by us at 8.45 a. m. in Barra Sound, Outer Hebrides. The ship is supposed to have foundered off Skerryvore early on Sunday morning. It is feared ten men have been drowned."

This message from the Atlantic is probably the first received by wireless reporting the foundering of a ship at sea, and the rescue of a portion of the crew.

HORSEWHIPPED BY PROXY

Farmer Mistakes Alexander Howell for John H. Tyson.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 30.—John H. Tyson, of Riverside, who has a reputation for automobile speeding, was horsewhipped by proxy today by a farmer, who said Tyson had crowded him off the road on several occasions. The man who acted as Tyson's proxy, though unintentionally, was Alexander Howell, president of the Howell Motors Company and state agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. Howell was turning the corner of Post Road into Riverside avenue when he met a farm wagon in which were three men. As his car was passing the wagon, the driver of the horse jumped out, grabbed the driver and, pulling him from the wagon, proceeded to administer a good thrashing to him, and then informed him that he was under arrest. At this moment John Bolos appeared on the scene and, knowing the farmer, asked him why he had attacked Howell. Then explanations were offered. The farmer said he thought Howell was Tyson. He apologized and Howell decided to let him go.

HARVARD MUST STIR AT 7

President Lowell Refuses to Abolish Early Ringing of Bells.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 30.—The students who live in the Harvard yard will still be awakened by the clang of the college chapel bells at 7 o'clock each morning. President Lowell has so decreed, with the qualification that the corporation might be willing to make it a half hour later.

The "Harvard Advocate" editorially advised the abolition of the ringing of the bells, terming them a nuisance, as compulsory chapel attendance has been abolished. President Lowell, however, wrote the editors that the bell ringing was not employed as discipline, but that he found the majority of students desired to arise early. Replying to their president, the "Advocate" editors asked to-day: "Even if certain men who want to be awakened early have complimented the service, is there any obligation on the part of Harvard College to maintain a general alarm clock?"

STUDENTS STUCK TO SEATS

Somebody Smeared Molasses Over University Chapel Chairs.

Ada, Ohio, Oct. 30.—When chapel exercises at Ohio Northern University were ended to-day, one thousand students endeavored to rise to go about their duties. Few succeeded, however, for during the night some one had spread molasses on the seats, and students and instructors alike were caught in the sticky mess. Classes were out of the question for the day. Male students and co-eds were temporarily disabled. President Albert E. Smith has started an investigation.

NEWPORT HEARS FROM COLON

Wireless Message Comes Distinctly Distance of 2,000 Miles.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 30.—The most successful long distance wireless messages which have been received at the new wireless station here came this morning to the government station from Colon, two thousand miles away. The messages came distinctly. The wireless station here considers that now it can be said to be in communication with every station on the Atlantic Coast.

THE FLEET ILLUMINATED, AS SEEN FROM 72D STREET.



THE FLAGSHIP CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNMENT'S ANSWER TO TOBACCO PLAN FILED

Wickersham Demands Right to Ask Further Relief in Five Years, if Necessary.

URGES CIGAR STORES SALE

No Officer of One Corporation to Serve Another—Ledyard Protests Against Government's Demand—Securities Steady.

The government's answer to the reorganization plan of the American Tobacco Company was filed yesterday at the direction of Attorney General Wickersham, during the first hearing on the plan, held in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Lacombe, Cox, Noyes and Ward. The principal feature of the answer was a demand that the government should have the right to apply to the court for further relief within five years upon showing that any plan approved by the judges had not created the conditions outlined in the decree of the Supreme Court.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, of counsel for the American Tobacco Company, said there could be no doubt that the plan "goes far beyond a fair interpretation of the Supreme Court decision."

Attorney General Wickersham, in the answer, expressed this demand of the government as follows: "Obviously the effect of any plan of disintegration submitted to the consideration of the court must be more or less a matter of conjecture, and it is impossible for the court to determine in advance whether or not a plan which proposes to restore competitive conditions will actually accomplish the purpose intended."

Any decree ascertaining and determining upon a plan should therefore reserve to the government the right, at any time within five years from date of entry, to apply to the court for further relief upon a showing that, as a matter of fact, such plan had not resulted in restoring a new condition which shall be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law.

To that end, as well as for other purposes hereafter expressed, each and every one of the new corporations proposed to be organized by the plan should be a party to this suit, in order to be subjected to the jurisdiction of the court and bound by its decree.

As told exclusively in The Tribune several weeks ago, this condition of supervision was indicated by Attorney General Wickersham in the course of the private conference that preceded the formulation of the plan.

Contest as to Supervision.

This demand was vigorously opposed by counsel for the American Tobacco Company as an attempt at government through the courts, but Mr. Wickersham adhered to the provision as one that was essential, in that it would enable the government to bring into court for review, without long delay, any plan that might prove repugnant to the law in its execution.

Through counsel for the American Tobacco Company, the various committees of security holders had their opportunity yesterday to present to the court argument in support of the plan, and while the legal representatives of the independent interests opposed to the plan offered their criticisms, the government's side of the case will not be reached until to-day.

Attorney General Wickersham, James C. McReynolds, special counsel for the government in the case, and Edwin P. Grosvener, Assistant Attorney General, will be heard after counsel for the American Tobacco Company have had their say.

The government's answer, filed yesterday, did not contain general opposition to the plan, but expressed certain conditions to the approval of the plan submitted, or any other plan, that should be imposed by the court. The most drastic suggestion was that concerning the stock ownership of the United Cigar Stores Company, which read as follows:

"That the stock of the United Cigar Stores Company be sold and distributed to parties other than the twenty-nine individual defendants or others of the common stockholders of the American Tobacco Company, to the end that the corporation be entirely separated from any connection with the corporation to which the properties and businesses now in the combination are to be distributed."

Another condition required by the government was that during a period of not less than five years no one of the corporations among which the properties and businesses now in the combination were to be distributed, should have any officer or director who was also an officer or director in other of such corporations.

Small Courtroom Crowded.

The hearing before the four judges who will pass upon the reorganization plan of the American Tobacco Company attracted an attendance that proved too large for the small courtroom. Counsel for the various interests found themselves engulfed in a crowd that took up every available space. James E. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company; Percival S. Hill, its vice-president, and George J. Whelan, president

FRUITS OF MURPHYISM

Election Bill Drawn In Interest of Boss Jammed Through the Legislature.

SIGNED IN DEFIANCE OF WARNING

Saddles Expense of From \$500,000 to \$900,000 on the State and Hampers Up-State Voters.

Nothing showed the power of Murphy in the Legislature as did the action taken on primary and election measures. The Democratic party was pledged to enact a genuine direct primary reform law. Murphy first tried to kill all direct primary legislation. Heated on that, despite his utmost efforts, he ordered the passage of a fake bill which, masquerading under the name direct primary, violates all the fundamental principles of that reform. It became law by grace of Governor Dix, who had it in his power to bring about the passage of a real direct primary measure.

The Democratic party was pledged to election law reform. Their so-called election law reform amendments—those sponsored by Assemblyman Aaron Levy—were a stench in the nostrils of decency. They were drawn in the interest of Murphy and were jammed through the Legislature under his orders. Governor Dix signed the vicious measure in defiance of warnings that it was unconstitutional, because he dared not disobey Murphy, as the boss held power of life and death over various bits of Dix legislation and the confirmation of Dix appointees by the Senate.

So scandalous and vicious were some of the provisions of this law that it was immediately challenged in the courts, and the Court of Appeals held the two sections designed to help Murphy most to be unconstitutional. The rest of the vicious law, with its imposition of unfair and unnecessary hardships on all up-state voters, stands. It stands also as an example of typical Democratic "economy," as under it an unnecessary expense, estimated at from \$500,000 to \$900,000 annually, was saddled on the state and its counties. Even Assembly-

man Levy admitted that the bill would cost \$150,000 a year.

Eagerness Looked Suspicious.

Another election law was the so-called cross-mark measure of Senator Saxene. This the introducer considered a genuine reform, as it would, in his opinion, clear up all ambiguity in the law regarding the validity of votes where there was some question about the cross in the circle on the ballot. It declared that "any straight line crossing any other straight line at any angle within a party circle or within a voting space shall be deemed a valid voting mark." Tammany, however, jumped behind this measure with an eagerness which looked suspicious if it was a real reform bill.

The persons who first saw it along the river front last night were strangely few. All afternoon the shore had been crowded by big and little, young and old, gazing and gaping at the much heralded fleet, at last complete. But with dusk they had gone home to tea. Only a few stragglers and a few more early enthusiasts witnessed the miraculous change from darkness to a fleet of fiery vessels.

It was not long, however, before Father Knickerbocker, Mother Knickerbocker and all the little Knickerbockers, with their friends and neighbors, were down along Riverside Drive and above and below, taking in the great spectacle, commenting proudly on this navy of theirs, and generously giving a little of their credit for its greatness to the rest of the county.

Crowds Pour Into Drive.

The "buses snorted and groaned up the grades of the drive, one scarce a "buse" length behind the other, until many who had waited for one on a Fifth avenue corner some wintry evening wondered whether they were still in the same city. The sidewalks of 72d street poured a never ending crowd into the drive and its park, coming from the neighboring subway station, and many of the streets above were nearly as generous.

Half a hundred patrolmen, under the command of Captain Palmer, of the 28th Precinct, were strung along the drive to handle the host of automobiles, carriages and conveyances of every description that brought those who were wealthy enough not to walk to see the show. But the less wealthy ones had the best of it, on the whole, last night, for the crests of the hills that form the park were the points of vantage. And the best point of all was the Soldiers and Sailors Monument.

Awed Coronation Fleet.

To one standing on the balustrade around the monument the whole of the inspiring line was visible. Not so very far to the south the broad hulk of the Connecticut spread her lights across the water.

Denies Soul Is Immortal

German Professor Says There Is No Life After Death.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Philadelphia, Oct. 30.—In an address delivered to many of the faculty and to seven hundred students of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania this afternoon, it was declared that there is no immortality of the soul. Professor Max Verworm, of the University of Bonn, Germany, a celebrated physiologist, made the assertion. He said that the individual soul is no more immortal than the individual body; that there is no hope for a life after death, either in the form of human individuals or incorporeal souls; that the one called athena and man are alike subject to "dust thou art; to dust returneth."

Professor Verworm also declared that the idea of a continuance of life in another form after death originated with neolithic man.

LIGHT OUTLINES GREAT FLEET IN THE HUDSON

Six Miles of Warships Spring Out of Darkness; Searchlights Play; People Throng Banks.

SIX BELLS SIGNAL DISPLAY

The Florida Joins the Fleet, Outclassing Even the Big Delaware—Visitors Will Be Received To-day.

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

To-day—Visiting permitted, 1 to 5 p. m. Illumination, 7 to 11 p. m. To-morrow—Commanders of the fleet visit Secretary Meyer on the Dolphin, 2 p. m. The Secretary visits the flagships and other vessels, 2:30 p. m. Thursday—Exchange of visits between commanders and President Taft, 10 a. m. The Mayflower will steam through fleet, 10:45 a. m. Fleet will pass in review before Mayflower off Staten Island, 3 p. m.

The first stroke of six bells had hardly ceased to vibrate along the decks of the flagship Connecticut last night when Lieutenant Commander Yarnell, chief engineer officer of the great fleet lying in the Hudson, pressed a button. Before one could wink six miles of warships sprang out of the darkness, each outlined from water to masthead in incandescent lights. At the same instant the beams of a score of searchlights cut across the heavens at an angle of forty-five degrees. It was a sight such as the New World had never seen, and the Old World had seen but twice at most.

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WHERE TO TAKE LUNCH.

And drink the best American Wines. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 139 Fulton St., N. Y. Advt.

CHINESE THRONE HUMBLY GRANTS A CONSTITUTION

Emperor in Edict Pleads his Political Inexperience, but Recognizes His Errors.

DROPS MANCHU OFFICIALS

Imperialists Reported to Have Set Fire to Hankow, After Capturing It, Hundreds of Wounded Rebels Dying in the Flames.

CANTON'S REPUBLIC FALLS

Government Pardon for Rebels—Cabinet Will Be Formed Forthwith, Without Nobles—Railroad Lines Must Be Cut to Safeguard Peking.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Peking, Oct. 31.—The throne yielded last night absolutely and completely to the demands of the National Assembly for power to frame a constitution. A decree embodying this decision and another excluding members of the imperial family from the cabinet have been issued.

Bereft of the courage and virility of their conquering ancestors, the Manchus show themselves to-day practically the puppets of the Chinese, who finally, it is certain, will control the destinies of their own land. The surrender to the Assembly's demands is complete, for, with regard to an early Parliament and to the immediate reorganization of the cabinet, two things not specifically granted to-day, these will perform come shortly.

The mutiny at Lwan-Chou demands the presence of the disaffected troops elsewhere. This was the last straw, and came close home to the throne, which, thoroughly frightened, conceded everything, hoping to save the dynasty through forfeiting much control. The greatest problem now is whether the rebels to the southward, flushed as they are with victory, will not demand the complete deposition of the Manchus. Quite possibly they will be unwilling to accept a compromise, and in that case the chaos will continue.

However, Yuan Shi-Ki, who is in complete control, will probably be able to adjust matters, especially if he becomes Premier shortly, as is confidently anticipated. It is reported that he engineered the affair of the reform programme, which in any event is considered his.

It is alleged that he inspired the National Assembly's demands, while certain Assemblymen grasped the opportunity presented by the mutiny of the troops, thus forcing the throne to succumb apparently to a coup d'etat. Chinese here, taking account of the threats of the hot-blooded young Manchu princes to wreak vengeance, are terrorized and fleeing.

Diplomats believe in the promised reforms and think there is excellent hope for the new regime if the rebels desist.

It is reported that Chao Ping-Chun has been appointed Minister of the Interior, giving Yuan Shi-Ki control of the government police. The provisional Republic of Kwang-Tung, with Canton for its capital, has apparently fallen as a result of its repudiation by the Viceroy and the principal civil and military authorities. The troops remained loyal to the Viceroy, again indicating that revolutionary successes are possible only by imperialist desertions.

Peking, Oct. 30.—The demand of the National Assembly for a complete constitutional government has been acceded to by the Throne. An imperial edict was issued to-day apologizing for the past neglect of the Throne and granting an immediate constitution. A second edict grants pardon to political offenders connected with the revolution of 1908 and subsequent revolutions, and to those compelled to join in the present rebellion.

Text of the Edict.

The imperial edict, which is from the hand of Emperor Shun-Tung, says: I have reigned three years and have always acted conscientiously in the interests of the people. But I have not possessed men properly, as I am without political skill. I have employed too many nobles in political positions, which contravenes constitutionalism. On railway matters one whom I trusted deceived me. Hence public opinion was antagonized. When I urge reform officials and the gentry seize the opportunity to embezzle. Much of the people's money has been taken, but nothing to benefit the people has been achieved. On several occasions edicts have promulgated laws, but none of them has been obeyed. The people are murmuring, yet I do not know. Disasters loom ahead, but I do not see. The whole empire is seething. The spirits of our nine deceased Emperors are unable to enjoy the sacrifices properly, while it is feared that the people will suffer grievously. All these things are my own fault, and I hereby announce to the world that I swear to reform, and, with our soldiers and people, to carry out the constitution faithfully, modifying legislation, promoting the interests of the people and abolishing their hardships, all in accordance with their wishes and interests. The old laws that are unusable will