

EMORY MCCLINTOCK ILL. STRICKEN BY APOPLEXY. May Never Resume Vice-Presidency in Mutual, Friends Say.

The condition of Emory McClintock is such, a Tribune reporter learned last night, that Mr. McClintock's friends express the belief that he will never be able to resume the first vice-presidency of the Mutual Life or to take any further part in its affairs.

Mr. McClintock held his office actively for a few weeks, and then departed for Europe, where he was absent for about two months. Although he was in England Mr. McClintock was well enough to testify before a special insurance committee of the House of Lords, his European visit, it was learned last night, was partly on account of his ill health.

For more than sixteen years an actuary of the company and somewhat of a recluse by habit, Mr. McClintock felt keenly the active responsibilities suddenly thrust on him by his appointment to the first vice-presidency.

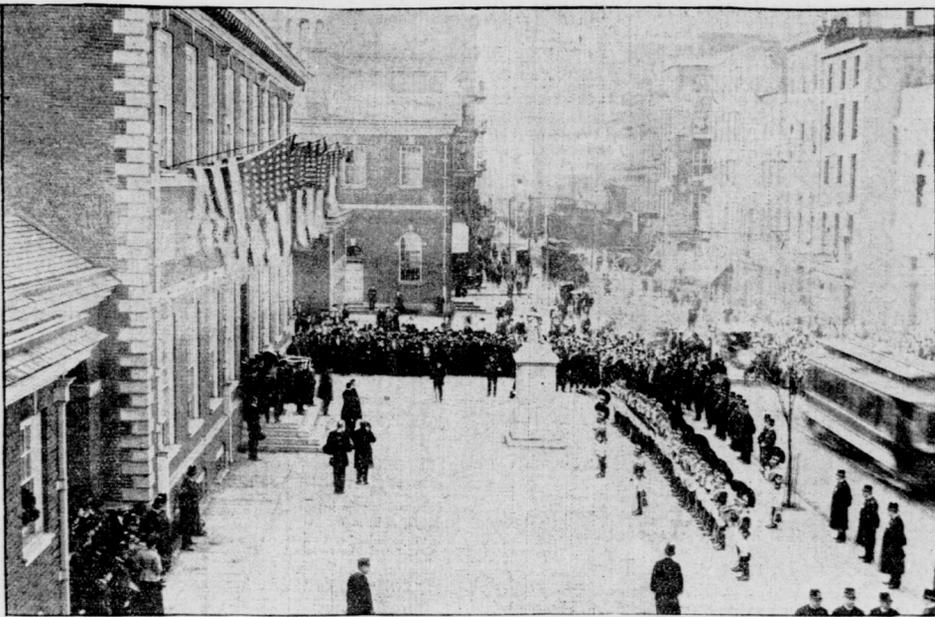
Mr. McClintock is sixty-seven years old. He is a native of Pennsylvania. His father was the Rev. Dr. John McClintock. He was graduated from Columbia, where he later received the honorary degree of LL. D. Yale has conferred the same honor on him.

Mr. McClintock entered the life insurance field in 1868, as actuary of the Ashbury Life Insurance Company, and took the same position in the Northwestern Mutual Life, in 1871, retaining it until 1880.

From 1885 to 1897 he was president of the Actuarial Society of America, and has been a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain since 1874.

PUBLIC HONORS TO JAMES WILSON, SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

(The story of the ceremony will be found on page 7.)



BRINGING THE BODY FROM INDEPENDENCE HALL.

REJECT WAGE INCREASE

Fall River Men Say 10 Per Cent or Strike Monday.

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 22.—The five unions of cotton mill operatives, at special meetings, tonight voted by large majorities to reject an offer of a 5 per cent advance in wages and to go out on strike next Monday morning unless the demand for a 10 per cent increase was granted before that time.

Mayor Coughlin is endeavoring to arrange a conference between the manufacturers and representatives of the textile council in order to prevent a repetition of the business paralysis which occurred in 1904-05, when the mills were idle for nearly six months.

The union officials say that a number of operatives, fearing trouble, have already left the city. The votes taken tonight do not affect the seven mills operated by the Fall River Iron Works, which are controlled by M. C. D. Borden of New York.

The operatives ask that wages be restored to the schedule paid previous to the reductions which were begun in 1903 and which amounted to 22 1/2 per cent. Last spring a partial restoration was made, bringing the price of weaving standard 28-inch, 64x64 print cloth to 19.80 cents per cut. The price paid in 1903 was 21.73 cents, the amount now asked for.

The case is in the Supreme Court in New York County, and in all probability cannot come up for trial within a year. George E. Morgan, of C. N. Morgan & Son, of No. 27 William street, is counsel for Mr. Studwell. Dykman, Carr & Kuhn, of Brooklyn, appear for the Bush Company, Limited.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Ambassador Reid Expected to Bring Important Information.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The State Department has received word from Ambassador Reid that he will sail from England for the United States on December 5. It is said that the purpose of his visit is to spend the holidays here, but it is expected that he will bring important data regarding the Newfoundland fishing cases which may result in a complete understanding concerning recent arrests of colonial fishermen on board American vessels for violation of the bait act.

The steel steamer Huriburt, bound for Buffalo, was blown out of her course on Lake Erie in the storm and went aground off Leamington. Her crew was taken off in safety, but it is feared that the crew of eight on the barge D. K. Clint, which she had in tow, are lost.

The Anchor Line steamer Comaugh, bound up the lakes with a valuable cargo of package freight, is ashore on Point Pelee, pounding hard and full of water. She grounded last night, her crew of twenty-two men being taken off by the life saving crew at Point Pelee.

London, Nov. 22.—The United States government has made friendly representations to the government of Great Britain regarding the action of the Newfoundland officials against colonial fishermen enlisting on board American vessels. The American representations are under consideration at the Foreign Office.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Sydenham Hospital, in East 116th street, which was held last night, Isaac Guggenheim, of No. 763 Fifth avenue, announced that he would erect for the institution a \$500,000 new building if the board would guarantee to him that it would obtain for the hospital an annual income of \$50,000 or \$60,000.

Besides making this offer Mr. Guggenheim gave \$60,000, which he had collected within the last month, to pay the expenses of the institution. Of this amount, Mr. Guggenheim subscribed \$10,000.

SCORES DIE IN STORM.

Many Ships Wrecked—Workmen Drowned in Breakwater Crib.

Milwaukee, Nov. 22.—The death list of the storm last night has been increased by at least thirteen persons, even with the assurances of the safety of the crew of the steamer Panama, of the Davidson fleet, which were received here late last night. This now makes a total of more than two score dead in the storm which swept the lakes and St. Lawrence Valley.

The Panama, of the Davidson fleet, was driven ashore west of here last night. Her crew is safe, but the boat is a total loss. Her consort, the barge Matanzas, rode out the gale in safety, and was picked up by a tug to-day.

The Panama is piled up on Mineral Reef Point, fourteen miles west of here, her rudder gone, her superstructure razed and her body slowly breaking up. Her wreck was discovered by the tug Trump. There is no chance of floating her again.

Holland, Mich., Nov. 22.—Four men were drowned while at work on the new breakwater to the harbor here by the gale last night. The bodies of three of the men were found this morning in a pocket of the crib, the fourth man having been washed away by the waves.

Sandusky, Ohio, Nov. 22.—After struggling through the icy surf off Cedar Point, Ottomar Zistel, of this city, dropped dead from exhaustion as he reached the shore. He and Frederick K. Marshall, a well known business man, were hunting in a skiff when the gale caught them. Both men finally reached shore after a terrific struggle, Zistel dying as soon as he reached safety. Marshall managed to reach a farmhouse under suffering great exposure.

Marquette, Wis., Nov. 22.—During last night's storm Joseph Kipper, one of the crew of the tug O. M. Field, was struck on the head by a timber and fatally injured. The schooner Ottawa, from Sturgeon Bay, reached here to-day after a harrowing experience. Her sails had been blown away and her crew was almost completely exhausted.

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CLOSE SHAVE FOR JESUP.

Carriage Wrecked by Auto as He Descended Steps.

As Morris K. Jesup was walking down the steps of his house at No. 190 Madison avenue last night to enter his carriage on his way to the Chamber of Commerce dinner, an automobile ran into the horses, knocking them down and throwing the coachman from his box.

Mr. Jesup hurried to his coachman's aid. The coachman was not seriously injured, but it is feared that the fine pair of horses may be they were badly bruised about the body. Mr. Jesup got into a cab and went to the dinner after ordering the horses to the stable.

LADY CURZON'S ESTATE.

Her Husband Gets Use of Third of \$1,750,000 for Life.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Lord Curzon arrived here to-day and was in secret conference at the Chicago Club with Joseph Leiter and Robert T. Lincoln, following which the details of the marriage settlement, made when he married the daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter in 1895 became known.

In the settlement Lady Curzon received the income from \$1,750,000 invested in real estate and bonds, and upon her death it was stipulated that Lord Curzon should receive one-third of that amount, the remainder to be divided among the three children, Mary Irene, ten years old; Cynthia, seven years old, and Alexander, three years old.

After the settlement Lord Curzon will go back to Washington, and shortly after will sail for England. He will receive only the income from his third of the \$1,750,000, and upon his death his share will go to his children. They will also be benefited only by the income derived from the amount.

DEPARTS WITH NEGRESS.

Fishkill Girl, Found in Poughkeepsie, Returns Home.

Newburg, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Miss Vivian Langdon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Langdon, who went away yesterday with a Negro maid, returned this afternoon. The police had been led to believe that it was a case of kidnapping, but the girl to-day said she had simply made a mistake and that the Negress did not have the hypnotic influence over her that was intimated by the early reports. The Langdons live in a fine house in old Fishkill, five miles from the Hudson. Vivian Langdon is just fourteen. The Negress with whom she went away had been employed in the family only three weeks. She is seventeen years old.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Langdon made a social call, and did not return until 7 o'clock. Then she missed Vivian. A search of the house soon revealed the fact that there had been a theft. The sum of \$58 was missing from a dresser, as were also three expensive rings, two of them set with diamonds. Some of Mrs. Langdon's wardrobe was also missing.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Langdon was called on the telephone from Poughkeepsie, and her daughter disclosed her whereabouts. She was placed on a train, and reached here at 2 o'clock. No information would be given out at the Langdon house. All inquirers were referred to Robert M. S. Putnam, Mr. Langdon's counsel, who has an office in New York. Mr. Langdon is absent in the South on a hunting trip.

Mr. Putnam, counsel for Charles H. Langdon, made the following statement yesterday: I am the attorney for Charles H. Langdon, of Fishkill, N. Y. I am advised from Mr. Langdon's household that his daughter, Miss Vivian Langdon, in company with a maid, disappeared from her home yesterday and occasioned the family some alarm. Miss Langdon is a girl of some fifteen or sixteen years of age, and has to-day returned home safely. It appears that she decided to go yesterday and make a visit at the home of a schoolgirl friend in Poughkeepsie. She failed to leave word where she had gone, and this fact caused the fears of the family, who, in the absence of Mr. Langdon in Washington, sent out an alarm. This was really needless, as the young lady had simply been guilty of a piece of carelessness in not informing the family where she was going, and is now safe at home. Any sensational story regarding abduction, kidnapping or in any way inconsistent with the above statement is entirely without foundation.

PEARY NEARING SYDNEY.

Will Reach There To-day—Stays by Ship to Encourage Crew.

Sydney, N. S., Nov. 22.—The Arctic steamer Roosevelt left Port au Basque, Newfoundland, for Sydney at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and is due to arrive at about daylight to-morrow.

The steamer is leaking and is otherwise disabled, and her alleged unseaworthy condition has caused discontent among her crew. For this reason Commander Peary will remain by the Roosevelt until the end of the trip. Otherwise he would have left the ship at St. George's Bay and left Captain Bartlett to navigate her to this port. It is declared Peary is staying on board the Roosevelt for the moral effect upon his crew, and that he wishes to take her to New York.

FEAR FOR EMPRESS.

Czar's Mother Believed To Be in Danger in Denmark.

London, Nov. 23.—The Danish and Russian police charged with the safeguarding of the Dowager Empress of Russia, cables the Copenhagen correspondent of "The Standard," "are trying to discover the whereabouts of an Italian female anarchist, who recently crossed Europe watched by foreign police until she reached the Danish frontier, where all trace of her was lost. Anxiety is felt for the safety of the Dowager Empress, who has been persuaded not to visit any churches."

ALL ON BARK DROWNED.

Lost Vessel Thought To Be the Magda, with Crew of Fourteen.

Quebec, Nov. 22.—A vessel supposed to be the Norwegian bark Magda has been lost on Red Island Reef, with all on board. The Magda carried a crew of fourteen men. When she sailed from Quebec she carried as pilot Charles Pelletier, of St. Michael. Pelletier has not been landed anywhere, and this is taken as an indication that it is the Magda which went down.

DIPLOMAT'S FAREWELL.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY. British and German Ambassadors at Chamber of Commerce Dinner.

The 138th annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York was held at the Waldorf last night. It was marked by speeches by the British and German ambassadors to the United States, in which they expressed the most cordial feelings of their respective countries for the American people. More than six hundred men, representing the leading interests of this city and nation, were seated at the tables and the galleries were filled with women.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, Ambassador of Great Britain, ended his toast on "Diplomacy and Commerce" with what was practically his valedictory to the American people as the representative of his government. Baron Speck von Sternburg, Ambassador of the German Empire, speaking to the toast "The Commercial Relations Between the German Empire and the United States Should Be Reciprocal," said:

We are inviting you to closer commercial relations. In return to the hand which you stretched over to us the other day, which we so gladly accepted, we are now stretching a friendly hand across the North Atlantic, which you may grasp if you will.

Senator Stephen P. Elkins, of West Virginia, spoke on "The Senate of the United States in Its Relations to Good Government." The Rev. Dr. Hugh Black responded to the toast of "Religion and Commerce." Commander Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, was on the toast list to talk on "The Flag of the United States, the Symbol of Liberty, Education and Progress," but as he is sailing across St. George's Bay on his way home he was not able to be present. A message from him, dated Port au Basque, was read, however. In it he said the expedition had completed a great triangle, the apex of which marked the furthest approach to the pole, and that the Stars and Stripes had been placed at each angle of the triangle.

SENATOR DEPEW PRESENT.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew sat at the president's table. This was his first appearance at a public gathering since his health broke down last winter. He was looking well, and seemed to enjoy the dinner hugely, although he had visibly aged since last he appeared in public.

The dining hall was elaborately decorated with flags, banners, shields, golden eagles and draperies. At the head of the hall was the seal of the Chamber of Commerce, surmounted by the coat of arms of the United States and flanked by the coats of arms of the city and the State of New York. There was an array of flags of the countries with which the United States has the largest commercial relations, and from the fronts of the gallery boxes were hung silk banners bearing the names of the various states.

Morris K. Jesup, president of the Chamber of Commerce, acted as toastmaster. After a few preliminary remarks he proposed a toast to the health of the President of the United States, which was drunk amid the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Jesup then read the following letter from President Roosevelt:

Washington, November 5, 1906. My Dear Mr. Jesup: I sincerely regret that I cannot be present at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. I shall be away on business in which all our chambers of commerce are much interested—that is, I shall be at Panama to see with my own eyes what has been done in starting the work of the great canal. With all good wishes to the great commercial body of which you are president, believe me, sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Then Mr. Jesup made an unfortunate slip, which he later corrected most gracefully. According to the programme, the health of King Edward VII should have been drunk next, but the toastmaster skipped this and proposed a toast to Emperor William II, and then to the President of France. After the letter from Commander Peary had been read, Mr. Jesup was reminded of his omission, and he said:

Well, now, that is too bad. That makes me think that I am indeed growing old. I hope you will all pardon me. Gentlemen, deprive me of the health of his majesty, our friend, King Edward.

The diners gave three hearty cheers. Later, in introducing Ambassador Durand, Mr. Jesup said: With King Edward and the English people we claim alliance and link them with us in a chain of brotherhood. I suppose that that chain was so closely linked in my own mind that when I mentioned the President of the United States I had in mind King Edward himself.

The message from Commander Peary, dated Port au Basque, read:

Arrived 10 this morning. Coal and immediately leave. Weather favorable. The expedition has completed a great triangle, the apex of which marks the furthest approach to the Pole. The Stars and Stripes have been deposited at each angle of this triangle. Deeply regret adverse circumstances deprive me of honor and pleasure of being at your banquet. My compliments to those present and for yourself—but never mind the rest of it.

Mr. Jesup also read a telegram received last night from the nearest port to Sydney, reading: "Roosevelt leaving here at 2 p. m."

In introducing Baron Speck von Sternburg, Mr. Jesup praised the German as one of the best types of American citizenship and of the Ambassador said: "No worthier representative of that great nation could be here to-night than he." He added:

I am sure that I have a right to say in your name—and, of course, I cannot go outside of the chamber—that we have for the German people and for Emperor William the strongest feelings of friendship, and we want all the representatives of that nation to come here, as many as will, and the more the better; that is the kind of immigration on which we place no ban.

Baron von Sternburg spoke of the friendship that had existed between his country and ours since Prussia entered into a treaty of amity and commerce with the United States in 1786. He said that this friendship had "reached its climax during the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and William II." He referred to the prominent part that had been taken in the history of this country by Germans. He said he hoped that there would be no line of cleavage in the commercial relations between the two countries. He was frequently applauded, particularly where he spoke of the hand which Germany was extending across the sea to the United States. Baron von Sternburg said, in part:

With gratitude and profound satisfaction I welcome the opportunity of speaking to you the more highly, as I am vividly aware that you represent not only the inspiring energies of this grand city of to-day, but at the same time the great traditions of 150 years of success and achievement in responding to the toast which you have assigned to me to-night. "The Relations Between the United States and Germany" permit me first to refer to some words taken from an address of President Roosevelt last April to a deputation of German war veterans at the White House. "The ties that unite Germany and the United States are many and close, and it must be a prime duty of our statesmanship to knit the two nations ever closer together. In no country is there a warmer admiration for Germany and Germany's exalted ruler, Emperor William, than here in America. Gentlemen, these words show us in a nutshell the present relations between our two nations. They tell more than volumes of political and diplomatic correspondence the friendship between Prussia and