

KING CABINET MAKER. ROUSED BY WAR INQUIRY.

Edward VII's Leading Part in Selection of New Ministers.

London, Sept. 23.—The political crisis has taken on a phase which lends to the present situation a historical and constitutional importance of almost unprecedented interest.

Mr. Balfour's continued presence at Balmoral has given rise to much surmise and comment, but it may be stated definitely that it is due to the King's determination not to assent to the formation of a new Cabinet until thoroughly satisfied that the personnel and combination is such as to insure the efficient carrying on of the affairs of the empire pending the resumption of Parliament.

For years previous cabinets were formed or ministerial vacancies filled with the mere formal presentation to the sovereign of the names of the new ministers. King Edward has done away with this tradition. He has spent the last few days in almost constant discussion with Mr. Balfour as to the advisability of the Premier's suggested appointments.

Such an extent is King Edward holding his power of veto in reserve that now he is almost regarded by the inner circles as more the Cabinet maker than Mr. Balfour himself. Though, with his usual tact, the King has refrained from expressing any political views or infringing on the initiative belonging to the ministers, this has not prevented him from expressing his genuine desire, amounting almost to a command, that steps be taken to remedy the scandals in the army administration revealed by the report of the South African War Commission, and insisting that the new Cabinet shall be one adapted to deal with that question.

After the long conversations he has had in the last few days at Balmoral with Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Brodriek, Lord Esher, who was president of the South African War Commission, Lieutenant General Sir T. Kelly-Kenny and other military authorities, the King is said to have expressed the opinion that Lord Lansdowne's record as War Secretary is due more to the badness of the system than in virtue than to any defect in Lord Lansdowne's own judgment. King Edward has not shared the keen public indignation against Lord Lansdowne aroused by the report of the War Commission, and after a minute examination of the circumstances he is understood to have consented to his lordship continuing as Foreign Minister.

This decision has not prevented his majesty from frankly telling the ministers that he wanted something done to improve the military muddle, and that he hoped some man would be appointed who, with the commission's report as a basis, would be capable of changing the system which rendered inefficiency unavoidable.

The question of having some general, notably Lord Kitchener, as head of the War Office, has been keenly discussed at Balmoral between the King and the ministers, but it is understood that the consensus of opinion was that such an appointment would be interpreted as a modified form of military dictatorship, which the public would never sanction.

Dealing with the surmise upon some of the foregoing points, "The Morning Advertiser" today said:

The King has in this national emergency resolved to play the part of a ruler, instead of being content with that of a figurehead.

MEANWHILE, every detail of the negotiations for filling up the vacancies in the Cabinet is submitted to the King, who for the time being has transformed Balmoral into the political centre of the empire from which, owing to the unusual influence of the King, several important decisions have emanated.

Whether the results may be, they can safely be attributed to a large extent to the King's interest in the crisis.

ONE OF THE SIDE ISSUES.

Tariff Plan Said to Have Been Launched in Ignorance of Canada's Attitude.

London, Sept. 23.—Alexander W. Black, Liberal member of Parliament for Banffshire, makes public to-night an interesting series of letters which passed between himself and Mr. Chamberlain, in which Mr. Black maintains that the former Colonial Secretary launched his fiscal scheme in ignorance of Canada's attitude.

In the first letter, dated September 7, Mr. Black points out that Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question from the writer in the House of Commons, on July 22, stated that the Canadian Government had had no direct correspondence with Germany concerning the tariff arrangements, and that the Canadian Government would only communicate with Germany through his majesty's government.

Mr. Black, replying to this letter, pointed out that Mr. Chamberlain makes the damaging admission that the present tariff arrangements were the result of a direct communication with Germany, and that the Canadian Government was not consulted.

Mr. Black has the best word, and says that it is plain that Mr. Chamberlain launched his scheme in complete ignorance of the position assumed by the principal British colony regarding its fiscal relations with foreign countries. Mr. Black said that Mr. Chamberlain must see that the respectability part of the fiscal scheme cannot stand without the colonies surrendering their fiscal independence.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the present correspondence was not relevant to the fiscal controversy. He had not heard of any intention on the part of the Government to negotiate tariff directly, and he declined to argue the question in a private correspondence.

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CONSERVATIVES HOLD ROCHESTER.

Sharp Contest on Tariff Issues to Elect Viscount Cranborne's Successor.

London, Sept. 23.—A bye-election was held at Rochester today to replace Viscount Cranborne, who resigned his seat in the House of Commons on his elevation to the peerage as a consequence of the death of his father, the Marquis of Salisbury. The contest, which was keenly fought on the fiscal question, resulted in the Conservatives retaining the seat. Their candidate, Charles Tuff, receiving 2,304 votes, against 1,594 recorded for Sir Harry Johnston, Liberal.

At the last election Viscount Cranborne was elected, unopposed.

To-day, partly cloudy. To-morrow, showers and cooler.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1903.—FOURTEEN PAGES.—PRICE THREE CENTS.

OPENING OF THE REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION IN THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.



OPENING OF THE REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION IN THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

PARKS SEATED. BRIDGEMEN UPHOLD HIM.

Convention Decides Against Buchanan After Long Session.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 23.—After being in session behind closed doors since early this morning, the convention of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers at 10 o'clock to-night voted in favor of seating "Sam" Parks and the other delegates from Local Union No. 2 of New-York. There were only three votes cast against Parks and his friends.

These were the ballots of President Buchanan, the Kansas City delegate, and one other. The action reinstates Parks and Local No. 2, of New-York, of which he is the business agent, and directly repudiates the action of President Buchanan in suspending the local. The Parks delegation will now have seats on the floor, and the supposedly regular New-York delegates are out of the convention.

The hearing of the Parks case consumed nearly all the time of the convention to-day, and was bitter. Early in the day, when the credentials committee had reported, throwing the content back to the convention itself, Parks saved trouble by heeding the ruling of Buchanan and leaving the hall with his men. Later he and his men were called back to plead their own cause, and from 3 o'clock till after 9 the matter was thrashed out. Then the vote was taken.

Park's motion to seat Parks. His union is still out in sympathy with the Parks local in New-York.

Parks said after he had won: "I knew it would go that way. I knew it all the time. I don't go into a fight unless I know where I am at. There was no doubt of it; I had the men with me. This puts me right back where I was, and is perfectly satisfactory. Every one is satisfied, and all things are lovely."

President Buchanan declined to talk about the result. "I have no statement to make," he said. "It is a defeat for me. The result is the reinstatement of Local No. 2, as I was not satisfied."

Mr. Buchanan declined to say what effect this would have on the presidency, and whether he would run for re-election. The convention would run for re-election. The convention reported favorably on the question of allowing inside men, or shop men, in the union. There are 150,000 of these men, and if they are accepted by the convention, they will immensely strengthen the organization. There seems to be a strong sentiment for their acceptance.

MILLER CASE UP AGAIN.

Council of American Federation of Labor Postpones Action.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor to-day considered the case of W. A. Miller, the assistant foreman of bookbinders, who was dismissed from the Government Printing Office because he had been expelled from the local bookbinders' union, and was reinstated by order of President Roosevelt, but took no action, deferring that until later. The case was under consideration by the council for some time, but all that was made public concerning it is embraced in the following official statement:

James W. Dougherty, secretary of the International Bookbinders' Union, accompanied by a committee of that organization, appeared before the executive council in the William A. Miller case. The matter was thoroughly gone into, documents were read, and copy of the evidence was submitted. Further consideration of the subject was deferred until later in the present session.

President Gompers and Vice-President Dunne appointed a committee to do everything in their power toward bringing about a settlement of the building trades dispute in New-York City.

SOUP APPLIED EXTERNALLY.

A. J. Cassatt and W. L. Elkins Laugh Unfeelingly at Accident to Financiers.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.—Edmund B. Morris, president of the Girard Trust Company, and N. Parker Shortridge, president of the Philadelphia National Bank, met with a disagreeable accident at Broad-st. station this afternoon. Mr. Shortridge and a colored waiter carrying a big tub of hot soup came into collision and Mr. Shortridge and Mr. Morris recoiled and body. The accident was witnessed by A. J. Cassatt, William L. Elkins, and several other high officials of the company. In spite of their best efforts they fairly roared with merriment, though the condition of Mr. Shortridge and Mr. Morris was enough to excite the pity of a man with a marble heart.

NAPHTHA WELLS AT BAKU BURNED.

Damage Estimated at \$2,500,000—The Flames Spreading.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 23.—A fire has broken out at the Billebat naphtha wells, belonging to the firm of Nobel, at Baku, and has already caused damage estimated at \$2,500,000. The works have been completely destroyed, and the fire is still spreading.

UNANIMOUS FOR LOW TICKET.

C. U. AND REPUBLICANS RENOMINATE MAYOR LOW, CONTROLLER GROUT AND PRESIDENT FORNES.

Speakers Praise Administration and Declare Good Government Still the Issue of the Campaign—Attempt to Nominate Henry George.

Two city conventions, those of the Citizens Union and Republican, last night renominated the fusion ticket, Mayor Low, Controller Grout and Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen, amid great enthusiasm.

Thomas A. Fulton, as the result of his letters to District Attorney Jerome declaring that there was opposition to Mayor Low's renomination, lost his secretaryship of the Citizens Union, being told that his resignation would be accepted.

District Attorney Jerome, in a statement in which he called Fulton a weakling, declared that he would support the fusion ticket as nominated.

"Boss" McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader, declared he would fight the nomination of Colonel McClellan on the floor of the Tammany convention, saying McClellan was too weak for Kings County Democrats. Murphy, in reply, told his district leaders that McClellan would be nominated.

LOW REPUBLICAN CHOICE. CITIZENS UNION ACTS.

CONVENTION CHEERS HIM. NO HOSTILITY TO LOW.

Speakers Praise His Administration Cheers for Its Ticket and Platform at Cooper Union.

The Republican City Convention in the Grand Central Palace at noon yesterday completed its deliberations shortly before 11 o'clock last night, and nominated as the party's candidates on the municipal ticket this fall Seth Low for Mayor, Edward M. Grout for Controller and Charles V. Fornes for president of the Board of Aldermen. The convention declared in unambiguous terms in favor of a continuance of the administration, heartily indorsed the administration of Mayor Low and declared that a return to Tammany to power would be a disaster too appalling to contemplate.

The convention was late in assembling in the afternoon. The delegations gathered leisurely in the big hall, the seat in which Frederick S. Gibbs would have sat was draped in black and purple. Appropriate resolutions deploring his death and dilating on his services to the party and to the country generally were adopted.

Louis Stern was introduced as temporary chairman of the convention, and in calling the convention to order he said in part:

We need to resolve ourselves into a committee of public safety principles subordinate to measures, candidates to the principles they represent. The public welfare is individual welfare in the aggregate. Public welfare is the open expression of private life. Our homes, our social lives, our daily existence are a joy and satisfaction only when colored with the light and the life of the administration. Civic honor, pride, protection, progress, and the life of the community are due to the individual.

The miasma which arose from the swamps and pestilence has been driven away by the rays of the rising sun of a better day, and the two years just closing have witnessed the removal in a degree of conditions which threatened municipal pestilence. The body politic, inoculated by the germs of political corruption, has been saved by the virtue of public decency and honesty.

The threshold of another municipal campaign, and another year threatens the safety of the community. Our schools, our charities, our public institutions, our public works, our comfort in moral and civic life are threatened with exposure of a return of conditions which would color our cheeks with shame and bend our heads in apology. The present contest is not one for political preference in party belief, it is for decent civic existence. Tammany Hall has never made contribution to the city's good.

It lives not by virtue, but by prostituting it. Its promises and principles declared at Tammany are hidden in the darkness of unfulfillment. Let no one be lulled into the belief that we are about to plunge into a conflict marked by the ordinary conditions which threaten municipal pestilence. The body politic, inoculated by the germs of political corruption, has been saved by the virtue of public decency and honesty.

I would that some word of mine might arouse my fellow citizens to a sense of their danger. The tentacles of that organization are stretching forth again to clasp in their crushing embrace the police who should protect us from bodily harm, the fireman who saves lives and property, the school which educates our children, the public funds gathered for public purposes, the hospitals and almshouses which save hundreds from contagion and disease, the charities which alleviate the sufferings of the poor, the public privilege intended for all, and to be prostituted for venal sale for private advantage.

After Mr. Stern's address the convention organized by the election of committees and perfected every detail, and then adjourned until 8 o'clock. Timothy L. Woodruff, former Lieutenant Governor, was elected permanent chairman of the convention. In his address Mr. Woodruff said:

While every practical politician believes in the value of patronage to maintain the power of an organization, yet in this normally Democratic city, where success against Tammany can only be achieved through the co-operation of at least fifty thousand Democrats, and where there is such a wide-spread demand for a non-partisan administration of the government, organization patronage, as such, should not and must not be expected. No man who has any experience with the administration of this town, whose two years ago we nominated as our candidate, and who in the same place actuated by the same motives, moved by the same love for the fair name and for the future fame of the same city or home.

JEROME SUPPORTS FUSION

TO GIVE UP POLITICS.

Has Made His Fight and Has Nothing to Retract.

Faced with the announcement of the renomination of Mayor Low, District Attorney Jerome last night declared that he would support the ticket; that he understood the fight to be one on lines drawn between decency and indecency, and he further declared that at the close of the present campaign he would quit fusion politics until such time as he found leaders who would set such a high example.

District Attorney Jerome when asked as to whether he would support the ticket, said:

I assume that the platform, which you do not yet know, is in its general scope and trend, what that of last campaign was—that is, it will be substantially a drawing of the line between decency and indecency. The platform does not entirely express my views, nor do I give assent to all its propositions as framed. Nor do I know to what extent and in what direction this platform is framed. But if it is framed in the direction which I conceive this Citizens Union movement professedly to be made, I shall most certainly, in every way in my power, support the movement.

A man who tells you he is indifferent to the disapproval of his fellow-citizens is a fool and a knave—a knave for lying, a fool for thinking you believe him. It is no pleasant task I have set myself to delecting, nor is it grateful to me, to whom words have been used in connection with my honor as a man, which not one of the hundreds would dare to have addressed to me personally unless protected by his cloth or his years.

For men of long enduring hopes. And careless what the hour may bring. Can Iardon would-be voters And Brummett when they try to sting.

It is hardly conceivable that the persons who in the last few days have been vying with one another in their efforts to exhaust the vocabulary of the English language with epithets which would be particularly offensive to a gentleman should ask for aid for aid from a man at whom they have addressed the epithets their researches have discovered.

But if the business of my office for the October term is reasonably in hand, it should be thought that one who "interferes" in the business of a gentleman, and who makes me aware of his interference, should be of service in a cause for which I have no time. I am not a politician, and I do not intend to allow it to be prejudicial so far as I can prevent by the words of the weaklings who are seeking to prey.

I should be discouraged more than I have words to express by the action of the two conventions to-night in which there is a repetition of the same untrammeled expressions of the delegates to those conventions.

I have not based my judgment on the expressions of weaklings like Fulton, whose feeble defence, if I am correct, would have done more to encourage me to hear, on the part of those who crushed him unheard, but upon the information of men good and true, and who have made me aware of his interference, and who have made me aware of his interference, and who have made me aware of his interference.

Mr. Cutting earlier in the day addressed the following open letter to District Attorney Jerome, in answer to the letter sent him by the latter on Tuesday:

My Dear Mr. Jerome: Your letter to me, which appeared in this morning's papers, has done me a great service by the publication of Mr. Fulton's amazing letters, which have proceeded the persistent reports of the alleged antagonism of Citizens Union district leaders to Mr. Low's nomination.

At the meeting of our city committee held last night, when the conference committee made its report, that erroneous opinion was effectively demolished, the committee approving of the selection of Messrs. Low, Grout and Fornes with practical unanimity.

It is greatly to be regretted that you should have been misled by Mr. Fulton's views. Permit me to add that his last letter, reflecting upon the conduct of your department, expresses an opinion which is shared by very few of our fellow citizens.

District Attorney Jerome arrived from Lakeville at noon, and went to the Criminal Courts Building at about 1:30 o'clock. He busied himself during the afternoon with members of his staff and his secretary, Alfred Hodder, who had accompanied him from Lakeville. He also had a talk with Superintendent of Elections Morgan, which he held as of a personal nature.

Just before leaving his office at 6 o'clock the District Attorney gave out the following statement:

My attention has been called to several editorials to-night in which there is a repetition of the same attempt to obscure the issue that existed in regard to my own personal statements. I was unable to find any rational discussion of the truth or falsity of my own statements, which were met simply with abuse. I see from these editorials of to-night that the same policy is to be pursued toward the statements contained in Fulton's letters. There is to be no examination of the question whether or not Mr. Fulton sold the facts in these letters. They are to be met simply with unlimited abuse of Fulton.

A DEMOCRAT FOR FUSION. James. McMahon, Bank President, Praises Administration.

James McMahon, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution, a well known independent Democrat, told a Tribune reporter yesterday that he expected to support the fusion ticket.

"I'm just back from a three months' vacation," said Mr. McMahon, "and have hardly had time to size up the political situation. I expect, however, to vote the fusion ticket. I think this administration has done excellently. I think that Controller Grout's record has been exceptionally brilliant, and I would like to see him head the ticket. I don't know who will be put up by the Democrats. I do not have time to take an active interest in politics, and look upon municipal administration from a business man's point of view. Unless something unforeseen happens to change my mind I shall vote the fusion ticket."

FULTON MUST RESIGN.

LETTERS A BOOMERANG.

Tearfully He Awaits Decision of Judges—No Harm to Low.

Weeping and presenting as his explanation of his remarkable letter to District Attorney Jerome other letters written by Citizens Union members opposing the candidacy of Mayor Low, Thomas A. Fulton yesterday faced the indignant executive committee of the Citizens Union, and received from it the unanimous acceptance of a resignation he has yet to write. For an hour the distracted secretary paced up and down the bare room of the new headquarters while the committee was deciding his fate. The special meeting had been arranged for post haste when the writing of the letters became known, and nearly the entire executive committee was present at No. 18 East Sixteenth-st., at 5 p. m.

All day long Mr. Cutting and other leaders had contented themselves with the announcement that Mr. Fulton would have his hour to explain, and that until he did they had no comment to make.

But if Mr. Fulton had had any doubt as to his fate during the day when he sat in his office, the door closed against all comers save Mr. Cutting, the grim faces of his judges as they filed into the committee room gave him full knowledge of it. Among the members present were R. Fulton Cutting, E. R. L. Gould, F. C. Huntington, A. C. Stebbins, John J. Young, John W. Weed, Fielding L. Marshall, Charles H. Strong, A. S. Haight, C. R. Wheeler and Julius Blumberg. When the committee had assembled Mr. Fulton arrived, and, instead of going into the committee room, stood outside the door, wandered around looking miserable, and finally walked in and out again. The committee organized behind closed doors, and then Mr. Fulton was summoned. With pale face and tearful eyes he entered the room.

Asked for an explanation of the letters he had written to the District Attorney, Mr. Fulton produced another bunch of letters, written by other members, expressing their opposition to the renomination of Mayor Low. For some minutes the meeting listened to this fearful recital. Finally one member rose and interrupted:

"What is the use of reading all these letters, Mr. Chairman?" he inquired. "We all know that at one time there was opposition on the part of some of us to Mr. Low. But we kept still about it, and did not publish it, while this man, who is only a paid employe, wrote letters giving it out."

This plain speech ended the Fulton explanation. Then in turn R. Fulton Cutting, Fielding H. Marshall and Charles H. Strong made short speeches. Mr. Fulton meantime withdrew. In those speeches there was no disagreement about the need of the resignation of Mr. Fulton. The question was simply as to whether he should be allowed to give it or it should be asked. Mr. Marshall urged that in view of Mr. Fulton's previous good services his resignation should be accepted, with some note of his good record up to the Jerome incident.

Another man seconded this motion, declaring that while the sentiment of the committee condemned Mr. Fulton they regarded his offence as slight compared to that of Jerome. The only friend Mr. Fulton had in the committee was A. C. Stebbins, leader in the IIIrd Assembly District. While the committee was deliberating in the committee room Mr. Stebbins made frequent trips to the anteroom and consoled with Mr. Fulton. All this time the latter contented himself with the declaration, "I am in the hands of the committee; they have the whole matter in their hands. I can say nothing."

After brief deliberations the motion was made and unanimously passed that Mr. Fulton's resignation be accepted, and that he be allowed to tender it formally in writing, thus giving an opportunity for whatever explanation he might choose. A vote of thanks for previous services was also included, and then the meeting broke up, leaving F. C. Huntington, chairman of the executive committee, to announce the result. Mr. Cutting walked out quickly, and refused to comment on the action. The other members pursued a similar course.

When the news reached Mr. Fulton he stood on the doorstep, almost overwhelmed. He held up his hand appealingly when asked for a statement:

"I am going home now, as soon as I get some papers at the headquarters," said he. "No, I shall not be at the convention. I am just going home, and I shall not have anything to say to-night."

Then sadly and alone he walked away from the building, to gather up his papers and leave the office he has occupied for several years.

The talk of a successor to Mr. Fulton was widely discussed at the convention last night. The general opinion was expressed that John J. Murphy, who has been Mr. Fulton's assistant for several years, and was with the Union in the last campaign, would be named. The position is reported to carry a salary of \$5,000. It is understood that the salary was originally \$3,000, and was raised after the last campaign in recognition of the work done by Mr. Fulton at that time. Mr. Murphy was some years ago prominently identified with the Henry George movement, and is closely in touch with labor men.

Many varying opinions were expressed by members of the Union yesterday as to the effect of the Jerome bomb, but the consensus of opinion was that the blow fell simply on Fulton, or, as many vehemently urged, upon Jerome and Fulton, and that fusion success was in no way affected by the double dealing of a single salaried officer of the Union. Mr. Cutting declared that the views expressed by Mr. Fulton to Mr. Jerome were in no way authorized or expressed the opinion of the Union. He added that he had no idea what the "extra trick up my sleeve" sentence in one of Mr. Fulton's letters referred to.

There was no doubt that the Union was deeply stirred, but the whole trend of opinion was that it was a single incident affecting one man, and that the fusion cause had not been injured in the slightest.

The amazing performance of Mr. Fulton in trying to discredit the work of the men by whom he was trusted and paid is thought to have been prompted by the fact that he was a chronic office seeker and that he was "turned down" by Mayor Low. Two years ago Mr. Fulton tried to bring about the nomination of Controller Coler on the fusion ticket. In that he was assisted by Robert Baker, now a Democratic Congressman. For the last three months he has given out sly hints that the district leaders of the Citizens Union were almost solidly against Low, but he took pains to present himself from being quoted.

As he had the full confidence of the executive committee his "tips" were disturbing to the friends of the Mayor, who could see no reason for any independent and Democratic citizen opposing Mayor Low's renomination. After the election of the fusion ticket in 1901 Mr. Fulton's friends, presumably at his suggestion, tried to get the Mayor to appoint him City Chamberlain. Failing in that they next tried to have Mr. Fulton appointed Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. When Commissioner J. Hampton Dougherty resigned from the Water Department about a year ago, Mr. Fulton's friends thought they

Continued on second page.