



CLOSE WATCH ON BEIRUT. BUT NO ALARM SHOWN.

President Determined to Protect American Lives and Property.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 9.—President Roosevelt is watching the developments in the Turkish situation carefully, but without any serious apprehension. He considers that the reports made by Minister Leishman at Constantinople are not alarming, and that the minister inclines to take an optimistic view of the situation, so far as this country is concerned. It is not regarded as probable that American interests will suffer through the anti-Christian outbreak at Beirut. Admiral Cotton, in whom the administration has great confidence, has ample authority to give such protection to Americans and American interests as he may in his discretion deem necessary. This fact, coupled with the assurance of the Porte that Americans and their property in Turkey are safe, has tended to reassure the President's mind of apprehension of serious consequences. The vigilance of the United States authorities, however, will not be relaxed, and every possible precaution will be taken to insure the protection of American interests.

MORE RIOTS ON SEPT. 9. Many Houses Pillaged—French Residents Flee.

Paris, Sept. 9.—Official reports from Beirut show the growing gravity of the situation there. Another Christian was killed yesterday, the Turkish soldiers are making common cause with the Mussulmans during the attacks on Christians, a number of houses have been pillaged, one French shop was completely destroyed and the French residents, becoming terrified at these depredations, have abandoned their homes and sought refuge at the French College, where between four and five hundred refugees are now gathered. The American naval commander, it is asserted in the dispatches received here, proposed to land marines at Beirut, but the foreign consuls believed the step to be inadvisable at this time, as it might lead to an increase of the excitement. The Wali of Beirut, having proved himself too weak and incompetent to deal with the situation, Nazim Pacha, the Wali of Damascus, has been ordered to assume the direction of affairs. The new wali, who reached Beirut yesterday, is displaying great energy, and the consuls express the hope that he will be able to stem the disorder. The nearest French warship to Beirut is in the Gulf of Volo, Greece, but unless Nazim Pacha speedily restores order and completely safeguards French citizens France will dispatch warships from Toulon.

THE MURDERS ON MONDAY Warships Said to Have Cleared for Action—German Views.

Breast, Sept. 9.—A delayed dispatch from Constantinople to the "Lokal Anzeiger" says: Telegraphic consular reports received here today (Monday) say that the murder of Christians in different parts of Beirut continues. Disorder prevails, and there is no traffic. The consuls have decided to call on Rear Admiral Cotton for eventual protection of the foreign consulates, which he has agreed to furnish. It is considered that the Americans could land five hundred men. Some Americans, it is believed, have already landed. The American ships are cleared for action. Other warships are expected. The tension between the Mahometans and Christians in Syria, which has prevailed for a long time, is not connected with the Macedonian movement. The German Foreign Office approves of Admiral Cotton's intention to land a guard to protect the United States Consulate at Beirut, if necessary, and of his holding a landing party in readiness to protect the foreigners there. The officials here say the Germans would take similar action under the same circumstances. In official quarters, however, the appearance of the American ships off Beirut is thought to complicate the Turkish situation, "because," it is asserted, "no element has been brought in, which acts independently of the powers, nor that their pressure is more or less co-ordinated, and the Porte may know what to expect. The German action is not easily calculated, and will tend to excite the Turkish Government and add to the perplexities."

THIRTY DEAD IN BEIRUT. No Foreigners Killed—Marines Ready to Disembark.

Beirut, Sept. 7.—The Moslem section of the city from Friday up to last night was in a state of anarchy, and thirty persons were killed, among whom, however, were no foreigners. The shops are closed, the streets deserted, and the government is seemingly unable or unwilling to assure the safety of the residents. The arrival of the American cruisers Brooklyn and San Francisco was most opportune. Signaling and a guard slept at the United States Consulate last night. The men on board the warships are under arms ready to disembark on a signal from the consulate. The boats of the Brooklyn and the San Francisco have reconnoitered the coast below the property of the American Mission in order to select landing places in case of need. The American mission authorities have demanded guards from the Governor for the protection of the mission printing office and the mission property. An attempt to enter an American residence on Saturday was frustrated. The Americans here think the United States Government should insist on the dismissal of the Wali of Beirut, a notorious bribe taker, to whom all the disorders are attributed. The opinion here is that the powers should take action, with a view to bringing Beirut under the jurisdiction of an autonomous Christian government for the Lebanon district. Vice-Consul Malmgren, when he was fired at yesterday, was near a police booth. His assailant is not yet known. The authorities are in-

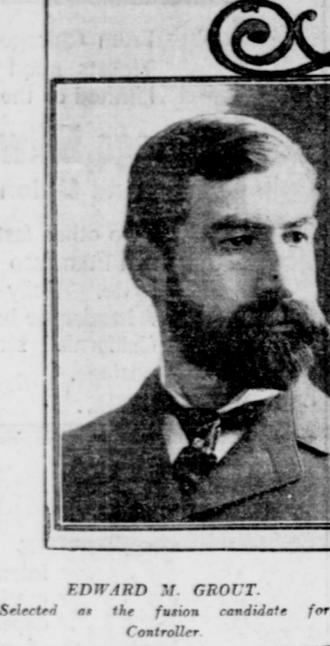
PRESIDENT RETURNED HER FLAG. French Girl in Boston Disappointed Because It Was Not Accepted.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, Sept. 9.—Miss Costello, a French girl of Florence, is deeply grieving because a gift of the Stars and Stripes which she worked four months and expended considerable money, was returned by President Roosevelt, to whom she presented it. "I am a French girl," she wrote the President, "but I have lived under the Stars and Stripes long enough to learn to love his position, and for noble institutions which they represent." Hardly had she begun to look for the note of thanks which she expected from the President when the box was brought back to her by the letter-carrier. A brief letter from the President's secretary contained the explanation. "I beg to state that while the President greatly appreciates your courtesy in sending him the inclosure which you forwarded, he has felt obliged to adopt a rule which precludes him from accepting presents from any one."

LICENSE FOR DEPOSED MINISTER. Syracuse, Sept. 9.—To the Rev. Dr. Granville Lowther has been granted a local preacher's license by the Syracuse District conference of Methodist Episcopal clergymen. Dr. Lowther was deposed from the ministry a year ago by the Methodists of Southwest Kansas. He has an appeal pending before the general conference which will meet next May at Los Angeles. Dr. Lowther preached the doctrine of evolution and scouted the idea that it was a serpent that crawled down to earth from the sky, as supported by Syracuse Methodists who granted him a license.

ONLY 15 WAYS TO SEE NEW-YORK. Educational Sight Seeing, Yacht, Coaches, Automobiles, 1,000 points of interest explained by expert driver. Yacht foot of West 234th St., N. R. Coaches and automobiles start from 37th Ave. side Flatiron Bldg., 24th Ave. and 23d St. Telephone call 405-13th St. Adv.

THE FUSION CITY TICKET.



EDWARD M. GROUT. Selected as the fusion candidate for Controller.

OLDFIELD'S AUTO KILLS. Tire Bursts in Race and Machine Runs Down Spectator.

Detroit, Sept. 9.—While "Barney" Oldfield's racing automobile was running nearly sixty miles an hour at the Grosse Point track this afternoon in the ten mile open event, one of the front tires burst through and exploded, throwing the car into the fence and injuring Frank Shearer, a spectator, so that he died in an ambulance while on the way to the hospital. The car went fifty feet through the air, and Oldfield, who kept his seat, had a marvellous escape from death. He received several cuts about the body and had one rib broken. It was an afternoon of accidents at the track, two other high power machines, those driven by Harry Cunningham and Henri Page, of Paris, coming to grief because of the tires. No one was hurt in either of these accidents. Oldfield's racer gave out a few feet from the tape in the race in which the accident to his machine occurred, and he lost nearly two miles before he repaired the damage and started after Cunningham, the only other entry. The tires of the machine were the ones used at Cleveland, and as Oldfield was turning into the stretch on his seventh mile the friction on one of the front tires burst it through, and it exploded. The track is banked high at the turn, and the car, with its tremendous momentum, shot for the open edge, which is six feet above the ground beyond. Oldfield had just time to leap for a spot between two trees. Shearer was standing against the fence at this point, and the car struck him squarely, breaking both his legs in several places and fracturing his skull. He was thrown seventy-five feet and landed a complete wreck fifty feet from where it went through the fence. A brother of Shearer was standing near him, and had a narrow escape.

GOV. NASH STRICKEN. Attacked by Heart Disease at Cincinnati Fall Festival.

Cincinnati, Sept. 9.—Governor George K. Nash of Ohio was stricken with heart disease, induced by the severe heat, while visiting the Cincinnati Fall Festival this afternoon. He suffered a total collapse, and his condition has given rise to grave alarm. In company with the directors of the festival, Governor Nash was making the rounds of the exhibits, when, shortly before 6 o'clock, he complained of feeling tired and faint. He was hurried to the emergency hospital on the grounds. The doctors there refused to sanction his removal to his hotel, though reporting that his collapse would have no immediate serious result.

CHURCH IN LABOR FIGHT. Priests Say They Will Not Absolve Subscribers to Typographical Oath.

Milwaukee, Sept. 9.—"The Journal" to-day says that the signal for what promises to be one of the biggest contentions in which organized labor has been engaged, one with the Catholic Church, has been given by Father M. J. Ward, of Beloit, who has declared that neither he nor any other Catholic priest will give absolution to those who have taken the oath of the International Typographical Union. The oath of this union requires that the member's allegiance to his union shall have priority over every other obligation, religious, political or social. Father A. F. Schinner, administrator of the archdiocese, said to-day that Father Ward was altogether justified in making such a statement, and that he would himself say the same thing. Father Schinner's name is included in the list forwarded to the Pope for a successor to the late Archbishop P. X. Kater. PRESIDENT RETURNED HER FLAG. French Girl in Boston Disappointed Because It Was Not Accepted.

REBUKE TO PARTISAN SPIRIT. Mr. Russell's speech was received with silence.

Mr. Russell's speech was received with silence. It came as a surprise, and there were many sarcastic whispered comments. Immediately F. C. Huntington, chairman of the executive committee of the Citizens Union, rose and protested against the partisan spirit of Mr. Russell's speech. "I believed," said he, "that any party represented here came in the support of non-partisan city government. I realize that the Democratic and Republican parties are committed to partisanship in national and State campaigns, but I think they should come here in the spirit and in the support of non-partisan city government, and I had believed that they did." Applause greeted Mr. Huntington's speech, and the rollcall was then resumed. When the Kings County organization was called the delegates announced that they were similarly instructed, and refrained from voting. As soon as the poll had been announced John T. Cronin, of the Greater New-York Democracy, took the floor and asked the privilege of speaking on the low nomination. This was granted, and he proceeded to urge delay, and asked that the meeting go slow on the action. The same sentiments were re-echoed by a representative of the same body from the Borough of Richmond, and after a brief discussion the request was dropped.

TO BE LOW, GROUT AND FORNES. SHEEHAN MEN DEMAND A DEMOCRAT FOR MAYOR, AND MAY GO OVER TO TAMMANY.

G. N. Y. D. and Kings County Democracy Refuse to Vote at Conference Which Selects Fusion City Ticket. Without a change, the victorious city ticket of 1901 was indorsed last night for renomination by the fusion conference, making certain the renomination of Low, Grout and Fornes. From the Citizens Union, the Republican county organizations and the German bodies, the action was unanimous; only the Democrats hesitated, the Kings County delegation announcing that it must report back for instructions before indorsing Low, the Greater New-York Democracy taking a similar stand, but with a wide difference. The Brooklyn Democrats announced that their action was merely a form, that their support for Low was certain. A far different interpretation was placed on the action and the sentiment of the Greater New-York Democracy, and many were the expressions on the part of the conferees that the fusionists had been betrayed by the Sheehan organization, and that its present step was only preliminary to its return to Tammany Hall. The final culmination of a bargain with Murphy was the verdict passed by some last night on the action of the Sheehan organization, and not all the numerous elocutionary efforts of William Hepburn Russell served to shake this conviction. Before any question of nomination was considered R. Fulton Cutting, president of the Citizens Union, read a letter from Mayor Low, printed in another column, consenting, under certain conditions, to accept a renomination. The nomination of Mayor Low was made by E. R. L. Gould, City Chamberlain, who spoke for the Citizens Union. Mr. Gould said: "The fifty thousand independent voters that marched to the polls to support Mr. Low in his last campaign represent a vote that no partisan organization can control. These same men will once more march to the polls and re-elect him." Mr. Gould's presentation of the name of the Mayor was received with applause. MR. BRUCE ON LOW. M. Linn Bruce, president of the Republican County Committee, seconded the nomination. He said in part: "The Republican County Committee can testify to the non-partisan character of Seth Low from actual experience, but we support Seth Low for renomination, and in doing so we are consistent. We are committed to the downfall of Tammany Hall, and I cannot believe that, after the administration we have had, the people of this city will ever again submit to the rule of Timothy D. Sullivan, who represents the full spirit and character of Tammany Hall." When the roll was called of the organizations represented, the first dissenting vote came from the Greater New-York Democracy. Rising as the spokesman of that organization, William Hepburn Russell said: "The Greater New-York Democracy is not, and never has been, a non-partisan organization. It was organized two years ago to fight Crokerism. It went into the campaign a year ago with the purpose of attempting to form and build up a decent Democratic organization. It was never non-partisan. Mayor Low, in his letter, mentioned the fitness of nominating an independent Democrat for the head of the ticket. If this was so strong that the Mayor was forced to consider it, is that not worth considering? It has become the case of a Republican against a Democrat, and the Democrats, while they may not approve of Tammany, feel in view of the approaching national election, that they cannot vote for a Republican. Personally, I have nothing to say against Mayor Low or his administration, but I feel sure that his renomination will be fatal to the cause of fusion. Many important factions which were with him in the last campaign are now against him. Even the Republican organization is estranged. My organization sent its delegates here to-night instructed to vote for an independent Democrat for the head of the ticket. We cannot vote on the Mayor and must now report back for instructions."



SETH LOW. Again-chosen as the fusion candidate for Mayor. (Copyright, 1901, by Pach Brothers.)

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GROUT OPPOSED BY DEMOCRATS. Controller Grout's name was placed in nomination by Jacob Brenner.

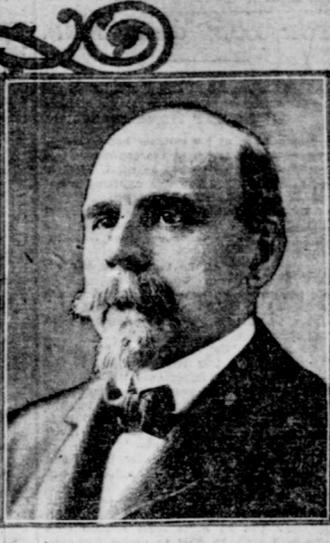
Controller Grout's name was placed in nomination by Jacob Brenner, of the Kings County Republican Committee, and seconded by F. C. Huntington. Opposition to Grout was confined to the Kings County Democracy. This was attributed to the refusal of the Controller to dismiss a certain Willoughby-st. officeholder, and a speech against the organization, Jules Guden, the secretary of the body, five voted against the Controller and two declined to vote. The Sheehan people continued to refuse to vote, declaring that since a Republican headed the ticket instead of the independent Democrat they were instructed to support, they could not be expected to participate. There was no other opposition to the Controller. President Fornes was renominated by M. Linn Bruce and seconded by F. C. Huntington. No opposition was manifested, although the Sheehan delegates continued to refuse their votes. The meeting then adjourned. As the delegates filed out, there were many bitter comments on the action of the Sheehan people, and equally ready prophecies of their return to Tammany. John C. Sheehan was the first of the conferees to express the sentiment of his organization. Mr. Russell was first asked for a statement, but he said modestly: "Go to John C. Sheehan; he is the recognized leader of our organization." Mr. Sheehan did not or could not say definitely what his organization would do, but he expressed his own views freely, and indicated that the Greater New-York Democracy would flop to Tammany—a solid gain of ten thousand votes. "You'll notice," said he, "that Mr. Russell was the only one scheduled for a speech against Low. His speech came off all right, and Judge Erastus S. Ransom and John T. Cronin also spoke against Low. After them, William J. McGinley, of Richmond, and Dennis J. Sullivan opposed him, too. It seems to me that shows how the wind blows, and how general this sentiment is."

G. N. Y. D. MAY GO TO TAMMANY. "I can't say what the Greater New-York Democracy will do."

"I can't say what the Greater New-York Democracy will do. The delegates are to report to the committee as soon as possible—probably Monday or Tuesday, then the organization can decide. It is not at all impossible that it will support Tammany. As I said this afternoon, I'm pledged to vote for Low, but I don't consider him the proper candidate. He hasn't carried out the fusion idea—there are Tammany men in every city department. He has not kept the friends who elected him in 1901. The first men are against him, the police, too, and the Republican county organization feels that it hasn't been treated right as to patronage."

REPUBLICANS FOR LOW. The attitude of the Republican conferees and their feelings were expressed by M. Linn Bruce.

The attitude of the Republican conferees and their feelings were expressed by M. Linn Bruce, president of the Republican County Committee, in the following statement: "The nomination of Mayor Low is entirely satisfactory to the Republican organization, and he is, in my opinion, the very strongest candidate the conference could have named. He was the natural and logical candidate, and no other name has been considered by the Republican organization. Under Mayor Low, the city has been wisely and honestly governed. Business men have succeeded grafters in office, and pub-



CHARLES V. FORNES. Selected as the fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen.

MAYOR LOW ACCEPTS. READY AGAIN TO LEAD. He Does Not Dread the Issue of the Contest.

At the beginning of the fusion conference last night R. Fulton Cutting read the letter which he had written to Mayor Low, telling him that he would be recommended as the fusion candidate for Mayor, and the Mayor's reply. The frank open attitude taken by the Mayor pleased the delegates, who commented favorably on the fact that he was ready to support a good Democrat at the head of the fusion city ticket if the conference decided it was best to select a Democrat to lead. That he would accept the renomination they considered a manly reliance on the record of the fusion administration. Following are the two letters: New-York, September 5, 1903. To His Honor the Mayor of New-York. My dear Mayor: I think it right you should be informed that at the next meeting of the fusion conference, to be held on the evening of September 9, it is the intention of the Citizens Union conferees to propose your name to be recommended to the various nominating bodies as their candidate for Mayor at the coming election. Your silence with reference to this question has seemed to me eminently proper, but also those of many States, and I have found that you might now wish to express yourself before the conference meets. I therefore write to tell you of the action which the Union will take at that time, so that you may be wholly acquainted with the situation. Sincerely yours, R. FULTON CUTTING. New-York, September 7, 1903. Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 3d inst. Since my return to the city I have consulted with a number of my friends as to the existing situation, and I have found in certain quarters that are entirely friendly the opinion that the present emergency perhaps calls for the nomination of an independent Democrat as the leader of the fusion forces this year. Under these circumstances, I very much prefer that the conference should act upon that view, and in that event the candidate of the conference will have my hearty support. My single desire is that the conference shall recommend for nomination the person most likely to be elected. In this situation I recognize not only the very natural feeling that turn about is fair play, but also those of many States, and I have found that you might now wish to express yourself before the conference meets. I therefore write to tell you of the action which the Union will take at that time, so that you may be wholly acquainted with the situation. Sincerely yours, R. FULTON CUTTING.

TURKS TO CROSS BORDER. Minister of War Reported Anxious to Begin Hostilities.

Vienna, Sept. 9.—A Constantinople dispatch to the "Zeit" reports that Turkish troops have been ordered to cross the Bulgarian frontier of Eastern Roumelia on the coming full moon nights in order to surround all the bands in the vilayet of Adrianople. It is rumored from other sources that the Turkish Minister of War is anxious to begin hostilities against Bulgaria, which he regards as no longer avoidable.

AIRSHIP'S PROPELLER BREAKS. One More Added to the List of Accidents to Professor Langley's Machine.

Widewater, Va., Sept. 8.—Professor Langley's airship was disabled again this afternoon by a wreck of the starboard propeller, which broke under pressure of its own velocity, one of the blades (driving against the framework and doing considerable damage) was barely missing several men on the deck of a tugboat. Professor Manly, who was in the car, at once had the machine placed inside. The structural weakness which this second accident indicates may require much work to remedy before a launching is attempted. Professor Langley was not here to-day, but a test would have been made if he had gone.

VIEW OF THE WORLD, SAID BY DETROIT PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY. 23 Fifth Avenue—Adv.

THE DAY LINE TRIPS ARE A REST FOR TIRED PEOPLE, AND A LUXURY FOR THE INDOLENT. Music—Adv.

THE PERFORMANCES OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD ARE DELICIOUS MYRTLE, AGILIA AND VIOLETTA CELESTES.—Adv.

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PRESIDENT TAKES IT UP. INQUIRY INTO TODD CASE

A Report from Postmaster General Payne Called For.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 9.—President Roosevelt, it was learned on excellent authority here to-night, is making an investigation into the removal of Miss Huldah Todd, the postmaster of Greenwood, Del., who was dismissed. It is said, because she was personally and politically obnoxious to United States Senator Allee. It is understood that as Miss Todd held a fourth class postmastership, the case only came to the President's knowledge through the newspapers and also by a communication received yesterday which brought the affair directly to his attention. This was sent to the Postmaster General to-day with a request that he report on it. A compact has existed, it is said, between the two Delaware Senators, Allee and Ball, by which Mr. Allee was to distribute the offices in Kent and Sussex counties, and Senator Ball those in New-Castle County. Four postmasters, including Miss Todd, have recently been dismissed in Sussex County, which, according to the report, is Mr. Allee's territory. Mr. Ball, however, according to the report, understood at the time of the compact that Mr. Allee was to fill vacancies only when terms expired, and did not believe that officials were to be preemptorily ousted. Mr. Allee, it is said, thought otherwise. Senator Ball, according to dispatches from Wilmington, is up in arms against Miss Todd's removal, and the anti-Addicks war in Delaware has received a new stimulus from what is considered a piece of spoils grabbing by Senator Allee. Senator Ball's friends, according to the dispatches, admit the general understanding between the two Senators as to the filling of vacancies, but say that Miss Todd, having served a four years' term, was actually reappointed more than a year ago for another four years, and had nearly three years yet to serve. Therefore, they hold that she was arbitrarily removed to make some patronage for Senator Allee which did not naturally belong to him. Following the receipt and acceptance of the resignation of District Attorney Byrnes yesterday, the President's request for a report on the case of Miss Todd is regarded as significant. It is understood here to-night that, contrary to yesterday's report from Wilmington, Senator Allee will not visit Oyster Bay, but that the District Attorneyship will remain in abeyance until after the President returns to Washington on September 28.

PAYNE ON THE TODD CASE. Holdover Postmasters Liable to Removal at Any Time, He Says.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Postmaster General Payne, when the editorial in this morning's Tribune, entitled "Facts Wanted," was shown to him, said that he could not understand why so much fuss should be made over the appointment of a successor to Miss Todd's postmastership at Greenwood, Del. "In so far as the question of patronage is concerned," said the Postmaster General, "the situation in Delaware is no different from that in Wisconsin, for instance, where the federal patronage of a certain section is controlled by Senator Spooner, and that of the remainder of the State is controlled by Senator Quarles. Such arrangement is neither new nor novel. As to Miss Todd's term having expired, I have nothing new to add to my former statement. During President McKinley's administration a policy of continuing the terms of fourth class postmasters for four years, except where it was necessary to remove them for cause, was adopted, making fourth class offices similar in this respect to those offices where the postmasters were nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. There has never been, however, any law, rule or regulation providing that, where a fourth class postmaster was permitted to retain office beyond the four years period, such extension of time must be construed as the beginning of a second term. Postmasters in that position are merely holdovers, and their successors are liable to be appointed at any time. As to Senator Ball's having protested against the treatment of Miss Todd, I know nothing about it, nor can I understand it. Senator Ball came to see me with Miss Todd and her friends, and at my suggestion explained to them the agreement between himself and Senator Allee, which gave Senator Allee the right to name her successor. Senator Ball made no protest to me, but appeared to accept the situation and to regard my action as in accord with the agreement referred to. As to the agreement itself, it was made by the Senators themselves, with a view to avoiding party friction. It was drawn up and typewritten, and placed in the hands of General Bristow during my absence from Washington. When I returned to the city I was informed of its existence, and I learned that it had been made with, and had subsequently received, the approval of President Roosevelt, who naturally wished to avoid factional strife concerning the Delaware appointments. You will see, therefore, that there is no ground for the assumption that I have been deceived by any one, in the department or outside of it. This is a frank statement of the case, and I have nothing more to add."

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