

CRAM JOINS WAR
AGAINST SHEEHANAction of Once Close Friend of
Murphy Taken to Forecast
Leader's Downfall.

HAS A LONG TALK WITH DIX

Brooklyn Men Said to Have Re-
ceived Encouragement from
Governor That He Is
for Shepard.

The United States Senatorial situation was still further complicated yesterday when J. Sergeant Cram, chairman of the New York County general committee and for years one of the closest friends that Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, has had, gave an interview in which he declared that the election of William F. Sheehan to the Senate would be suicidal for the Democratic party. He declared his belief that a poll of the Tammany leaders would show a majority opposed to Mr. Sheehan.

Mr. Cram had a long talk with Governor Dix at the Hotel Knickerbocker, at which the entire situation was discussed. The Governor saw a delegation from Brooklyn, who told him in vigorous language that unless he was able to do something to prevent the election of Mr. Sheehan the people would resent it at the polls. They argued in favor of Edward M. Shepard and urged the Governor to take an open stand in the matter. The Governor indicated that he would not do this, but it seems to be generally understood that he is doing quietly all he can for Mr. Shepard.

There was a difference of opinion last night as to whether the unprecedented action of Mr. Cram in taking an attitude in opposition to Mr. Murphy really meant that there would be war in Tammany Hall or whether it was not a skilful play on the part of the "boss" of Tammany Hall to create a situation where he would be unable to keep his pledges to secure the election of Mr. Sheehan. It is known that Mr. Murphy personally has not felt any too strongly in favor of Mr. Sheehan.

If Mr. Murphy is not playing a shrewd game and actually intends to do all in his power to elect Mr. Sheehan, it will undoubtedly mean a serious revolt in the organization that will ultimately result in the downfall of Mr. Murphy.

Murphy's Talk with Ryan.

One of the most active workers in behalf of Mr. Shepard declared yesterday that he had reason to suppose that Mr. Murphy had not made his final decision in favor of Mr. Sheehan until Wednesday morning, the day he went to Albany. This man said he had been told that Mr. Murphy had had a talk with Thomas F. Ryan on that morning.

Mr. Cram declared that on the day that Mr. Sheehan was elected Senator he would resign as chairman of the general committee.

"I will remain in the ranks, but only as a common soldier," he added.

Talking of his opposition to Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Cram said: "He is a friend of mine and a charming man, but the interests that would dictate his nomination have one Senator, and why should they have two? Why should not the other nine millions of people in this state be represented?"

"The people in this country are up in arms against the trusts and will not stand for strengthening their hold in Congress," continued Mr. Cram. "The voters in this country are getting more intelligent and independent, and will resist any betrayal of their interests."

Mr. Cram reflected for a minute, his anger apparently growing, and then exclaimed:

"Just think of it! Here the Democratic party in this state has been out of power for seventeen years, and then certain people want to have us turn ourselves out of power again after seventeen years. That would be a terrible thing."

Reference was made to the fact that the day for the election of a United States Senator is seventeen days after the inauguration of Governor Dix.

Prefers Shepard to Sheehan.

"As between Mr. Shepard and Mr. Sheehan I prefer Mr. Shepard," said Mr. Cram. "Neither is a strong organization man. Both have baited the organization whenever they chose. I do not altogether approve Mr. Shepard's views, but his election would not turn the people in bitter opposition to the Democratic party."

Beyond saying that he thought a majority of the leaders in Tammany Hall were opposed to Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Cram would not say much about the effect of the possible election of Mr. Sheehan on Mr. Murphy's leadership.

"Do you think that any of the leaders are bringing pressure to bear on Mr. Murphy in opposition to Mr. Shepard?" Mr. Cram was asked.

"The people are all right in the long run," replied Mr. Cram, "and will resist any betrayal of their interests."

Mr. Cram was loath to discuss his talk with Governor Dix. "I did go over the situation with him," said Mr. Cram, "and it is safe to assume that I talked much to him as I am talking to you."

Did you tell the Governor that you right the action of Mr. Murphy would be a split in the Tammany organization?

"No, I don't think I mentioned the organization," said Mr. Cram, with a smile.

"Did you urge the Governor to come out openly in opposition to Mr. Sheehan?"

"I think it is the right of any Governor to come out and declare himself in the face of such a crisis."

"Are you satisfied with what the Governor is doing in the crisis?"

"I believe that the Governor is doing all he can to carry out his policies. I don't believe there are many men interested who do not know where the Governor stands."

"Do you think that the Governor has given his views to the members of the Legislature?"

"We have intelligent men in the party,"

TAFT INDORSES PEARY

Hopes Congress Will Recognize
His Discovery of Pole.

Washington, Jan. 14.—An emphatic endorsement of Captain Robert E. Peary as the discoverer of the North Pole was given by President Taft in a speech at the annual dinner of the National Geographical Society to-night. The president expressed the opinion that had Captain Peary been an Englishman, a Frenchman or a German, he would long ago have been amply rewarded. He said he hoped Congress was taking "sure steps, even though slow," to recognize Peary's achievement.

General John M. Wilson the toastmaster, announced that President Taft had been elected an honorary member of the society, in recognition of his contribution to geographic problems, making him the fifth honorary member of the society, together with Theodore Roosevelt, Captain Peary, Admiral Dewey and Nansen, the Norwegian explorer.

DENOUNCES SCHOOL SYSTEM

Veteran Principal Objects to His
Prospective Retirement.

Two hundred former pupils of George White, during his fifty-two years' service as teacher and principal in Public School 70, heard him denounce the educational authorities of the city last night at the annual dinner in his honor at the Hotel Savoy.

Mr. White said because he was seventy-four years old certain officials in the Board of Education thought his days of usefulness had passed, and next Wednesday would probably retire him. He dreaded the thought of parting with his 1,800 pupils, he said, in view of the fact that he was neither decrepit nor imbecile.

In the last thirty-seven years his salary had been cut eight times and his work more than doubled, and still they were going to put him out, he said, simply because he had passed the three-score and ten mark.

Assemblyman Patrick J. McGrath, who followed the old principal, said his "boys" simply had to get together and do something to provide the "old man" with more than a pension of \$1,500 a year if the Board of Education persisted in retiring him.

Thereupon Mr. White jumped up with the agility of a youngster and exclaimed: "I hope to live a few years longer—I want to live a few years longer to have this humbug in this country exploded about the public schools being a cornerstone of the Republic—this rally 'round the flag business—when they cut down the teachers' salaries, and that is what they have done to me. To-day I am half way between starvation and the poorhouse."

CALLS HUSBAND "NO JUDGE"

Magistrate Freschi's Wife Cre-
ates Stir in Court.

Mrs. Freschi, wife of City Magistrate Freschi, is a suffragette. She has decided ideas on the tyranny and injustice of the male sex. Early yesterday morning while she and some other suffragettes sat on the bench at night court she expressed her disapproval of her husband's ideas of justice. She went so far as to tell him that he was "no judge."

It all happened this way. Mrs. Freschi, accompanied by three women friends, dropped in on the magistrate and sat on the bench while various prisoners were arraigned. When a man named Perkins appeared as complainant against another man named Hicks, whom he charged with assault, Mrs. Freschi undertook to dispute her husband's estimate of justice.

The wily Hicks set up the defense that he had hit Perkins because the latter had struck his wife. Instantly there was a buzz of sympathy from the women on the bench, but to their dismay Magistrate Freschi assessed a fine of \$10.

"That's a shame!" shrieked Mrs. Freschi. "The idea of fining that noble man, who was merely defending his wife, you're no judge. I'd make a better judge than you."

The magistrate merely smiled, however, and called for the next case.

TRAIN ROBBERS CAUGHT?

Ogden Police May Have Men
Who Held Up Overland.

Ogden, Utah, Jan. 14.—Chief of Police Browning announced to-day that the two train robbers who held up a westbound Overland train near here on the night of January 2, were arrested this morning in a local rooming house, together with two companions who had acted as "fence."

A Pullman pillow slip was found in the room occupied by the suspected men. This was used by the robbers in collecting the valuables from the Pullman passengers. A beneficiary of the robbery disclosed the identity of the men. The police found the four men sleeping in one bed at a lodging house. They were taken to the city jail.

SERVANT DIES; BABY SAFE

Old Mary Slips and Falls, but in
So Doing Shields Boy.

An old servant in the house of Mrs. Esther Silverman, of No. 82 Madison street, known only as "Mary," fell on the wet pavement yesterday afternoon and pitched head first into a sunken cellarway, in front of No. 82 Madison street, while carrying the infant son of her mistress.

She shielded the baby, but her own head struck a stone step. She was unconscious when removed to Gouverneur Hospital by Dr. Zimmerman, where she died twenty minutes after admission. The child was uninjured.

The Silverman family and the police of the Madison street station were unable to get any information as to Mary's family or friends.

COUNTY'S ONLY DEER DEAD

Age and Rigors of Hard Winter Too
Much for Favored Animal.

Hayton, Wis., Jan. 14.—Calumet County's only deer is dead. Old age and the rigors of a hard winter proved too much for the animal that has been the object of solicitude of the state Legislature and the protection of the game wardens of two counties.

The people co-operated with the game wardens to such good effect that for years the deer had been safe from hunters.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD. SAVES A NIGHT-FLYER TO PALM BEACH.
Lvs. N. Y., 11:16 a. m. At Palm Beach 10:10 p. m. All Pullmans electric lighted. One night out service to Tampa, Orlando, Sarasota, Inq. P. R. R. or Seaboard office, 1183 B way.

DR. VAN DYKE LEAVES
PRINCETON IN A HUFFSays He Has Been "Sitting on
Back Porch with His Boys
Long Enough."

TELLS WHY HE IS TO GO

"Never Had Voice" in Univer-
sity's Affairs and Is Surprised
That Resignation Was
"Laid on the Table."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Princeton, N. J., Jan. 14.—Dr. Henry van Dyke showed considerable pique to-day at the way in which the trustees of Princeton University treated the matter of his resignation at their recent meeting, and he issued a sarcastic statement concerning his reasons for leaving the university.

He mentions the fact that he was surprised that his resignation was "laid on the table."

"I have been sitting on the back porch with my boys long enough and will do it no longer," he says. He is leaving Princeton, he said, because he never had a voice in the executive councils of the English department, the committee on appointments or in any of the more important committees of the faculty. He feels that as far as the faculty and trustees are concerned, his leaving is of little importance, and he remarks that "Princeton can easily spare a mere writer of books and teacher of reading from her notable faculty."

In the same vein he also declares that "If I pack up my knapsack and get out it will not make any difference."

Had Differences with Faculty.

Dr. van Dyke has never attempted to conceal the fact that he has had differences with certain members of the faculty, but no one outside of the faculty understood before the reason for his dissatisfaction. He has always expressed deep regret that controversies such as that over the graduate school should exist in Princeton, and to-day he referred to these with some heat.

There are some who maintained when Dr. van Dyke first resigned that he desired the presidency, but he denied this, and until to-day the public has been in ignorance of the reason for his resignation. He left here to-night for Wilkes-Barre, Penn., where he will conduct the installation of the Rev. Dr. Farr as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in that city.

The text of Dr. van Dyke's resignation, given out by Dr. van Dyke himself, and his statement accompanying it are as follows:

"After eleven years of service as a teacher of reading in Princeton University, I have the honor to resign my chair, for the same reasons which led to my resignation three years ago. Will you be so kind as to present this resignation at the earliest meeting of the trustees, when it will be convenient for them to receive it?"

"This letter, which was sent to the trustees on November 24, was delivered at their meeting on January 12, and 'laid on the table.' As this is the first time that a letter of mine has had this particular experience, it is a little confusing and puzzling. When a man does not understand a thing his remarks about it may be 'fit to print,' but they are not likely to be worth it. So I shall wait for clear knowledge before saying anything on this point.

To Go on "Preaching for Love."

"But there is nothing about the reasons for resigning, alluded to in my letter, which is not perfectly clear and simple. Here they are, as they were given in my letter of 1907:

"While this section will not take from Princeton anything that she needs or wants, it will add to the available resources of the university the endowment which was contributed by the generosity of my friends when I came, and will leave me free to pursue my work in other directions."

"That letter of 1907 was withdrawn in deference to certain requests and opinions; but nothing has happened to change the reasons, which seem to be sufficient for the purpose. I am deeply attached to Princeton as my Alma Mater. But, you see, she can easily spare a mere writer of books and teacher of reading from her notable faculty."

Future plans I have none, except to go on writing for my living and preaching for love, in an atmosphere friendly and favorable to that kind of work."

SCIENCE HEALER ARRESTED

Police Accuse Him of Practising
Medicine Without License.

On evidence gathered by Mrs. Isabella Goodwin, a police matron, Willis Vernon Cole, a Christian Science practitioner, was arrested in his offices, in the Brunswick Building, No. 225 Fifth avenue, yesterday, by detectives from Police Headquarters. Cole is charged with violating Section 174, Chapter 49, of the health laws of the State of New York, in that he practised medicine without a license.

The detectives found several men and women waiting in Mr. Cole's office, and one of the men gave the use of his automobile for the carrying of Mr. Cole to Police Headquarters. On the way there a stop was made at the Night and Day Bank, where Mr. Cole drew \$500 cash. This amount he gave as bail, when he was released by Magistrate Freschi, in the night court, later.

Virgil O. Strickler, first reader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, when seen at his home, No. 44 West 96th street, last night said:

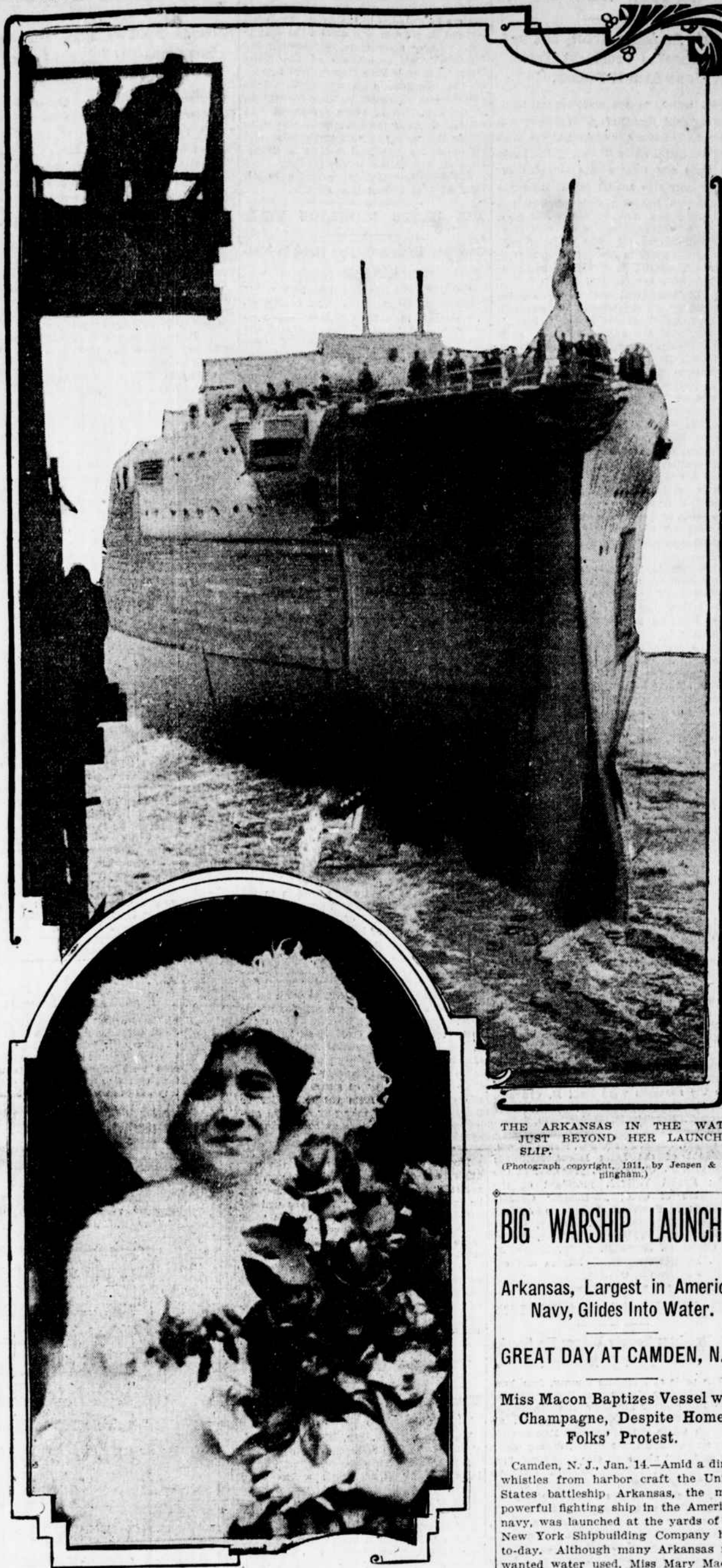
"Mr. Cole is a recognized Christian Science practitioner. For years the Christian Scientist has been the target for the attacks of the County Medical Society. Their proposed measures for the restriction of the practice of Christian Science have been defeated year after year in the Legislature."

Mr. Cole admitted in court that the evidence produced by Mrs. Goodwin was correct, but he denied that there was any offense in his actions.

AFTER THE GRIPPE

Dewey's Port Wine and Olive Oil.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.

THE ARKANSAS, OUR BIGGEST BATTLESHIP, LAUNCHED AT CAMDEN, N. J.

THE ARKANSAS IN THE WATER,
JUST BEYOND HER LAUNCHING
SLIP.
(Photograph copyright, 1911, by Jensen & Con-
ningham.)

BIG WARSHIP LAUNCHED

Arkansas, Largest in American
Navy, Glides Into Water.

GREAT DAY AT CAMDEN, N. J.

Miss Macon Baptizes Vessel with
Champagne, Despite Home
Folks' Protest.

Camden, N. J., Jan. 14.—A mild din of whistles from harbor craft the United States battleship Arkansas, the most powerful fighting ship in the American navy, was launched at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company here to-day. Although many Arkansas folk, wanted water used, Miss Mary Macon, daughter of Representative Robert B. Macon, shattered the traditional bottle of champagne on the bow.

Because of a hitch over the arranging of the date, Governor Donaghey of Arkansas made no provision for an official delegation to represent the state at the launching and was not present himself. Secretary Meyer and Assistant Secretary Winthrop represented the Navy Department. There were nearly one hundred naval officers and Congressmen from several states in the stands.

Miss Macon, carrying a large bunch of American Beauty roses, was the centre of attraction as she mounted the launching platform built around the massive bow of the fighting ship. With her were Miss Edna Ellerbe, daughter of Congressman J. E. Ellerbe, of South Carolina, and the parents of both young women. On platforms surrounding the great ship were grouped thousands of spectators. Employees of the shipyard got a holiday, and most of them were present to see the product of their labor glide from the ways.

When the workmen had sawed away the "checks" and the great mass of steel began to move slowly from the ways Miss Macon crushed the bottle of wine against the bow and said:

"I christen thee Arkansas, and may you fare well."

The principal dimensions of the great battleship are: Length over all, 562 feet; beam over armor, 93 feet 2 1/2 inches; draft, 28 feet 6 inches; displacement, 26,000 tons. The contract calls for a speed of 20 1/2 knots.

When completed the Arkansas will have greater broadside gun power than any ship now afloat. She will mount twelve 12-inch guns in six protected turrets. A battery of twenty-one 5-inch rapid fire guns has been provided for torpedo boat attacks.

It will take 1,630 men and 85 officers to man the new battleship when she takes to the seas. Each turret will be covered by twelve inches of armor, and the entire working of the guns will be done by electric motors. Electric ammunition hoists will supply the turrets, and there will be a complete telegraphic system throughout the ship. She will carry four hundred tons of fuel oil. The Arkansas will be fitted out for a flagship, and will probably cost \$10,000,000 when completed. The keel was laid in January, 1910, and she is now about 60 per cent completed.

COMMISSION PLAN FOR STATE
Provided in Bill Introduced at Olympia
—No Death Penalty.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 14.—Bills were introduced in the Washington Legislature yesterday abolishing the death penalty for murder and treason and providing for the commission form of government for the state.

HYDE ON HIS WAY
BACK; HERE TO-DAYHis Secretary's Brother Finds
the Chamberlain in Florida
and Tells Him the News.

HAS BEEN ILL, HE SAYS

Chamberlain Says He Didn't
Hear of Bank Failures Before
—Denies Race Bribe
Fund Story.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 14.—Charles H. Hyde, City Chamberlain of New York, who has been away from his office for nearly fifty days, started from here to-day for New York, and will arrive there to-morrow afternoon. He gave out a statement which was the first authentic news of his whereabouts since December 9, partly explaining his absence from the city during the legislative graft investigation, and answering the storm of criticism aroused by his failure to be in charge of his office when two banks, holding nearly \$1,000,000 of city money on deposit, were closed by the State Banking Department of New York.

Mr. Hyde said he had not heard about the bank failures, and that as soon as he did he left his houseboat at the head of the Halifax River and started for New York. He said he couldn't have prevented the failures and didn't suppose he could reopen the banks. The Chamberlain added he had been ill, and that he had left the city on the advice of his doctor, to take a complete rest.

Mr. Hyde did not explain why he had not attended the hearing of the legislative graft committee. He said the story that he had attended a dinner at Delmonico's at which a corruption fund of \$500,000 was raised was "so utterly false and unfounded" that he never bothered about it. That was the story Robert H. Elder, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, told the committee ex-Senator Frank J. Gardner had told.

Took a Rest for Health.

"I have not been well for some time," said Mr. Hyde, "and was advised to take a complete rest. There was not the slightest indication of bank troubles pending when I left New York, and I had not heard of recent occurrences until Mr. Smith, my secretary's brother, overtook me on my houseboat en route to Palm Beach."

"As soon as I learned of the failures I left the boat at the head of the Halifax River and am hastening home. It is impossible for me to discuss these things now, as I am informed that charges have been preferred against me, and I must deal with them officially."

Mr. Hyde said, however, that he supposed there could be little profit in entering into controversy with "people who always rise to attack when one's back is turned."

Then Mr. Hyde was asked about the Delmonico dinner.

"Oh, that was so utterly false and unfounded," said he, "that I never bothered about it. I didn't even know the people with whom I was supposed to dine. I did not subscribe to any such fund for my client or any one, and every newspaper man at Albany knew the rest of it was untrue. I am quite sure Senator Gardner never told such a falsehood."

With Mr. Hyde was "Dan" Smith, a brother of Mr. Hyde's secretary, John Smith.

"I left New York last week," said he, "at the request of my brother, in an effort to locate Mr. Hyde to inform him of things which were occurring in his absence. I had no address, and it was with great difficulty that I succeeded in locating him after almost a week's search."

Discovery of Mr. Hyde.

"Finally I found his houseboat on the canal leading into the Halifax River, just above Ormond. Mr. Hyde was greatly surprised to hear of all that had been going on, and it was not until I mentioned the bank failures that he permitted me to show him a newspaper. He said that reporters and detectives had followed him everywhere he went since the campaign, even trailing him all over Europe, and that he wanted to be free of mind and body."

"Many times he had thought of resigning his public office, and had told his friends of it, as this continual shadowing had been a nuisance to his family as well as to himself. He said that they had even entered his law office and rummaged through his private papers and other documents, just what he did not know."

"When the situation was fully explained, however, he decided to abandon his trip and come right home, although he laughingly remarked: 'I don't suppose I could have prevented the failures or that I can reopen the banks. Those who have their own ends to serve and the financial power decide those questions.'"

Mr. Hyde escaped from his houseboat in the dense fog which hung over the Halifax River last night, and made his way to Harwood station, where he flagged a train and arrived here early this morning, going directly to the home of his relative, Miss Sherman, in Charlotte street.

Fooling a Blockader.

Although one newspaper boat was on guard all through the night, it would have been possible for a rowboat to slip away from the houseboat and take Hyde to the Smith Creek drawbridge, where a short walk would bring him to the isolated station of Harwood. About midnight a distress signal was blown by a launch near by, and while the newspaper boat was in search of this boat Hyde probably made his escape.

It is believed that the distress signal was a ruse to throw the newspaper men off guard, as no launch was found in the neighborhood except the one belonging to the suction dredge which is excavating the channel a few miles away from