



AFTER STANDARD OIL. FEDERAL SUITS SOON. Officials Confer on Best Methods of Procedure

Washington, Nov. 9.—A conference of great importance to the government took place to-day in the Department of Justice. Special Attorneys Kellogg and Morrison and Assistant Attorney General Milton D. Purdy spent most of the day with the Attorney General in a consultation to determine the precise mode to be followed in the prosecution of the Standard. Proposals under consideration are as follows: First—An application for an injunction to dissolve the Standard Oil Company as a combination in restraint of trade, such prosecution to follow lines closely analogous to the Northern Securities prosecution. Second—Criminal prosecution of the corporation for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. Third—Criminal prosecution of the officials of the Standard for violation of the Sherman act. Fourth—Criminal prosecution of the officials for violation of United States Statute 5,440, which prohibits and penalizes a conspiracy against the United States. The question of jurisdiction is also under discussion, with a view to determining in what court to bring the initial action, Cleveland and St. Louis appearing to be the most favored districts for this purpose. At the close of to-day's conference no final decision on any of these points had been reached, according to the information obtainable at the Department of Justice, but it was intimated that all the questions under consideration would be disposed of to-morrow at an adjourned session. In the opinion of the Attorney General, it is regarded as highly important that the government have its first suit on the violations most easily demonstrable to the satisfaction of judge or jury, or both, and to that end the entire subject is having the most careful consideration. The subjects considered to-day have no reference to the immense number of prosecutions which are to be or have been instituted for violation of the Anti-Trust law, most of which have already passed the initial stages. Already indictments containing upward of 10,000 counts for violation of this law have been returned against the Standard, and for each proved count the penalty consists of a fine of not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$20,000, so that if, as some of the federal officials believe possible, the entire number of counts are proved and a penalty half way between the minimum and the maximum is imposed the Standard will have the privilege of contributing the neat sum of \$150,000,000 toward the expenses of its prosecution and other disbursements of the government. All of the indictments, it is asserted, must stand or fall on the decision of the court, which will be called upon to determine whether violation of the spirit of the statute where violation of the letter has been obtained renders the violation liable to the prescribed penalties. The President regards the prosecution of those trusts which violate the law as the best and only antidote of Hearstism, and the doctrines of demagogues who seek to foment a spirit of discontent and a lack of faith in the federal institutions.

HARRIMAN PROBE LIKELY

Commerce Commission Committed to Inquiry, It Is Said. (By The Associated Press.) Washington, Nov. 9.—A general investigation of what is known as the Harriman system of railroads under the authority conferred by law is one of the subjects that have been discussed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Because of the pressure of work now before the commission and the great amount of labor and time involved in such an undertaking, the matter has thus far been considered only in an informal and tentative way, and no final decision has been reached as to when the proposed inquiry shall begin or concerning the methods to be followed in securing the information desired. The propriety of an investigation of the system has been talked of by the members of the commission for some time, and that body, it is said, really stands committed to an inquiry. "We have been informed," a member of the commission said to-night, "that this system in some of its features is such an undertaking as Securities Company, which was dissolved through the intervention of the Attorney General of the United States. Any steps which may be taken by the commission along the lines referred to will be, it is said, in accordance with the general powers of the commission conferred by law and not because of any immediate specific complaint of a violation of the statutes. In January, if time permits, the commission will take up the complaint of the municipality of Spokane against the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line railroads, involving alleged discrimination in charging a higher rate for a shorter time for a longer haul. This complaint was the first filed with the commission under the amended Interstate Commerce act. It is regarded as of considerable importance, as its disposition will logically have a bearing on the whole question of transportation in the West from the Canadian border to Mexico and Chicago and St. Louis to the Pacific coast. It is also of importance with the proposed investigation of the Harriman system, whose territory and connecting lines cover a large portion of the West.

TO APPOINT COUNSEL.

New Special Attorney for Coal Roads Case To Be Named Soon. (From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Nov. 9.—A successor to Charles E. Hughes as special counsel for the Department of Justice in the important prosecutions to be undertaken by the government against the coal railroads charged with monopolistic methods in the ownership of mines and in discrimination against independent operators will be announced by Attorney General Moody within a few days. Mr. Hughes, who was appointed with Alexander Simpson, Jr., of Philadelphia, to report on the methods to be followed in the prosecutions, resigned the place soon after accepting the nomination as Republican candidate for Governor of New York. He gave as his explanation that he felt he could not give proper attention to the preparation of the coal monopoly suits while conducting a campaign for state office. Messrs. Hughes and Simpson were employed as special counsel last April by President Roosevelt, and were furnished with material for preparation of the suits gathered by the Interstate Commerce Commission and by special investigators. The evidence submitted had to do particularly with the relation of the Eastern railroads with the anthracite coal mines, a report on which was transmitted to the Attorney General some months ago from the Interstate Commerce Commission. While no information is given at the Department of Justice as to the nature of

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

"Its Purity has made it famous."—Advt.

PRESIDENT ON THE SEA.

Wireless Message from Louisiana Reported "All Well on Board."

Washington, Nov. 9.—Advices received in Washington to-day show that the President, who is aboard the battleship Louisiana, headed for the Isthmus of Panama, is well on his way. The transfer from the yacht Mayflower, on which the start was made from Washington, to the Louisiana, took place last night in Chesapeake Bay. The ship passed out the capes to sea early this morning, and at noon passed Cape Hatteras. The latest news given out by Secretary Loeb concerning the whereabouts of the vessel was contained in the following dispatch from Captain Couden, commanding the Louisiana: At noon the Louisiana passed Cape Hatteras. Sea smooth. All well.

Secretary Loeb expects only one message a day from the President unless circumstances require more. Any matter which requires the President's personal attention will be communicated immediately to him by wireless telegraph. Small budgets of the important news of the day will be made up in Washington and sent to the President, so that he may be kept accurately and constantly informed of what is going on in the United States.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 9.—The warship squadron bearing President Roosevelt to Panama this afternoon passed safely around Cape Hatteras on the North Carolina coast, and by morning will be off the South Carolina coast. They are running at the rate of sixteen miles an hour.

The Louisiana passed out to sea through the capes of Virginia at 6:40 o'clock this morning. She was followed by the armored cruisers Tennessee and Washington, which are to convoy the battleship on her trip.

When some distance off Cape Henry the Louisiana raised signals of some kind, which the United States weather observer at the cape was unable to discern because of a great amount of smoke from the funnels of the Louisiana and other vessels. None of the warships made any stop, however, and soon passed out of sight to the southeast of Cape Henry.

The transfer of the Presidential party in upper Chesapeake Bay from the yacht Mayflower to the Louisiana last night was without special incident, so far as is known here. The weather at sea to-day is fine, and the conditions for a delightful trip could not be more promising than at present.

HAD BOMB FOR JUDGES.

Missile Found in Mattress of Alleged Would-Be Assassin.

Kiev, Nov. 9.—A powerful bomb was found last night in the cell of a man named Rudenko, accused of attempting to kill Colonel Spiridovich, chief of the secret police, whose trial was to begin to-day. The bomb was concealed in the prisoner's mattress and was to have been thrown at the judges during the trial. Rudenko's trial has been transferred to a drumhead court martial.

LIPTON IN AUTO SMASH.

Sir Thomas Has Narrow Escape When Axle Breaks.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 9.—An automobile, containing Sir Thomas Lipton, William Marshall, and his guest Sir Thomas was wrecked to-day by the breaking of the front axle just after the party had started on a trip to a local factory. That serious injury did not result to the occupants is believed to have been due to the fact that the car was running slowly. Just after the machine had got under way there was a crash and the car reeled over. The occupants picked themselves up and continued on their journey in another machine.

"FIREBUG" GOES EAST.

Three Fires Started in Tenement House Hallways.

Three fires, all said by the police to be of incendiary origin, caused a panic among the tenants in the block in 25th street between Second and Third avenues last night. Two of the fires broke out in the house at No. 227 and the other at No. 231. The police found in each case that the hallways had been soaked with gasoline. The tenants of both houses were forced to get out, and their neighbors became alarmed when the rumor spread that some one had attempted to fire the whole block. Many of the families refused to go back to their homes again after the fires were out. The first fire in No. 227 started shortly after 5 o'clock, and was put out with little damage. The second fire broke out at 11 o'clock, and destroyed the first floor front apartment. It was caused by a fire which broke out at No. 231. The firemen questioned every family in the neighborhood, but got no clue to the "firebug."

YONKERS TAX SCANDAL.

May Indict Former Assistant Receiver, Who Is Missing.

It was learned yesterday that the grand jury of Westchester County will begin an investigation next Monday of the accounts of the tax receiver of Yonkers for a number of years back. Details concerning the matter were hard to obtain, but it was learned that an effort is to be made to indict former Assistant Tax Receiver William B. Thompson on a charge of embezzlement of the city's funds. Thompson was removed this year by Receiver Lennon after twenty years' service. He immediately left town and his whereabouts are not now known.

COLBY SCOUTS DRYDEN'S CHANCES.

Senator Colby, of Essex, in discussing the situation to-day with a reporter for The Tribune, seemed to think that Senator Dryden was no longer a possibility. He said Senator Dryden's re-election to the United States Senate might mean the election of a Democratic Governor next year. Asked whom he would support for the Senatorship, Mr. Colby said he had no choice. He added: "While I will enter the caucus I shall reserve to myself the right to withdraw at any time. The man that I will vote for will be a real supporter of President Roosevelt. I will talk to him personally and find out his position on such important legislation as the Rate law and also on the advanced legislation which we are striving to give to the people of New Jersey."

Mr. Colby would make no comment on the resignation of Major Lentz from the Essex

PROMINENT FIGURES IN NEW JERSEY REPUBLICAN POLITICS.

UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN F. DRYDEN. MAJOR CARM. LENTZ.



GOVERNOR EDWARD C. STOKES. STATE SENATOR ERNEST R. ACKERMAN.

NOT ROSY FOR DRYDEN. BRYAN ON ELECTION.

STOKES MAY BE SENATOR. A DEMOCRATIC TREND.

Union Delegation Against Essex Man—More Desertions Feared. He Finds Consolation for Hearst and Accuses President of Bad Taste.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Trenton, N. J., Nov. 9.—Senator John F. Dryden's chances of re-election were further put in jeopardy to-day. He will need forty-one votes on joint ballot of the Legislature to elect him. There will be only forty-four Republican votes all told. Up to date two of the Republican members had announced that they would not support the Essex candidate, namely, Senator Colby, of Essex, and Assemblyman-elect Fake, of Bergen. That put Mr. Dryden where he had only one vote to spare.

To-day Senator Ackerman and Assemblyman Tillman, of Union, declined to vote for Mr. Dryden, and declared that if the next Senator were to come from South Jersey they preferred Governor Stokes, and if he were to come from North Jersey their choice was ex-Governor John W. Griggs. This reduces the possible Dryden vote to forty, or one less than the number necessary, unless Democratic aid is secured. Senator Ackerman issued a signed statement, as follows: Owing to the fact that South Jersey will have more than twice as many Republicans in the next Legislature, on joint ballot, as North Jersey, it seems to me that Governor Stokes would be the logical candidate for the office of United States Senator for the term commencing March 5, 1907. I hope that Governor Stokes can see his way clear to become a candidate. If the United States Senator is to come from the northern end of the state, former Attorney General Griggs is my choice.

MORE SECESSIONS RUMORED. It is rumored to-night that Senator Hutchinson, of Mercer, will declare himself for Stokes, so making a further cut in the Dryden ranks. The Dryden advocates are much perturbed over the latest news. In private they fear all chances are gone, but are publicly asserting that they will yet win out. They say Dryden has been the only candidate, and is entitled to the place, even if he did lose his own county of Essex by a large majority on Tuesday, and despite the fact that Colby, the only Republican from that county in the next Legislature, is bitterly antagonistic to him.

If Dryden finds there is no chance and concludes to withdraw, his partisans will be asked to support ex-Governor Griggs. The Dryden sentiment is bitterly opposed to Stokes, it is understood, and will do all it can to defeat him in case he appears as a candidate. Four years ago Dryden defeated Stokes for the nomination for United States Senator by two votes. Senator Wakelee, of Bergen, at that time declined to vote for Dryden, and it is not thought his attitude has changed since. GOVERNOR STOKES NON-COMMITTAL. Governor Stokes positively declines to make any statement as yet. He was asked what he was going to do half a dozen times to-day, but in every case he evaded the question or said he might make a statement shortly. It was reported that he had been for Dryden, but that is not true. He said that Dryden was the only avowed candidate, which is quite different from an endorsement. The Governor feels, it is said, that in view of the constitutional provisions forbidding the Legislature to elect the Governor to any other place during his term of office, it would not be right for him to enter the fight. His friends say that, if he is chosen, he will accept, and are working hard for him on that theory. It is stated from the Stokes side that Assemblyman Elvins, of Atlantic, will come out for the Governor when he is satisfied that he will enter the contest. He is reported to be against Dryden, but has not yet publicly declared his position. A boom was started in one of the local papers to-day for State Treasurer Frank O. Briggs, of Mercer, for United States Senator. Mr. Briggs is also chairman of the Republican State Committee. He has been supposed to be in line for the Governorship next year. Whether he would accept the Senatorship is uncertain. Mr. Briggs is in the West on business, and therefore his views cannot be obtained for several days.

COLBY SCOUTS DRYDEN'S CHANCES. Senator Colby, of Essex, in discussing the situation to-day with a reporter for The Tribune, seemed to think that Senator Dryden was no longer a possibility. He said Senator Dryden's re-election to the United States Senate might mean the election of a Democratic Governor next year. Asked whom he would support for the Senatorship, Mr. Colby said he had no choice. He added: "While I will enter the caucus I shall reserve to myself the right to withdraw at any time. The man that I will vote for will be a real supporter of President Roosevelt. I will talk to him personally and find out his position on such important legislation as the Rate law and also on the advanced legislation which we are striving to give to the people of New Jersey."

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Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 9.—Commenting upon the results of Tuesday's election, W. J. Bryan issued the following statement to-night: The election of 1906 indicates a trend in favor of the Democratic party. It proves that the Democratic party is growing stronger as Republican policies are developed. In New York the party has won a signal victory, in spite of the tremendous efforts put forth by the administration. The Republicans had all the money they wanted; they had the support of all the great corporations, and they could not but have whatever influence the administration could lend. The fact that the Democrats elected every state officer, excepting the Governor, shows that in the Empire State the Republican party has been repudiated. The defeat of Mr. Hearst, the Democratic and Independence League candidate for Governor, while a great disappointment to his friends and to the party, is explained by the fact that Mr. Hughes' victory of both glory and political significance. Mr. McCarran, whom Mr. Hearst denounced as a boss, threw his influence to Hughes and cut down Mr. Hearst's vote in Brooklyn. Mr. McClellan, the legality of whose election Mr. Hearst had denied, used his influence for Mr. Hughes and cut down the Hearst vote in New York. Mr. Hearst's prosecuting attorney, Mr. Croker, during the last days of the campaign made attack upon Mr. Hearst, which doubtless weakened the Democratic candidate among the Tammanites. Mr. Murphy, the head of the United States Senate, who could not escape with a bruised face. Louis Germond, an express messenger on train 114; Conductor Edward Wilson, of the same train, and Conductor Albert J. Murray, of train 29, were also bruised. They were taken to Long Island City. A relief train was hurried to the scene, and worked all night clearing the debris.

PRESIDENT CONDEMNED. President Roosevelt cannot find very much cause for rejoicing in the New York returns. To have his own state go Democratic cannot be gratifying to him, and to find that his personal belief in the Republican party was wrong, and the result compared with the influence exerted by McCarran, Murphy and Croker will not gladden his Thanksgiving Day. The President's personal attack on Mr. Hearst was in bad taste, at the very least, and the failure of that attack to favorably impress the public ought to be a warning for the future.

The whole affair of course, disappointed, and yet, when all the facts are known, he has much to congratulate himself upon. He made a tremendous fight against great odds, and while he himself failed to elect his heretic, he brought victory to the rest of the ticket. As the rest of the ticket stood for the same principles for which he contended it is evident that he had been as great as the position taken, and his must be more gratifying to him than any personal victory could be. His personal enemies have contributed to his defeat, but it still leaves him in a position to continue the fight for the protection of the public against the encroachments of predatory wealth.

The trend toward Democracy continues as strong for the next two years as it has been for the last two years. New York can be counted among the states which have not been swayed by the Republican party. The work in securing a national triumph for progressive Democracy lies ahead.

The Democratic aim in Congress have not been as great as the party expected, but they have been sufficient to make it probable that the Democrats will control the Congress to be elected in 1908. In nearly all the legislative areas in the Middle States, the Democrats have made decided gains, and these promise much for the Senatorial contests that will take place two years hence.

RESULTS IN THE WEST. In Iowa, Kansas and California the Democrats made a splendid fight for their gubernatorial candidates. In Iowa the Democrats carried the majority from more than 70,000 to about 20,000 puts Iowa in the doubtful states for two years hence. Kansas and California can no longer be called Democratic Republics. The fight made by Mr. Harris in the former state and by Mr. Bell in the latter gives more than a reasonable hope of success in two years hence. The victory in Missouri will bring joy to every Democratic heart. A wall went up when Missouri dropped out of the Democratic column two years ago. Her return is greeted with widespread rejoicing. Oklahoma, the new state, comes in with a rousing Democratic majority. The constitution will be written by Democrats, and she will send two Senators to fight in the interest of the wealth producers. Democracy welcomes Oklahoma to a seat near the head of the parade.

In Nebraska the Democrats hoped, with the aid of the Populists, to elect their state ticket and their candidate for United States Senator. In this they failed, but they have made substantial gains throughout the state, as shown by the vote on Congressmen and the legislative ticket as well as by the state ticket. They have gained one Congressional seat and one legislative seat in two other districts the Republican majorities have been so much reduced that we can reasonably count on four Democratic Congressmen two years from now. In the Legislature the Fusionists will have about four times as many as they had two years ago.

"STANDING BY THE PRESIDENT." The Republicans have had an effective campaign cry in "Standing by the President." While the record shows that the Democrats in the Senate and the House stood by the President better than the Republicans, the admirers of the President very naturally gave weight to making the appeal the President put a personal victory above the reforms which he has been advocating. Two years from now that appeal will be of no avail, for the President will not be in office after March 4, 1908. Even if he

LIBERALS AGGRESSIVE.

Seek Offices of Magoon—May Ask His Recall.

Havana, Nov. 9.—A determined effort to induce Governor Magoon to begin a general distribution of offices among the members of the Liberal party was made this afternoon when a sub-committee appointed by the Liberal meeting on Thursday night, composed of Juan Gualberto Gomez, Demetrio Castillo, Jose J. Montegudo, Alfredo Zayas and Carlos Garcia y Velez, held a two hours' conference with the Governor. The result of the conference is not known. On leaving the palace, however, General Velez said the interview was highly satisfactory and that Governor Magoon assured the committee that he would continue the reforms in the municipal government, and that an election would be held in June. General Velez evaded the question as to what reply Governor Magoon made to the specific demand for offices.

Other members of the committee also professed entire satisfaction with the outcome of the conference, but did not state definitely that their demands were complied with.

Governor Magoon said that he did not consider it appropriate to make any statement with regard to the conference in anticipation of the sub-committee's report. It is generally believed, however, that he did not respond to the pressure and make the desired appointments.

While the committee on appointments did not meet to-night to report the result of the conference with Governor Magoon, there was a meeting at the Liberal Club, attended by 200 members of the party who took part in the recent insurrection, General Reinos presiding. Among the other leaders present were Asbert, Betancourt and Estanero. The meeting manifested its strong disapproval of the Governor's course in not filling vacancies with Liberals, and resolved that if the demands of the party were not promptly complied with to arrange an anti-Magoon demonstration in the form of a parade and mass meeting, the latter to pass resolutions appealing to President Roosevelt to recall Governor Magoon. Furthermore, the meeting appointed a committee to call upon Governor Magoon to-morrow and demand the reinstatement of Juan R. O'Farrill, former Liberal Mayor of Havana.

TRAIN CRASH ON L. I. R. R. Head-on Collision Causes Injuries to Several Persons.

Train 29, eastbound, and train 114, westbound, crashed into one another at 5:30 o'clock last night half a mile west of Jamaica on the Long Island Railroad. Both engines were smashed to pieces and several persons were severely, though not seriously, injured. As far as could be learned nobody was taken to a hospital.

The westbound train from Oyster Bay got into Jamaica late and pulled out quickly, increasing its speed every second. At Van Wyck avenue, for some unexplained reason, it switched to the eastbound track, crashing into the eastbound train, which, being several minutes late, was also running at a high speed to make the Jamaica station.

There were about three hundred persons on the two trains, but none were seriously hurt. Several of the cars were telescoped and others badly smashed. The parlor car of train 29 was the only one of the two trains that was not damaged. Miss Bessie Sinkoff, who was traveling with her uncle Max, of No. 148 West Main street, Jamaica, was bruised about the face and head and her arm was broken. Mr. Sinkoff escaped with a bruised face. Louis Germond, an express messenger on train 114; Conductor Edward Wilson, of the same train, and Conductor Albert J. Murray, of train 29, were also bruised. They were taken to Long Island City. A relief train was hurried to the scene, and worked all night clearing the debris.

BAD BATTLESHIP TUBES. Three Persons Indicted for Supplying Defective Ones.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Pittsburg, Nov. 9.—The federal grand jury to-day indicted three persons for conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in the Shelby Tube affair. Those held are Frank L. Emmett, the informer; James Dunn, superintendent of the Greenville plant of the United States Steel Corporation, and Charles L. Close, assistant superintendent of the same plant. They are each held on thirty counts.

The whole affair of Emmett, through whose confession the holding of jury was made public, created surprise on the outside, but was evidently not unexpected by Emmett and his friends, for no sooner had the finding of the jury been announced than several persons rushed forward ready and willing to furnish bail for Emmett, Dunn and Close, who had their bondsmen in court, but were told to furnish bail later.

According to the indictment, there are seven battleships and two armored cruisers which have been supplied with about 9,000 defective tubes and which are consequently in bad condition. The tubes were supplied by the Shelby Tube Company's plant at Greenville, where Emmett, Dunn and Close were employed. The vessels named are the battleships Nebraska, Maryland, Vermont, Louisiana, Minnesota, Washington, and Tennessee, also the armored cruisers Charleston and Pennsylvania.

NEGRO SOLDIERS PLOT REVENGE. People of Brownsville, Forewarned, Will Protect Themselves.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Galveston, Tex., Nov. 9.—Advices have reached Brownsville, through a worthy colored soldier who overheard the plot, that members of the 25th Infantry will attempt to be discharged from the army will average themselves upon the citizens of that town. Recently prominent citizens of Brownsville received anonymous letters threatening their lives and purporting to come from persecuted colored citizens. No attention was paid to these letters until the warning was received from the Negro soldier. The answer from Brownsville is that every house is protected, and every citizen armed, and no quarter will be given. Twenty soldiers in the plot are sworn to revenge.

ACQUITS ALLEGED MURDERER. Judge Said Jury Would Have Found Defendant Guilty if Dead Man Had Been White.

Dothan, Ala., Nov. 9.—When the trial of William Crockett, white, charged with the murder of Lum Henderson, a Negro, ended to-day, Judge Henry Pearce, in dismissing the jury, declared that it had acquitted Crockett because he was a white man and had killed a Negro.

In concluding Judge Pearce said: If the dead man had been a white citizen it would not have taken you two hours to have returned a verdict of guilty, and I don't see now any member of the jury who is not a white citizen and face his fellow citizens in the street.

MRS. PEARY GOES TO CAPE BRETON. (By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Portland, Me., Nov. 9.—Although she has not yet received any further messages from her husband, Mrs. Robert E. Peary has gone to Cape Breton to await further advices from the explorer.

SEEK MCCARREN'S SCALP

ATTACKED BY MURPHY. Tammany Men to Punish Brooklyn Leader for Hearst Bolt.

Charles E. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, aided and abetted by the moral support of William Randolph Hearst, made a bold bid yesterday afternoon to encompass the political death of Senator Patrick Henry McCarran, Democratic leader of Kings County. This was done by the passage of a resolution at an special meeting of the Democratic State Committee, in the Hotel Victoria, calling for an investigation two charges made against McCarran and into the condition of the party in Kings County. McCarran calmly admitted that he had fought against Hearst and defied the committee to expel him for it. Perry Belmont was forced to resign as a member of the committee.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 32 to 13. In this connection it is important to note that Maurice Featherston, who is generally supposed to be the candidate of Mayor McClellan to succeed Murphy as leader of Tammany Hall, was the only member of the state committee from Manhattan or The Bronx to vote against the resolution. The others who voted against it, in addition to the eight members from Kings County, were Judson A. Betts, of Catskill; Daniel Sheehan, of Elmira; John Anderson, of Newcomb, and ex-Mayor D. E. Conway of Troy, who held the proxy of Francis J. Molloy, Borough President Haffen of The Bronx and Charles H. Bulger, of Oswego, refused to vote.

Murphy and Hearst had planned it all carefully. "Fingy" Conners, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, sent out a call for a meeting on Wednesday, although he tried to have it understood that the call had been sent out hurriedly on Thursday, and that the only object of the meeting was to provide ways and means for seeing that the Democrats did not lose anything by the official canvass.

MURPHY'S ELABORATE PLOT. Then it was arranged that the political enemies of Senator McCarran should draw up a formal indictment against him on charges of disloyalty to the party's candidate for Governor and should ask for his expulsion from the committee and the expulsion of the other Kings County members of the committee. Charles F. Murphy also arranged that some of the leading orators of Tammany Hall, somebody who could frizzle up McCarran's hair, were admitted to the meeting as proxies. Senator Thomas F. Grady held the proxy of Daniel E. Finn, Bourke Cockran held the proxy of P. J. Ryder, George F. Scannell held the proxy of Thomas E. Rush, and D. F. Cohan represented James J. Frawley. Among the other proxies not already mentioned were those held by A. Z. Wemple for Robert Wemple, of Fultonville; J. E. Haffer for Clinton Beckwith, of Herkimer; Mr. McGreevy for James E. Schwarzbach, of Hornell, and John J. Collins for "Matt" G. Merz, of Buffalo.

The meeting was called for noon, but it was three-quarters of an hour later before it went into session. Prominent in the corridors of the Hotel Victoria was Max Imhosen, the generalissimo of the Hearst forces, who chatted pleasantly with Charles F. Murphy and then talked to Mr. Hearst on the telephone. Others not members of the committee who attracted attention in the corridors were W. S. Jackson, who believes he has been elected Attorney General on the Democratic ticket, and Frederick W. Skene, of Queens, the successful Democratic candidate for State Engineer.

Just prior to the meeting there was a rumor that an effort would be made to depose Senator McCarran. It did not seem to disturb the lean leader from Kings County in the least. Somebody told him it seemed funny that Hearst's purity in Kings County should be only 4,565, while Chanler for Lieutenant Governor got a plurality of 36,126. "All I can say," declared the Senator, "is that you can never tell what Brooklyn will do. I had hoped, for instance, that I would get a plurality of 10,000 in my Senate district, but I got only 2,000."

PETITION OF PROTESTERS. Warden Patrick Hayes, of the Kings County Penitentiary, who has been one of the leaders of the opposition to Senator McCarran for some years, marched into the corridor of the hotel with a committee consisting of John H. Delaney, Edward Glenn, Frank W. Foley, William J. Dalton, P. H. Malone, Frank J. Ulrich, Max Lehman and Mortimer S. Brown. While this delegation was waiting for admission to the meeting of the state committee Warden Hayes said to the newspaper men: Mr. McCarran has no right here at this meeting. He ought to go over to the Republicans, for he is the chairman of the executive committee of the state ticket. We wanted the polls and did all that was done to get a plurality in Kings County.

On motion of Senator Grady the protesting delegation was allowed to come into the meeting and present its petition, which was a long rehearsal of the campaign in Kings County. Referring to the fact that Senator McCarran was elected a member of the state committee at the state convention, the petition went on: Said McCarran has refused and failed to support the candidate for Governor nominated by said convention, and has, by public utterances, and through the publication of his name, endeavored to accomplish the defeat of the regular Democratic candidate for Governor.

Said McCarran neglected and intentionally refrained from calling the Kings County Democratic Committee together until shortly before election, and then, in order to make it appear on the records of said committee as being regular, adopted a short resolution ratifying the action of the state committee, but, at the same time, the said McCarran delivered a long address, which in effect denounced the Democratic candidate for Governor, and plainly instructed the committee not to support him, and to do everything in its power to cause his defeat.

The petition went on to state that the county committee had thereafter passed a resolution of confidence in Senator McCarran, which in effect turned the organization over to the Republican organization, and related how the petitioners and others had organized the Kings County Democratic party. Charges were made that many district captains of the regular organization canvassed their districts in an effort to get Democrats to cut the Democratic candidate for Governor, and that literature showing how a ticket could be split was sent out from various district headquarters, with the approval of McCarran, if not paid for out of the funds of the county committee. After saying that all the members of the state committee from Kings County were equally guilty with Senator McCarran, the petitioners asked that Senator McCarran and his colleagues from Kings County be removed from the committee, and that loyal Democrats be substituted in their places.

George W. Batten, of Niagara County, immediately offered a resolution calling for an in-

TRY GOLD & BLACK LABEL 1, 2 & 3 Crown Sherries, only standard Sherries bottled abroad.—Advt.