

THOUSANDS SHOT IN POLAND

Troops and Strikers Give Battle in the Streets of Lodz and Warsaw.

BOMBS AND VITRIOL FREELY THROWN

Ten Regiments Check Outbreak at Lodz, but Spirit of Revolt Not Quelled and Fighting Renewed—City a Shambles.

Lodz, June 24.—Over two thousand persons were killed or wounded in yesterday's and today's fighting here, and Lodz's "Black Friday" surpassed all the horrors of "Red Sunday" in St. Petersburg.

Since the arrival of reinforcements this morning actual fighting in the city has stopped, but the outbreak is by no means quelled, and fresh collisions are expected momentarily.

The city resembles a shambles, and the terrible scenes of the last two days will never be wiped from the memory of the Polish people. Altogether there are ten regiments encamped in Lodz.

The fighting spirit of the people is fully aroused. They have tasted blood and want more. Certainly the revolutionary spirit is abroad, and it remains to be seen whether military measures will have the same effect as they previously did.

To-day at Baluty, a suburb of Lodz, four Cossacks were killed and sixteen wounded by a bomb which was thrown into their barracks. Twenty-three of their horses were killed.

VOLLEY FIRING STILL HEARD.

Occasional volleys are still fired by police or gendarmes in response to shots from houses.

The soldiers are showing what appears to be wanton cruelty. Late this afternoon they shot and killed two women, a mother and her daughter.

The funerals of victims of the shooting of Thursday and Friday took place to-day surreptitiously in various outlying villages.

It is quite impossible to give the exact number of killed and wounded, as reports vary according to the quarter from which they are obtained. The killed will be possibly two hundred and the wounded five times as many.

An official report says that the number of casualties was largely increased by persons who neglected to doors and windows when volleys were being fired by soldiers at rioters. Residents of the city say they received no orders to remain indoors.

THE CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

The trouble began at Lodz last Tuesday after the funeral of the victims of the conflict between troops and socialists on the previous Sunday. The Christians were permitted to bury their dead, but the Jews were prohibited from doing so, and the police secretly buried the bodies of the Jews at night. This excited indignation and socialist riots were started on Thursday.

The most serious phase of it was when the crowd deliberately pillaged liquor shops, and numbers of persons, inflamed by drink, led a crowd of at least fifty thousand to further and more serious attacks. Police and military were attacked wherever they appeared in small force, and many of them were killed.

After pillaging liquor shops the crowd set fire to them and prevented the firemen from putting out the flames. This was repeated deliberately at many places.

On Friday the fury of the mob found full vent. Even children, caught by the contagion, were seen kissing red flags and heard swearing that they were ready to die for liberty. A Jewish girl mounted a box in the market square and addressed an immense crowd. Suddenly the police appeared and fired a volley, and the girl died.

Market gardeners coming in were stopped and their carts were used in building barricades. Wires were stretched in front of these barricades and the cavalry was unable to charge.

SLAUGHTER OF THE POPULACE.

Meanwhile the mob had obtained arms and revolvers were freely used. Finally the military got the upper hand, but not without considerable losses to themselves and fearful slaughter to the rioters. The soldiers exhibited the utmost carelessness whether they killed peaceful persons or rioters, and in consequence many women and children were among the dead.

The streets on Friday resembled a battlefield. The houses were barricaded with boards and mattresses, and for hours volleys and individual firing were heard in every quarter of the city. Late at night the Cossacks were busy collecting the bodies of the dead and picking up persons seriously wounded. The bodies were carried off in carts to neighboring churchyards, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate estimate of the dead until order is completely restored, if, indeed, the full story is ever told.

Socialists are energetically fomenting agitation among the soldiers by distributing revolutionary proclamations and pamphlets, but their efforts are without effect.

Shooting was renewed this evening. Cossacks are robbing the dead of jewels and money.

A factory owner named Neumann has been shot by strikers.

The casualties up to noon to-day added eighteen killed or wounded to yesterday's appalling total. One hundred and thirty persons were killed outright in the fighting of Friday, and forty-one more died in the hospitals during the night. Of the wounded, 320 persons sustained

only slight injuries, which were attended on the spot by the ambulance surgeons.

All the hospitals of the city are filled to overflowing, and owing to the insufficient number of beds many of the wounded persons are lying on the floors.

The rioters this morning attempted to set fire to the government offices, but were scattered by a strong force of troops.

A COSSACK KILLED BY A GIRL. Thursday, the Feast of Corpus Christi, passed off quietly, but in the night workmen attacked the patrols. In this fighting two officers and seven Cossacks were killed. One of the soldiers was shot by a girl thirteen years old.

At dawn on Friday a day of terror began. The city was given up to bloodshed. Anarchy and fierce street fighting prevailed all day. Barricades were hurriedly constructed in the Jewish quarter at dawn. Men climbed to the roofs of houses, cutting telephone and telegraph wires to use for entanglements in the streets, while others cut down telegraph poles and used them in strengthening the barricades which already had been constructed and in building others.

Early in the day two bombs were thrown from the crowd into the barracks, killing or wounding twenty soldiers. This started the shedding of blood, which continued until after midnight.

At 11 o'clock all the factory hands struck and flocked into the streets. Cossacks, dragoons and infantry charged the dense, surging mobs time after time, firing volley after volley into the thick masses.

The rioters replied with revolvers, while their comrades on roofs and in windows joined in the fusillade. Some dashed vitriol from points of vantage on the troopers in the streets below. The burning fluid drove its victims into a frenzy and led to scenes of a terrible character.

THE CITY IN DARKNESS.

Fighting continued through the day and diminished in intensity only at nightfall, when the city was plunged into darkness, practically all the street lamps having been destroyed. Even then occasional volleys and scattered rifle shots were heard in different quarters, the troops having received orders to shoot any person appearing in the streets.

The dead were carted off to the cemeteries in military wagons, the troops acting as undertakers, but this morning many dead and wounded were still lying in the streets and courtyards.

The plight of the wounded is dreadful, for no medical aid is obtainable and many are dying for the lack of it. Bloodshed began afresh at daylight this morning. A regiment of dragoons and one of infantry have been ordered here from Warsaw.

FIGHTING IN WARSAW.

Cossack Charge Follows Bomb Explosion—Strike General.

Warsaw, June 24.—Riots began here to-night. Gendarmes charged a crowd and infantry patrols fired two volleys. Three men were wounded. The crowd was also armed, and fired upon the troops. A secret police agent was stabbed.

Processions were formed at 6 o'clock this evening and marched, with red flags, down Grzybowska-st. At the corner of Wronia-st. a mounted patrol crossed the procession, and one of the marchers threw a bomb, which exploded and wounded two gendarmes. The man who threw the missile escaped.

Simultaneously there was another demonstration by persons carrying a red flag at Leschno, but there was no bloodshed.

Crowds are assembling at several points east of the city. Their attitude is menacing, and the public is panic-stricken.

The situation, with the working class inflamed by the news of the fighting at Lodz, is extremely critical. The strike was ordered by the Social Revolutionary Committee as a demonstration to affect the trial of Stephen Okrjela, the locksmith who threw a bomb into the Praga police station on March 26, injuring six policemen, and his conviction and sentence to death to-day have still further enraged the revolutionary leaders.

Workmen are wearing mourning for those killed at Lodz.

All the street railways, except on the principal thoroughfares in the city, have been stopped and the newspapers have suspended publication.

The men in the shops of Warsaw and Vienna and the Vistula railroads have struck.

MORE TROOPS ON WAY.

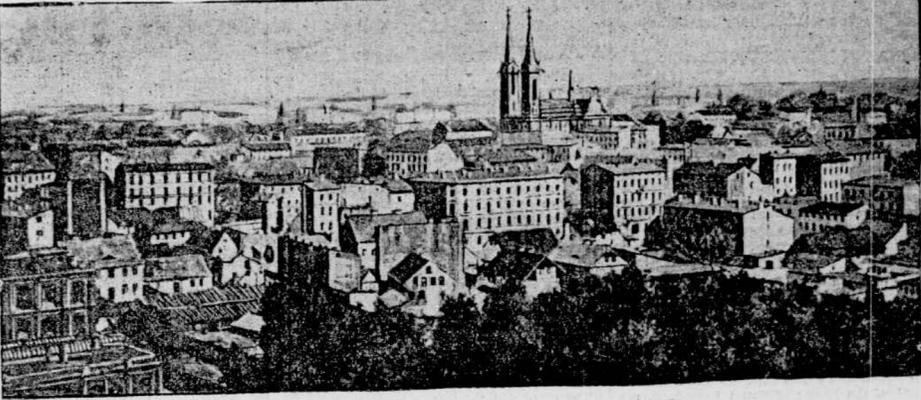
Two Divisions Sent to Lodz—Losses Minimized.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—Reports from Lodz are filtering into St. Petersburg with painful slowness. The number of dead and wounded is unknown here, and the estimates differ widely. An account taken to Warsaw by courier gives "several hundred" working people and sixty soldiers killed on Friday, while a dispatch direct from Lodz to the Official News Agency says that twenty persons were killed outright, forty died from their wounds and 165

Continued on second page.



GENERAL VIEW OF LODZ, RUSSIAN POLAND, WHERE ANARCHY REIGNS.



TAMMANY TAKING CENSUS.

TABS ON G. W. MORGAN.

Wigwam Emissaries Cause Trouble for Regular Men.

Tammany Hall has been engaged for the last month in making an independent census of the city of New-York, according to information which came to The Tribune yesterday from reliable sources. In many districts its enumerators, working from the district headquarters, have just preceded the employes of the State Enumeration Bureau sent out by Thomas E. Brown, Jr., the supervisor for New-York County. The work of taking the State census, especially in Manhattan, has been somewhat hindered by this fact. With the census of the Department of Health well under way and the city directory men preparing for a new issue, many New-Yorkers have wondered what all the questioning was about, and the enumerators who came last frequently got rather curt receptions.

At the 14th-st. headquarters of the Tammany organization no one seems to know anything about an independent census. Whether the whole city is being covered or whether the Tammany count is restricted to certain doubtful districts cannot be ascertained. Just what the chiefs of the Wigwam are driving at is hard to say.

On the State enumeration will depend the restricting of the State Senate and Assembly districts. That the work is in the hands of Republican officials would be sufficient reason for Tammany to keep tabs on the enumeration.

That the census was to be taken received much publicity, and the press generally urged citizens to help along with the work as much as possible by answering questions. This would give independent enumerators a considerable advantage if they made the rounds before the men employed by the State. It was suggested yesterday that the private census, if one really had been taken, was part of Tammany's scheme to get even with George W. Morgan, State Superintendent of Elections for the metropolitan district. At the last election he made no end of trouble for wigwam district leaders by preventing hundreds of illegal voters and preventing repeating on the large scale which had been practised in the past. At that time threats were made that Tammany would never be caught napping again. Mr. Morgan was out of the city yesterday and his opinion on the subject could not be obtained.

In this great "city of the lonely," where there are hundreds of thousands of roomers who are only at their "homes" during the hours in which they sleep, the taking of a census is a great problem, and no matter how energetic and efficient the State enumerators may be many are overlooked. Thomas E. Brown, Jr., who is supervising the work, is making a last attempt to get in as many of these stragglers as possible. He said yesterday to a Tribune reporter:

Several of the newspapers have stated in their columns that correspondents were writing them that they have been omitted from the State enumeration now being taken in this country. I will be glad to send blanks and stamped return which they will request the same on a postal card addressed to me at my office, No. 150 Nassau-st. It has been impossible to get everybody, and it is important that the census be as complete as possible.

Mr. Brown declared that the figures which have been published as coming from his office were without authority. He declared that he had not an idea whether the census would show the usual increase over the last government census or not. He had no tabulated figures on which to base such an estimate. The figures will be given out at Albany when the enumeration is completed.

CORNELL MAN DROWNED.

Canoe Swamped in Mohawk River—Two Saved.

Amsterdam, N. Y., June 24.—Jay Halsey Decatur, of Peekskill, a member of a party of canoeists, all Cornell students, coming down the Mohawk River, was drowned this morning at Sprakers, twenty miles west of this city. A canoe in which were three young men filled with water while passing through a rift, and all jumped out. Two reached shore in safety, but Decatur was drowned.

Jay R. Decatur, one of the best known citizens and merchants, and probably the largest householder in Peekskill, received word by telegraph from Sprakers yesterday that his eldest son, Jay Halsey Decatur, had been drowned. The dispatch said nothing further than that the young man had lost his life in a rapid in the Mohawk River. Mr. Decatur took the 11:27 train, with his intimate friend, Edward G. Halsey, a well known lawyer, for whom the young man had been named, for Albany, to get the body.

Young Decatur was about nineteen years old, and an exceptionally promising young man. He graduated several years ago from the Drum Hill High School with honors. He then attended the Mohawk Lake School for two years, and graduated there with honors. He entered Cornell, and had just completed his sophomore year. He was taking a course in engineering, which seemed to be his speciality. A few days ago, when college closed, instead of coming home by train, he decided to journey home with several classmates in canoes, and almost every day he had written to his father, telling just how far they had gone and how he was.

CABRERA TO USE AMERICANS.

School of Sciences, Arts and Agriculture for Guatemala.

Guatemala City, June 24.—President Cabrera, out of his personal funds, has decided to establish a practical school of sciences, arts and agriculture under American professors. The tuition will be given in the English language.

CHOSE POVERTY AND LOVE

Daughter of General Braxton Bragg Dies in Humble Bronx Home.

Mrs. Carrie Bragg-Graves, daughter of General Braxton Bragg, one of the best known Confederate commanders, died Thursday in a little two story frame house at No. 1,028 East 137th-st. She was buried yesterday in St. Raymond's Cemetery, in West Chester village.

Mrs. Graves was the wife of a locomotive engineer. They lived in a dilapidated house in a dirty, squalid looking street, without any of the comforts or luxury which as a girl she had known on the magnificent Bragg plantation in Newbern, N. C., where she was born.

Arthur Sherman Graves, a Yankee, from New-Haven, Conn., who, as a boy of ten, had run away from home and had wandered over the face of the earth, came to Newbern. There he met the beautiful Southern girl, whose social position was high, whose parents were of the first families of the State, who might have married the richest man in North Carolina, and loved her at once. Carrie Bragg returned his love and the two, despite their disparity in station, training and environment, were married.

Graves brought her to New-Haven, where they were married on February 28, 1884, in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that city by the Rev. Dr. Buck. Graves was estranged from his family and married without their knowledge. He settled in New-Haven and obtained employment with the New-Haven Railroad in 1889. They lived simply. Mrs. Graves doing all the work about the house and caring for her children. Graves plodded along, earning just enough money to support his wife and their fast growing family until 1897, when he was advanced to the position of freight engineer.

In 1897 Graves moved to New-York, and since then the family has lived in The Bronx. Nine children, one of whom is dead, were born to the couple. There are now three boys and five girls living. The oldest child is a girl of twenty, who is married, and the youngest a boy of six years. The hard work and the care of her children told on the delicately reared Southern girl and last December she developed symptoms of cancer of the stomach. Since then she had been slowly dying. Last January she was operated on in Lebanon Hospital, but no relief was afforded her. She suffered intense agony almost up to the time of her death. Last Saturday she began to sink. Her last hours were comparatively painless, she dying peacefully on Thursday afternoon, with her hand in that of her husband, Mrs. Graves was a Catholic. Father Farley, of St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church, conducted the services in the little house yesterday. The children are being brought up as Protestants and attend St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Ann's-ave. and 140th-st.

Few mourners followed the last member of the famous Southern family of Braggs to her grave. Besides the husband and the children, there were a few friends of Graves from New-Haven. Even Graves' old father was too feeble to come from New-Haven.

The mother of Carrie Bragg Graves died on the plantation in 1887. She had been with her daughter in New-Haven shortly before her death. The children of Mrs. Graves know little of their mother's ancestry, and the position of the family in the South before the war. They know vaguely that she was the daughter of a great general, but their knowledge ceases. Their father, the humble engineer, has preferred to leave it so. He spoke last night of their perfect love and of the many sacrifices which she had willingly made in order to become his wife. Mrs. Graves was forty-two years old.

TWO IN EXPLODING BOAT.

Blazing Launch Towed Ashore—Man Badly Burned.

While cruising on Jamaica Bay yesterday in the gasoline motorboat Harry Lee two men with Rockaway came near losing their lives through the explosion of the gasoline tank. Edward Mott and Agger Lehman were the occupants of the boat.

The boat put out from Far Rockaway in the morning and had gone about five miles, when without any warning the gasoline tank suddenly blew up, enveloping the boat in flames. For a short time the men expected the boat to sink, but the flames were finally extinguished and the boat was beached opposite Eastern-ave. Both men were severely burned. The men were attended by Dr. Daly, of the Halmer Sanitarium.

The boat was badly damaged, and it is estimated that repairs will cost \$1,000.

UMPIRE THOUGHT DEAD.

Faints in Field After Being Hissed and Hooted.

Morristown, N. J., June 24.—After protests at his decisions from the players and the two thousand onlookers at a baseball game here to-day between the Montclair Athletic Club and the Morristown Field Club, players and spectators were frightened by the umpire falling on the field in a dead faint. In the middle of the fifth inning the umpire, a man named Newman, said he would leave the field if there was any more trouble.

The next man up was hit by a pitched ball and Newman declared that he could not take his base. The enraged players almost threatened Newman with violence, while the crowd hissed and hooted. He walked off of the grounds, but came back. After he took his position in the field he cried out: "My God, boys, I'm going," and started for the side line. He fainted at first base and in less than a minute there were a thousand people around him. Efforts to revive him were unavailing for several minutes, and for a time he was thought to be dead. He finally recovered and insisted on going on with the game, but was overruled and assisted to the clubhouse.

FIREWORKS, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$25; assorted lots, especially for children and family display. Licenses for fireworks and novelty houses, 24 1/2 and 24 3/4 Park row, near Brooklyn Bridge.—Adv.

BOAT SINKS; THREE SAVED

STEAMER HITS LAUNCH.

Crew of Nantasket Pulls Out Men—Rescuers Ducked.

The steamer Nantasket, of the Long Island Railroad Company's line, ran down a naphtha launch in midstream off North Brother's Island, shortly after dark last night. The launch was overturned and sunk. Three men in it were thrown in all directions, and for nearly half an hour the life saving crew of the steamer battled to save them and in doing so one of the lifeboats was also overturned and James Harding, of the crew, got a ducking.

Not any of the men off the launch could swim, and all had gone down for the last time when the steamer's crew picked them up exhausted. All three were sufficiently recovered when the steamer reached 51st-st. to get off and go to their homes in Harlem.

The crew of the steamer was quite modest about their work and it wouldn't have been known had not some stray launch seen the struggle in the river.

Captain Carroll, of the Nantasket, took the names of the men, but was abed when the newspaper men reached Pier 14, where it lands. One of the mates said one of the men gave the name of J. B. Saunders, and an address in Harlem. He and his son and another man were in the launch.

"We ran down the launch," the mate explained, "off North Brother Island just after 8 o'clock. She had no light. The wonder is that the men were saved. Captain Carroll ordered the lifeboats out at once. The launch went down in a second. It was fully half an hour before we were able to drag the men aboard. They had the narrowest escape I ever saw."

When taken on board the men were not inclined to talk, but are supposed to have given their names. At midnight officers from the Old Slip station hurried down to the pier, saying they had been informed that all three men were dead, but the men were alive enough to walk to their homes.

It was later learned that the men were Charles Swanson, of No. 1,011 East 133d-st.; John Mattinger, of No. 1,004 East 134th-st., and his son, Gustave Mattinger.

HARVARD GETS \$2,000,000.

Bishop Lawrence Says That Amount Is Assured to University.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Cambridge, Mass., June 24.—An endowment fund of at least \$2,000,000 will surely be presented to the university at the commencement exercises next week, and we hope that it will be \$2,500,000, said Bishop Lawrence in an interview to-day.

Bishop Lawrence is the chairman of the Harvard Alumni Association, which for the last few years has been engaged in raising a big endowment fund to be presented to Harvard at this commencement. The public and definite announcement of the fund will be made at the graduate dinner in Memorial Hall next Wednesday.

WEAVER FLED IN FEAR.

Thought He Had Committed Murder—Returns with Fortune.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) El Paso, Tex., June 24.—A wealthy mine owner of Sonora, Mexico, who has been known in this city for several years as Edgar C. Sanger, arrived here to-day and announced that he was on his way to his old home in Troy, N. Y., and that his name is Edgar C. Weaver, instead of Sanger. He explained that ten years ago he had an altercation with Charles Mitchell, in Troy, and shot him, leaving him for dead. Weaver fled to the West and after many vicissitudes of fortune discovered a mine in Sonora, which made him wealthy. Troy people eventually found out his alias and his mine in Sonora, which made him wealthy. Troy people eventually found out his alias and his mine in Sonora, which made him wealthy.

COLGATE HOYT'S SON HELD UP.

Charged with Speeding Automobile at Stamford—Returning from Brown.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Stamford, Conn., June 24.—C. Sherman Hoyt, son of Colgate Hoyt, of New-York, was held up here this afternoon for driving a French car at an alleged thirty-mile gait. His brother and two college friends were on the way from Brown University to Colgate Hoyt's summer home at Oyster Bay. The five young men had just money enough to put up a bond of \$50 for the chauffeur, John Mobile.

GOVERNOR HERRICK UNDISTURBED.

He Refuses To Be Drawn Into Discussion of Article on Ohio.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Cleveland, June 24.—Governor Herrick is treating Lincoln Steffens' Ohio article in the July number of "McClure's Magazine" lightly. "Anyway," he said to-day, "I haven't read the article; all I have seen are references to it in the different newspapers. I judge from them that it is merely a campaign document, and I don't care to comment on it at all."

"Steffens says you are dominated by Cox." "I am not going to say anything about it." "He says that Cleveland is the best and Cincinnati the worst governed city in the State." "I am not going to pay any attention to it."

"He accuses you of being weak." And the Governor smiled.

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

Wednesday, June 28th. Poughkeepsie-Highland course. Observation tickets are now on sale at West Shore Railroad office, 7 East 42nd Street, New-York.—Adv.

GIVES UP HIS PROFITS.

MR. ALEXANDER'S LETTER

Orders \$60,000 Paid to Equitable—Mr. Morton on Uneared Salaries.

James W. Alexander, through his son, forwarded yesterday to Paul Morton, the new chairman of the Equitable, a check for \$25,000, being the balance of his syndicate profits with interest to date. He likewise authorized Mr. Murray, the cashier of the society, to turn over to the Equitable the \$40,000 of syndicate profits deposited with Mr. Murray on February 1. H. M. Alexander's letter to Chairman Morton followed an interesting little conference at Attorney General Mayer's office, the details of which were not disclosed.

One of Mr. Alexander's counsel said last night that his client, in returning the money, did not acknowledge any wrongdoing. Three checks, representing syndicate profits, said the lawyer, were deposited to Mr. Alexander's bank account by his secretary, without his knowledge.

While Mr. Alexander and James H. Hyde have now restored to the society their pro rata syndicate profits—Mr. Hyde, however, having expressly said that he had done so "pending an adjudication"—their action will not interfere with any possible suits to be begun by the Attorney General looking to the debarment of them and other officers. Neither will it interfere with District Attorney Jerome, should he decide to prosecute any of the Equitable officers. Their action makes it entirely probable, however, that Attorney General Mayer will decide to bring any suits for restoration and debarment separately.

Voluntary restitution by other Equitable officers and directors who profited by the "James H. Hyde and Associates" underwriting syndicate is now looked for, and it would surprise no one in the Attorney General's office if letters of a similar tenor from other directors are already in the mail.

Henry M. Alexander's letter yesterday to Chairman Morton was as follows: "I beg leave to inclose to you check for \$25,000.22, to the order of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, being the amount of seven checks received by James W. Alexander upon the dates given below, together with interest thereon at 6 per cent to date.

These are the amounts referred to in the preliminary report of Superintendent Hendricka, at page 32 and following pages. The total is made up as follows: Metropolitan Street Railway, 4 per cent bonds \$4,531.58; interest from 1903, 4 per cent, 758.49; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, 4 per cent bonds and Longmont, 4 per cent, 2,082.64; interest from April 30, 1904, 256.33; general mortgage, 4 per cent bonds, 1,130.78; interest from October 15, 1904, 210.38; Norfolk and Western divisional, 4 per cent, 1,879.00; interest from October 24, 1904, 75.18; Imperial Japanese government, 4 per cent, 2,924.43; interest from July 11, 1904, 2,928.00; interest from June 3, 1904, 183.93; Alton, Toronto and Santa Fe, 4 per cent, 2,384.00; interest from February 4, 1902, 464.41; Total, \$28,000.22.

The amounts referred to on pages 34 and 37: Oregon Short Line refunding, 4 per cent, \$12,528.73; 25-year gold bonds, 4 per cent, \$12,528.73; Imperial Japanese government, 4 per cent, \$2,384.00; interest from July 11, 1904, \$2,928.00; Total, \$40,799.54.

Grand total, \$68,798.76. These were deposited by him on February 1, 1905, with the cashier of the society, Mr. Murray, as trustee, immediately after the receipt thereof and an investigation into the facts. This letter may be treated as an authorization to Mr. Morton to turn the amount over to the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

I am writing this letter, owing to the illness of my father, James W. Alexander, but in doing so I am carrying out his views expressed in January last and since maintained.

THOSE SALARIES FOR NON-WORKERS. In a statement made earlier in the day concerning men whose names are said to be still on the salary list, although no longer in the company's service, Chairman Morton said that since March 1, 1905, he had been on the payroll at \$1,000 a month, adding "by whose authority I have not yet been able to find out."

Mr. Squire had already told a Tribune reporter that on or about that date President Alexander had written him, saying that the executive committee had voted to retain him as financial manager in an advisory capacity. "That letter," Mr. Squire had added, "lies in my safe, downtown."

When he sought to communicate with Mr. Squire last night regarding Mr. Morton's statement, the reporter was told that "Mr. Squire has nothing to say."

Mr. Morton's statement shows also that while Dr. Edward Curtis was retired in February, 1904, his salary of \$15,000 was continued until January 1, 1905, when it was reduced to \$10,000, its present amount; and that J. B. Loring's salary of \$3,500 has been continued as a pension since April 3, 1903, the date of his retirement.

Chairman Morton's statement follows: Dr. E. W. Lambert was the first medical director of the Equitable. He died on July 17, 1904, having served for forty-five years as chief medical director. His salary was \$25,000 a year and he was continued and paid to his widow up to and including December, 1904, since which time nothing has been paid.

Dr. Edward Curtis was elected medical director in February, 1904, on account of a stroke of paralysis, but with the understanding that the society could avail itself of his services as consulting medical director, his medical director he received a salary of \$15,000 a year, which was continued until January 1, 1905, at which time, owing to his inability to perform active service, it was reduced to \$10,000 a year. This sum is still being paid to him.

J. B. Loring, registrar, was the first clerk employed by the Equitable in 1859. He served the society for forty-two years in various positions, chief of the society's security department, in charge of its vaults. His salary was \$3,500 a year, and on April 3, 1903, he left the service of the society on account of ill health, and his salary was continued as a pension.

George H. Squire came with the society in September, 1899. His salary in 1904 was \$20,000. During August of that year he lost a leg and temporarily was incapacitated for work. The executive committee granted him six months' leave of absence, with pay, which expired on March 1, 1905, since which time he has been on the payroll at \$1,000 a month, but by whose authority I have not been able to find out.