

MY LIFE VOTE COUNTED

RESULT READY SOON.

Dispute Between Administration and Committee Over Olney Mail.

The New York Life's board of inspectors finished its count of the votes cast in the December election yesterday. Inspector Koellie furnished figures for the following analysis of a rough total of 468,000 votes:

Table with 2 columns: Category (Good, Void, Challenged) and Count (Administration Ticket, International Committee Ticket).

Interests close to the board of inspectors estimated that the adjudication of challenges and the elimination of duplicates and of lapsed policy votes would give a total of 240,000 votes to the administration, against 118,000 for the international committee.

It is predicted that the inspectors will rule as good 150,000 of the 178,848 pro-administration votes challenged by the international committee, but will accept only 20,000 of the 78,666 pro-international votes which administration watchers challenged.

It is believed that the board will "sustain" less than 5 per cent of the total challenged votes. The actual count of this work of the international committee was delivered to the inspectors on the day of the election as disclosed, it is said, peculiar methods adopted by the committee or its adherents; so novel, indeed, that 40 per cent of the 78,666 international votes challenged by administration watchers have been challenged on the ground either that the envelopes were addressed to Richard Olney, No. 29 Broad street, or that the envelopes or ballots had been altered, opened previously and resealed, or sent open to the Broad street address, and so on.

The international committee's manager declares that the committee had a right to open mail addressed to Mr. Olney, as chairman. Open it, indeed, the committee did in a number of instances, "trimming" the envelopes at the side and resealing them so carefully that it needs almost a microscope to show that the envelopes had been tampered with.

The administration watchers apparently take the ground that if this mail was private and opened as such, the use of a rubber stamp to print "New York Life Insurance Company" across the envelope did not convert the contents of the envelopes into ballots. A reading of Section 54 of the insurance law shows that it was the law's intention that all mail ballots should be addressed to the company.

This section goes on to say that all envelopes so received and marked substantially as "ballot for directors" should be preserved intact without opening before delivery to the inspectors. The section continues:

Any person not being an inspector, opening or being privy to the opening of any such envelope, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The administration watchers have challenged many international votes also, on the ground that one or more persons have amended ballots and envelopes into ballots. A reading of Section 54 of the insurance law shows that it was the law's intention that all mail ballots should be addressed to the company.

In many instances, according to the administration watchers, a policyholder's original signature has been "impaired" or altered, which might have been thought, would have been defective otherwise; the address has been made "perfect" in the same unknown handwriting, etc. The stenographic green or blue ink having been used by the second writer or writers.

The international committee's manager, in a verification which he is presenting in the opening of the committee's action in opening the Olney mail, and attributed the annotations to a circular letter (No. 2) which the committee sent out to policyholders, and which reads as follows:

We are in receipt of your ballot properly enclosed. Under the New York law, however, it is required that the ballot be enclosed in an envelope with your name and address written thereon in your own handwriting. We inclose an envelope for this purpose, addressed to your name and address company. Please fill in this envelope, in the spaces provided for your handwriting, your name, your address and the number of your policy. Place this envelope, unsealed, in the second envelope, inclosed, marked "Ballot for Directors," and addressed to me. Kindly mail as soon as possible, and we will make a record of your ballot, forward to the company and see that same is voted and counted.

ELECTION IN EQUITABLE. The Equitable's board of directors at the annual meeting yesterday elected George T. Wilson second vice-president, in place of Gage E. Tarbell, C. E. Phelps, treasurer, in place of Henry Rogers Winthrop, and Gerald R. Brown, controller, in place of W. A. Day, whose appointment as vice-president in virtual succession to James Hazen Hyde the board confirmed at its meeting.

The directors re-elected all the other officers, including President Paul Morton. For some time Mr. Day has been both vice-president and controller, Mr. Wilson taking the place of Mr. Brown as assistant secretary and Mr. Brown as deputy controller. While, in accepting Mr. Winthrop's resignation, the board passed a vote of thanks and appreciation, so far as could be learned it did not do so in the case of Mr. Tarbell.

Mr. Wilson has been connected with the Equitable for more than thirty-five years, and the company's employer, it is said, feel especially encouraged by his promotion to the second vice-presidency. It is understood that Mr. Wilson, in his new place, will have supervision of both the foreign and domestic agencies.

President Morton's financial statement to the stockholders for the year ending December 31, 1906, was \$44,521,250.13, as compared with \$42,176,214.84 on January 1, 1906. The total assets of the Equitable on January 1, 1907, were \$44,521,250.13, as compared with \$42,176,214.84 on January 1, 1906.

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MAKES SUICIDE DOUBLY SURE. Ernest Henches, a cook, cut his throat from ear to ear and shot himself in the right temple some time yesterday morning in a coal bin at No. 1012 First avenue. It was said to have been crazy for several days before he committed the crime. Several times, his wife said yesterday, she prevented him from killing himself. She had to leave him last Sunday night, she said, after she had taken a razor from him. She got a summons for him from Magistrate Walsh. She warned the court officers that he was in a dangerous mood. She said she was in a dangerous mood. She said she was in a dangerous mood.

ATTACKS RATE BILL.

President Mellon Favours Government Regulation of Roads.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Hartford, Conn., Feb. 28.—President Mellon of the New Haven Road told Trinity College students to-night that the reckless abuse of corporations will stop, even if halted by nothing but the exhaustion, which comes with wreckage and dissipated resources. He placed himself on record in favor of government regulation of railroads, while speaking on that general subject, but he attacked vehemently the present rate bill as conceived in a spirit of revenge.

He pleaded for the cessation of irresponsible abuse of corporations by demagogues. He said: If a public office is a public trust, no less is the duty of handling the affairs of one of our large public service corporations, and I object to no law having for its object the punishment of those who are guilty of such offenses. I urge, therefore, that the full duty of those who have so abused their trust should be relieved from the undervalued stigma and suspicion that may otherwise attach, when disclosure, shocking in its nature, comes to light, as in the case of recent investigation.

There is much excuse that the public mind is excited, that wretched laws result, that in rage and dismay there is disposition to strike down the innocent with the guilty, but— Much though there be, now is more than ever the time for calmness and deliberate action, and restraint, if we would avoid mistake. This is no time for the haste which makes waste, injustice and the ultimate damage that will cause shame and confusion when we have time for reflection.

In public and in private I have always conceded great credit of efficiency to the railroad corporations. There should be a tribunal to redress wrongs—too much power is not to be trusted to even successful management. It is to be preferred, however, to oppression it must be by those who have been chosen, and not by those chosen for us. We can bear the wrongs which have increased upon ourselves, having power to redress them at the polls, but it runs counter to nature to accept without change of review our own decisions. It is to be preferred, however, to oppression it must be by those who have been chosen, and not by those chosen for us.

It has always seemed to me it would be preferable for the corporations and the public that such regulation be by the general government rather than by the States, because of the necessity for a reasonable degree of uniformity in the regulations for the protection of the public, and that the States might not so seriously as would otherwise follow from the frequent changes of jurisdiction.

When the rate bill was first agitated by the President in his message it was with gratification that I thought of the possibility of a reasonable management and an improved relationship possible between the reasonable portion of the public and the corporations.

What was needed was regulation, not restriction; protection, not persecution; but when the act was available for consideration it was to be expected, and justly so, that it would be a measure of protection, not persecution; but when the act was available for consideration it was to be expected, and justly so, that it would be a measure of protection, not persecution.

The power to favor one section of the country and to disadvantage another by this act, is too great to intrust to any set of men, and may be abused more than has been to power to levy indirect taxes through our railroads, which many of us are suffering at the present time, and may yet produce as great inequalities in the distribution of wealth.

The necessity for such a law as enacted was more than questionable, and that there has been no trouble because practically nothing has been done under it; nevertheless, the power to cause trouble is there. All that has been accomplished has been to bring the provisions of other laws into the enforcement of which had not been attempted before, and that there might be excuse for the new legislation.

All complaints could have been satisfied under the law as it stands, and it is to be expected, and justly so, that it would be a measure of protection, not persecution; but when the act was available for consideration it was to be expected, and justly so, that it would be a measure of protection, not persecution.

SUSPEND STOCK BROKER. H. M. Post Had Unknowingly Violated a Rule of the Exchange. Henry M. Post, board member of the Stock Exchange firm of Post Bros. & Co., was suspended yesterday from the privileges of the Exchange for six months. The suspension, announcement of which was made from the rostrum at the opening of business, was ordered by the governing committee at its meeting on Wednesday afternoon after a hearing, in which it was found that violation of the rule prohibiting a member from making a transaction in securities for an employee of another Stock Exchange house without the written consent of that house.

Mr. Post said to-day: "My suspension was due to a clerk employed by a well known house, for which I did business on the floor of the Exchange, sandwiching in among the orders sent by his firm orders for himself. There were but two such instances, and it was just about the time that I began to suspect that something was wrong that the facts became known to the officials of the Exchange. All the business we did for this firm was done through the house, and on one occasion I sent me a batch of orders to be executed for his firm, and among these orders was one for himself. On this occasion I was not on the floor of the Exchange.

"Then again this clerk sent in among the orders for his firm a little order for himself. I then began to think that he was doing something wrong, and I was just about the time that I began to suspect that something was wrong that the facts became known to the officials of the Exchange. All the business we did for this firm was done through the house, and on one occasion I sent me a batch of orders to be executed for his firm, and among these orders was one for himself.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. Sunrise 6:35; Sunset 5:52; Moon rises 7:20; Moon's age 17. A.M.—Sandy Hook 8:25; Hudson 8:20; Hell Gate 10:22 P.M.—Sandy Hook 8:45; Hudson 8:40; Hell Gate 10:42

INCOMING STEAMERS. TO-DAY. From Glasgow, February 19. From London, February 20. From Liverpool, February 21. From New York, February 22.

SHIPPING NEWS. Port of New York, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1907. ARRIVED. Steamer Ladrade (Dr. Broome, Liverpool) February 10. Steamer Malinche (Dr. Dunstan, Cardenas) February 14.

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Lord & Taylor. March 1st to 15th. Special Values in Stamped Writing Papers. The object of sales of this kind is to give us extra time in which to execute orders received; they will take from 3 to 5 weeks to deliver.

Swiss Fabric, The Paper of Quality, colors—White, Blue, Gray; sizes—Small, Medium, Letter, Large, 5 quires Paper, 125 Envelopes. In each 5-quire order we can assort the colors of paper but not the sizes.

Princess Crêpe, Fabric Finish Paper, Letter Size, White Only. Sain Superlative, Satin Finish, Letter Size, White Only. Parchment Vellum, White, Light Blue & Granite. Fabrique Bond, Light Weight, Fabric Finish, Large Size, White and Blue.

Paper Stamped in Any One Color, viz: red, green, lavender, blue or black, with a Lord & Taylor Die. 4 initial die (you to select style) for \$2.25. 3 initial die (you to select style) for \$2.25. 2 initial die (you to select style) for \$2.25.

or an address die of 15 letters or less for \$2.50. For each letter over 15 in address add 6c. to above price. To stamp any of the above in Gold or Silver add 50c. to above prices. These dies are and remain the property of Lord & Taylor.

Fabrique Linen, Professional Size, made expressly for the use of Clergymen, Physicians, Lawyers, etc., etc. Put up in Pads of 50 or 100 sheets. Paper and Envelopes stamped with your name and address in any one color, viz: red, green, lavender, blue or black.

1,000 Sheets Paper, 1,000 Envelopes, all complete for \$12.50, value \$16.50. New Style Initial Dies for Gentlemen. We will make one of our new Lord & Taylor Shaded Old English Dies, any 2 or 3 initials, stamp a Pound of Large Size Tapestry Le Bourget Paper in Plain Embossed no color, or in any one color, viz: red, green, lavender, blue or black.

Complete for \$2.25. All the dies mentioned in this sale are and remain the property of Lord & Taylor. We are pleased to send samples when requested. Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

SPECIAL MENTION. Public Notices. TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY, at Room 911, 290 Broadway, New York, until 2 P. M.

FRANK H. GRAF. ANDREWS, FENDERS, FIRE SETS, Corner of 24th St. THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1907. On Sale at All Newsstands. Price 25 Cents.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2. Florida, Liverpool, 6:30 a.m. 7:00 a.m. Celtic, Azores, White Star, 6:50 a.m. 7:50 a.m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3. Trinidad, Bermuda, Quebec, 8:50 a.m. 10:00 a.m. Alliana, Colon, Panama, 11:30 a.m. 12:00 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 4. Transpacific Mails. Destination and steamer. Close in New York. Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China and Philippines.

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Stern Brothers. Men's Fur Automobile Coats. At Greatly Reduced Prices. Raccoon, \$47.50, 75.00 to 190.00. Heretofore \$57.00, 85.00 to 250.00. Australian Opossum Coats, long model, wide sweep, Venetian collar and plaid lining. Value \$50.00, \$37.50.

Russian Calf Coats, Nutria collar and cuffs, long model, wide sweep, plaid lining and Venetian yoke. Value \$45.00, \$26.50. West Twenty-third Street.

Amusements. EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 49th Street. ETHEL BARRMOORE CAPTAIN JACKS. HUDSON 44th St., East of Eway, Eves. 8-10. BREWSTER'S MILLIONS. CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway and 44th St.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St. W. of Broadway. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. PEER CYNT. BROADWAY THEATRE, Eway and 47th St.

ANNABELL THEATRE, Eway and 47th St. ANNA HELD. LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St. W. of Broadway. ELEANOR ROBSON. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 146 St. & Irving Place.

BEN-HUR. DALY'S THEATRE, Eway and 30th St. BELLE OF MAYFAIR. NEW YORK THEATRE, Eway and 47th St. G. M. COHAN.

HIPPODROME. LYRIC SOTHERN - MARLOWE. MAJESTIC ON PAROLE. CASINO. WEBER'S DREAM CITY AND MAGIC KNIGHT.

DELASCO THEATRE, 42d St. W. of Broadway. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. IRVING PLACE THEATRE. HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. HACKETT MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

COLONIAL ALHAMBRA. ASTOR GENESSEE OF THE HILLS. GARDEN THEATRE. PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND PIECE GOODS.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK. PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND PIECE GOODS. PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND PIECE GOODS.

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