

ILLEGAL VOTE "SQUEAL" AGITATION IN TAMMANY.

Six Indictments Found and Many More Expected.

In cells in the Tombs are six men who were indicted yesterday for voting or attempting to vote illegally in the recent election. The evidence against them is said to be so complete that their conviction is regarded as certain by the prosecuting authorities. They will be brought to trial with all possible speed, with the intention of the prosecutors to make them form the first squad in the procession to Sing Sing Prison as a result of Tammany frauds in the election.

ONE LONE PLUM TREE.

Finance Department Sole Hope for Hungry McCarrenites.

One hundred and twenty well paid officials in the Finance Department have received a tip from Brooklyn to get ready for the official poll-line that may be set up in the Stewart Building January 1 by Herman A. Metz, the new Controller. When Controller Groat took office four years ago he made only a few changes. When elected two years ago as the Democratic Controller he retained his old staff. With a four years' hold on their jobs, the staff was feeling fairly easy until yesterday, when word came that Mr. Metz and Senator McCarren would want a lot of new men in the department.

ONE MAN CONFESSES.

Krup has "squealed." His confession is said to involve a Tammany worker of the 18th Assembly District. There is hope that the investigation to corroborate his statements will incriminate one of Charles F. Murphy's lieutenants in the district. Some of Mr. Murphy's friends were in a great state of agitation yesterday before Krup was arraigned to plead to the indictment against him, because the rumor of his "squeal" had got abroad. On the application by John H. Hurley Justice Ames in the Supreme Court issued a writ of habeas corpus directing George W. Morgan, the State Superintendent of Elections, to produce Krup in court, or show cause why the man should not be produced. Mr. Morgan sent one of his deputies to court with a statement that Krup was not in his custody, and the writ was dismissed.

Krup was sent to the polls on last Tuesday to vote illegally in the name of John Carr, registered from the house in 14th-st. He had not learned his lesson well, and when the inspector asked his name he couldn't remember the name he was to vote on. A Tammany helper started to spell it, and got as far as "C-a-r" when a Hearst watcher interfered and threatened to have the worker arrested if there was any more spelling. In spite of the protest by the watcher Krup was permitted to vote.

Later Krup was taken away by one of Superintendent Morgan's deputies, and there is something of a mystery regarding the place where he was kept while he was confessing what he knew about illegal voting, who "put him up" to it and what was the consideration. He went to the Criminal Courts Building while the habeas corpus proceedings were in progress, and was conveniently near one of the parts of General Sessions when the indictments were handed up, so that a court officer had no difficulty in arresting him and taking him to plead.

After pleading to the indictment Krup was sent over to the Tombs. In the afternoon Detective Humeke, a saloonkeeper of No. 261 3d-ave., tried to get Krup out on bail, offering to give the required bond of \$1,000. Krup was taken across the bridge again to sign the bail bond, but the assistant district attorney objected, and asked for forty-eight hours in which to investigate the bail. The court granted the request and Krup was sent back to his cell.

ALL AMENDMENTS CARRY.

Vote Falls Far Behind That of Candidates.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, Nov. 13.—Returns on the proposed amendments to the constitution received thus far show that the total vote was about half of that for the various candidates. Each of the amendments has received a substantial majority. The only amendments which received much attention were those providing funds for good roads and giving the legislature the authority to fix the hours of labor. The returns on the good roads amendment showed these majorities in several counties which contain large cities and other counties which have no cities:

Broome, 1,904; Erie, 8,000; Herkimer, 3,000; Monroe, 4,000; Onondaga, 6,000; Saratoga, 3,000; Schenectady, 1,065; Livingston, 777; Tlota, 214, and Ulster (estimated), 3,500.

Returns from several districts indicate a good majority in Albany County for the good roads amendment. The legislature, under this amendment, may authorize the State to borrow \$50,000,000 for the improvement of highways under the Highways Act. This provision for maintaining and improving the highways, which was submitted by the State engineer, the expense to be apportioned as follows: State, 50 per cent; county, 35 per cent; and town, 15 per cent.

Another financial amendment, which extends the term of State canal and other bonds from eighteen to fifty years, will permit the financial officers of the State to take fifty years in forming a sinking fund to pay back the sums which may be taken for the canal and good roads. When the constitution limited the term to eighteen years there was no large indebtedness.

Another financial amendment will permit the State to pay interest on bonds out of any surplus funds, instead of compelling the State to raise the interest money by direct taxation. The good roads amendment opens on a large scale an important undertaking, which in the few years has been limited by comparatively small annual appropriations. Within the next ten years New-York State will have a larger mileage of improved roads than any other State in the Union.

CALL FOR OLD BOATS.

Municipal Ferry Service Upset by Accident to Manhattan.

The municipal ferry service was in its usual state of congestion at the evening rush hour yesterday, and a crowd of more than a thousand persons was compelled to wait twenty minutes while the crippled ferryboat Manhattan withdrew from the slip and allowed the Richmond to proceed. The accident to the Manhattan was caused by an accident to the Manhattan. As she was about to leave the slip on the 4:45 clock trip to St. George, the rudder, which keeps straight the forward rudder, slipped and broke, allowing the rudder to swing at will with the tide. It was impossible to control the boat with the rudder in this condition, and efforts to take the Manhattan from her pier were abandoned until the pier could be adjusted.

After considerable delay a deckhand swung under the forward apron and straightened the rudder. Meanwhile the ferryboats Brooklyn and Richmond drifted in the stream outside until the boat was cleared. The crowd outside the South Ferry terminal exclaimed: "Give us the old boats and let us get home!" could be heard in the air. The ferryboats were not permitted to leave until the new municipal service, and many declared that the boats were started prematurely.

"This ferry service was a regular trap net set for voters," said one old man. "It served its purpose admirably, and Staten Islanders are now paying the penalty. The votes are gone, but we still have our old boats and it's a crime not to put them in service when the big boats are meeting with daily mishaps and upsetting the schedule. Staten Islanders look for no ferry until the winter piers are completed at both ends of the line. A working man, who has travelled on the old boats for twenty years, declared yesterday that the opening of the new service was like handing a piece of underdone pie to a starving man with a knife."

"Better to have waited," he said, "until there were enough slips ready to keep up the schedule."

KEEPER'S FRIENDS. Fearing a "squeal," the saloonkeeper sent for the inspector and gave him the \$2. This act, witnessed by a detective, furnishes additional evidence against the saloonkeeper.

One man to be indicted was allowed to vote in the name of an old man who was an inmate of one of the city hospitals on Election Day. Another man who will soon learn the lockstep at Sing Sing was allowed to vote twice at the polling place, both times in the names of other men.

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BALLOT CRUSADE GAINS. PLAN FOR CONVENTION.

Preparations to Present Strong Front Before Legislature.

Like a huge snowball rolling down a mountain side, growing with every bound and gathering momentum every minute, the crusade for ballot reform is rolling over Greater New-York, and even the up-State communities are joining in the cry. The most important meeting on the subject yesterday was that of the joint ballot reform committee, composed of delegates from various reform clubs and members from Binghamton, Buffalo and Auburn. The committee decided to present a reform ballot to the next legislature; to use every means at its command to obtain its passage, and to send a committee to confer with the corrupt practice committee at a meeting which will be held to-morrow in the office of John G. Agar, No. 21 Nassau-st.

It is likely that the end of the week will bring a call for a general convention of all organizations interested in ballot reform. Although both the Citizens' Union and the City Club are represented in the joint ballot reform committee, they have appointed special committees. On Wednesday there will be a meeting of the City Club to decide just what should be done. A conference called at this time would meet with ready response, and friends of reform declare that such a conference is necessary for concentrated effort.

The meeting of the joint ballot reform committee was held at the office of the chairman, ex-Justice William N. Cohen, No. 22 William-st., Ainsley Wilcox, representing Buffalo; Thomas M. Osborne, of Auburn, and Mr. Titchener, of Binghamton, were the out of town members present or represented by letter.

The first resolution unanimously passed was that the ballot reform bill introduced by Senator Elsborg in 1902 and again in 1903 be brought up to date and again put before the legislature. The ballot suggested is a Massachusetts form, the candidates being grouped according to office, with the addition of party symbols. A committee, consisting of Judge Cohen, John De Witt Warner and V. Everit Macy, was instructed to make the changes required by the recent amendments to the Election law. A sample ballot of the sort which the committee favors was published exclusively in The Tribune on Monday.

"We want it distinctly understood," said Judge Cohen last evening, "that a new ballot is the main issue. We must make it as easy for the voter to split as to vote straight. We are not overlooking the proposition of voting machines, but if we find that they will cloud the main issue they will be dropped."

Secretary Yeller of the City Club said yesterday that his organization had been the first to take up the subject of ballot reform. He summed up the desirable features of a simple and safe ballot as follows:

Each candidate should be on an equality with every other candidate for the same office. Officers charged with printing the ballots should be able easily to determine the arrangement of the ballot for instance, by alphabetical order. The probability of error by the voter in marking his ballot should be reduced to a minimum. It should be as difficult as possible for a voter to make any identification mark on his ballot. New-York has never had a ballot which made it impossible for a bribed voter to show that he had voted as he promised. So simple should the ballot be that it could be counted with speed and accuracy. It should provide against opportunity for fraud in the canvass. Election officials are not inclined to count separate crosses for independents, and fraud results. Symbols should be done away with, for even an illiterate voter should learn by sight the name of his party candidate as easily as the symbol. The ballot should be constitutional. The present party names contravene the spirit of the new constitutional provision separating municipalities from national and State elections.

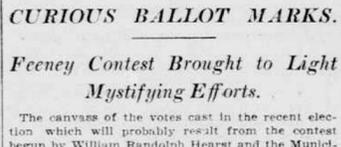
Senator Elsborg, to whom the joint ballot reform committee purposes to trust the introduction of its new bill, declared his willingness yesterday to bring the subject before the legislature again. He declared that the last election had thoroughly demonstrated the defects of the present form of ballot.

CURIOUS BALLOT MARKS.

Feeney Contest Brought to Light Mystifying Efforts.

The canvass of the votes cast in the recent election which will probably result from the contest begun by William Randolph Hearst and the Municipal Ownership League will undoubtedly bring out some curiously marked ballots. When the ballots were before the courts a few years ago in the case

Case 1. Case 2. Case 3.



Case 4. Case 5. Case 6.



Case 7. Case 8. Case 9.



BALLOT MARKINGS FOUND IN FEENEY ELECTION CONTEST.

of Feeney vs. the Board of County Canvassers many strange markings were found, as is demonstrated by the examples shown in the accompanying cut.

The law provides that "one straight line crossing another straight line at any angle within a circle, or within the voting spaces, shall be deemed a valid voting mark." Either a number of voters interpreted this in a most wonderful manner, or else they intended to so mark their ballots that they could be identified by interested election officials.

The nine ballots taken as examples at the time of the Feeney contest came successively before a Supreme Court Justice at a special term, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court. All three courts held that the voting marks were valid in cases 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8. They held that cases 2 and 9 were invalid. The Appellate Court decided that case 3 was invalid, but was overruled by the Court of Appeals, which, in the other case, pronounced case 4 invalid. It was declared at the time that the decisions opened the way for the parking of ballots by voters so that they could be identified with certainty.

MR. MURPHY BACK AND RETICENT.

Says McClellan Was Elected, but Will Not Discuss Situation.

Charles F. Murphy, for the first time since the election, appeared at Tammany headquarters yesterday. When seen by a number of newspaper men Mr. Murphy looked as well as usual and said that he had just arrived from Atlantic City for the election. He was asked "What do you think of the general result of the election?" "I do not care to discuss that phase of the situation at present," he replied. "To what do you attribute the close vote?" "Excuse me from answering that question."

"Who is elected?" "McClellan is elected," he replied. "In answer to this question Mr. Murphy leaped back in his chair, pulled his glasses from his nose and holding them in his hands, said with emphasis: 'McClellan!'"

"What is the law committee doing, Mr. Murphy?" "The law committee is doing nothing," he said. "The law committee will represent the organization in everything and everywhere, where the interests of the organization require it."

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WILL SEND FOR HAMILTON

Continued from first page.

24th-st. by the Old Church, in which the Metropolitan had paid \$300,000 to exchange a corner on the north side of the street for one on the south.

Another interesting point brought out in relation to the real estate deals was the fact that the majority of the commissions for these various purchases and sales and "swaps" were paid to two brokers, Frank E. Smith and George R. Read. George R. Read was subsequently shown to be a brother of William A. Read, who handled the greater share of the stock and bond business of the Metropolitan. The cost of the Metropolitan Building, occupying the block bounded by Madison-ave., 4th-ave., 23d and 24th sts. was declared to be upward of \$15,000,000, of which about \$1,200,000 had been written off by the insurance department. Richard Edmeister, of the firm of Dutcher & Evans, testified that his firm had the fire insurance business of the Metropolitan. The fact that Silas B. Dutcher, one of the directors and a member of the finance committee of the Metropolitan, was senior member of this firm lent significance to his testimony. One of Mr. Dutcher's sons is also in the firm of Dutcher & Evans. Mr. Edmeister testified that no rebates had been received or commissions paid to the officers of the Metropolitan.

The testimony of the president of the New-York Life, John A. McCall, regarding "Judge" Hamilton follows. Subsequently Mr. McCall was summoned back to the stand to explain that his company had passed a new bylaw providing that in the future all expenses for legislative work were to be accounted for by vouchers which fully explained the nature of the work paid for. He also testified that this new regulation would compel a public statement of the money expended by the representatives of fire insurance companies at various capitals. Mr. Hughes brought out the fact that this rule was not made retroactive and did not touch the famous "Judge" Hamilton expenses of the past.

MR. MCCALL ON THE STAND.

Mr. McCall took the stand late in the afternoon; at the outset he testified that he had not heard from Hamilton, except indirectly, for some months, and then through the former's daughter. His information placed Hamilton either in Paris or in Germany. The examination follows:

Q.—Have you had any direct communication with him? A.—No. Q.—Have you taken any steps to procure his return? A.—No. Q.—Have you taken any steps to procure from him an accounting of the large payments made by him without any vouchers? A.—No. Q.—Have any of your officers been in communication with him? A.—No. Q.—Have you brought before your board of trustees the extensive sums expended by him? A.—Yes. Q.—Have they taken any steps to get him to return? A.—No. Q.—If the policy of your company to keep him abroad as long as the investigation lasts? A.—No; on the contrary, I would very much like to return.

Q.—Is he still retained by your company? A.—He has not received anything from us for some months. Q.—Has he been discharged? A.—No. Q.—What have you heard of him? A.—I saw his daughter, Mrs. Hamilton, who told me he was very sick and might go to Nauheim for his health. I did not think I could ask her to suggest to him to return.

Q.—Have you done anything to secure an accounting for the money? A.—I have not. Q.—Has the board of trustees taken any steps for an accounting? A.—I do not know. Of my own motion I made a resolution to the board of trustees that if there was not an accounting for the \$25,000 and a settlement of the net amount, \$10,000, by December 15th, that I would be under a duty to pay to the company the \$25,000 myself. Q.—Has there been any effort on the part of your company to secure an accounting for the hundreds of thousands of dollars for which you have no receipts but the vouchers of "Judge" Hamilton? A.—No. Q.—Have the trustees taken any action insisting on an accounting for the money? A.—I have not. Q.—Would you like to know what steps the company proposes to take to secure such an accounting? Will you yourself take such steps? A.—I will do my duty to return and try to secure an accounting. I will understand that I do not control him, but I will communicate with him and try to secure an accounting.

W. A. READ EXPLAINS REBATES.

William A. Read, whose name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Hegebon rebate transactions, was among the afternoon witnesses. He testified that the rebate matter, both with the Vermilye & Co. and later with William A. Read & Co., had been arranged in great part by himself. Asked for an explanation of the secret fashion in which rebates were paid to Mr. Hegebon by personal checks of members of the firm, he testified:

"The object was to keep the rate from becoming known to our clerks and thereby, perhaps, to our customers." The examination continued: Q.—Was this consideration a matter of special concern to Mr. Hegebon? A.—I so considered it. Q.—Why was it given? A.—He had large business relations with the Metropolitan and the relations with the Metropolitan were such that I was very particular to your firm? A.—Yes. Q.—It is upon the record that of the \$72,577,000 bond purchase, \$20,000 was purchased through Vermilye & Co. and Read & Co. Was that business part of the inducement to make special arrangements with Mr. Hegebon? A.—Partially. I should say so. Q.—There is on the record here evidence of a collateral purchase of \$20,000 by the Metropolitan Life of \$100,000 at 1 1/2 per cent. in 1901, and of the same amount in 1902 at 2 per cent. and \$100,000 at 1 1/2 per cent. in 1903. Will you explain what arrangement was made for this interest? A.—I had asked the company if it was convenient to make a loan, left the collateral with them, and was left under the market rate, was it not? A.—Yes, and I had occasion to demand it. Q.—To whom was your application for loans filed? A.—To Mr. Hegebon, and sometimes Mr. Fish.

THE FIELDS-JORDAN LETTERS.

Mr. Hughes had just launched into the secret instructions sent to Fields by Thomas B. Jordan when adjournment was taken. Nothing more significant about the legislative work of insurance companies has been presented than those secret letters. They indicated a desire of the insurance companies officials issuing them to strangle not merely insurance measures of a specific character, but laws of taxation applied to real estate, labor law amendments and a range of legislation practically without limit. The letters covered the period between 1898 and last March, and none later than 1899 was read yesterday. It is presumed that the reading will be continued this morning.

The circulation of a report that an effort had been made to serve a subpoena on General Louis Fitzgerald at the funeral of his son last week, was met with an authoritative denial yesterday. Whatever effort was made to serve General Fitzgerald, no such attempt was made at his son's funeral. His presence is, however, much desired by the committee. He has apparently remained out of reach of a subpoena since the inception of the investigation.

HYDE TO APPEAR TO-DAY.

Will Offer to Testify Before Investigating Committee.

James Hazen Hyde, as vice-president of the Equitable will appear to testify before the legislative life insurance committee this morning. Samuel Untermyer, his chief counsel, will accompany Mr. Hyde to the City Hall, and will be present while Mr. Hyde testifies. Justice Blechoff, who was to have presided to-day

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The novelty overcoat, made of fancy chevrot, cut on the Chesterfield style, slightly shaped in back, long centre vent, flared at bottom; velvet collar to match material; silk lined. To measure, \$25. Fifty styles to select from. Samples and our fashion booklet, "Pointers on What to Wear," mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM Broadway & Ninth Street.

Mr. E. F. Bonaventure. In a case in which ex-Judge Alton B. Parker and Mr. Untermyer were opposing counsel, has suspended court until to-morrow, largely, it is said, to enable Mr. Untermyer to accompany his client at to-day's session. If only in view of this, it is expected that to-day will see the close of Mr. Hyde's testimony, although it is entirely possible that the testimony of a Metropolitan Life witness may open the morning session.

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PUBLIC OWNERSHIP. President Wheeler on Election Results—Future of Mr. Hearst. [From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 13.—Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, who is in Washington to attend the meeting of the State Universities organization, took luncheon to-day with President Roosevelt at the White House to-day. "The result of the election is causing a great many good people out in our country considerable unrest," said President Wheeler. He added:

They are very much afraid that California, and San Francisco in particular, will suffer under the labor law which has just been victoriously elected, and many of the prophets of disaster even predict a great slump in real estate values and a depression in business. Although Schmitz, who was re-elected Mayor of San Francisco, has served two previous terms, he never until now has had all the strings of the city government in his own hands. Now he has secured the Board of Supervisors, which corresponds to the ordinary city council, and can make or break the future of the city as he works wisely or the reverse. The Mayor and his men will have a great deal of money to spend, certain bonds having been sold for carrying on of various extensive improvements, and the test will be a genuine one of his fitness or unfitness for the management of great affairs.

W. G. GEESONS.