



MAVOY NEW RECORDER

M. O. L. ALDERMEN FLOP.

"Little Tim's" Plea Carries Day for Tammany Candidate.

The Tammany and Hearst members of the Board of Aldermen, by combining, yesterday elected Justice Francis S. McAvoy, of the Court of Special Sessions, to succeed Recorder Goff.



JUSTICE FRANCIS S. MAVOY. Who was elected Recorder yesterday.

heard to Tammany yesterday emphasizes the strength of the deal existing between William R. Hearst and Charles F. Murphy and the Sullivan.

The winning over of the Hearst men is due in large part to the "bluffing" of Alderman "Little Tim" Sullivan. The Sullivan clan went after Clifford and Peters and others in this fashion: "Look here, you fellows, you want to get in line. Clifford has been 'pinched,' and Jerome will make trouble for a lot of you before he quits.

It was "explanation day" for the Hearst aldermen. Peters, Kuntze, Falk and Mulligan all wanted to explain how it happened that as soon as there was money in sight for the purchase of votes they happened to switch from Palmeri, the choice of the Hearst caucus, and went over to the support of a Republican.

Alderman Peters talked for half an hour, abusing the newspapers, District Attorney Jerome and his staff, and telling everybody what he had done for the people while a member of the board.

Alderman Falk said that when he voted for Cowing a week ago he had not "collected his thoughts," but after "collecting his thoughts" he was ready to vote for McAvoy.

Alderman Clifford didn't have anything to say. He reached the City Hall early, and when he entered the aldermanic chamber no one said good afternoon to him. He gilded into his seat and said not a word until the third rollcall, when he voted for McAvoy.

"I'm glad the agony is over," said Alderman Meyers, following the adjournment of the board. "The Republican members stood loyally together, as they have stood since the organization of the board a year ago. The Hearst men have gone over to Tammany, where they belong, although they were elected in opposition to Tammany in many instances. The Republicans in the board will be better off than they were before. Tammany and Hearst will have to take the responsibility for the work of the board. The Republicans will stand for economy in appropriations, and I do not doubt will save the city several millions of dollars in the next few months in opposing special revenue bond issues."

The gallery of the aldermanic chamber was crowded to hear the Hearst men "square themselves." When the chairman announced a quorum Alderman Kuntze, a Municipal Ownership League member, asked to make a statement. He said:

I want to denounce the statement that I have bartered my votes, and I want to condemn the conduct of the subordinates of the District Attorney's office. I want to say that I was served with a subpoena and treated like a common felon. I was seized and forced against my will to go into the District Attorney's office as a prisoner. Mr. Perkins will have to answer before the law for the outrageous treatment he gave me.

Then Alderman Henry C. Peters asked to make a statement. "A personal attack was made on me the very first day I took my seat in this body," he said. "In the last ten days I have been the action of a sensational paper acting in concert with the paid official of the county in order to have been no bribery. The whole purpose was to discredit the Municipal Ownership League movement and William R. Hearst. Why didn't they come to me if the Municipal Ownership League men were for sale?"

I want to brand this whole business as a dirty piece of newspaper work. I defy Alderman Sullivan and Alderman Meyers to say that a money consideration was ever suggested by me. This whole thing will be proved a conspiracy before two weeks."

After this the first rollcall was taken. Alderman Cowing, who had voted as a Municipal Ownership League man for Palmeri and then for Cowing, voted for Meyers, as did Alderman O'Neill. The result of the vote was: Meyers, 25; McAvoy, 21; and Palmeri, 3. A second ballot followed, which resulted as follows: Meyers, 25; McAvoy, 21; Palmeri, 3.

At this point Alderman Sullivan said: "I rise

DENIAL BY DRYDEN.

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN'S TALE.

Alleged Affidavit Tells of Offer of \$10,000 for Vote in 1902.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 22.—Following the separate balloting to-day in the New Jersey Senate and Assembly for United States Senator, to which Senator Dryden lacked five votes of reelection, legislators were greatly excited to read in "The Newark Evening News," an anti-Dryden paper, an alleged affidavit charging attempted bribery in the Senator's last election.

According to the published document, George W. Holman, Jr., said that as a member of the Legislature in 1902 he was approached by Thomas Palmer, a railroad lobbyist, with the offer of a bribe of \$5,000 for casting his vote for Dryden. This he refused, and it was alleged, the offer was increased to \$10,000, which he also refused.

Senator Dryden to-night indignantly denied the accusation. He said he had heard rumors of intended charges of bribery, but he did not think, he said, that his opponents would "descend to an old campaign trick."

Holman's alleged affidavit was as follows: State of New Jersey, Ocean County, ss.: George W. Holman, Jr., of full age, being duly sworn on his oath, saith that he was a member of the Legislature of New Jersey from Ocean County, in 1902; that during said session there was an election for United States Senator, and that John F. Dryden, of Newark, was a candidate for said Senatorship.

And deponent saith that previous to the Republican caucus for said Senator, one Thomas Palmer, who was known as the legislative agent of the Erie Railroad Company, approached this deponent and told him that he would give deponent five thousand dollars (\$5,000) if he, deponent, would cast his vote in said caucus for the said John F. Dryden, that deponent laughed at said Palmer and told him that this deponent and the said Palmer could not do business along that line. Whereupon the said Palmer said he thought he would try to get ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), if he would vote for the said Dryden for United States Senator; that this deponent told the said Palmer that he, the said Palmer, could not do business with this deponent, and the said Palmer left him.

GEORGE W. HOLMAN, JR. Sworn to and subscribed this 15th day of January, A. D. 1907, before me. I. W. CARMICHAEL, Master in Chancery.

Senator Dryden's statement issued to-night was as follows:

For several weeks past there have been stories current that my opponents were preparing to make some sort of bribery charge, and it has been strongly intimated that they might even go so far as to have some representative actually offer a bribe to a legislator with a view of injuring my candidacy. I did not think, however, that they would resort to such an old campaign trick as to make a charge so transparently ridiculous as that contained in the affidavit purporting to have been made by Mr. Holman. The affidavit charges that one Thomas Palmer made an offer to Mr. Holman in my behalf. Since the publication of the affidavit I have been informed that Palmer was a professional legislative agent who died three or four years ago. It was the first time I had ever heard of him. He was not known to me, and certainly was not authorized by me or by any of my friends to make a proposal of any kind to any legislator. At the time I was aware that Mr. Holman was pledged to the election of Governor Griggs, and no one was ever authorized by me to solicit his vote.

In my campaign for reelection I have emphatically and distinctly made my position clear, and warned my friends that under no circumstance would I countenance any attempt to improperly influence any legislator. As the recognized candidate of my party I made the fight at the primaries and at the polls last fall and won, and if my record as a Republican and a Senator does not warrant my reelection I do not want the office. A majority of the Republicans in the Legislature have decreed in caucus that I shall be re-elected, and I expect, of course, that the rule of the majority will continue.

Toms River, N. J., Jan. 22.—EX-Assemblyman George W. Holman represented this county in the House in 1902. Mr. Holman is of middle age and well-to-do. His wife was Miss Jennie L. Rawlins, daughter of General U. S. Grant's chief of staff. She was President Grant's ward when she married Mr. Holman. He comes from an old Long Island family, and spent his early life in Brooklyn.

DRYDEN MEN WEAKEN.

Break in the Senator's Forces Expected Soon.

Trenton, Jan. 22.—The second day of the struggle for United States Senator to succeed Senator John F. Dryden ends without any definite result. Each house met at noon by the clocks, which were turned back, and at 1 o'clock by actual time. The balloting resulted thus:

Table with 2 columns: SENATE and HOUSE. Lists names and vote counts for various candidates.

The Dryden men are much disappointed to-night and are about ready to abandon the struggle. The Tribune correspondent learns on excellent authority that there will be a break from Dryden within a day or two. Some Senators say their caucus obligations will be fulfilled after the vote to-morrow or Thursday. Then, it is said, the Dryden vote will scatter.

Senator Dryden's son-in-law saw ex-Governor Griggs with a view to a combination with him for the job, but says he does not want it. Some say he would be Governor.

As several Democrats did not go into caucus this morning the rumor of a Dryden-Democratic deal was revived. Dryden denies this.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE EARTHQUAKE AT KINGSTON.



MYRTLE BANK HOTEL, WEST WING. COURTYARD OF MYRTLE BANK HOTEL.



CITY HALL, PORT ANTONIO, SHOWING WALL SHATTERED BY EARTHQUAKE.

MR. HIGGINS RALLIES. MR. ROOT TO CANADIANS

Change for the Better, but Probably Temporary. Secretary Reads Message of Thanks from Governor Swettenham.

Olean, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Ex-Governor Higgins' condition showed slight improvement to-night, but the members of the family at the bedside are in no way encouraged by the seeming change for the better, realizing that there can be but one ending to the Governor's illness. The news contained in the morning bulletin that Mr. Higgins was gradually sinking caused keen anxiety among the people of the city, who know the former Governor best as a neighbor and friend. They seemed to realize for the first time that the end was near, and hundreds of anxious inquiries were received before the evening bulletin was given out. Dr. Hibbard's announcement at 9:30 o'clock that the patient had improved slightly caused some feeling of relief, notwithstanding his opinion that the relief was only temporary. The bulletin follows:

Mr. Higgins has made a slight but distinct change for the better in the last twelve hours. I consider this to be a mere temporary improvement. It may last for some days, but most likely only for some hours.

With the exception of O. T. Higgins, a son, all the members of the family are now in the city and within call of the bedside day and night. The absent son is at Redlands, Cal. He, too, is a sick man. His physician fears that the sudden change from the mild climate of California to the rigor of a Northern winter would be a serious matter for him, and refuses to sanction the journey.

NITRIC ACID PROCESS.

Syndicate Formed to Exploit Great Discovery.

(Special to French Cable to The Tribune.) [Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.] London, Jan. 22.—The method of producing nitric acid from the atmosphere is not disclosed in detail by Sir William Crookes. Patents have been applied for, and a syndicate has been formed for the development of the process, which will have an important bearing upon the world's food supply.

The experiments have been conducted for several years by the two professors at the University of Fribourg—Mestlet and Von Krowalski. Sir William Crookes has witnessed the closing series of tests, and has been convinced that the problem of artificial production of nitric acid at a low cost has been solved. He himself had found as early as 1892 a method of extracting nitrogen from the atmosphere, but the process was not capable of being placed on a commercial basis. The electric power employed at Fribourg is much greater than at Sir William's laboratory, and it must be heavily increased before nitrous oxide can be extracted from the atmosphere and this converted into nitric acid on a large scale. Sir William Crookes has not explained how the work is done, or said how cheaply he expects nitric acid to be manufactured. These secrets he reserves for a scientific audience and for a period, when the business arrangements of the syndicate have been completed. "The Daily Chronicle's" revelation is only partial. I. N. F.

TWO HUNDRED JAPANESE HELD.

Washington Authorities Refuse to Let Contract Laborers Land. San Francisco, Jan. 22.—The steamer Alameda arrived to-day from Honolulu with about two hundred laborers aboard. They were refused landing by Commissioner North, of the Immigration Department, under instructions from Washington. It is presumed the Japanese came to Honolulu under contract, and after working for a short time in the Sandwich Islands were sent to Pacific Coast points under contract.

NEW HAVEN ROAD, NOT MORSE, BUYER.

Portland, Me., Jan. 22.—It is said here that Charles W. Morse is not the purchaser of the Maine Steamship Company's line from Portland to New York. The deal was put through in behalf of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

Excursion rates to all winter resorts South. Large, comfortable ships. Telephone 399 Spring-Advt.

REFUGEES INDIGNANT.

BIG JAMAICA PARTY HERE

Americans on Eitel Friedrich Complain of British Visitors.

Smarting under alleged incivilities of British visitors at Kingston, 125 American refugees who escaped death in the Jamaica earthquake came in yesterday afternoon on the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, of the Hamburg-American line. Nearly all of the 125 men, women and children were in Kingston or the suburbs at the time of the first shock, and all had pathetic stories to tell of the harrowing sights on the streets and along the waterfront.

In the statement Sir Alfred Jones and his party are referred to as "officials of rank," while they were merely visitors to the island. Two of the passengers—David Simon, of Philadelphia, and James H. Freed, of Elmira, N. Y.—were injured by wailing walls, but had almost recovered when the Prinz Eitel Friedrich came in.

Some of the arrivals escaped death by a narrow margin, and many of them saw their friends and relatives killed. Mrs. Adda C. De Lasser, of No. 780 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, had been visiting her sister at No. 18 North street, Kingston, and on the morning of the first shock went out for a walk in the rear yard. She was lifted off her feet by the shock, and when she turned around she saw the house flattened as if it had been hit by a battering ram. Both her sister and her sister's husband and her brother were killed.

COMPLAIN OF BRITISH VISITORS.

The refugees were so amazed at what they called the utter failure of the authorities to appreciate the extent of the disaster and to take the proper means to get first aid to the injured, that a special meeting was held aboard the Prinz Eitel Friedrich on Monday afternoon, at which a statement for the general public and the international press was drawn up, divided into seven heads.

Among those signalled out by the refugees were Sir Alfred Jones and Captain Parsons aboard the steamer Port Kingston. The statement says that Captain Parsons refused food to a group of Germans led by Captain Vahsel, of the Hamburg-American line, and that while Sir Alfred Jones and a party of friends, men and women, were making merry aboard the ship Port Kingston, no helping hand was offered by him or any of his party to the dead or dying; that when the Rev. John O'Donovan, of Boston, and the Rev. Harry F. Auld, of Hartford, Conn., were sent with a petition from the Americans to Captain Parsons, asking him to allow the Americans to go aboard the Port Kingston until other shelter was afforded, Captain Parsons refused "with great incivility."

THE INDIGNATION RESOLUTIONS.

The statement follows: We, a company of American refugees of Kingston, Jamaica, January 14 to January 17, 1907, on board the steamship Prinz Eitel Friedrich, herewith utter emphatic condemnation of the conduct and behavior in that period of certain officials of rank, specifically, Captain Parsons, commander of the British steamship Port Kingston, lying in the harbor of Kingston, and aboard which was Sir Alfred Jones, his superior and other officials, basing our contentions on the following counts:

First: That Captain Parsons declined to furnish food for one meal to the small number of Germans, led by Captain Richard Vahsel, Hamburg-American line, who prevented four docks from burning on the night of the 14th, among them the Port Kingston's own wharf. Second: That such American and other refugees as the small boats manned by Captain Vahsel and others gathered and lodged on Monday on board the Port Kingston were summarily ordered ashore at 4 o'clock p. m., Tuesday to make room for English refugees, though women and children tearfully pleaded that they had neither food nor clothing on shore. Third: That the wounded of mixed nationalities were taken ashore at the same hour and left in a crude situation on the railway wharf uncared for by American naval authorities on Thursday, except such as were removed by train to Spanish Town, or by railroads who found them.

Fourth: That when Father O'Donovan, of Boston; Gavin L. Payne, of Indianapolis, and the Rev. H. F. Auld, of Hartford, Conn., took a petition from Sir Alfred Jones and Captain Parsons from the refugees, sleeping on trunks, sacks of coffee and the cargo-freight planks of the Hamburg-American dock, to allow the said refugees to go on board the Port Kingston, then at her dock, and sleep on her bare, clean decks, where they should be safe from recurrent earthquake shocks, Captain Parsons refused with great incivility, and coming to the Hamburg-American dock, showed the party further discourtesy.

Fifth: That Sir Alfred Jones, through Sir Alfred Jones and his party on board the Port Kingston had all the comforts of a large, well equipped ship, no tender was made either of food, water, coffee, bedding or medical assistance. Sixth: That in three days, save for the above unpleasant visit of Captain Parsons, no official coffee was paid either by the police, military or colonial authorities to the large body of American refugees on the Hamburg-American docks, the known centre for American refugees in Kingston, to offer succor or protection in any degree, or even to ascertain the condition in which they were.

Seventh: That in individual cases and minor ways we were made to feel the superiority and first claim of the English, and found the much talked of "bonds of blood and language," when tested, to be a mockery and a diplomatic phantom.

Therefore, we declare our resentment and condemnation, this utterance being the joint expression of the passengers in common assembly on board the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, January 1, 1907.

A postscript to the statement said that Sections 6 and 7 "were excised for reasons of politeness."

WRECK ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Reno, Nev., Jan. 22.—A Southern Pacific passenger train was wrecked near Death, Nev., late to-night. Several persons were badly injured.

SAVANNAH LINE TO FLORIDA.

Excursion rates to all winter resorts South. Large, comfortable ships. Telephone 399 Spring-Advt.

SWETTENHAM JOCULAR.

HIS VERSION OF LETTER.

Jamaicans Incensed — Archbishop Explains Unpopularity.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 21.—The publication to-day in "The Daily Telegraph" of Governor Swettenham's letter to Rear Admiral Davis has greatly intensified the resentment of the residents against the Governor for rebuffing the tenders of American assistance, and there is a movement on foot here to demand his recall.

A small minority, mostly officials, support Governor Swettenham, and their views were expressed to-day by the Rev. Mr. Graham, pastor of the Methodist Church, who said that the Governor was justified in resenting the landing of armed Americans. "This is a British colony, not Cuba or a Spanish-American republic," he said.

The correspondent of The Associated Press sought Governor Swettenham to-day, and spoke to him of the Davis incident. The Governor said that he had not invited Rear Admiral Davis to land sailors. Asked if he indorsed the action taken by Rear Admiral Davis, the Governor replied: "That is a matter between myself and Rear Admiral Davis, to whom I must refer you." The Governor said that his reference in his letter to Rear Admiral Davis to a tramp pillaging the house of a New York millionaire was merely a jocular parallel.

A meeting of the relief committees was held here to-day, on the call of the Governor, to discover the precise conditions attending the difference between the Governor and the admiral. At the close of this meeting, and after having read Governor Swettenham's letter to Rear Admiral Davis, the Most Rev. Dr. Eues Nuttall, Anglican Archbishop of Jamaica, sought the Governor to talk the matter over with him, saying that if he found the conditions warranted he would send a personal explanatory dispatch to President Roosevelt. The Archbishop was unable to see the Governor owing to the latter's absence at headquarters, but will visit him to-morrow.

Archbishop Nuttall said to The Associated Press correspondent that he greatly regretted that any action had been taken which might make the Jamaicans appear ungrateful for the generous aid of the United States, while, as a matter of fact, they welcomed it warmly. He said he approved the Governor's desire to help the Jamaicans with the sentiment of self-help, but that this was no excuse for the rejection of American aid. "There yet remains much to be done to relieve the suffering of the people, to provide shelter for them and to prepare for the task of rebuilding the city," the Archbishop continued; "in all of which American aid would have been of great assistance."

The Archbishop deprecated the idea that Governor Swettenham's action would result in national animosity. "It was merely a result of the dictatorial character of the Governor," he said. "His imperious manner, his frequent abuse of subordinates and his discourtesy to citizens have earned him great unpopularity, although otherwise he is regarded as a comparatively conscientious official."

There is much indignation expressed here at Governor Swettenham's action in docking the pay of government clerks who absented themselves from duty for the purpose of nursing sick or dying relatives. Last Saturday the Governor suspended the free service of trains for the transportation of refugees into the country, but at the urgent request of Archbishop Nuttall, he consented to continue this free service for one week.

No sailors have been landed from the British cruiser Indefatigable, which arrived here last night. The steamer Oteri will leave here to-morrow for Santiago with refugees.

One heavy earth shock occurred to-day. It did no damage.

SIR EDWARD'S REGRET.

Message from Foreign Secretary Transmitted to Washington.

Washington, Jan. 22.—An expression of gratitude from Governor Swettenham of Jamaica for the sympathy and aid extended by the United States to the victims of the disaster on that island, the publication of the text of a graceful note from Esme Howard, the British charge here, conveying the regrets of Sir Edward Grey, the British principal Secretary of State, on account of the incident, and a cable report from the American Vice-Consul at Kingston, were among to-day developments in the incident between the Governor and Rear Admiral Davis, commanding the relief squadron which went to Kingston. While Governor Swettenham's message is couched in the most polite terms, the British authorities, nevertheless, are not through with the matter as far as the Governor is concerned. In his letter Mr. Howard takes occasion to inform this government that his majesty's government is causing official inquiries to be made as to the authenticity of the letter credited to Governor Swettenham.

An interesting chapter was added to the case to-day when it became known that on January 20, after Admiral Davis and his ships had sailed from Kingston, Brigadier General Wint, commanding the army of pacification in Cuba, on the request of the acting British Minister at Havana, transmitted through Governor Magdon, had sent to Kingston five hospital tents and fifty-two conical wall tents, all complete. These had been reported by the British authorities as urgently required. Secretary Taft was prompt to give his approval upon his arrival here yesterday morning from South Carolina, and it is understood that the tents are now on their way to Kingston.

Vice-Consul Oret reported another shock to-day. In response to specific inquiries from the department, he replied that Sperry, Birke, Watson and wife, Mrs. Case, Joseph and Mary Estace, Edwards and daughter, and Taylor were all alive. The following dispatch summarizing the situation in Jamaica was received from Mr. Oret under to-day's date:

Secretary of State, Washington: No loss of life at any of the hotels at Montego Bay, Port Antonio, interior towns, Knutsford Park, Constant Springs, or any other hotel except at Myrtle Bank Hotel, which was completely wrecked. Many deaths occurred there, chiefly among the employes.

None of the names mentioned in your cable dispatch in death list so far published. Many bodies found in the business portion of the city which was devastated by fire were buried by recognition.

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