



"BANZAI!" TO KUROKI. JAPANESE WARRIOR HERE

Countrymen and Americans Vie in Doing Him Honor.

General Baron Tamemoto Kuroki, the hero of Liao Yang, of Moukden and of Shaho, was welcomed to New York yesterday by about three hundred of his countrymen. It was the first opportunity that the Japanese here have had to display directly their appreciation of the able service rendered to their flag by this military leader in the war with Russia, and they expressed it in an enthusiastically vociferous manner.



GENERAL KUROKI AND STAFF ON ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

Beside the general is his niece, Miss Waraga.

This feature of General Kuroki's reception was only one of the many which will mark his stay of nearly a week in this city, during which he will be the guest of honor at at least two large dinners, and during which he will also receive all the other many attentions that are accorded to distinguished visitors here.

The first of the social events was held last night at Sherry's, where twenty-three Japanese gave a dinner in honor of the general, which was followed by a reception for which more than one thousand invitations were issued. The naval branch of the Japanese service also came in for a share of the long deferred enthusiasm, for late in the afternoon the Japanese warships Tsukuba and Chitose steamed into this port from Hampton Roads, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Ijūin, commanding.

GENERAL KUROKI MEETS NIECE. When General Kuroki had shaken hands with many of the committeemen and the others of his compatriots who met him in Jersey City, and the exchange of "kow-tows" had gone on for a quarter of an hour, the party boarded a 23d street ferryboat. In the lead was General O. E. Wood, who, representing the American government, will act as a special escort for the general until he leaves the country, and Major Charles Lynch, of the General Staff of the army.

On one side of General Kuroki was Chozo Koike, consul general in this city, and on the other was Mrs. Waraga, a niece of the general, whose home is here, and between whom there was an affectionate greeting.

On General Kuroki's staff were Lieutenant General Y. Kigoshi, Major General Umezawa, Colonel Mazamorō Oia, Lieutenant Colonel Metchiko Nagamaya, Major Toyhiko Yoshido, Captain Shōfuro Tanaka, Captain Marquis Saigo and Surgeon Captain Toshitsugu. Accompanying General Kuroki were Vice-Admiral Ijūin and Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador, who joined the party at Washington.

At the ferry slip there was another big crowd waiting to cheer the general, but they were Americans, who also had learned to admire his military genius and prowess, and with a good, old-fashioned American "hurrah!" they showed General Kuroki how we admire men who fight valiantly for their country, even though they be foreign to their own nationality. No returning football hero ever was more enthusiastically greeted. This welcome seemed to impress the Japanese warrior more deeply than the first, and he doffed his hat repeatedly. On disembarking from the ferryboat the veteran consented to be photographed by the dozen camera men from the newspapers, and when the cameras were aimed at him he became nervous.

General Kuroki is in some respects like his distinguished countryman, Baron Komura, who was the Mikado's chief envoy to the Portsmouth Peace Conference. He is small of stature and is diplomatic. He does not talk freely for publication, and the few monosyllabic sentences which he spoke to the reporters at the Hotel Astor through Captain Tanaka, who was aide-de-camp on the staff of Marshal Oyama, were carefully chosen and delivered. General Kuroki met every reporter with a firm handshake, and while his hands are small he has the firm grip which is understood to bespeak sincerity.

PLEASED WITH CITY AND COUNTRY. "I am very much pleased," said the general, "with New York—in fact, with everything I have seen of this great country; also with the greetings I have received everywhere. I hope my visit here will do much to cement the strong friendship which I know already exists between the United States and Japan. I like your people for they are workers, like myself."

From the hour of his arrival at the hotel up to the time General Kuroki dressed for the dinner at Sherry's, there was a continuous stream of visitors for him. Everywhere about the hotel were Japanese, most of whom wore silk hats and frock coats. General Kuroki, notwithstanding that he is only five feet in height, has every appearance of the soldier; his carriage and well drilled shoulders, his stride and his incisive manner all indicate his military training. And that the military has left on him a stronger impression than the caste mark of the Samurai, to which he belongs, was demonstrated by the plainness of his attire. When he arrived there was nothing on his person, not even a button in his lapel, to show that he has the First Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun. General Kuroki was a picture of

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MURPHY HEADS FALL.

AHEARN SWINGS AXE.

Dalton and Walker Removed—Chief Engineer Olney Resigns.

Borough President John P. Ahearn removed from office late yesterday afternoon William Dalton, Commissioner of Public Works; William H. Walker, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices, and accepted the resignation of George R. Olney, chief engineer of the Bureau of Highways, under George F. Scannell, the Tammany district leader, who is Superintendent of Highways. Mr. Ahearn says that he will not stop at this efficient and proper administration of the public service requires him to go further.

The removal of these officials is the direct result of the fight begun last year by the bureau of city betterment of the Citizens Union. On November 24 the Citizens Union made public a long report charging the administration of the borough government with riotous extravagance and criticizing Dalton and Walker for inefficiency. Borough President Ahearn indignantly denied the charges of the Union and requested Mayor McClellan to order the Commissioners of Accounts to give the Borough President's office a searching investigation. The Mayor complied with his request. He directed Corporation Counsel Ellison to supervise it. Mr. Ellison appointed John Purroy Mitchell a special counsel, and Maryn Scudder, one of the accountants who assisted Governor Hughes in the insurance investigation. Later Mr. Mitchell was made a commissioner of accounts.

The investigation began two weeks ago. So fully were the charges of the Citizens Union substantiated that Borough President Ahearn made a general visit this week to various parts of the city, inspecting the pavements and noting the loose administration of his subordinates.

AHEARN MAY USE AXE AGAIN.

After consulting with Martin W. Littleton, his counsel, Mr. Ahearn last night made the following statement:

I have found it necessary to remove the Commissioner of Public Works, William Dalton, The Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices, William H. Walker, was requested to resign. This he declined to do, and I will therefore remove him from this place. I very much regret that it has become necessary to do so, but I shall not stop at this if the efficient and proper administration of the borough government requires that I go further. I have insisted from the first that I would cut out, root and branch, any wrongdoing or inefficiency which they may obtain. I had thought those who know me best will not doubt the sincerity of my attitude on this question. Although I did and do now challenge their position, I have also a district leader in Tammany Hall. I have been a district leader some thirteen years; ten years, I think, this election. The duties of that position are somewhat numerous. It takes some time to perform the duties of that position of district leader. I cannot perform my duties to the association and attend to the duties of the water commissioner at the same time.

Question (by counsel)—Mr. Dalton, did you go into your office possessed of any special acquirement of knowledge in the matter of engineering and water supply? Answer—Well, so far as engineering, yes; sir; I owned an engine for some years. At my place of business we manufactured butchers' supplies and did carpenter work. It was small; about 8-horsepower.

William H. Walker was educated in the free

DALTON, ENGINEERING EXPERT.

A complete sketch of "Billy" Dalton, Tammany leader of the 9th District, just removed by Mr. Ahearn, was furnished by himself before the Mazet committee on September 12, 1899. Here it is:

I am the Commissioner of Water Supply. When I was appointed to this particular office I was in the wholesale butcher business. My place of business was No. 601 West 35th street and Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Washington Market. I had that business and the carpenter business for a partner connected with the business up to the time I had this place (Commissioner of Water Supply). I did not actively participate in the business.

was Commissioner of Excise, president of the board, and Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and acting commissioner at times. I have held no other public position. My time has been altogether given to these public offices. There have been intervals when I held no public position, from February 27, 1885, up to, I think, January 2, 1888. I am also a district leader in Tammany Hall. I have been a district leader some thirteen years; ten years, I think, this election. The duties of that position are somewhat numerous. It takes some time to perform the duties of that position of district leader. I cannot perform my duties to the association and attend to the duties of the water commissioner at the same time.

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RUEF ADMITS GUILT.

EX-BOSS WEEPS IN COURT.

Would Reform and Devote Honest Service to San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 15.—Abraham Ruef, nervous and pallid, to-day in Judge Dunne's court pleaded guilty to extortion, the felony for which he was to have been tried by the jury completed yesterday. In pleading guilty he made an address to the judge, stating that he had commenced his career in politics with high ideals for himself and for the city, but that conditions had broken him down, and he now desired only an opportunity to make reparation and restore his character before the world.

Judge Dunne, at the termination of Ruef's address, made no comment, except to continue the case two weeks for sentence.

At 11:50 o'clock Ruef and his attorneys, who had been in consultation, returned to the courtroom. Henry Ach led the way. He was followed by Ruef, who looked pale, weak and self-conscious, as though he was laboring under some terrible mental burden. Ach was the first to speak. He said there had been a disagreement between himself and his client, and that he would be forced to withdraw from the case. Ruef expressed himself as agreeable to this. Ach thereupon left the courtroom, and Samuel Shortridge arose. He also said that he could no longer represent Ruef as his attorney, and, with his consent, he withdrew. Ruef consented and Shortridge went. Frank Murphy arose and made a similar statement. He declared, however, that, while the case had reached a point where he could no longer continue as an attorney for the defendant, he would nevertheless remain in the courtroom to give him the benefit of what advice and counsel he could.

RUEF'S STATEMENT TO THE COURT.

Ruef arose trembling under a great emotional strain. He spoke with great difficulty. By this time the courtroom was crowded and most of the spectators were standing. Ruef first acknowledged the work done by his various attorneys, thanking them for their friendship, counsel and guidance. Then he continued:

This trial has become a threatening danger to my health, both mental and physical. I am unable to bear the strain any longer. The strain on those nearest and dearest to me is undermining their health. Their lives hang in the balance and I must take some action. I have occupied a prominent position in this city. I hope to remain here, and this will be the place of my eternal sleep. Heretofore I have borne an honored name in my professional life. There has been no stain upon my honor, and until the present Board of Supervisors was elected there was no act of mine that could justly be censured. Nevertheless, owing to the assaults of the press, I have been placed in a wrong light and have been burdened with a bad name.

It is true that in order to hold together the political machine which I had built up with great difficulty I did lower the high political ideal that I had hitherto upheld. Last night I reached the conclusion that there ought still be an opportunity to make some effort to restore myself in the public favor and be a power for good. I will do all that still lies in my power to help overthrow the system which has made possible the terrible corruption of public officials. To do this I will work even as the humblest citizen. My future career will be one of integrity. I hope that I can still accomplish some good.

In making the greatest sacrifice that could befall a human being of my disposition—namely, to acknowledge my faults and my mistakes and restore myself in public favor. Duty calls me wherever the path may lead, but I want the whole world to know that I am not guilty of the charge made against me in this instance. Nevertheless, on account of the reasons stated, I withdrew my plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty.

As Ruef resumed his seat he was trembling like a leaf, his face the color of parchment. Tears coursed down his cheeks. A crowd gathered about him, but the bailiff brushed them away. Ruef sat alone save for the protection of the bailiff and the usher. His attorneys were all gone—forced away by his decision to tell all and throw himself upon the court's mercy.

Judge Dunne made an order setting the case over two weeks for sentence. Then Ruef arose and wearily, still pale and trembling, went out the courtroom with Detective Burns. The two walked to the corner of Sacramento and Webster streets, where they entered an automobile and drove to the house in Fillmore street, which is Ruef's prison.

PROTESTS INNOCENCE OF CHARGE.

In the course of a long interview this afternoon Ruef said:

I changed my plea to guilty to-day, yes; but I pledge my solemn word that I am innocent. I have been guilty of committing at the corruption of municipal officials by corporations, but in these French restaurant cases I am not guilty. Since my action of this morning I can have no motive in misleading any one on this point. I shall not mislead any one. Never, never in the wide world could I have been convicted on this charge. No one knew this as well as myself. Then why, one might ask, did I plead guilty? I pleaded guilty to save the lives of those who are nearest and dearest to me on earth. I am not overstating the truth when I say that if my father, my mother and my sister had been compelled to endure the strain of my trial, lasting at least two months and possibly longer, it would have cost their lives.

Ruef's eyes were filled with tears when he said this. He turned and for a full moment gazed out of the window. When he had made

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ALL FOR UTILITIES BILL.

ASSEMBLY IS UNANIMOUS.

Fate of Governor's Measure Now Rests with Senate.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Albany, May 15.—Without one dissenting vote the Governor's public utilities bill was passed by the Assembly to-day. Amendments of varied importance were presented exhaustively by Democrats, who then, with notable consistency, after a majority party vote had defeated these amendments, voted unitedly for the measure. One hundred and forty Assemblymen were present; 140 votes were cast for the measure.

Thus the fate of the public utilities bill, as of most of the other features of Governor Hughes's policy, now rests squarely with the Senate. No executive meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee was held to-day, so neither the utilities bill nor the recent bill was reported. This meeting will be held to-morrow morning, and Senator Page intends to ask for the reporting of each measure. But the utilities bill cannot come up for passage in the Senate until next Tuesday or Wednesday, and between now and that time there is the question of amendments to dispose of, with the Republican caucus to discuss them, which must be held in accordance with the resolution adopted at the conference of Republicans last week.

In the mean time the Senate is preparing to tackle the vexatious apportionment problem. Senator Raines presented to-day a resolution for the appointment of an apportionment committee of nine members, and the committee will get to work and unite on the reapportionment bill, which probably will be presented early next week. Most of the Senators say they can see no reason for tearing up the districts laid out last year beyond the two changes made imperative by the decision of the Court of Appeals. Between them and the Governor, if they pass a bill embodying these ideas, apparently, a deadlock will arise.

Senator Raines said to-night that he would announce the committee to-morrow. No measures in the reapportionment matter have been taken in the Assembly; it is understood that the apportionment of Assemblymen to the counties made last year will be re-enacted. The court made no comment on the Assembly apportionment.

PASSAGE A MATTER OF FORM.

Opposition to the utilities bill to-day was confined to amendments offered perfunctorily by the Democrats and some criticism of the measure's provisions by Assemblyman Prentice along the lines of his opposition in the Republican caucus. The caucus action of the Republicans on Monday night, aided by the caucus action of the Democrats themselves, made the passage of the bill entirely a matter of form. More spirit was put into the Democratic denunciation of Assemblyman Cuvillier, who bolted the minority caucus this morning, under the guidance of Senator McCarren, and Republican comment on the "unnecessary" action of the Republican State Committee in demanding the passage of the utilities bill than there was into arguments for or against the bill itself.

More than a dozen amendments were offered by Democrats, most of them prepared by Assemblyman Wagner and sanctioned by the final caucus before the Assembly session. Then Cuvillier, the lone McClellan man, who has been laboring under the guiding influence of Senator McCarren in the utilities fight, presented his own amendment demanding the broad court review and including telephone and telegraph companies within the scope of the utilities bill.

Incidentally, Senator McCarren was disgusted when he heard that the Democrats had all voted for the bill. "Well, I'll not vote for it," he declared with some heat, "if I am the only man in the Senate who will not." "This second caucus to-day was due largely to McCarren's efforts. He was much disgruntled after the caucus yesterday to learn that the minority Assemblymen had agreed to support the bill after the amendments were lost, but though there was much disturbance in the meeting this morning he could not effect a change in the result.

When the bill was taken up for debate the Democrats began to hurl in their cut-and-dried amendments. Assemblyman Wagner said he was in favor of the bill, but thought the commissions should be elected by the people, as it was placing too much power in the hands of the Governor to give him the right to appoint them. "Al" Smith wanted the commission for New York City appointed by the Mayor of the city. He said otherwise there would of necessity be a conflict of authority between the commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and this would result "in the government of the city by a commission appointed in Albany."

DOBBS FAVORS COURT REVIEW.

Assemblyman Dobbs spoke in favor of a court review; Assemblyman Stern offered an amendment that would exclude municipalities from the provisions of the bill as to operation of lighting companies; Assemblyman Stratton desired an amendment to prohibit holding companies from owning stock in a public service corporation, and Assemblyman Keller wanted the Attorney General to do the legal work for the commission. He said if that amendment were adopted a heavy expense would be saved the state. Other amendments were offered by

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FEELS SURE OF MERGER.

Fitzgerald Tells of New Haven-Boston & Maine Plans.

Boston, May 15.—At the close of a long conference to-day with President Charles S. Meilen and Vice-President Timothy F. Byrnes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, Mayor Fitzgerald announced that he had learned that the management of the New Haven road feels confident of its ability to carry out a merger with the Boston & Maine system. The New Haven management, the Mayor says, has already secured the assent of several of the heavy stockholders to the plan to exchange their stock in the Boston & Maine for New Haven stock.

"If the plans of Mr. Meilen and his associates are carried out," said the Mayor, "the New Haven road intends to spend at least \$60,000,000 in improvements in this city."

Among the other plans which the Mayor stated he had learned were that the Boston & Albany Railroad is to take the Park Square station, which was abandoned by the New Haven road at the opening of the South Terminal station, and that President Tuttle will remain at the head of the Boston & Maine system.

HEARSTITE CONFERENCE.

Call for Independence Leagues to Meet in This City.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Albany, May 15.—Announcement was made here to-night, following a visit of Max Ihmsen to spy out the prospects of the recent bill's passage, that a national conference of the Independence leagues of the various states had been called to meet in New York City in September. This is taken to be the first formal announcement of the Hearst intentions as to the Presidency. No official edict on that subject was forthcoming.

The Hearst people now have fairly well organized political machines in New York, Illinois, California and Massachusetts, a nucleus in Texas, and fond hopes in many other states which enthusiastic Hearstites say will blossom into excellent organizations between now and the time for the Presidential campaign.

CZAR AGAIN IN PERIL.

Far Reaching Plot to Kill Russian Emperor Discovered.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—A terrorist conspiracy directed against the life of Emperor Nicholas, the existence of which has been suspected for some time, has been revealed by the arrest at Tsarskoe-Selo of a soldier of a Guard regiment, who to-day confessed to the acceptance of a large money bribe to assist in the murder of his majesty.

According to the details of this plot, the existence of which has been confirmed by one of the highest officials of the court, suspicion was directed to the soldier by the fact that he was seen to have in his possession considerable sums of money. The man was at once placed under observation. When he noticed that he was being shadowed he became panic stricken and sought the authorities. He then broke down and made a confession, after which he begged for protection.

All the threads of this conspiracy, which is radically different from former attempts of this nature, are not yet in the hands of the Secret Service men. A few minor conspirators have been apprehended, but the real instigators of the crime and the men who furnished the blood money have not yet been identified. It is thought that the money used is part of the proceeds of several political robberies committed last fall and winter. Many of the participants in these so-called "expropriations" have been arrested and executed, but the loot was never recovered.

PLAN TO OUST MR. DICK.

Taft Men May Remove Entire Ohio Executive Committee.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Cleveland, May 15.—Senator Dick, the chairman, and the entire Republican State Executive Committee may be ousted by the Republican State Central Committee. Prominent Taft leaders to-night advocated such a move. If Messrs. Dick and Foraker persisted in their efforts to check the Taft boom in other states by retarding the movement to prove that this state is sold for the Secretary.

Commissioner Voray, Mr. Taft's Ohio manager, received word to-day that the Republican committee of Hocking County had declared for the Secretary of War. The Taft leaders are unable to guess what the next move of the Foraker organization will be. They have an idea that filibustering tactics will be employed to delay expressions from county organizations. The Foraker men, however, seem to be as sea as to future plans. Frank Scobey, former clerk of the Ohio Senate, and former State Representative Charles Garrish, two of the Foraker leaders, who are here, appear to have no idea of what the Senator's next move will be.

The Taft men are now talking about keeping both Messrs. Dick and Foraker off Ohio's "big four"—the delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention. The Senators, by custom, have always been members of the "big four."

MRS. FROHMAN THROWN.

Finger May Be Amputated Following Fall from Horse.

When her horse slipped on the wet asphalt at the Circle entrance to Central Park late yesterday afternoon Mrs. Daniel Frohman was thrown from her mount and received such serious injuries that she was removed to Roosevelt Hospital. Two fingers of her left hand were fractured, and the surgeons said that it might be necessary to amputate one of them.

Mrs. Frohman had just started to leave the Park at the Circle entrance. As she gained the asphalt her horse was galloping, and when it struck a wet spot it slipped and fell, throwing Mrs. Frohman some distance. She was rendered unconscious by the fall, and Patrolman Dooley, of the Park squad, carried her to the sidewalk, where she was revived.

John Neville, a chauffeur, took Mrs. Frohman to Roosevelt Hospital. At the hospital, besides her fractured fingers, Mrs. Frohman was found to be also suffering from shock and possible internal injuries. She remained at the hospital, to which her husband was summoned. Mrs. Frohman's stage name is Miss Margaret Illington.

DEWEY'S "SPRING TONIC."

Old Port Wine taken with Olive Oil. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

PRESIDENT AND HUGHES

THEIR REAL RELATIONS.

Reports of Discord Cause Amusement to Those Who Know the Truth.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, May 15.—The remarkable distortions of fact which are appearing in the daily press under both Washington and Albany date lines, and which depict the President and Governor Hughes in all sorts of grotesque and impossible attitudes, occasion much amusement and some surprise to those in Washington who know the facts. Of course, all statements to the effect that the President is angry with Governor Hughes; that he is trying to defeat his measures and discredit his policies with a view to securing the New York delegation for Secretary Taft are, if possible, as false as they are preposterous.

The animus of this sort of dispatches is, in the opinion of those who have carefully observed the situation, twofold. In certain instances the corporate affiliations of the papers which order and prominently display such dispatches are too well known to leave their purpose in doubt. By creating trouble between the President and the Governor they obviously hope to defeat all legislation which would prove distasteful to the interests they represent. In other instances, the purpose, that of creating trouble and defeating Governor Hughes's admirable measures, is doubtless the same, but the animus is believed to be found in partisanship. Such papers, according to the politicians in Washington, seek insidiously to destroy the Governor's influence for good and to disrupt the harmony of the Republican party with the hope that the Democracy may profit at the polls in November, 1908. On the same footing with the assertion that the President is angry with Governor Hughes is the allegation that the President is aiding Senator Raines, Speaker Wadsworth and Senator McCarren. It would be a mighty interesting situation if it were true, but it is not.

THE SANDERS INCIDENT.

All the facts in the situation which has been made the basis for such grotesque reports can be stated in a few words. About three weeks ago F. C. Stevens came to Washington and told the President that Archie Sanders, internal revenue collector, and protégé of ex-Representative Wadsworth, was using his place and influence to defeat Governor Hughes in his efforts to remove Insurance Commissioner Kelsey. Sanders had already secured the votes of one Senator and one Assemblyman, according to Mr. Stevens, and, if unchecked, his influence would go further toward defeating a step which the Governor regarded as essential. The President assured Mr. Stevens that he was thoroughly in sympathy with the Governor and that it was repugnant to him that a federal officeholder should be engaged in defeating Mr. Hughes's efforts for reform. Accordingly, Sanders was removed and Mr. Stevens was assured that in filling his place, care would be taken to select a man who would in no way attempt to interfere with the Governor's policies. Furthermore, at Mr. Stevens's instance, the President wrote to certain of his friends in the Legislature urging them cordially to support the Governor in his efforts to secure Kelsey's removal.

No sooner did it become known that the President had taken this course than there began to be sent from Albany dispatches alleging that the President was interfering in the New York situation, that Governor Hughes did not care for his assistance, but, on the contrary, resented his exerting any influence in his own state, even though that influence was in support of the Governor and his policies. "The Governor is entirely competent to handle the situation himself and asks no help from Washington" was the purport of these dispatches. Immediately Mr. Stevens came to the President and assured him that the Governor was not only in no way responsible for the dispatches, but that they were not his sentiments, that he utterly repudiated them.

KELSEY CASE DEFEAT.

The Governor did not, however, make any public statement to this effect, and it is the belief of certain prominent politicians in Washington that by his failure to do so he precipitated his own defeat in the Kelsey matter. His silence in the face of dispatches which represented him as not only rejecting but resenting the President's assistance went far, it is said, to render nugatory that assistance which otherwise would have proved sufficient to turn the tide in his favor.

The President accepted as correct Mr. Stevens's assertion that these dispatches were sent out without the Governor's inspiration or sanction, and since then he has been too busy with national affairs to give much thought to the situation in New York. Recently the trouble makers have been enlarging on the allegation that the President was suggesting the availability of Governor Hughes as Vice-President. The statement is untrue. The suggestion that Mr. Hughes would make an excellent second man on the ticket originated at the Capitol and not at the White House. It was first made by a Senator who believes that Mr. Taft will be the Presidential candidate and who, speculating on the situation, remarked that with an Ohio man for first place it would doubtless be good politics to pick a New Yorker for second place, and then asked why Mr. Hughes would not be the proper man. The President has never expressed any opinion whatever on this subject.

Now that the President is doing nothing to further Mr. Hughes's policies, and also nothing to retard them, reports are being circulated that he is seeking to defeat them and that federal officeholders are working against the Governor. Of course such statements are entirely without foundation in fact. The President regards the public utilities bill as an excellent measure, as a long stride in the right direction, and one the success of which he would be glad to promote in any proper way if Governor Hughes desired his assistance. But whether Mr. Hughes indicates a desire for the assistance of the Executive or not, the President will not tolerate any federal official working against this or, in fact, any other measure which the Governor may seek to have enacted.

READY TO ASSIST GOVERNOR.

Perhaps the clearest evidence of the fact that the President harbors no resentment against the Governor and is in no way disposed to hamper his efforts for reform is found in the fact that he stands ready at any moment, not only to check any opposition among federal officials of which he may be advised, but to do anything which he properly can to assist the Governor. If the Governor needs no assistance, the President, who has several things to think of and a large number of national policies to promote, will be relieved that such is the case.

When, on Mr. Stevens's representations, the President removed Archie Sanders, he stood

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