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To-day, fair and warmer; fresh west to southwest winds.

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THE FUNERAL OF FUSION.

HALPIN DIGS THE GRAVE.

C. U. Only Mourner—Everybody to Play Lone Hand Now.

The fusion allies dissolved partnership yesterday as a result of a meeting at which Republican leaders declared in favor of nominating a straight Republican ticket. When the nominating committee of the fusion allies met at 3 p. m. the Republicans announced their intention to withdraw.

The night conference adjourned without action. William Halpin, representing the Republicans; R. Fulton Cutting, representing the Citizens Union; and Max F. Ihmsen, representing the Municipal Ownership League, issued statements defining the attitude of their respective organizations.

The Republicans will nominate a straight ticket of a character that will appeal to anti-Tammany sympathy, and ask other organizations to support it. The Citizens Union is undecided, but will probably not nominate a ticket, and will throw all its efforts to re-elect District Attorney Jerome. The Municipal Ownership League will decide on its future course at a later meeting.

REPUBLICANS TO GO ALONE

Take Initiative in Breaking Off Fusion Negotiations.

The fusion forces agreed to disagree yesterday. The dissolution of the partnership, shadowed for the last two days, became an actuality yesterday afternoon. The Republicans took the initiative in breaking off negotiations. The attitude of the Citizens Union in declaring that in no circumstances would it accept either Ford or Seabury, also the demand that a pledge be given to nominate Jerome, and other demands, was the basis of the Republican action. The allies have disbanded and the Republicans will go it alone. They will nominate a straight ticket. William Halpin, president of the county committee, said last night that he wanted to see a ticket named which, with the platform, would be such that all anti-Tammany voters could support it. A Republican will be nominated for Mayor and the other places on the ticket will also be filled by Republicans, although it is said that possibly one or two places may be assigned to independent or anti-Tammany Democrats.

The Jerome problem was a stumbling block in the negotiations. The Citizens Union demanded a pledge that Jerome be named for District Attorney. To this the Republicans replied that the conference had no jurisdiction over the subject; that the District Attorney was a county office, and that three out of the four counties represented in the conference had not the slightest interest in the matter.

The tension between the Republicans and the Citizens Union, which has been acute for several days, culminated yesterday. A call was sent out to all of the district leaders in the city to meet at the Republican Club yesterday morning for a discussion of the situation. There was a full attendance. Mr. Halpin presided, ex-Lieutenant Governor Woodruff spoke for Kings and Borough President George Cronwell represented Richmond. The leaders almost to a man spoke for a straight ticket. Some spoke in favor of nominating Jerome, notably Messrs. Koenig, Rosalsky, Parsons, Hines and McKee. Others spoke against it. The conference was non-conclusive on this subject. It is known that the Republican leaders want to nominate Jerome and will nominate him, provided some assurance is given that he will not accept a Tammany nomination. It does take a nomination from Tammany to the Republicans declare he will not be named on their ticket.

Just who will be the candidate for Mayor on the Republican ticket none of the leaders seemed to know last night. The names of Louis Stern, Postmaster Wilcox, Timothy L. Woodruff, William Berri, ex-Mayor Schieren and others were heard. That is to develop later.

The knowledge of the Republican decision came at the afternoon conference of the nominating committee. At this meeting ex-Lieutenant Governor Woodruff made known the attitude of his colleagues, and the meeting adjourned to meet again at 8:30 o'clock, when the leaders of the various organizations promised to make statements as to the views of their respective organizations. After talking with the members of the other organizations and consulting with his own leaders, Mr. Halpin issued the following statement:

The Republican party of the city of New-York called a conference of all the anti-Tammany bodies for the purpose of accomplishing the nomination of a straight ticket. Its representatives entered the conference, presenting no candidates, making no demands, ready to accept any candidate whose nomination was in State and National affairs whose nomination would inspire the confidence and receive the support of the voters. They met with objections and ultimatums at every stage of the proceedings. They were told that the Citizens Union, claiming to be the party of the people, was not in a position to consider the nomination of a straight ticket. The Republican committee themselves, before the consideration of the ticket, for a county office, which the present conference had no power to consider, and which in no way concerned the city, was delivered. The conference, however, was not to be deterred by such objections. And this ultimatum was coupled with the announcement from the Citizens Union that, unless they accepted that body, would no longer participate in the conference or in a fusion movement.

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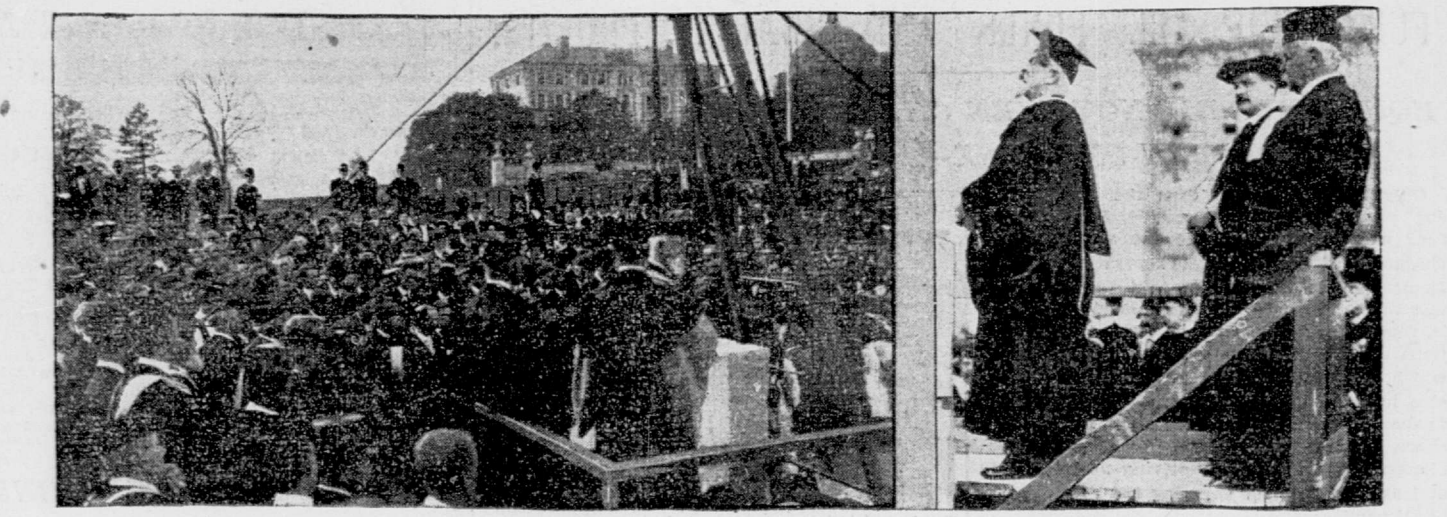
The original fusion movement in 1901, of the plan in the platform of all the fusion bodies in that municipal campaign declared that the fusion party would not support any candidate for Mayor, except a nomination from Tammany Hall. At the last municipal election the Republican party and the Citizens Union, believing in the wisdom of such a course, repudiated two of the candidates who had accepted Tammany nominations, both the Citizens Union and the Republican party repudiated the nominees of the fusion party. The purpose of taking off the names of those who had accepted such nominations and substituting others in their place.

This condition of affairs, becoming known through the public press, created a situation that appeared to be a deadlock. At that time the executive committee of the Republican party in the four boroughs of the city, which meeting was held this morning, at that meeting it was the unanimous judgment of the party's representatives, expressed by the leaders of all the sixty-one assembly districts within the boundaries of the municipality, that the Republican party, in view of the developments that had occurred, could no longer remain a party to the fusion movement. It is decided to retain its unity, its strength and its self-respect.

The sense of the Republican party, as reflected at the meeting held to-day, is in favor of nominating at the Republican convention a straight ticket, and the platform upon which they are nominated, appeal to and deserve the endorsement of all citizens desiring an honest, capable and progressive city administration freed from the influence of Tammany Hall.

Continued on eighth page.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF HAMILTON HALL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.



CROWD LISTENING TO ADDRESS OF DEAN VAN AMRINGE. DEAN VAN AMRINGE (SPEAKING), PRESIDENT BUTLER AND THE REV. EDWARD B. COE.

PLATT WANTS CUTTING.

"MCLELLAN WILL WIN."

Says Odell and Halpin Are Working Against His Advice.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Senator Platt, of New-York, in an interview to-night announced that his solution of the Mayoralty problem in New-York would be the nomination of Mr. Cutting.

"Mr. Cutting," said the Senator, "may be a leader, but a boss never. I have a very high opinion of him. He is a statesman who has been to the front for a good many years. He has made mistakes, perhaps, but like the rest of us who sometimes lead and sometimes follow. It may be that at times he lacks a sense of humor, but he will get over that if he will only run for Mayor. He would be my candidate if I were given the right to name the man, and he would have my hearty support. I like him."

"Are you hopeful of fusion success?"

"No, not very," said the Senator. "I think McClellan will be re-elected Mayor beyond a reasonable doubt. It seems to me that McClellan has done better than any Tammany Mayor ever did before him. He has had a great many difficulties, and he is in bad company—indeed in very bad company—but in spite of that, he has done pretty well, as a Tammany leader, and he will be re-elected."

"Do you care to compare the administration of Mayor McClellan with that of Mayor Low?"

"I wish you would not try my patience by asking questions about Mayor Low. If I got to discussing him I might say things that would not be polite."

"I presume Odell and Mr. Halpin will do the best they can, but they are doing it entirely without my advice. I expect to keep my health, my position and my interest in politics until after next year. It would be worth the while of any New-Yorker to live until next year. That is what I am going to do. I expect to take a hand, so I am not going to die till after next year."

Mr. Platt spent a busy day here investigating the status of affairs in the Government Printing Office. He has called a joint meeting of the Senate and House Committees on Printing for a day next week at his office in New-York City to investigate the matter of printing government publications with a view to cutting down the expense thus incurred. Senator Platt will go to New-York Saturday, and in a few days will return to his farm at Highland Mills to remain until November 1.

GOMEZ NOT A CANDIDATE

Cuban Liberal Leader Withdraws Name from Ticket.

Havana, Sept. 27.—José Miguel Gomez, Governor of the Province of Santa Clara, who was nominated by the Liberals for the Presidency, has resigned his candidacy. In letters to the executive committee of his party he gives the reasons for his action, laying part of the blame on the United States, owing to the Platt amendment. Governor Gomez says:

It is impossible to continue the campaign within the bounds of the law. The government has won a complete and overwhelming victory. With liberals by the hundred in the jails and with the rifles of armed forces and even the daggers of hired assassins against the breasts of unarmed voters, the nation confronting the path of the revolution, I should continue to lead my followers to the polls and permit them to become the victims of this sort of treatment.

One other road is open, that followed by other nations in analogous circumstances, namely, the right of revolution; but Cuba stands in a peculiar position, as an armed conflict would inevitably bring foreign intervention. Before the war, which would run great danger, and property, which is to a great extent in foreign hands, would be destroyed, while the neutral countries would suffer.

Therefore I, who had the courage to rebel against Spain, which was one hundred times stronger than Palma's government, decline to plunge the country into war, lest of all at a time when there might be the slightest suspicion that I had done so to satisfy my personal ambitions for the Presidency.

I am a Cuban soldier. I love order and peace, and prefer to leave to my adversaries the sombre glory of their triumph along the criminal path where they have slain Cuban liberties. For these reasons I entreat my party to accept this irrevocable resignation.

NEW SHIP COMBINATION.

Anglo-Japanese Company Reported Formed—Capital, \$25,000,000.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.—It is understood that an Anglo-Japanese ship owning and carrying combination, with capital estimated at \$25,000,000, has been formed. The chief European office will be at London, and the offices of the management will be located at Liverpool. The names of R. D. Holt, Sir Alfred Jones and a number of prominent merchants with Far Eastern interests are mentioned in connection with the undertaking.

It is stated that the combination will have some forty steamers of from 2,000 to 8,000 tons, which have been acquired by the Japanese government for transport work. It is understood that the Japanese government has given its approval to the enterprise, and has granted concessions for warehouses and docks, and that steamers will be run direct to Liverpool, London, Antwerp and certain French ports.

MR. TAFT FOUND PROGRESS.

VIEWS ON PHILIPPINES.

Chinese Boycott Not Serious—Japanese Riots Not Anti-American.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's liner Korea arrived to-day from the Orient, bearing the transpacific record by several hours. Among her passengers were Secretary Taft of the War Department and most of the members of a party which left the country with him for the Far East on the Manchuria on July 8 last.

The Korea sailed from Yokohama on September 17, and came direct to this city, omitting the usual stops at Honolulu. The best time for this passage was made by the same vessel, which held the previous record of 10 days and 15 hours. On this trip she covered the distance in 10 days 11 hours and 5 minutes, an average speed of over eighteen knots for the entire trip. The steamer Empress of Japan has made the run from Yokohama to Victoria in 10 days and 10 hours, but the distance between these points is about 264 miles less than that covered by the Korea. Secretary Taft said on landing:

The Philippine government was poor and was unable to do more than arrange for the passage money of the Congressmen who would form part of the party. This did not include the sleeping car accommodations or the meals along the way, and, indeed, left the Congressmen to defray from their own pockets by far the larger part of their actual traveling expenses. We arrived in Yokohama on July 24 and were greatly surprised by the elaborate reception which had been prepared for us by the Emperor, his Cabinet Ministers, the governors of the provinces, the mayors of the towns and the Japanese people. For five days we were the guests of the government, and nothing could have exceeded the kindness and enthusiastic manifestations with which we were shown to us. It was chiefly due to the presence of the daughter of the President, to whom the people wished to show their gratitude for his efforts for peace in the Philippines, that the whole of the official party, fifty-three in number, took luncheon with the Emperor and Empress after each day except the day of departure. The Emperor gave a banquet at the Hotel Imperial, and the Minister of War gave a garden party at the Arsenal Gardens, which added much variety and interest. At the beautiful luncheon and the speeches we were given an exhibition of wrestling by Japanese professional wrestlers. We saw the champion wrestler, who was said to weigh somewhat more than four hundred pounds.

GREAT RECEPTION THROUGHOUT JAPAN.

The Secretary went on to tell of the magnificent popular farewell which the party received on leaving Tokyo, and of the hearty greetings received along the route to Kyoto, Kobe and Nagasaki. He continued:

Proceeding on the Manchuria to Manila, we enjoyed a four days' rest. We landed in Manila on Saturday, August 5. The whole party was taken care of by private houses, as there were no hotels suitable.

Most elaborate preparations had been made for our reception in Manila, but we arrived one day ahead of time. Accordingly, the famous procession of the Manila government, which met us in the harbor, was postponed until Monday morning, when we were given an opportunity to see in the procession the progress which had been made in the reconstruction of the city. We were met by the municipal organization and the fire department of Manila, showed that their city was now, under American management, an excellent one to date. It is still lacking in adequate water supply, and a proper hygienic sewer system, but authority has been given by Congress to construct both. Plans have been made for the reconstruction of the city, and for the construction of a sewer which will carry off the sewage and the health of the inhabitants to avoid injury to the health of the city. Manila is so low, being only about seven or nine feet above the sea level at any point, that it is necessary to run the sewage into reservoirs and pump it out to sea.

GEN. HAINS INJURED.

Head Hurt by Fall in Bath Tub—Cannot Go to Panama.

Washington, Sept. 27.—General Peter C. Hains, one of the members of the Panama Canal Commission, will not be able to accompany the board to Panama, by reason of injuries received from a fall in the bath tub at his apartment to-day. His head was injured so seriously that his physician declared that he could not accompany the board on so long a journey.

SENATOR PLATT BETTER.

He Says That His Western Trip Did Him Much Good.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 27.—Senator Platt, with his wife and party, arrived in Washington last night, and will remain here until Saturday. The Senator said this evening that he was in better health than when he left last spring, having materially benefited from his Western trip. He issued to-day a call for a meeting of the joint committee appointed by Congress to investigate the subject of government printing, the meeting to take place on Thursday, October 5, in New-York.

It is believed that the investigations of the committee will demonstrate the practicability of curtailing the expense of printing by cutting down the number printed of certain government documents, some of which are of little interest to persons other than federal officials and members of Congress. Incidentally, however, the committee will doubtless inquire into the cost of printing, and may be able to make some suggestions for the promotion of economy in this respect when Congress meets.

FALL EXCURSIONS TO ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

Tickets on sale to Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, and other important points from September 15 to 29, good returning until October 31. Single fare plus \$1.00 for the round trip. Inquire of New-York Central Agents.—(Adv.)

RIOTING IN BUDAPEST.

FIFTY PERSONS INJURED.

Socialists Attack Adherents of the Coalition Parties.

Budapest, Sept. 27.—Between forty and fifty persons were injured in riots here this evening when Socialists and adherents of the coalition parties, including students, clashed opposite the Royal Hotel. For two hours there were scenes of great excitement. The Royal Hotel is the headquarters of the Independence Club, in which is the council room of the coalition leaders.

The students and other supporters of the coalition had arranged a torchlight procession to-night, but the Socialists issued inflammatory proclamations calling on all Socialists and others opposed to the coalition to gather and fight for their rights, which, they said, the coalition was trying to set aside under cover of an alleged affront by the King-Emperor to the whole nation. Owing to these proclamations, the coalition leaders decided to postpone the torchlight procession, seeking thus to avoid bloodshed.

At 8 o'clock about 1,500 Socialists gathered outside the Independence Club and announced their intention of entering and destroying the council room. A large force of police was present and was assisted by 150 leading citizens.

Knives freely used.

The mob made an effort to enter, but was vigorously opposed by the police. A fight ensued, and amid the wildest clamor a number of persons were stabbed. The Socialists were finally scattered. Fifteen minutes later, however, the Socialists again gathered. By this time adherents of the coalition in large numbers appeared on the scene, and a free fight between the two factions began. A dense mass of humanity surged in every direction, shouting and singing the "Marseillaise" and other songs. Knives, sticks and stones were used vigorously.

In the mean while a thunderstorm came up and vivid lightning lit up the square. Rain fell in torrents and dampened the ardor of the combatants, who were finally dispersed by the police.

It is reported that more than forty persons were wounded, eight of them seriously. There were no deaths.

Scattered fights continued in different quarters, and a section of the Socialists marched to a building where a newspaper which supports the coalition is published. The mob broke the windows and attempted to gain an entrance. It was held back by the police, while the printers and editors threw furniture from the windows and the heads of the crowd. Here, too, a number of persons received wounds. Finally quiet was restored and up to 10 o'clock there was no renewal of the disorders.

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DEWEY'S RICH CLARET WINES.

Will add to the enjoyment of your dinner. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., New York.—(Adv.)

MORE "YELLOW DOG" FUNDS.

Equitable's Inside Wheels Uncovered at Prolonged Session of Committee.

OFFICIALS PROFITED IN SYNDICATES.

Entire Burden, Except Taking the Proceeds, Occasionally Borne by Society—Its Share from Some Deals Disappeared.

A second Equitable "yellow dog fund," apparently employed as a feeder for the famous "J. W. A. No. 3" account, was disclosed at the close of the session of the Armstrong Insurance Investigation yesterday, and so important did the record of this account, preserved in a private and unpretentious black book, seem to the members of the committee that they sat for an extra hour, while Henry Greaves, who was the apparent keeper of this secret record, and incidentally to the existence of an earlier secret fund known as the Marcellus Hartley account.

The second of the "yellow dog" accounts, that which occupied much of yesterday's session, was known as the "George H. Squire Trustee" fund, and was deposited with the Equitable Trust Company. In it were carried not a few of the profits made by the Equitable in various syndicate participations and not entered in any other place, and it was apparently subject to the direction of McIntyre, Jordan and Alexander. From this account sums aggregating \$25,000 were transferred to the "J. W. A. No. 3 account," and to this account at its inception \$55,000 from the Marcellus Hartley account was transferred.

Moreover, it was disclosed that this fund and the cash book for it were in the keeping of Thomas D. Jordan, the former controller of the Equitable, who was summarily dismissed by the Paul Morton for refusing to tell about the J. W. A. No. 3 account, and who has not yet been reached by the committee, which desires him to testify before the investigation closes.

In addition to a number of profits from syndicates in which the Equitable participated, which appear in this account, there are evidences of other syndicates in which the Equitable participated only through this fund and from which profits were directed thither instead of to regular accounts.

As to the uses to which this fund were put, and whether they were similar to the uses for which the New-York Life employed its "non-judger" accounts, such as campaign contributions and "Andy" Hamilton transactions, no evidence was adduced yesterday, but it was clear that Mr. Hughes believed he was following a "warm" trail, because of his refusal to leave it at the usual time of adjournment.

Hardly less interesting than the developments concerning the George H. Squire trustee fund were those regarding the syndicate operations of the Equitable through "George H. Squire and Associates," as well as "James H. Hyde and Associates," and "Louis Fitzgerald and Associates." In previous testimony the fact had been shown that the Equitable not infrequently received its participation, not directly from syndicate managers, as is the usual proceeding, but through one of the "and associate" combinations of its officers.

Yesterday the fact was shown that not infrequently the whole burden of carrying the personal participation of the "and associates"—that is, of furnishing all the money—was performed by the Equitable, and that the "associates" figured only when the time for the division of profits arrived. Among those who profited in syndicates in which the Equitable participated were the following officers of the company: Senator Chauncey M. Depew; the president, James W. Alexander; the vice-president, James Hazen Hyde; and George H. Squire, of the private "trustee" account and of the various "associates' syndicates."

Senator Depew participated in two syndicates, his interest aggregating \$150,000. Moreover, in several of those transactions, notably in Chicago and Northwestern, profits apparently due the Equitable had, it seemed, vanished, to be found in some cases in the George H. Squire trustee account and at other times not to be found at all.

OFFICIALS CONTROLLED SEVERAL SECRET FUNDS.

"YELLOW DOG" ACCOUNTS REPLENISHED FROM SYNDICATES, KNOWN AND UNKNOWN.

Interest in yesterday's session of the insurance investigation culminated with the final discussion over the "George H. Squire Trustee Fund." Public knowledge of the existence of this fund came only in the morning testimony of Mr. Winthrop, who, in relation to a transaction in Union Pacific bonds, presented an entry of \$16,400, credited to the "George H. Squire Trustee Fund." But the whole business had been known to the committee yesterday, and it had been decided to probe this so deeply before adjourning that the remaining facts would be easy of access.

Accordingly, late in the afternoon, when interest had been whetted by the various syndicate revelations, Mr. Hughes suddenly turned to this secret account which had been mentioned but not identified in the statement made on Monday by Paul Morton, of the Equitable. He began by questioning Mr. Winthrop about this account, and Mr. Winthrop called on Mr. Greaves, who produced the account, contained in an ordinary blankbook, with the title, "George H. Squire Trustee Fund" pasted across the side. The first entry in this book bore the date of April 11, 1900, and detailed the receipts from sale of Rope and Twine securities. Mr. Winthrop protested that he knew of no "Rope and Twine" transactions, and withdrew to make way for Henry Greaves, a clerk of eleven years' standing in the Equitable's employ, who admitted that the book was kept by him.

Immediately after taking the stand Mr. Greaves presented a passbook in the American Deposit and Loan Company, and testified that this was the account which antedated the "trustee" fund, and that until the latter was started all accounts were held by Thomas D. Jordan.

Mr. Greaves then proceeded to explain the "Rope and Twine" item as the sale of collateral put up on a loan of the Equitable to John R. Seales, and subsequently written off the books of the Equitable as worthless. Mr. Hughes at this point read a statement made by Paul Morton to the directors of the Equitable, showing a loan of \$340,000 to Seales, subsequently reduced to \$86,000, for which the collateral was worthless.

MR. JORDAN KEPT PASSBOOK.

Continuing on this point, Mr. Hughes developed the fact that this rope and Twine stock had been sold for the "trustee account" by William and Squire, a brokerage firm, in which George H. Squire, Jr., son of the trustee of the fund, was a partner. Resuming his examination of Mr. Greaves, Mr. Hughes asked:

Q.—Now, at the time these moneys came in, what did Mr. Squire tell you as to what they were? A.—Absolutely nothing.

Q.—Simply told you to enter what they were in this book? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And to give the check to Mr. Jordan? A.—Yes.

Q.—Subsequently, when this account was opened in the American Deposit and Loan Company, did you attend to it for him? Did you open the account? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know who did? A.—As I have always understood, I may have made some deposits, but I don't remember whether I ever did or not, but the checkbook to this account was kept by Mr. Jordan. I think, at any rate, for a long while he kept the passbook—Mr. Jordan, personally. All I had was that book, in which I kept a memorandum of things happened.

Q.—Now, you are sufficiently acquainted with the account of George H. Squire, trustee, in the American Deposit and Loan Company, opened in 1901, with \$25,000, from proceeds of the securities mentioned in this book, and for the most part derived from those collaterals on the sales loan, A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the date of the opening of this account? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Where was it kept? A.—I think it was kept in the Mercantile Trust Company.

Q.—Have you any datum with reference to that? A.—There is something in relation to that, that shows something else.

Q.—My attention is called to the fact that in this book of yours, under date of April 2, the account of George H. Squire, trustee, is credited by amount received from the Mercantile Trust Company, being balance of M. H. Trustee account, \$53,621.15. That is your handwriting? A.—Yes, sir.

HARTLEY BALANCE TRANSFERRED.

Q.—Does that mean that the account previously